

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1917.

HONESTY.

"Honesty is the best policy," says an old proverb, "but," adds a modern philosopher, "the who acts upon that policy is not an honest man." Which being interpreted, appears to mean that the honest man will act honestly regardless of consequences, while a dishonest man will act honestly only because his apparent honesty will enable him to retain the confidence of the public and so ensure his trade.

Common business prudence, without any regard for honesty, will compel the man who is dealing with the public to deal squarely with the public. Once he is discovered to be dishonest his business is gone. To ensure success in business a first essential is square dealing, value for value, a dollar's worth for a dollar. Every merchant who has succeeded in building up a large and permanently prosperous business has done so on honest and square dealing. At heart he may be dishonest, his fingers may be itching for an opportunity to over-reach his customer, but business prudence restrains him and he hands out dollar for dollar as if he were at heart thoroughly and inherently honest. The really honest man will do this instinctively because he is honest.

In this province of ours today we are building up a business in which we are all interested. Every man woman and child in the province is a partner, and towards the success or the failure of the business every man, woman and child contributes. We are a small community, doing business with the big outside world. We are selling our products and on the proceeds of our sales we live. The markets want our goods and our trade. The firm is responsible for the acts of all its partners. If one of the partners does a crooked thing, sends an unworthy article to the market, makes a dishonest profit out of a sale, places a brick in a tub of butter, hides a piece of metal in a carcass of pork, loads a bale of hay with stones or dirt, the name of the firm suffers and we lose our customers.

Such acts as these are of course only remotely possible, yet in a mixed community they are possible and they have happened, and we have lost some trade by them. To try to profit by such means is short sighted and ignorant as well as dishonest. It detracts from the good name of the province and shortens our trade by so much.

We are an agricultural community almost exclusively. Our prosperity depends entirely upon our agriculture and upon the quality of our agricultural products. It is within our power to extend our markets to the full limit of our producing capacity. There are wide open markets for everything we can produce, provided it measures up to the quality that the market demands. Denmark arose from struggling poverty by furnishing a quality of bacon that brought sixteen cents a pound when bacon from other countries brought only twelve cents; they followed up their success in this by furnishing eggs and butter of superior quality; and this they followed up by a most exacting inspection of everything that was sent out of the country, with the ultimate result that the word "Denmark" on any product ensured its immediate sale at the highest price the best market could afford, and the market for goods of quality is practically unlimited.

What Denmark did and what some other countries are doing today is possible for us, with the difference that our natural advantages are far superior to those of Denmark. What we need is to pay strict attention to quality and it is gratifying to know that this is now being insisted upon in at least one of our basic agricultural industries, namely, dairying. The advance in this one item alone is already working a veritable revolution and greater things are yet to come through the close inspection and the progressive methods now being applied. The trademark "Prince Edward Island" on our butter and cheese will henceforth mean a key that will open the door to the best markets and the highest prices.

In securing the best quality in all our products honest co-operation is a prime necessity, co-operation not only in each doing his best and supplying the best, but in boosting our province and its products. One knocker can undo the good work done by ten; one dishonest article that finds its way into a shipment discredits the whole, for, through a certain human peculiarity, we are measured by our faults rather than by our virtues.

CANADA'S PRESTIGE.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley, the well-known literary publicist, politician and editor of the most largely circulated weekly in England, "John Bull," has been good enough (says the Mail and Empire) to make the amende honorable to Canada. He expresses regret that in his haste he at one time imputed to the Canadian people disloyalty to the Empire. He confesses himself ashamed of ever harboring, much more of uttering, a thought that so wrongs the people of this Dominion. He perceives now that he judged hastily when he blamed the Canadian democracy for the defeat of Sir Robert Borden's Naval Aid Bill. Had that measure been submitted to the Canadian people it would have been carried by an overwhelming majority.

Neither upon the Canadian people as a whole nor upon any political party as a whole is the blame for the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Parliamentary supporters. And ever since the throttling of the bill by Sir Wilfrid's pliant majority in the Senate his influence with the mass of the Liberal Party in Canada has been a waning quantity.

No doubt Mr. Bottomley was not the only public

man in the United Kingdom who held the Canadian people responsible for the defeat of the Naval Aid Bill, though there would be few there who did not know better. The thing of present importance is that there is no one there now whose mind needs to be disabused of any doubts as to the loyalty of Canada to the British Empire. The magnificent manner in which Canada went to Britain's aid at the very outset of the struggle, the resolute and self-sacrificing spirit with which Canada has continued in the fight, receive unstinted praise from all the quarters of the United Kingdom. But they are no more than what practically everybody there expected.

Suppose there had been in office at Ottawa, a leader who should persist in prating about autonomy, bidding us to keep out of the vortex of European militarism, denying that Britain's wars were necessarily Canada's wars. He and his Government would have been swept out of the way and the Canadian people would have gone to Britain's assistance exactly as they have gone.

Nearly 400,000 of the men of Canada have enlisted for this war. Upwards of 12,000 of them have given their lives on the field of battle and many thousands have been incapacitated by wounds.

We are spending on the war at the rate of about \$25,000,000 a month. Parliament has just voted a credit of \$500,000,000 on war account.

Canada will abide by Britain's side in this war until the power of the enemy is broken.

There has been no calculation, no cold policy, no eye to ulterior advantage. There has been just staunch patriotism and real devotion to the Empire. But our brave soldiers are winning for their beloved Canada a fame that is imperishable. The precious lives that are sacrificed are truly a heavy price, but when did the blood of patriots ever before purchase so much for the good of their kind and for the glory of their nation?

The Canadian statesmen who in all periods of our history were so steadfast for British connection had great faith. For one thing they firmly believed in the virtue of the British strain in our people. They were convinced that that would run true throughout coming generations.

What a test this war is of the British strain, and how royally the blood bond answers to it both in the Old Land and its Dominions.

Our statesmen of today must likewise ground their political faith in British character and must make it a maxim of policy to look to the United Kingdom as the main source of immigration.

Our valorous soldiers have ushered in a new age for their country. They have raised Canada's prestige everywhere.

This Dominion is respected and admired by Britain's Allies and by neutral countries, by none more than by our great neighbor, the United States. Col. Roosevelt and other Americans of his stamp speak in highly laudatory terms of our national spirit. They reflect the regard of the great mass of the American people.

NATIONAL PROVERBS

A London newspaper recently compiled a number of proverbs and sayings expressing the opinions European nations held concerning each other in past years, long before the present war started. The sayings, as a rule, were not complimentary to others, not always complimentary to themselves, but they are all significant and characteristic.

Of Germany her neighbors had little to say that was even charitable. A Russian proverb said, "The German may be a good fellow, but it is better to hang him." The Italians have long said in evidence of their antipathy to the "Fatherland," "Italy's love for Germany is that of the dog for the cat"; while France summed up her opinion in the words "The only good Bosche is a dead Bosche." French opinion of German intelligence was summed up in the saying "The Germans carry their wits in their fingers." Madame de Staël of France expressed her opinion of German arrogance and boasting when she wrote "Providence has given to the French the Empire of the land; to the English that of the sea; to the Germans that of the air," and she did not refer to aeroplanes either.

In these international compliments France is not sparing of criticism of herself. Russia wrote "The English are predisposed to pride, the French to vanity." Russia had an opinion of France which she has probably revised by this time and which the past two years have amply proved unfounded. The Russian saying was "A fighting Frenchman runs away from a she-goat," an opinion to which France retorted with a popular proverb "Were the devil to come to fight a Frenchman would immediately take up the challenge," a boast which her brave soldiers have made good at Verdun and in the Somme. We can afford to smile at Sully's good-natured gibe that "the English have a heavy-hearted way of amusing themselves," and also at Rousseau's view of our boasted liberty: "The English think they are free; they are free only during the election of Members of Parliament" for the French say much harder things of themselves, such as: "When the Frenchman sleeps the devil rocks him."

Greece has had an unenviable reputation for treachery ever since, and probably before Virgil wrote: "I fear the Greeks, even when they come with gifts in their hands," a verdict which is endorsed by the Russian sayings: "One Greek is equal in cheating to two Jews, one Armenian to two Greeks," and "A Russian can be cheated only by a gipsy, a gipsy by a Jew, a Jew by a Greek, and a Greek by the devil."

It is probable that the present war will add to these and many other saws quoted; probable also that international opinions may be considerably modified if not completely changed. It is quite certain that neither Germany nor Greece will gain much in the respect of their neighbors.

NOTES

Admiral Jellicoe says that he is "not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines that will never return to Germany." There is a smoothness here which makes one believe that the Admiral would have made a good motor agent if he had been born in that

"SAYING PEACE, PEACE"

Sir,—In your influential paper, of this day's issue you give a conspicuous place to a letter by Mr. Harold Hodge. In this letter the writer, apparently from a few particulars, generalizes in the wildest way possible and makes himself the mouth-piece of a few narrow-minded people who are to be found in all communities.

The Bible is the preacher's textbook, and in that book is taught the great philosophy of national and international life. It is now beyond all question that Christianity shaped all civilization and in its onward way will eventually govern all politics as it did in the early centuries of this era.

The Cross is more and more becoming the symbol of all that is highest and best in human life and thought, and the only solution of the problems created by this world-wide devastating war is the reassertion of the true explanation of human life, and as the symbol of all power and blessedness, because it means a complete surrender to the will and purpose of God.

Christianity is essentially and inescapably bound up with the beginning, the continuation and the consummation of this cruel war which is forcing us to study the history, the life and the religion of the nations of the earth. This is of supreme importance because it means the removal of ignorance and the coming of wisdom and deeper sympathies, things, which are of peculiar interest to the preacher in as much as his great theme is God and the supremacy of God in individual and in national life. To quote, as Mr. Hodge does, Wordsworth's well-known words "The world is too much with us" is so absurd and so irrelevant that he is at once ruled out as a monitor to preachers.

No preacher who is capable of dealing with all the aspects of life, the relation of religion and knowledge, of the temporal and the eternal, could possibly conduct a service with any satisfaction to himself or to intelligent worshippers without some allusion to the great war cloud, which is casting such a shadow over hearts and homes to-day.

Let the preacher keep his centre-right in the twin facts of sin and redemption and then describe as big a circle as possible, including everything which will help to make man and woman, over which the law of the Cross should at last prevail.

Pietism, attitudinising, buffoonery have all been used in the pulpit in vain; they are always indications of inability to handle the "Word of Life" and deeper preaching, which appeals to the intelligence and to the emotions of the soul, and which is the strength and inspiration in life's conflicts. Your scribble ends with a silly, impossible story; permit me to state that the great and good Willard, who was the state of Michigan, and who at once replied: "I have been so busy looking after other people's souls that I had forgotten I had a soul." Shocking heresy, yet one of the biggest and best souls that ever lived.

I am, Sir, etc. T. F. FULLERTON.

THE OTHER SIDE

Sir,—Under the heading, "What Might Have Been a Sore Bereavement," published in The Patriot of 17th Inst., a writer attempts to give a report of the almost fatal asphyxiation of Corporal McKenna of the 5th Siege Draft, Charlottetown. He succeeded in recording the happening very well, but he omitted several important points in describing the accident, points closely concerning himself. The following is a faithful reproduction of what actually occurred.

Corporal McKenna was spending a furlough with his cousin, Michael McKenna, at Vernon Bridge. "Genial friends" is correct, but the Corporal is very familiar with that portion of Vernon and also with the "particularly" cold weather. He did not insist upon a base burner being placed in his room but helped to install the same. At the request of "genial Mike," against the advice and protestation of the Corporal, Mike turned off the draughts and closed the bedroom door, with the result already described. Now for the denouement: The Corporal awoke at 3 a. m. suffering from a severe headache which he attributed to escaping gas, and so informed Mike, who arose to investigate. Mike remembers nothing that transpired in the next two hours. He collapsed, and although the Corporal was in a terrible condition he worked over his cousin until a faint sigh finally rewarded his

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

UNTIL IT IS SETTLED RIGHT.

However the battle is ended, Though proudly the victor comes With fluttering flags and prancing nags And echoing rolls of drums, Still truth proclaims the motto In letters of living light: No question is ever settled Until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor May grind the weak in the dust, And the voices of fame with one acclaim May call him great and just, Let those who applaud take warning And keep this motto in sight: No question is ever settled Until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage, Though the enemy seems to have won, Though his ranks are strong, if in the wrong The battle is not yet done; For sure as the morning follows The darkest hour of night, No question is ever settled Until it is settled right.

strenuous efforts. Dr. Martin was hastily summoned. He applied restoratives with the effect heretofore mentioned.

This was a narrow escape, and it only more forcibly emphasizes the urgent necessity of extreme care in the use of base-burners. The Corporal is still slightly suffering from the effects of the poison, but states he will be all right in a short time.

I am, Sir, etc. ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

VERNON BRIDGE MAIL

Sir,—In referring to Mr. R. A. McLeod's complaint about the mails in the Patriot of a recent date I have only to say if the patrons are dissatisfied with the present system of mail delivery there will be very little kicking on my part further than to advocate a system that will give the patrons the full benefit of rural mail delivery in receiving and despatching registered letters, money orders and postal notes of which there is a large number handled on the route, all of which have passed through so far without complaint or enquiry. I may also add there is very little guess work necessary, as my friend would have it appear, about the time of my arrival at the different boxes either summer or winter. As for his text, I stand for right every time when the circumstance demands it. He also states they only receive five mails a week. Every evening on the route knows this statement to be incorrect as I deliver Friday night's mail on Saturday morning and Saturday's on Saturday night; this accounts for the letters he speaks of being posted on Monday not reaching Charlottetown until Wednesday. As Saturday night's trip was asked for by the patrons I can lay off on Monday during the three winter months of the year ending March 10th without loss to any person and a benefit to quite a few.

I am, Sir, etc. JOSEPH MACDONALD, R. R. No. 2, Vernon Bridge. Feb. 19, 1917.

BEETHOVEN

THE SHAKESPEARE OF MUSIC.

The Shakespeare of music is counted Ludwig van Beethoven, born in 1770, and his birthplace at Bonn is considered a musical shrine. He was the son of a poor music master, the Saxony's Chapel, and his musical education was begun at five years of age. Before his eighth birthday he was an accomplished violinist; at the age of thirteen he published a book of popular music such as a wide scope and variety that many of the phrases in his sonatas and piano selections have become popular melodies and songs. His entire loss of hearing did not prevent him from continuing to achieve exquisite compositions, and it was his versatility and wide range of every form of musical expression that made him famous.

Some of Beethoven's matchless melodies are to be found in "Heart Songs"—an enhance the value of that volume to the true music lover. This paper is placing it before its readers on terms that amount to gift. See the coupon in today's issue for explanation.

WATER POWERS OF THE WEST

"Water Powers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta," a well-bound and attractively illustrated volume just issued by the Commission of Conservation to the authentic literature respecting the natural resources of Western Canada. This report, by Leo G. Douc and J. B. Challies, comprises the results of special surveys by the Commission of Conservation and a compilation of records from other reliable sources. As a compendium of available data on the subject, it is particularly valuable for reference purposes.

While the Prairie Provinces, as a water-powers, are not richly endowed with that utility of their rivers of force and power development can be vastly enhanced through proper storage of flood waters. At present, in the absence of adequate natural regulation, the great volume of flow is lost during high water seasons. Methods of development to ensure the maximum utilization are now being carefully worked out on the Winnipeg, Bow and other large rivers. The more northerly regions possess numerous sites of great potential value for pulp, electro-chemical and other special industries.

The report just issued is the second in the series on water-powers in Canada to be published by the Commission of Conservation. The third volume, "Water Powers of British Columbia," which is now in press, will complete the Commission's general inventory of this item of the Dominion's natural wealth.

HAVE SAVING SENSE OF HUMOR

Rev. E. E. Graham, a Methodist chaplain on overseas service, in a letter from France, published in the Wesleyan, says:

There is much in English humor that cannot get used to, but one must admire the way in which they joke about their hardships and dangers. At an entertainment a patient sang a "comic song" with refrain about going "back to the land." The climax was reached in the final stanza which told about Tommy in the trenches being hit on the head with a bomb, and went "back—back—back to the land." Patients just out of that sort of things, laughed and split their sides. I suppose they are the only people entitled to laugh at such jokes, and I do think it is for them a saving sense of humor.

"I wrote this poem to kill time." "Well, you may be sure that time will have revenge and kill the poem."

GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR

A PROMINENT GERMAN CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY LAMENTS THAT THEY BEGAN THE WAR A YEAR TOO SOON, AND SAYS THEY MUST DETERMINE NOT TO BE A YEAR TOO SOON NEXT TIME.

No lasting peace appears, whatever may be the official views of the Government, to enter into the calculations of some of the captains of industry in Germany, at least if the views of Dr. Walter Rathenau are typical. As the head of one of the greatest electrical industries in the world the Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, popularly known as the A. E. G., Dr. Rathenau occupies high rank among the commercial magnates of the Fatherland, while his genius for organization is such that, since the war began, the task of mobilising industry has been committed to his charge by the Government. Under these circumstances, Dr. Rathenau's utterances acquire special significance, and it is somewhat of a shock to find an article from his pen in the Berlin Lokai Anzeiger, in which he discusses the need of industrial preparation for a future war, which he apparently regards as inevitable. He says: "We began the war a year too soon. When we have secured a German peace we must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader and firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw materials essential to the Army must not only continue their work, but enter into it upon new increased energy, forming thus the kernel of economic Germany in preparing in the economic sense for the next war. We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material or essential reserves to remain unused until a day in the future. We must organize as a genuine industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization. Every technician or semi-technician enrolled or not in the list of mobilized must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a given establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war its entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the Army upon demand.

"It must also be determined in advance just what quantities and sort of essentials such establishment can furnish the Army in a given time. Each establishment also should be required to furnish a detailed list of workmen who can be dispensed with, these alone to be mobilized in the military sense." While preparations must be made at home, Dr. Rathenau would have the diplomats of the Fatherland busy abroad in order that some of the experiences of this war may be obtained in the future. He writes: "We must finally establish some definite commercial understanding with nations outside Europe that will offer them advantages to be duly specified in detail whereby these nations, as neutrals, will find it to their direct disadvantage commercially to trade or sell munitions during war, either ourselves or our enemies. We can afford to offer such conditions ourselves. And finally, when the next war comes, it must not be a year too soon."

These frank utterances, even if they are the leading capitalist in Germany have produced in France a marked reaction against peace, and we find that brilliant French author and academician, M. Rene Hachez, using Dr. Rathenau's article as a text for an impassioned appeal to the United States to insist too strongly on peace proposals at the present time. M. Bazin writes: "Here, in a nutshell, is what Allied Europe has long understood, and what has not been truly understood in the United States, is relative few. It is the reason why, if necessary, we must be continued for ten years, if necessary by France, England, and their Allies. It is the reason why nothing short of the 'knock-out' will serve. It is the reason why any talk or effort for peace would be ill received, even if secured by the best of motives and official sanction from the greatest of neutrals, or the smallest, or all the neutrals collectively.

"The war cloud that hung over Europe for thirty years prior to August, 1914, must be dispersed finally and forever. The intolerable conditions prevailing must be finally made impossible of repetition. The horrors and miseries, the suffering and privation, the whole range of evil that no single individual can understand, that no one can feel, experienced through the senses to be grasped even in the least sense, must never again be a worldly portion. This will only be possible through making war against war until a human and peace is the reward. It would be impossible under a German peace as would a railway journey to Mars."

LADY GWENDOLEN GUINNESS ADDRESSED A FAREWELL LETTER TO THE WOMEN OF CANADA

On the eve of her departure for England, after having with her husband, Capt. the Hon. Rupert Guinness, A. D. C., C. B. R. N. V., attended several Recruiting meetings in every town and city of importance from Vancouver, B. C., to Sydney, N. S., Lady Gwendolen Guinness addressed the following open letter to the Women of Canada: "To the Women of Canada: In a journey throughout the Provinces of Canada, from Atlantic to Pacific, I have had the opportunity of personally witnessing the splendid spirit and untiring work of patriotic women everywhere in the Dominion. I am convinced that here, as in Great Britain, the power of the Navy to the Women of the Empire to our Navy is not forgotten. The iron hand of Naval Dominion alone shields us from the ruthlessness of an enemy who has not scrupled to make war on the helpless and defenceless. The power of the Navy to our loved ones on their jobs, in our battlefields, and preserves our homes in safety and prosperity. Recognizing this debt, I am sure that every Canadian woman will do her utmost to secure that support for Naval defence which has been asked for from Canada. I am asking every woman who obtains a recruiting for the Overseas Division Reserve to accept a small silver badge, as a souvenir of her effort and sacrifice towards upholding the Cause of Humanity and Civilization, and to bring the struggle in which we are all engaged to a speedy and a triumphant issue. (Signed) GWENDOLEN GUINNESS."

It will be noticed that in the last paragraph of her letter, Lady Gwendolen mentions a souvenir in the form of a silver gilt badge which she has made arrangements to have given to every Canadian woman instrumental in securing our boys for the Navy. Mothers whose sons will enter the National Service, or wives, sisters and sweethearts of recruits as the case may be, will be entitled to wear this badge. It is of sterling silver, is intended to be worn as a pendant and makes a very handsome souvenir. The assisting in securing recruits for the Navy is the duty of every loyal Canadian Woman and in performing this duty her highest reward is the realization that she is rendering to her King and Country the greatest service that she can bestow. Lady Gwendolen's badges, with their motto "I Help to Serve" will doubtless be worn in this spirit and as a badge of honor, by hundreds of Canadian Women, who will take an added pride in the achievements of the British Navy.

NO WONDER THE GERMANS COULDN'T STOP THEM.

Jock (doing his best to give the village-worthies an idea of the "baks" at work)—"Man alive, they're simpering! They stop at naething! Wud they be me, I saw one o' them simp'ly concerned he's a dead loss."

Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

FURTHER PROOF THAT DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR CHRONIC ECZEMA.

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments. By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put. Mr. J. Brice, Temperance road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, and we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment." Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffer from eczema on my hands, and for eight months was so bad that I could not use soap or sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it. I know that it will cure." In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness for relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to blood poisoning and boils, it prevents all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and boils the skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box. Dr. Chase's Ointment, Bates Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffer from eczema on my hands, and for eight months was so bad that I could not use soap or sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. 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