

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28th, 1918.

GERMANY NOT TO BE TRUSTED

Giving a dog a bad name has always been disastrous to the dog. This is well illustrated in what has happened Germany.

"The hatred of England is universal from the beggar to the banker, from the infant to the dotard, and the idea of revenge for their defeat by England is implanted already in the hearts of tiny children."

"The Germans will neither forgive nor forget. Neither money nor comfort will tell with them henceforth. They have been beaten by England and they will live and die to smash England. England has never had a deadlier enemy than the new Germany."

"Also it must not be forgotten that Germans, high and low, and of all parties, believe that they can play off President Wilson and the United States against England."

The Daily Express says editorially that the menace to the world is not ended. "There are indications of a grandiose plan to trick the al-

lies and create a German federation which would embrace besides the present German states German-Austria, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden whose combined population and reserves would far exceed those of the German Empire."

An editorial of some significance is published in the London Times under the heading, "No Quarrels Between the Allies." It says:

"The allied peoples would not relish a postponement of peace with the enemy on account of any failure of the Allied statesmen to agree promptly among themselves. It is therefore imperative that pending the gathering of the allied peace delegates, their Governments should maintain the closest touch with each other, so that the risk of a clash between incompatible peace programmes may be neutralized in advance."

"Tendencies to grab disputed territories or create by hasty occupation presumptive titles to ultimate possession must be resisted like the plague."

"The Inter-Allied Peace Conference is animated by the right spirit, and it will deal sternly with those who occasion trouble."

SPHYNX-LIKE BRITAIN

The grim silence of Great Britain is perhaps even more impressive than her imperial greatness and the incalculable might of her army and navy. In four years of war, while she held the fate of the world in her hand, while her navy kept watch over the Seven Seas, while "all that we have and are" depended upon the watchfulness of those grim, silent ships which mysteriously appeared everywhere, not a word was given to the world of what she was doing.

Even then the sinking of the ships. All that the Germans were permitted to know was that the U boats left their ports and never returned.

The dignity of this silence is impressive and befits her greatness. We should be astounded if Britain boasted. For generations she has assumed the duty of poisoning the seas and she has done it for friend and foe alike. When the foe appeared in strength she arrested him and last week when the German fleet, "bound in iron and in misery" was locked up in British ports with its fangs drawn, the only demonstration was a service of thankfulness to Almighty God for the victory vouchsafed. "We did it" of the little man has never been heard from the British ships. In "quietness and confidence" the navy has guarded her shores and the seas of the world. This confidence is aptly shown in the reply of Admiral Wemyss to the German Admiral who objected to the surrender of the fleet because it was not beaten. "It only had to come out," was Wemyss' reply. This confidence is felt by every man in the British navy and is never expressed in boastfulness.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR

The new German Chancellor, Frederick Ebert, is now one of the principal figures in the new German Government. He will stand a lot of watching, judging by his past. In 1914, then a tailor of Heidelberg he was one of the Joint Presidents of the German Social Democratic Party. By May, 1915 he had become official spokesman in the Reichstag for the "Majority" which supported the war despite the cooling enthusiasm of the Party as a whole. In May, 1916, Ebert was attacked by the Minority Socialist, Dr. Meyer, as one of a set "making over the peace of the people to the Moloch of war, to a Government which meant famine and the State of Siege." In December, 1916, Ebert and Scheidemann, with Government passports, visited The Hague to meet the committee of the International Socialist

Bureau. Immediately afterwards the German Government made its famous "peace offer."

The same pair were sent to Stockholm on a similar errand in May, 1917. On July 20th, 1917, Ebert and other Majority Socialists were invited to meet the Kaiser. Late in the year on the question of the execution of a sailor for spreading disaffection Ebert and his Party declared political war on Chancellor Michaelis, who in due course was forced to resign. This is the record of Chancellor Ebert, who worked hand in glove with the Imperial Government of Germany under the pretence that his country was fighting a defensive war. Is it any wonder that London newspapers are suspicious of his Administration and discern a constant danger in the presence of The Hohenzollern in Holland?

CRITICAL TIMES AHEAD

The next 60 days may prove to be the most critical 60 days in modern history," said Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University while discussing peace problems recently.

"We are looking out toward a new world," he explained. "We have torn down this accursed thing of Prussian militarism, and now the question before every thoughtful man in this world is, shall the upbuilding be on the lines of human experience, on the lines of human order, on the lines of human liberty and on the lines of human justice or shall it be an attempt to install, instead of the Kaiser, the inverted war not only of nations but of autocracy of a mob? That is the classes and groups."

question which the next 60 days may decide

"The German people must work out their own salvation, yet they are, as Bismark told them over and over again, children in politics. Whatever their accomplishments have been in other directions, they are not ready to fill the great gap in their constituted government. We cannot let these great peoples float about on the ocean of today as derelicts. It is not to our interest to have them given over to chaos, it is not to the world's interest to have them given over to chaos. That means more war, bloody war, instead of the Kaiser, the inverted war not only of nations but of autocracy of a mob? That is the classes and groups."

P. E. I. Fur Sales Board Boost the Fox Industry

To build up a successful lasting foreign market for our Silver Fox Furs, we must have a combination of Fox Companies, caretakers, marketable TYPES of furs, salesmanship and Fur Sales Board all working together under the Fox Breeders' Association. Continue to Support the Fur Sales Board.

Fox Farmer, it is up to you to produce the highest types of Silver Fox Furs capable of holding the fur markets built up by the Fur Sales Board. Remember we have COMPETITION from the wilds.

When in the bugaboo of capitalizing foxes in former years, we forgot the real intrinsic product, viz the skin, and we somewhat lowered the standard of furs, a fox was a fox, but all skins are not furs.

True development of foreign trade in our Silver Fox furs means better and better standards and types of foxes. Keep in touch with the Fur Sales Board and then you will know what types or skins realize the prices. Join up with the Fur Sales Board.

FUR SALES BOARD, CHESTER McLURE, Manager. Office—146 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

JACOB G. SCHURMAN, OF CORNELL

(Lucian in Vancouver Province)

The late Andrew D. White, of Cornell, years ago met in Germany a clever young Canadian student, who had taken the Gilchrist scholarship while a student in Acadia College, proceeding with three or four years of study in London and Edinburgh, and reaching Berlin after some work in Paris and Heidelberg. Minister White did not forget Jacob Gould Schurman. The former resumed his work and

Your Problems Solved

BY REV. T. S. LINSOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved).

Dr. Linscott, in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, natural, social, financial, and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required, enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

"BE NOT UNEQUALLY YOKED."

"A Young Woman" writes: "A young man after a short acquaintance asks me to marry him. I am an ardent follower of Jesus and this young man is worldly, well off, and highly esteemed. What would you advise? I am asking you as I like your answers to heart problems." I cannot take the responsibility of giving you specific advice. The Book which you love states, "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God." I advise you to free your heart from prejudice and then pray for direction. Do not decide until your head and heart are satisfied.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM: "A Sad Young Mother" writes: "My baby was born six months after my marriage. I am talked about and snubbed. My husband and I are very happy in each other's love; and with the baby are happier than ever, but it is hard to be talked about. Please tell me what to do." You have committed a breach of the laws of society and are suffering the penalty. If you cannot leave that neighborhood, then patiently bear your trouble, and the kindly hand of time, will bring back the respect of your friends.

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

WAITING

John Burroughs

The following beautiful poem is copyrighted by request. Mr. Burroughs its author is a born Naturalist, and still lives at a good old age.

Serene, I fold my hands and wait. Nor care for wind nor tide nor sea;

I have no more gainst time or fate, For lo! my own shall come to me.

Asleep, awake, by night or day, The friends I seek are seeking me; No wind can drive my bark astray, Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone? I wait with joy the coming years; My heart shall reap where it has sown, And garner up the fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw The brook that springs in yonder heights;

So flows the good with equal law Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars come nightly to the sky, The tidal wave unto the sea, Nor time nor space, nor deep nor high Can keep my own away from me.

authorship at Cornell and the younger man made good as a teacher of philosophy and English literature at Acadia and Dalhousie. He made his lectures on Shakespeare so interesting that Halifax people crowded all the classrooms open to them.

It presently came to pass that Dr. Schurman went to Cornell as a parting gift to that university from the departing president. He began there as professor of philosophy, but after a brief interim administration by Charles Kendall Adams, J. G. Schurman, at 38, succeeded to the presidency, which he still holds after some twenty-five years.

Ex-President White afterward went to Russia as minister and to Germany as ambassador and then returned to no end of diplomatic and other official positions of an honorary character, all the time writing more books and adding to the library of 40,000 volumes, which he presented to Cornell.

It would seem that there is some subtle connection between Cornell and diplomacy. President Schurman was appointed a member of the Philippine commission after the Spanish war and spent nearly a year in that country trying to find out what the United States should do with the prize. His report is found in two large volumes, followed by another treatise on the problem. These books are packed with information and counsel, and the United States has kept the Philippines.

That was twenty years ago. Not long since President Schurman was appointed United States minister to Greece and Montenegro. He was back in the university before the war began. We may hazard a guess that if party politics do not interfere he may be called upon to assist in the delimiting of the Balkans. But President Schurman is a Republican.

I may have spoken before in this column concerning the Gilchrist scholarships, which gave President Schurman his great chance in life. It was a much greater honor to win the scholarship than it is now to capture a Rhodes scholarship. There was only one year for all Canada and all Canadians under 21 might compete in the examination set by the London University. The prize was only one-third the amount of the Rhodes scholarship, \$500 a year for three years, with the choice between London and Edinburgh universities.

During the twenty years or more that this scholarship was open a number of Canadians who have become prominent found them useful roads to professorships. The great majority of Gilchrist scholars from Canada have become teachers.

Having mentioned President Schurman I may go on to say that in the London University examination for his degree he led all the students of University College in five subjects, that he took all the scholarships open to him and that in his last three years in Germany he held the Hibbert scholarship competed for by sixty men from Oxford, Cambridge and other great universities. It may also be added that after he had returned from Europe he testified that of all his teachers in all countries the best was Principal Anderson of Prince of Wales College in his native Prince Edward Island.

Another college president who was a Gilchrist scholar is Dr. Walter Murray, head of the University of Saskatchewan, formerly professor of philosophy in Dalhousie and the University of New Brunswick. The latter is his native province. He took his Gilchrist course at Edinburgh and, like most of the rest, proceeded to Germany for research study.

President Falconer of Toronto, is also a Gilchrist man. His was a West India scholarship, though he was born in Prince Edward Island. Sir Robert took his Gilchrist course at Edinburgh with honors in classics. He is a great Greek scholar. Leipzig, Berlin and Marburg gave him further training.

On the staff of the University of Toronto is another fine scholar of this group. Dr. Alexander, head of the department of English, an Ontario man. He took his course and degree in London, but did not follow the fashion by going to Germany. His

REASSURING STATEMENT OF BANK OF MONTREAL

Assets Now Exceed Five Hundred Million—Interest Bearing Deposits Total \$515,000,000—Bank Lends Full Assistance to Governments and Industry

Montreal, Nov. 28.—(Special)—Since the cessation of hostilities developments in Canada have been of a character that go to show that the Dominion is still able to look after its own business.

First was the astounding success of the Victory Loan, indicating Canada's ability to provide the credits that would enable Great Britain and other countries to continue to effect large purchases of foodstuffs and supplies in this country.

Now comes the Bank of Montreal, with the most reassuring statement ever issued by this leading institution. The very large resources at its command now amounting at its disposal to over Five Hundred and Fifty Millions will result in every Canadian having great faith in the ability of the country to pass through successfully the trying period of readjustment from war to peace conditions.

The Victory Loan success showed how the people of the country are willing to do their share, while the Bank of Montreal, by its position, indicates that it stands prepared to help the country through any conditions that are likely to arise.

It is at times like the present that the value to the country of the policy followed by the Bank can best be appreciated.

GROWTH DURING YEAR

This year it is somewhat difficult to compare the Annual Statement in the usual way with that of the previous year owing to the absorption that has taken place of the Bank of British North America. Still, the very great strides made in the regular business during the twelve months reflect the marked assistance the Bank of Montreal has been able to lend the Imperial and Canadian Governments and at the same time cater to the growing requirements of Canadian trade and industry.

Just how great has been the progress made during the past few years can be appreciated from the fact that in 1914, the first year of the war, the total assets stood at \$219,562,673, while today they have increased to \$518,413,516. Liquid assets alone now stand at \$370,351,000 being \$30,000,000 above what the total assets were four years ago and are equal to 71.2% of the total liabilities to the public. They compare with \$276,238,397 last year.

The measure of assistance lent the Dominion and British Governments is reflected by Dominion and Provincial Government securities of a value of \$16,870,586 as compared with \$28,573,322 a year ago and Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian of \$2,035,815 up from \$33,155,251. The expansion of the general commercial business is indicated by Current Loans and discounts of \$145,028,361, as compared with \$17,607,111 while at the same time Loans to Cities, Towns and Municipalities have gained to \$15,598,050 from \$11,115,383, and Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada \$11,619,835 up from \$10,015,811.

DEPOSITS AT RECORD LEVELS

That the policy of thrift so strongly advocated by the Bank

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1918, 1917. Rows include Total Assets, Deposits bearing interest, Deposits not bearing interest, Current Loans and Discounts, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Railway and other Bonds, Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, Gold and Silver Coin, Dominion Notes, Deposits in Central Gold Reserves, Profits for year, Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.

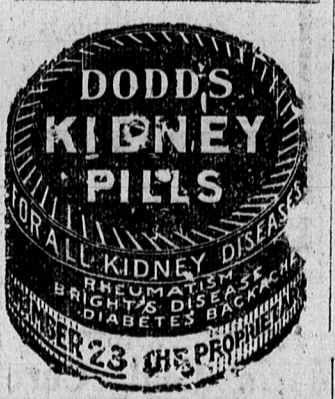
has been followed in a large measure by the people of Canada is shown by the increase in interest bearing deposits to the record level of \$315,537,751, as compared with \$216,011,785, a gain of almost One Hundred Million Dollars, while Deposits not bearing interest stood at \$121,175,017 up from \$71,111,611. As there is no increase in the Bank's Capital stock in connection with the purchase of the Bank of B. N. A. it is assumed that the amount required to redeem the shares of that institution has been set aside and included in the total of non-interest bearing deposits.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The more favorable conditions under which the Bank has operated during the year have resulted in a slight increase in the Profits as compared with the previous year. The profits amount to \$2,562,720, equal to 16.01% on the capital and income with \$2,177,959 in the previous year. These profits added to the Balance of Profit and Loss brought forward made the total amount available for distribution \$1,227,613. Of this amount dividends and bonuses required \$1,920,000. War Tax on Bank Note Circulation \$160,000, Subscriptions to Patriotic Funds, \$16,000, and Reservation for Bank Premises \$20,000, leaving the balance to be carried forward to Balance of Profit and Loss of \$1,901,613, as compared with \$1,661,893, at the end of the previous year.

The chief items in the statement of the Bank as of October 31st, with comparison with those of the previous year are as follows:—

our years of post-graduate study was taken by John Hopkins, where he had a fellowship in Greek.



Others whom I call to mind are S. W. Hutton, an Ottawa boy, who studied mathematics in London and Germany, and is now head of the department of mathematics at Mount Allison. His colleague, Prof. Tweedle, of the department of English, also from New Brunswick, studied in London and Heidelberg and Berlin, and returned as professor to his alma mater, Professor Howard Murray, head of the department of classics, Dalhousie, a Nova Scotian, went to London. Professor A. W. Duff, of New Brunswick now of the Worcester Polytechnic staff, was a student in Edinburgh, London and Berlin.

That Boy in Khaki

Maybe he needs a fountain pen or a safety razor—send him one for Xmas.

We have a fine assortment and will be glad to box up for mailing any of these.

G.H. Taylor Jeweler and Engraver



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Ship them by mail or express if unable to bring them in. Returns made to you same day as shipment is received. Shipments held 5 days for our approval. I pay all transportation charges on fur arriving by mail or express.

If you have any blue pelted or unprime furs, ship them in before the prime goods come to market. Refer to any bank in S. Side. Office in store of W. A. Stewart.

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BARGAIN SALE OF LADIES BOOTS

To inaugurate the change we are making in our business we have selected about three hundred pairs of Ladies boots of notable make including Art, Kingsbury, Vassar, Regal etc, and a large lot of C assic with patent vamp and cloth top, buttoned or lace, high medium and low heels, sizes 1 to 7, priced at from \$4.00 to \$6.00 but worth much more on which we will allow 25 per cent discount and as we are overstocked with sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 we will give AN EXTRA TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each pair of these sizes.

GOFF BROS