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President.... ....A. A. Bartlett
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

REGRETTABLE

A curious physiological—or diabolical—discovery was made the other day while a carcass of pork was being inspected at the warehouses of Messrs Davis & Fraser. Under the folds of some of the interior mechanism of the animal a stone, weighing several pounds, was discovered. There were two possible explanations; one that the animal had eaten it, the other that the owner, having no special use for the stone, wanted to sell it at the current price of pork. As the stone was found outsided of the ordinary food tract, and as there were no evidences to show that, while living, the animal had suffered sufficiently from hunger to induce it to eat a stone which it could not swallow, the former theory was at once abandoned by the acting coroner and the conclusion was arrived at that the owner wanted to sell the stone at pork price, which would be a very good price for a chunk of common sandstone.

The stone brought the owner some thirty-five or forty cents, which was doubtless gratifying, and, what was more gratifying still—to him—he got away with the money, plus the value of the carcass.

Now, seriously, we do not suppose the man who did this reads the Guardian or any other paper, and what we are about to say is not intended for him, but for his neighbours and the public generally. The unfortunate imbecile who, for the sake of a few cents, ran the risk of spending a few months in jail, and the greater risk of having the finger of scorn pointed at him for all time to come as a low order of thief, is more to be pitied than blamed. He is not a common thief, but a dangerous mixture of primitive savage and thief whom it is the solemn duty of all self-respecting people to locate if possible. There are a few of these semi-savages left. A year or so ago one of them "loaded" some poultry with frozen grain; another "loaded" some bales of hay with rocks and debris; another many years ago "loaded" a tub of butter with a brick. (This fellow, we believe, is dead.) The other two, and the man who "loaded" the carcass above referred to are probably alive still.

Now here is the point: had that carcass of pork been shipped to Halifax, Sydney, Montreal or elsewhere, the dishonesty would have been charged against "Prince Edward Island farmers," as was the case with the loaded poultry and the bales of hay. As a result of the hay episode, above mentioned, a P.E. Island merchant was told by a customer in one of our sister provinces that he would not buy a carload of P.E.I. hay if he got it for nothing.

The act was a criminal one, and had the poor creature who perpetrated it been discovered he would have been punished by a term in jail. And he deserved it, although, possibly, a charitable public would have recommended the lunatic asylum. But while such criminals exist and have enough sense to carry food to a hog and to kill it and haul it to the market, the credit of the province and the good name of all farmers are in danger. One such piece of deception as this, shipped abroad, would do incalculable injury to the province, and the fact that similar instances have occurred since the days of original savagery proves that these "poor ye shall have always with you."

In former references to this unfortunate weakness we recommended that the Farmers' Institutes should take a firm hold of the matter for their mutual protection. We ventured the suggestion that every institute have its trade mark card, and that each member of the institute attach such card to every article he sends to market, the card to bear the name of the institute and of the member. By exercising care and by helping each other every community could thus get its name up for honest goods and so ensure a market and the highest prices. The cards would be especially valuable in the shipment of hay, hogs, poultry, butter and, in short, everything shipped in packages or in bags.

That honest farmers need protection against the few degenerates still left who are so contemptibly dishonest as to "load" their market stuff, is very apparent. If our province is to make a name for itself as an agricultural country it must look after its degenerates as carefully as its other products.

RESULTS OF THE WAR

It has been reiterated over and over again that the present war will have left its impress upon the future of the world, upon the progres of the race, upon the advance of civilization. And pessimists see in this impress a check and an injury, a blow to our moral philosophies, to our Christianity, to our civilization.

The idea is an erroneous one. The ultimate effect will be for betterment, for a healthier progress, for a better civilization, for a purer Christianity. To search no further, the very fact that the war was urged, not against a nation but against militarism, against autocracy, against the tyranny of overlordism, against the impositions of burdens of armaments; that it is waged in the interests of liberty, of democracy, of the common people, who are the real burden bearers, is evidence that the war is being waged in a righteous cause, and our common faith impels the belief that righteousness will finally triumph. But that by the way. There are results that are already becoming apparent, results so remarkable as to strengthen our faith in the righteousness of our cause and to demonstrate more fully than ever stability and strength of the foundation upon which the British Empire is built.

It is only in crises and periods of trial that the real character of men and of nations reveals itself. Great Britain is now being tested; the stability of her institutions is on trial; the loyalty of her people and their faith in her system of government are undergoing their test. How is the test holding?

Before the war there were, here and there, grumblings, such as are often heard in the most affectionate families. When trouble from without threatened the family stood shoulder to shoulder and today we find that where there were little family jars there is absolute and unfaltering unity. In Ireland, where grievances of long standing, both real and imaginary, had smouldered and threatened to break out into flame, the grievances were all forgotten and thousands of Irishmen who had ranged themselves on different sides of the various questions, are now sealing their devotion to the Empire on the battlefield.

In India, where clouds frequently gathered dark and ominous, the same devotion is apparent. In last Saturday's issue our despatches told of the general jubilation throughout all India over the defeat of the German squadron off Falkland Islands, a jubilation expressed in munificent gifts, one man giving 200 camels, another 25,000 pounds of tea, another giving blankets for the Gurkhas serving in France and Belgium. These gifts were mentioned only as typical of scores of others.

The ruling princes have subscribed a sum equalling about $950,000 of our money toward the Prince of Wales' relief fund, and the Indian relief fund, as well as about $4,000,000 toward the expenses of the war. A further sum of nearly $150,000 has been given by the native rulers to provide motor cycles, telescopes and similar equipment. About $120,000 has been given by the Maharajah of Gwalior. He has also presented the Indian expeditionary force with the magnificent gift of a motor ambulance corps consisting of forty-one cars and is arranging for the establishment of a convalescent home in East Africa for Indian soldiers. Besides these gifts many princes and chiefs have presented great numbers of horses, mules, camels and motor cars. A splendidly equipped hospital ship is another of their generous donations.

Almost more significant is the attitude of untitled educated India. In this class, in the past, have been found most of the Indian critics of various details of British administration in India. Yet here again, in the day of Britain's need, there is abundant proof of enthusiastic loyalty. Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilck, the leader of the Indian Nationalists, has said that "the present is not a time to press for reforms" and has urged his friends and followers to sink all their differences. Mr. Ghandi, leader of the Hindus in South Africa, has done likewise. Mr. Lajpot Rai, who was once deported from India on suspicion of sympathy with a disaffected element and who took up his residence in Great Britain, is now urging his countrymen there to volunteer for medical service in the field. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who hopes ultimately for Indian self-government within the Empire, and who is now almost ninety years of age, has addressed a letter to the people of India telling how Britain in engaging in this war is simply "keeping her word of honor and righteously discharging a solemn obligation for the peace and welfare of minor and weak Powers."

The Hon. Bhupendra Noth Basu, another strong advocate of Indian nationalism, is assisting in organizing a medical contingent from Indian doctors and students in Great Britain. Mr. T. P. Sinha, a wealthy Calcutta barrister, is endeavoring to organize a volunteer corps from among his Indian colleagues of the bar. And so the story might go on. Well may Dadabhai Naoroji say in his address to his fellow countrymen: "I have not the least doubt in my mind that every individual of the vast mass of humanity of India will have but one desire in his heart, viz., to support to the best of his ability and power the British in their glorious struggle for justice, liberty, honor and true human greatness and happiness."

These gifts and evidences of loyalty in the face of a German propaganda to sow sedition and rebellion among the people of India, are the strongest possible evidence of the belief of these peoples of various castes not only in the righteousness of Britain's cause but of their belief in the justice and freedom to be enjoyed under the British flag.

"TARRYING BY THE STUFF"

Lord Kitchener has nothing but admiration for those who remain at home providing the sinews of war. In a letter to a firm of manufacturers who wrote him asking whether it would be more patriotic on their part to allow their young men to go to the front and reduce correspondingly the output of their mills, Lord Kitchener replied:

"I should like all engaged by your establishment to know that it is fully recognized that they, in carrying out the Government work of providing the army with supplies and equipment, are doing their duty to their King and country equally with those who have joined the army for service in the field."

It is well this should be emphasized. Young men employed on farms raising crops and horses for the benefit of the Empire, and especially those at the front, "are doing their duty for their King and country equally with those who have joined the army for service in the field."

This is not any new conception of patriotism either; it is found exemplified in the good old Book itself. In 1st Samuel, 30 chap., an account is given of the spoiling of Ziklag by the Amallkites whom King David pursues. He recovered all the spoil and made it a statute and an ordinance in Israel to divide the spoil equally between them that fight and them that "keep the stuff." The passage reads:—

Then answered all the wicked men and men of Belial, of those that went with David, and said, because they went not with us, we will not give them ought of the spoil that we have recovered, save to every man, his wife, and his children, that they may lead them away, and depart.

"Then," said David—Ye shall not do so, my brethren, with that which the Lord hath given us, who has preserved us, and delivered the company that came against us into our hand.

"For who will hearken unto you in this matter? but as his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike."

It is necessary at this time not to forget to think of those who like our farmers, are "tarrying by the stuff" and who are bearing additional burdens in sending their sons and "help" to the front.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of "the brightest gem in the Imperial crown," sends this thrilling message:—

"The Canadian people unite in sending to the thirty thousand Canadians on Salisbury Plains warmest Christmas greetings. Fifty thousand men are training in Canada to-day, eager to join you at the first opportunity. Behind them the manhood of this Dominion stands waiting to swell the ranks of those who do battle for the cause of liberty and democracy in withstanding the might and dominance of organised and arrogant militarism, and in thus upholding and securing the integrity and safety of our Empire and the freedom which is the essential principle of its institutions.

"The great Dominions of the Empire, enjoying complete power of self-government, are united to each other and to the Motherland by the tie of common allegiance and of a common ideal. That ideal, which consecrates the powers of government to the rights and liberties of the people, has proved the strongest bond of union that could be devised.

"The high patriotic purpose which presently animates all the British Dominions is an inspiration to those who believe in the future power and influence of our Empire for the cause of humanity and of civilisation. Canada bade you fareweil in the confident hope that you would be worthy of the trust which she confided to you as you left her shores.

"Again we bid you God-speed, trusting to welcome you again when the just cause for which you are to do battle shall be brought to an honourable and triumphant issue."

OLD PUBLIC RECORDS

Sir,—The events that led to a union of the Provinces and to the admission of P. E. Island—four decades ago—are within the recollection of those who have reached middle age only. This most interesting period of our Colonial life can only be known to the younger and coming generations by contemporary literature.

Public life then was a great theatre and the men who played their parts in it can only be intelligently understood and their act celebrated, by recourse to the records of the day. It is also by preserving the decords of 1914 that the people of half a century hence will gain a knowledge of us of today and of our lives and work.

Current literature, therefore, becomes of value for historic purposes and the records of the past vastly more so, for when destroyed, they cannot be replaced. Instruments of a ll kinds of that character ought to be placed beyond the chance of being lost or destroyed.

What care or solicitude has either our Legislature or Government taken in the past or is taking now in the work of collecting and preserving historic documents that will become in time of almost priceless value? It is not creditable to the public spirit and intelligence of our people to admit that they have evinced complete indifference to such matters.

It is true that we have not the Provincial revenue available to organize and maintain an historic branch,—that the Government would scarcely be justifiefid in attempting it. But our province is not worse off in this respect than other Provinces that have adopted the expedient of placing their records at the disposal of the National Archives at Ottawa. We observe that the Nova Scotia Legislature has recently passed an Act intended to reach persons who by themselves or through inheritance have become possessed of public records and who hold them as private property. It is obvious that no person in his private capacity can either legally or morally hold possession of public records of any kind. They are the property of the people.

We trust our Government will profit by the example of Nova Scotia and institute a search to see if very valuable records belonging to the Province are not afloat in private hands. If so they ought to be collected for permanent preservation. If the Local government cannot see its way to open an office where the care of these old records can be placed in the hands of an expert, they ought to be placed at the disposal of the Archives at Ottawa where they will be available for students all over Canada. And either the originals or copies be preserved for all time.

I am, Sir, Etc.,
HISTORICUS.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

MONCTON, Dec. 14.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wyonacott, Main street, on Monday evening a large number of machinists assembled and presented Mr. and Mrs. John Ingram, formerly of Charlottetown, with pieces of furniture, accompanied by an address. The presentation was made by Messrs. G. H. Leaman and J. B. Brooks. Mr. Melbourne Steeves read the address:—

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 30th, 1914.
Mr. John Ingram:—

Sir: As you have joined the ranks of the Benedicts, we, your brother workmen of the Union Labor Organization, feel that we cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing in a few brief words our heartiest congratulations to you and Mrs. Ingram. May your path be strewn with roses, and may you long be spared to enjoy married life, is the wish of the boys, who have always admired the companionship of such a genial fellow as yourself. Although you have only been with us a short time, we believe you have won the good will and respect of all, and as an athlete you have proven yourself a valuable acquisition to our club, and through your untiring efforts we were able to land the championship during the season of 1913-14. We trust that you will again find time to lend us a helping hand without interfering with your family ties.

We now ask you to accept these pieces of furniture as a tangible expression of the good will that exists between us, and may you when your day's work is o'er, through the cloud's of your evening's smoke, think of the boy's good wishes you will ever have.

Again wishing Mrs. Ingram and yourself a pleasant and a profitable journey through life

We wish you health,
We wish you wealth,
We wish you gold in store,
We wish you heaven after death,
How could we wish you more.

Signed on behalf of the boys,
MELBOURNE STEEVES,
GEORGE H. LEAMAN,
J. B. BROCKS.
Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram were taken by surprise, and Mr. Ingram made a suitable reply.

Songs were sung by Mr. William Hadden and Miss Dorothy Wyonnacott and speeches were made by Messrs. Mackassey, J. B. Brooks, C. Cameron, Fred McLeod, G. H. Leaman, A. Richard, M. Steeves, Mr. Carter and Mr. Wyonacott. Luncheon was served and a pleasant hour spent.

The national anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

MORE GERMAN PIFFLE

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 12.—The following statement, emanating from Antwerp, is being officially circulated in Germany:

"It can't longer be doubted that the German guns have caused very severe losses to the English fleet in the Channel. This is proved by the innumerable corpses of English marines which are being thrown up on the Belgian and Dutch coasts. Up to now, in Belgian alone more than 100 of these corpses have been found and hurled and others are coming ashore daily.

One must come to the only possible conclusion—that the German ships have wrought havoc among the English warships and greatly damaged many of them. The sudden disappearance of the English fleet from the Belgian coast is now explained."

EDDIE CARPENTER HAS SIGNED WITH TORONTOS

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Dec. 12.—who starred in the Maritime Hockey who starred in the Maritime Hockey League has signed with the Torontos of the National Hockey Association and left with Jack Walker to join the Champions.

FIRST LODZ FIGHT COST 100,000 DEAD TO GERMAN FORCES

GERMAN CHARGES IN SERRIED MASSES CHECKED BY SIBERIAN RIFLE FIRE.

700 CANNON IN ACTION

HOW KAISER'S GUARDS AND 25TH CORPS WERE TRAPPED AND CUT TO PIECES AT BREZIZINY.

WARSAW, December 5 by Courier to Petrograd.—I have wired you previously of the German force which advanced around Lodz and was cut off south and east of the town. This consisted of two army corps, the Twenty-fifth Corps and the Third Guard Corps. The isolated force turned north and endeavored to cut its way out through the small town of Breziziny. It was at Breziziny that final disaster overtook them.

The town and road lie in a hollow in the midst of wooded country, where the Germans were squeezed from the Vistula and pressed to the ing the slow retirement of five days rear. They had fought a battle durand were showing signs of being short of ammunition. On the fifth day they made their final attempt to pass through Breziziny. That was where that fine strategist and fighting man who had held Ivangorod on the Vistula brought off the great dramatic coup for which he had been manoeuvring.

The Germans were holding the town and pouring through when he began his general attack. Breziziny underwent nine hours of furious shelling and only half the town is now remaining. The Russian infantry against proved its sterling quality, and supported by the tremendous fire of its own guns, drove home charge after charge, smashing the German resistance completely. By nightfall out of two army corps, numbering 80,000 men, there remained only a remnant.

The number of prisoners reaches the total of about 20,000, and of the remainder, fully 80 per cent were killed or wounded. This is the estimate applied to me. Owing to the small area on which the fighting was concentrated, the dead are lying in great mounds and walls at points where the charges were pushed home. For miles the countryside is dotted with dead.

In the sparser grounds an unknown number of fugitives, most of whom are wounded, are lurking in the woods. From Rawg, south of Skiernivice, midway between Lodz and Warsaw, to Lodz on the line of the former German retreat and present advance, not a single village remains All the burnt-out district is utterly desolate.

On December 1, 2, and 3, the force conducting the defense of the town of Lodz was all but surrounded. The German positions were at Royicie on the southern road, within four miles of the long, straggling street which comprises most of the town of Lodz, while at Zgierz, seven miles to the north, they had a battery of heavy guns with which they shelled the town itself killing several hundred civilians. The fire was chiefly directed on the railway and station and the Russian guns were unable for some time to locate the battery. It was discovered and reconnoitered at last by an aeroplane.

HAREBRAINED HEROISM.

Then followed an act of heroism and harebrained enterprise which is now the talk of the whole army. On Thursday night last the Colonel of Artillery made his way out and with a little group of assistants contrived to drag a field telephone wire within half a mile of the German battery. While a searchlight was swinging over the face of the country he lay on the ground, and from there directed the Russian guns, which with his help, actually succeeded in silencing the battery. The Russians guns were at this time placed in the streets of Lodz.

On Thursday night when the attack culminated there were 700 guns in action at one time on both sides, and throughout the night all was alight with flashes from the guns and bursting shells, and the thunder of the guns was faintly audible on the outskirts of Warsaw, sixty miles away.

Then there followed a general assault of the Germans, a charge of huge masses of men, who followed up into the glare of the searchlights under an inferno of gunfire. Here again the Siberians demonstrated the qualities which have made them famous throughout the war. They met the Germans with a rifle fire from the trenches which not only stopped them but shattered them. They again played the old trick of allowing the enemy to approach within fifty feet, meanwhile holding their fire, and then blowing them off their feet with rifle fire and their use or the mitrailleuse.

The attack failed utterly, and from the very manner of it the Russian losses could not be otherwise than light while the German losses in the whole of the operations against Lodz and the neighboring positions exceed a hundred thousand killed. No guess at the number of their wounded can be attempted, but we know that score upon score of trains filled with them have gone west along the Kaiisz and still continue to go.

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J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST

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