

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President:—Major A. A. Bartlett. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1919.

"BENEFITS OF AFFLICTION."

If the author of that beautiful poem, "Benefits of Affliction," were alive today he would probably give us a revised version of it. It has been said, somewhere, by some one, that every affliction had its compensations—or words to that effect. This is verified by the letter of "Justice" in Saturday's Guardian.

The story is not long but is a good one. A certain alleged criminal was hailed before a Justice of Peace at Summerside. The Justice heard the ease, concluded it was a serious offence and judicially expressed his legal conviction that the defendant should be sent up to the Supreme Court for the necessary polishing off. On reflection, however, according to the Pioneer which is a good sample of Liberal journalism, the J. P. decreed that as the Supreme Court was an expensive institution and the new government likely to have its hands full of other obligations he would do the polishing off himself and so save the province and the new government a considerable amount of ready cash which was sorely needed for other purposes. Accordingly he fined the culprit \$20.

This unfortunate or fortunate culprit is the first recorded beneficiary of the new government. Many others, we have heard, have applied for offices and other emoluments but neither the fruition of their hopes nor their disappointments have been recorded. This man got his right off the bat and was told the reason why.

Why could not this scheme be extended? There will always be prosecutions, many of them for trivial offences such as theft, robbery, violation of automobile laws, prohibition law, etc. Could we not cut out all the prosecutions?

The greatest need of the new government is revenue, and the way to increase the revenue is not to spend it. There is undoubtedly a tremendous expenditure in connection with the formal legal technicalities of sending criminals to the magistrate, thence to the Supreme Court and thence to the jail, the penitentiary or the scaffold, as the case may be. Why not cut out all these middlemen for the present at least until the new government gets a little more money on hand and "let George do it" himself?

HONEST SERVICE.

The world wide dispute between employer and employee, between Capital and Labor, is undoubtedly exercising a baneful effect upon the morals of the rising generation. Everlastingly dinned into the ears of the young is the injustice of capital, the selfishness of the employer and the wrongs of the employee. Out of this din the idea gradually forms in the young brain that the employee's chief aim in life is to "beat the employer," to give as little service as possible for the biggest possible remuneration. This, we believe, is very largely at the bottom of much of the unwilling service rendered today, of much of the "watching the clock" service, of much of the disappointment so often experienced in engaging young men and women for work for which they are apparently well fitted. They too have imbibed the "Beat the Employer" idea and this means giving the least possible service for the biggest possible wage.

It is generally contended that the service rendered in these rapid days of ours lacks much of the loyalty and unselfishness of that of former years; that the comfort and convenience of the employee takes precedence over the interests of the employer, whereas it was not always so. The faithful servant of days gone by is more frequently quoted than his more independent successor of today. The former, we are reminded, stopped working when his work was done; the latter stops when the whistle blows or the clocks strikes.

This is not due to growing degeneracy of the race. In so far as it exists it is due rather to the reiterated complaint at home, on the streets, in the club, regarding the selfishness of the employer and the necessity of getting ahead of him.

Service for the sake of service, for the sake of giving an honest dollar's worth of work for a dollar, is not as generally insisted upon in the home, in the school, in the church as it ought to be. Honest service has a right to demand a fair return, but such service also involves sacrifice. Service without sacrifice must inevitably fall short of the ideal.

The men who have made the greatest successes are not those who threw down their tools at the sound of the whistle, not those who insisted upon their pound of flesh because it was "nominated in the bond"; they are those who saw their duty and did it even when it involved doing a little more than they bargained for. Such service is always in demand, always being recognized, always being called up higher and always successful.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

DOING TOO MUCH. To do too much is to do less than we ought. Most of us are doing too much; therefore most of us could do more if we would do less. Most of us are giving too much time to activities of various sorts—good activities, of course; doing things that

2nd Brigade Canadian Engineers' Association Should Kaiser be Placed on Trial

Dear Comrade:—At Willey Camp, England, on May 9th, 1919, the 2nd Brigade Canadian Engineers' Association was formed and the following officers and committee members were appointed:—

Hon. President—Major General Sir Henry E. Burtall, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.

President—Colonel S. H. Osler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-President—Lieut. Col. H. D. St. A. Smith, D.S.O.

Secretary—Captain R. G. Saunders, M.C.

Committee Members:—H.Q. 2nd Brigade C.E., Major J. A. G. White, D.S.O., C.O. Hydro Electric Power Commission, Nipigon, Ont.

4th Bn. C.E., Capt. W. L. L. Cassels, C.E., Farley and Cassels, 18 Ridgely St., Ottawa, Ont.

5th Bn. C.E., Capt. R. B. Gibson, 20 Blythwood Rd., Toronto, Ont.

6th Bn. C.E., Major H. B. Stuart, care Hamilton Bridge Co., Hamilton, Ont.

The object of the Association is to perpetuate the traditions of the Canadian Engineers who served their King and Country in the Great War, to maintain the spirit of comradeship between those who fought side by side, to keep in memory those who gave their lives in the performance of their duty, and to protect those who are suffering from wounds received in their fight for right.

The 1st, 3rd and 4th Brigades have instituted similar associations and up on the return of Major General Lindway, C.M.G., D.S.O., from England, a parent Association was formed.

The 2nd Brigade C. E. Association was organized at such a late date and after many had already proceeded to other units for demobilization that it was impossible to hold a representative meeting of all ranks, but it is hoped that in the near future additional committee members may be elected and that they will be nominated among men in the field.

The Headquarters of the Association has been established at the office of the Secretary where a directory will be kept on file giving home addresses of all personnel.

You are earnestly requested to give your support to the work of the Association, and to keep in touch with our comrades in your vicinity, for I should be home in mind that all officers, N. C.O.'s and men who at any time have served with any of the 7th Division, 2nd Canadian Pioneer Battalion, or Engineer Units of the 2nd Canadian Division automatically become members without any charge whatsoever.

You Can Help: 1. By advising the Secretary of your change of address. 2. By telling others of the Association, securing their interest, and persuading them to send their addresses to Headquarters.

3. By notifying us of any employment, skilled or unskilled, which will enable us to find work for any of our unemployed members. 4. By keeping in touch with Sappers of other Divisions.

5. By forming branches in your locality, thereby cementing your local interest and helping to form a chain of elopship that will grow in strength and influence throughout Canada.

With Your Support The Association Will:—

1. Help you to keep in touch with your comrades. 2. Place you if you are in need of employment.

3. See that your interests in civil life are taken care of. 4. Investigate matters of delayed military pay and decorations.

5. Look after the interests of the widows, orphans and wounded and bring to the notice of the proper authorities all cases of need or hardship.

6. In general, foster the interests of the Sapper and perpetuate the traditions made on the field.

The Association can be made a great success and lasting service and benefit to the Sapper, but nothing can be accomplished without your assistance and support. The matter is in your hands. Let us have the benefit of your advice and recommendations. We will see that they are carried out.

Yours truly, Per. R. G. Saunders, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING

responsibility. It takes courage, and surrender, and faith, deliberately to lay aside some, perhaps many, of our activities in order to have the time alone with God that He says is vital. But would it not be worth while to enter upon a new experience of Spirit-energized service

Down in the human heart, Crush'd by the tempter, Feelings lie buried that grace can restore: Touch'd by a loving hand, Waken'd by kindness, Chords that were broken will vibrate once more. Rescue the perishing, care for the dying: Jesus is merciful, Jesus will save.

Not Safe in Holland. He went on to say that he could not agree with the argument that now that the Kaiser was a refugee in Holland all future dangers from him were at an end. There was a party in Germany already clamoring for his return. The Kaiser was only a few miles away and Lord Curzon doubted that the cause for really the Allies had fought was large, for it was admitted that there was a considerable body of German opinion that still regarded him as a hero. He believed that the Kaiser more than any other human being, was responsible for the war and for

Will Make No Spectacle. In replying Lord Curzon said that in trying to place the Kaiser an English judge would not be doing the work of a Government, but acting as interpreter of the international code laid down in Paris, and an English judge was as competent to interpret his code as any other. He said other judges would be associated with the English judge. If the trial were to take place in England probably it would not be held in London for the Allied Governments had no idea of making it a great spectacle. He did not sympathize with the view that to try the Kaiser would tend to make him a great legendary hero, and elevate him to the plane of Charles I., or Napoleon, in referring to Charles I., Lord Curzon said that there was something picturesque and graceful about him which would always enshrine him in the rather affectionate memory of a large section of his countrymen, a remark which was greeted with cheers. The man who was not only guilty of the atrocities of the war, but who ran away from his country when it was in a difficult place, was a man he could not imagine as a hero or treat as a martyr.

Less We Forget. The date of the big Dominion-wide Campaign of the Navy League of Canada to secure \$500,000 to aid in its work of making Canada a great maritime nation is Nelson Day, October 21. Give the Campaign your heartiest support. You are helping Canadian boys, Canadian Seamen, Canadian trade and Canadian prosperity.

the Lord wants to have done by somebody, very likely. But we are giving too much time to such activities, with the result that we are not giving time enough to being alone with God in prayer and in feeding on His Word. So our activities are failing to have anything like the effectiveness and the results that they should have. The leaders of a great Christian work said, concerning a certain active Christian man: "We need a man, but we hesitate to employ him because he is becoming so busy with such a multitude of things that we fear his time for private intercession and prayer is being crowded out." Evidently that man was doing so much that these leaders feared that he could not do enough in this position of Christian

We don't hear much more about the Kaiser nowadays than we do of Kerensky or Michael O'Leary, whose names not so long ago were on everyone's lips. The Kaiser is, of course, in Holland, but what steps are being taken to extradite him? When is he to be put on trial? Above all, when is he to be hanged? These are questions which we believe the Allied peoples are more interested in than in most of the other provisions of the peace treaty. The present situation appears to be that when the peace treaty was handed to the German representatives one of the conditions was that the Kaiser should be surrendered for trial. In the House of Lords a short time ago Lord Curzon said that the demand for the trial of the Kaiser was unanimous by the five Great Powers and the 22 minor Powers concerned. That he should be tried in England was also the opinion of the Allies, and Earl Curzon thought it a tribute to English justice that England should be preferred as the place for the trial. He did not mention the fact, but it is also true that condemned murderers in England show a greater percentage of casualties perhaps than those condemned in any other part of the world.

A Legal Mind. Lord Buckmaster, formerly the Lord Chancellor, objected to trying the Kaiser in England. He declared that the idea of the trial was put under way at the time of the general elections when passions ran high, and that the demand then was not for the punishment of the Kaiser, the trial being a mere needless and tiresome preliminary of what the people hoped to secure. He believed that now a sane and healthful condition of the public mind existed, and in considering the question he thought he ought to disabuse our minds of the thought that the Kaiser was being shovelled because of his high rank, and regard him matter only from the point of view of what is best for the country and for the future security of the world.

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Magnificent Welcome Given Rev. Allan MacNeil

Rev. Allan B. MacNeil, World War Veteran, son of Mrs. Emily MacNeil, Tryon, P. E. I., received a magnificent welcome as he entered the pulpit of Union Church, Ridgely Park, N. J., on Sunday morning that will never be forgotten. It was a magnificent demonstration of appreciation; loyalty; patriotism. It was a deserving honor and a just tribute to a big-hearted eloquent soldier-preacher, patriot and worker.

No man could have been accorded a more enthusiastic or convincingly sincere greeting. No general at the head of a victorious army could have been received with more joyous pride and unrestrained emotion than Pastor MacNeil.

He looks the very picture of good health. He looks years younger than when he left France two years ago. In fact, he shows evidence of a new, or youthful-spirited joy.

As he entered the pulpit in the uniform he wore as Y. M. C. A. worker in France, the rousing and vigorous applause which greeted him from every part of the crowded church touched his great heart and caused it to beat in wonderment. The church was packed to its utmost capacity. The vestibule was jammed and the steps crowded, and many were unable to gain admission.