

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1915.

"KNOCKERS" AGAIN

Certain good people with proverbial "knocking" propensities are expressing doubt whether The Guardian Promotion Edition will reach the Editors and Boards of Trade as specified. It seems some "disinterested" persons, who, of course, have no ulterior motive whatever—except to "knock"—have been circulating a report that The Guardian Promotion Edition will not be distributed as stated.

For the satisfaction of our patrons we may merely remark:

(1) The Journal Publishing Co., Ltd., have undertaken the fine art printing, having the best and most up-to-date art printing plant in the Maritime Provinces outside of St. John and Halifax.

(2) That high grade art paper sufficient to print an edition of 11,000 copies has already been ordered.

(3) That the complimentary copies to the Editors, Boards of Trade and Hotels will be sent from here by mail as guaranteed.

(4) That a separate letter will also be sent to each Editor signed by the Managing Editor of The Guardian requesting the favor of a review.

(5) That the Montreal Herald has already favorably commented on the scheme as an enterprise deserving encouragement.

It was the intention of The Guardian to publish this special edition in connection with the Jubilee of Confederation. Although that celebration was abandoned it was thought a pity to abandon our intention of giving the Island and its industries a magnificent and much required boost—hence the Promotion Edition.

Notwithstanding anything the "knockers" may say to the contrary, our Promotion Edition will be published and will be distributed as promised. It will be a work of art, it will be an illustrated review of the Island and its chief industries, it will be a library of biography of the Island's men of action, it will be a book of ready-reference about the Island which people will be proud to own and to show to their friends. When the Edition is published and people really see for themselves the magnificent production for so small a price, we are likely to have far more orders than we will be able to fulfil, for the cost of production is so considerable we are taking no risks and publishing sufficient to supply only actual requirements, with a small margin as deemed necessary.

GOOD SUGGESTION

At the meeting of the Prince Edward Island Dairy-men's Association held in Charlottetown this week a suggestion was made by Mr. Harvey Mitchell with reference to the method of awarding prizes for cheese at provincial exhibitions, which is well worth the attention of the public generally as well as of cheesemakers. Mr. Mitchell's suggestion was, briefly, that the cheese should be judged, not on the product of a special effort made for exhibition purposes but on the whole of the year's production. The method proposed for judging, although not agreed upon in detail, but is to be worked out by a special committee, was to score all the cheeses shipped from each competing factory, either in the factory or at the port of shipment, award points on each scoring and sum up the result for the whole season.

The object of this suggestion is to inaugurate a movement for the production of a better and more uniform quality for the Island's whole output of cheese rather than to encourage an extra effort for a product put up specially for exhibition.

The winning of a prize at an exhibition may mean but little. One thing, however, it does mean, namely, that the prize winner can put up a good article when he tries to. The object of Mr. Mitchell's suggestion is to keep the cheesemakers trying throughout the whole season and thus raise the quality of the whole cheese product of the province.

Too often the tendency of annual competitions at exhibitions is to encourage spasmodic rather than continuous efforts, and where this tendency is fostered exhibitions do more harm than good. Exhibitions should bear the same relation to our agricultural life that the annual or semi-annual examination bears to the school. When either is an exhibition of the quality of the work done during the season or during the term, it is a benefit. When it is the result of special cramming for a day or two before the examination or the exhibition it is a positive injury, as many a gold-medal student in college and many a spoonfed red-ticketed animal at exhibitions have demonstrated more than once.

The only thing that really counts is all-year round quality and if the principle suggested by Mr. Mitchell were adhered to in all our products our province would very soon make a name for itself in the world's markets. We trust the committee entrusted with the carrying out in detail of this suggestion will succeed in mapping out a course that will accomplish the object intended, namely the raising of the quality of our whole cheese product and thus placing Prince Edward Island cheese on a level with the best in the world.

TRUE REST

It was John Ruskin, the inimitable word painter and art critic, who said "Let us beware that our rest become not the rest of stones, which so long as they are torrent-fossed and thunder-stricken, maintain their majesty, but when the stream is silent and the storm passed, suffer the grass to cover them and the lichen to feed on them, and are ploughed into dust."

In this province of ours, now two or three generations old, there are, naturally, those who have made a competence and who consider themselves entitled to rest. In the stress and stringency of hard, incessant and grinding toil they dreamed of the day when they could lay aside every care and live on the proceeds of their labors, live a life of ease and contentment, with no fear for the future and no need of thought for the present.

Many have so retired. They have taken up their abode

in Charlottetown or in one of the towns or villages of the province and have proceeded, with all the requirements for a life of ease, to enjoy the evening of life, without a care. Cares came. Many of them were disappointed. The income from their years of toil met every want, save one, contentment. Wanting that the life of ease was anything but desirable. Ever ringing in their ear was the thought "one thing thou lackest." There was no need to worry over investments, no need to scan stock quotations, no need to worry over markets; the income came as regularly as the year's quarters or months came, but the inflowing income brought no contentment. One thing was lacking, the sense of service, the feeling that some one was the better for this incoming interest, that the world was the better for their having lived in it.

Idleness, no matter how bolstered up by income, no matter how reinforced by thoughts of having succeeded, has never yet brought happiness to a human soul. Happiness, it has been well said, is a by-product and can come only as a reflex from the happiness of others.

A gentleman, perhaps the wealthiest man in the province, remarked the other day in conversation with The Guardian, that the only happiness he had ever enjoyed was in giving of his wealth. He has no need to work or worry, his income was sure. The only thing he worried over—if it could be called worrying—was how the income at his disposal could be so disposed as to do the most good. He had done good, good that even his modesty could not ignore and it made him happy.

Many have made the mistake of imagining that, their work over, they could satisfy themselves on the proceeds of their hoardings. Satisfaction never came in that way. Man was made to work. Work is his normal condition; out of work whether poor or rich, misery is the only product. Let us then see to it that our rest become not the rest of stones, which so long as they are not torrent-tossed and thunder-stricken by our interest and our help in the wants and the sorrows and the miseries of others, lose "their majesty." Let us see to it, rather, that our sympathies and our efforts for the betterment of the world are so active that the "grass shall not grow or the lichen feed" upon our retirement from the active duties of life.

LET TRADE PROSPER

"Business going on as usual" is the slogan of the British merchants in these days of war-stress!

And in both Russia and France the resolve is made that "the economic life of the nation must go on."

Beside the resolutions of the war-torn nations, how absurd must the merchant appear if he lose his nerve and courage in the face of the greatest commercial opportunity ever vouchsafed to the Island. Never before were we so prosperous, never before had we a better foundation to build on. No other Province is so satisfactorily situated today.

Let no merchant, in this period when expansion and growth await every aggressive enterprise, show a rabbit's courage or a dullard's vision!

It's the time to advertise as never before—the time to grow as never before!

To say that the opportunity of a century is facing our merchants is to use but a temperate phrase.

Just the courage to DO is all that is needed!

And let the "knockers" be hoist with their own petard.

CHINESE OFFER SERVICES

At a meeting of Chinese citizens of Edmonton, says the Journal of that city, a resolution was adopted unanimously that, in view of the civil, political and religious equality extended to them in Edmonton, it was the spirit of the meeting and of all Chinamen in the province that they should be permitted to bear a proportionate share in the burden of carrying on the present war. Some fifty of those present declared their willingness and eagerness to enlist.

If their services as private soldiers were not desired, they expressed their willingness to act as chefs, servants or otherwise. They felt that in such capacities they would excel and would "serve the double purpose of supplying the men in the ranks with viands nutritious and pleasing to the taste and also relieve for active service those now necessarily engaged in menial service."

The words quoted are taken from the letter to the commanding officer of the 49th battalion acquainting him with the wishes of the meeting. Lieut-Colonel Griesbach replied, highly commending the action taken, and, while expressing regret that his battalion was now in full strength, suggested bringing the matter to the attention of the minister of militia.

This has since been done, and there is every probability that means will be found by which the offer of these Canadians of Chinese extraction may be taken advantage of. The spirit which prompts it cannot be too highly praised. The desire to serve the cause in whatever way they can be of most use should be particularly noted. There are others who might profit by the example thus set.

A CORNERED RAT

How completely Germany has estranged the United States may be inferred from many utterances appearing from time to time in the United States press. Here are some strong sentiments from the "Wall Street Journal": "No man could have foreseen that in a bare six months, Germany, blind, furious, futile and despairing, would be fighting like a cornered rat, and screaming like a smacked baby. Without exception, the world's most tremendous bluff was the German war machine. Every threat is a bluff; and that was a threat which terrorized the world for forty years."

The Journal continues: "Admiral von Tirpitz announces a blockade of the British and French coast by means of submarines. In defiance of the laws of war and the rights of neutrals merchantmen have already been sunk, without ascertaining whether they contain the property of neutrals as international usage and common humanity require. But if this desperate bluff had anything behind it, why has the German submarine not sunk a single one of the thousands of transports which have been carrying men and supplies to France?"

Why, it is asked, should the world be terrified by cowardly attacks upon unarmed merchantmen that bring no more military advantages than the bombardment of Yarmouth and Scarborough? These measures are not military but political. The German people had been flattered to the top of their bent. They had been promised victory in six weeks, and they are facing starvation in six months. Something desperate had to be done to give them the impression that they are getting value for their money. The Hohenzollern dynasty is tottering, and the conscript is beginning to think. The latest German bluff is not an evidence of strength, but rather a confession of weakness. "The history of humanity and civilization does not record a spectacle so humiliating."

NOTES

Practice Thrift—and let all who desire reach it. Study the advertisements before you buy—for that's PRACTICING THRIFT.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PRESENT WAR

(BY SIR VALENTINE CHIROL, FOREIGN EDITOR OF THE LONDON VI.

The feverish restlessness which had marked German policy since the downfall of Bismark, and the evident anxiety of the German Emperor to embroil other countries so that Germany might fish in troubled waters, was having meanwhile one result on which the Kaiser had never reckoned. A widespread sense of alarm gradually induced other Powers to reconsider their mutual relations and to draw closer together. The Kaiser's repudiation of Bismark's Re-insurance Treaty with Russia led at once to a close intimacy between Russia and France, which ripened into a formal Alliance in August 1891. England and France were the next to agree. The French occupation of Tunis in 1881, the British occupation of Egypt in 1882, the scramble for the Dark Continent, rivalry in Morocco, in Siam, in the New Hebrides, had actually led the two countries on various occasions almost to the brink of open war. The differences compared with the dangers which might threaten both from the growing ambitions of Germany? Was there no means of adjusting them which would set France and England free to co-operate for the maintenance of the world's peace? The French Ambassador in London, was sent here immediately after Fashoda, not merely to settle the most urgent questions connected with that incident but to sound Lord Salisbury as to the possibility of a larger understanding. But Lord Salisbury still drew too profoundly the instability of French Ministries; nor did he realize how different the Germany of William II was from the Germany even of Bismark. It was not until the dubious attitude of official Germany and the open hostility of unofficial Germany during the South African troubles, coupled with the distinct menace of the great German Navy Bill of 1900, had given British statesmen "furious" to think, that France found Lord Lansdowne, who had succeeded Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, more responsive to Mr. Cambon's renewed overtures. King Edward VII's diplomatic tact and his personal popularity in France played no small part in promoting the rapprochement between the two countries, but it had actually become the definite object of both British and French statesmanship. In 1904, the Anglo-French agreement embodied an equitable settlement of all the chief outstanding issues between the two countries.

At first German diplomacy, though taken absolutely by surprise, concealed its annoyance at losing Germany's best trump cards by the removal of the old antagonism between France and England, and it comforted itself with the assurance that the Entente Cordiale would fall to pieces at the first strain. Only a year later, as soon as the battle of Mukden was fought and it was clear that Russia's influence was for a time completely paralysed by her reserves in the Far East, Germany suddenly showed her hand. She had never professed to have any political interests in Morocco and her material interests there were insignificant. Now she hoisterously declared that nothing could be done in Morocco without her consent. The Kaiser paid a demonstrative visit to Tangier, which was followed by a German campaign of violent intimidation in Paris. For a moment, the German note on the point of succeeding. M. Delasse, the principal author on the French side of the Anglo-French agreement, was thrown to the wolves; and France agreed to submit the Moroccan question to an international conference at Algiers. But Germany was not content. She who was bent above all on breaking up the Anglo-French Entente; and, as has so often happened under William II, she over-reached herself. Even a French Cabinet as anxious as was M. Rouvier to placate Germany had not time to recognize that the abandonment of British friendship. On the other hand, England's staunch loyalty to France throughout the Conference convinced even the most sceptical of French Ministers that British friendship was worth having and

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson APPRECIATED AFTER DEATH.

A good many people have to die to be appreciated. They go through the world living quietly, devoted to the interests of those who are dear to them, seeking no recognition. They are merely commonplace people, and so are allowed to love and serve without appreciation.

But one day they are missed from their wonted place; their work is done and they are gone. Then the empty place reveals the value of the blessing they have been. In their absence people learn for the first time the value of the services they had been accustomed to receive from them. There are many who might adopt, as part their liturgy of grief, lines like the following:—

"She lived and labored 'midst the lowliest things, Walked at my side and talked, and oft did fill The gracious hours that friendly twilight brings With toll, naught questioning if good or ill Were hers; soft lullabies she crooned at eve, Like poppies' breath falling down tenderly On infants, eyelids, that gay sports would leave To nestle close and sleep upon her knee. Her life was colorless and commonplace, Devoid of poetry—I thought is so, For I was blind, and could not see the grace That grew through common-duties; now I know, Since she has gone from me and all her cares, I entertained an angel unawares."

worth keeping. At Algiers, Germany agreed to this extent, that she secured the recognition of her claim to a Moroccan question, but she failed to shake Anglo-French friendship. A campaign which had alarmed her own allies resulted not in weakening but in consolidating the relations between France and England.

Once again, six years later, Germany tried to use the Moroccan question as a lever from battering down our Entente with France. A French expedition had been sent to Fez; and Germany, who had hitherto maintained an attitude of passive and indeed not unfriendly expectancy, suddenly dispatched the "Panther" to Agadir to safeguard important German interests the lives and property of Germans and German proteges in that region. Now there was scarcely any region in Morocco in which Germany had fewer interests or fewer subjects or proteges. But Agadir is the best harbour on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, and the meaning of Germany's naval demonstration was obvious. The language of the German note on the subject was not only crossed the top of German official utterances. Her consent to a French protectorate over Morocco must be purchased by a cession of Moroccan territory in the South-West of Morocco, which would give her a naval station on the Atlantic. The British Government did not hesitate to give France the support to which, under the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904, she was fully entitled. Sir Edward Grey pressed Germany for an explanation of her intentions; and, as none was forthcoming, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated in a public speech that Great Britain would not allow questions in which she was vitally interested to be settled without being consulted. Even peace would be purchased too highly at the cost of such an intolerable humiliation. Once again, Germany learnt that this country was determined to stand by the agreement with France, and she hastened to give the explanation she had hitherto withheld. It was a halting explanation, but it helped to put the whole question back on to the platform of the French Government. Direct negotiations between France and Germany ultimately led to a settlement, and Germany was pacified not by any cession of Moroccan territory on the Atlantic coast, but by the inland slice of the French Congo. Above all, Germany had once more signally failed to shake the Anglo-French Entente which, as in 1905, emerged triumphantly from the ordeal. (To be continued.)

STEERING GEAR OF EMPRESS WAS IN GOOD ORDER.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The hearing of the \$3,000,000 suit brought by the C. P. R. Company against the S. S. Storstad for the sinking of the Empress on May 29, will probably be finished to-day. Considerable time was taken up in the case yesterday by rebuttal evidence on the part of the plaintiff company, which sought to prove that while sinking, it was possible for the Empress to take a shorter and change her position in the St. Lawrence River and for her to be heading in a direction other than that one she was taking when the collision with the Storstad occurred.

Several pilots testified that the Empress steering gear was in good condition. Among these was Wm. George Harrison, of Liverpool, who had steered the Empress out of the Morsey on her last trip across the ocean.

SHOULD CLERGY FIGHT? SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION IN LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Coincident with the news of the death of the first British clergyman killed in the war, Rev. Captain Lionel Studd, curate of Holway, the question of should a parson fight is the subject of much discussion, the Times having two columns of correspondence yesterday. Many able-bodied clergy state that they cannot urge loyalty without showing it, but the bishops and the more conservative type of churchmen hold that such clergy should be content to proceed to the front as chaplains, or Red Cross workers. It is a fact that the theological colleges, both Anglican and Non-Conformist have been seriously depleted. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference this year expects a great shortage of candidates for the ministry.

ARRESTED WHEN TAKING DIAMONDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A daring attempt late Saturday to rob a Broadway jewelry shop window containing diamonds said to be worth \$500,000, was foiled by detectives who had been trailing four men whose actions they considered suspicious. The plate glass of the window, on a corner in the theatrical district which crowds were passing at the time, had been smashed by a heavy stone thrown by one of the men, and another man was reacting through the shattered pane for a tray of diamonds when he was arrested.

"You'll be delighted when you see the beautiful array of delicious chocolates now on display in our large glass showcase. Our chocolates are the very best produced by Moirs, Neilsons, and Willards. Get a box tonight. Priced from 35c up. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets, M.E.T.

We Have Everything That is New and Nice in Dainty Perfumes

We have by far the largest and most beautiful display of dainty perfumes to be seen anywhere. All the largest and most popular perfumes the world over have each contributed their very best products, so that they might be honestly represented in our magnificent showing.

No matter what quantity or quality you wish, what odor you prefer, or what price you wish to pay for your perfume, you will find it here from 25c to \$3.00 per ounce.

The Two Macs The Dependable Drugstore 149 Great George Street

Women's Corset Shop

SPRING MODELS—featuring the new slightly curved waist line and higher bust, in Tricot, Batiste or Coutil.

Prices away below actual values 50c, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Patons' Special Corsets 98c, well worth \$1.50.

A Special Purchase of Imported Tailored Serge

54 inches wide, in black and navy blue, will be placed on sale at the very low price (for this quality) of 1.10 others 1.25, 1.35, 1.75, 1.98 and 2.35.

New Wash Goods

The following are some of the new novelty Wash Goods received at Paton's, Printed Holly Batiste, Irish Linette, Irish Poplin, Sampson, Galateas, Reception Voile, Shadow Lace Voile, Palm Beach Rice Cloth, Fashion Crepe Voile, Fancy striped organdies, Improved Shepherd Plaids, Woven Shepherd Checks, All of Burton's celebrated make. Samples for the asking.

Patons VICTORIA ROW Phone 96

The Perfection Oil Heater

There is no other heater that will make a cold, dreary room, warm and comfortable quicker or at a smaller cost than the Perfection Oil Heater.

This heater has a cold handle that permits it to be carried from room to room. It is smokeless, odorless and safe—one filling will burn nine hours.

The Perfection is the best and most economical heater on the market—get one.

Fennell & Chandler Victoria Row

Bargains for you at Goff Bros

Ladies Boots Pat. Dong. & Tan calf first price \$3.00 to \$4.00 now \$2.19. Misses Boots Sizes—1-2 Price \$1.25. Ladies Slippers Dong. 1 strap \$1.15 for 85c. Ladies Trimmed Slippers 39c. Men's Boots the best value yet. Tan & Gun Metal, Butt. & Laced priced from \$3.00 to \$5.00 at 25 p. c. off.

A job lot of Rubbers Womens 59c. Mens 69c. GOFF BROS Childs & Infants Box Kid Boots great value. Sizes 4 to 7 90c Sizes 8 to 10 \$1.00. Home of Good Shoes