

BRUCE STEWART & COMPANY LIMITED OF CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.

REGULAR WEEKLY SHAKESPEARE SERMON

(Copr. 1909 by Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd.) Mine honor is my life; both grow in one.

Take honor from me, and my life is done. —Richard II., Act. I, Sc. I. There is no word that appears with greater frequency on the pages of Shakespeare than the word "honor."

To show the white feathers in the presence of an overwhelming force would have meant dishonor to the English name, and those high ideals of Drake's made him dare and do against fearful odds.

Honor, so dear to the Anglo-Saxon wherever found, has gloriously won half of his battles. The human trait held in highest esteem by men who use English speech is honor.

Literature has a profound influence on national life. Shakespeare found an enthusiasm for honor in the men of his time. He so emphasized the beauty of it, so exalted it, as it were, set up so many altars to it in his drama, that it has become an imperishable heritage of the race.

"The words of Richard Lovelace, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century, have pointed out to many the path to duty."

"I could not love thee dear so much Lived I not honor more." But after all, the idea contained in these words appears a hundred times on Shakespeare's pages.

"Lift every man holds dear; but the dear man Holds honor far more precious dear than life."

In "Julius Caesar" Brutus remarked: For let the gods so speed me as I love The name of honor more than I fear death."

A careful reading of Shakespeare's plays will convince anyone that the poet held that "The purest treasure mortal times afford, Is spotless reputation."

Wealth, power, honors in the narrow sense of the world, were as nothing compared with a good name.

It is sometimes contended that Shakespeare has no hero. This is hardly correct. He has most decidedly created a national hero in Henry V., and the predominating trait in that daring young warrior's character is his high sense of honor.

At home or abroad, in his rude mirth with Palstat and his comrades, in the austere presence of the lord temporal and spiritual, or on the battlefield amid the clash of weapons and the savage impulses born of the fight, honor aways his action. Could anything be nobler than his words before the Battle of Agincourt: "By Jove, I am not covetous for gold, Nor care I who doth feed upon my cost; It yearns me not if men my garments wear; Such outward things dwell not in my desires."

But if it be a sin to covet honor, I am the most offending soul alive." There must ever be a battle between honors in the narrow sense of the word and honor; between the inward feeling and the outward show. Loss of honor usually strikes the eye of desire to shine in the eyes of others. Banquo, of the drama Macbeth, is another man of the type of Henry V. Macbeth suggested to him that he had a scheme on foot that would bring honor to Banquo if he would but join him in his meaning project. He has most decidedly pure-souled, truly honorable Banquo replied:

"So I lose none In seeking to augment it, but still keep My bosom franchis'd and allegiance clear, I shall be counsel'd."

All men recognize that honor should prompt their deeds. If every preacher and teachers of ethics would put out of business; the millennium would have arrived. Unfortunately sham honor, wealth and position, too often win the victory over true honor. The substance is sacrificed for the shadow. Like Wolsey a man may sound "all the depths and shoals of honors" without getting satisfaction; but, "with a bosom franchis'd and allegiance clear," he is content, though poverty be his lot, though death threaten him.

A Foremost Manufacturing Industry of This Province. Something of Its History: Steady Growth From a Small Beginning. The Original Partners and Their Work. The Organization of the Company, Its Officers and Directors. The Manufacture of Marine Motors. The Celebrated Imperial Motor, Now Sold in Nine Provinces. The Prizes it Has Won in Competition. Farm and Stationary Motors to be Built Hereafter—Why Not Motors Cars?—The Plant Splendidly Located For Shipment by Rail or Steamer. Being Enlarged From Year to Year. New Building Now Under Contract. More Industries Needed For This Province. A Noble Example Set by This Enterprising, Ably Directed and Highly Successful Company.

A great want of Charlottetown and of this Island Province is the want of manufacturing industries. This fact has many times been set forth in these columns with a view to stimulate enterprises and investments in that line, but many things have hindered such development. The very fertility of the Island soil has been a hindrance by concentrating nearly all the energies of the people upon agriculture. The absence of great water-powers, and of coal and useful minerals and metals, has stood in the way. And the isolation of the Province, especially in the winter season, has operated adversely. But too much has been made of these difficulties in the past. Here and there where pluck, skill and enterprise have been directed to indoor industry in this city and about the Province the results have proved most encouraging and such as should inspire others to like effort. And it has occurred to the Guardian that perhaps in no way could better encouragement be given to industrial enterprise in this Province than by tracing in outline the growth and development of a large and successful industry in present operation and known to the world as Bruce Stewart & Co. Limited.

THE FIRST PARTNERS. It was in the spring of 1892 that this enterprise was started, the partners being Bruce Stewart and Andrew McNair, both now widely and favorably known to Prince Edward Island and the Dominion. They had but small money capital, but they were endowed with another kind of capital which is even more important, energy, skill, indomitable industry and pluck, coupled with a determination to supply a public want and to succeed in what they undertook. They were in the vigor and prime of manhood, not afraid of difficulties and limitations such as might have dismayed men of less courage. As a result the small business grew from the very start and has continued to expand from year to year under the same capable management. From the beginning they established a reputation for promptness in doing the work entrusted to them and the most conscientious reliability and thoroughness in all that they undertook to do. As a consequence they kept their customers and were always adding new ones, until what was at first a small and purely local business began to assume provincial importance.

HANDS EMPLOYED. The number of men employed at first was but four, but the business steadily grew. It was soon found that the firm was resourceful and capable beyond others. Nothing was too hard for them to undertake, and in emergency cases no effort was spared to complete the job with the utmost dispatch. So more men had to be added from time to time until today there are about 65 men employed, with an annual distribution of wages amounting to some \$36,000 a year, or approximately \$3,000 per month.

How much this has meant for this small city in years past and how much it means today is in part apparent in the fact that there are more in the mean if Charlottetown had, as it ought to have, a score of such industrial enterprises in active work within the city limits. And there might well be a score of factories as prosperous as useful and as beneficial as that of Bruce Stewart & Co. Limited. Mention of the present firm name recalls the writer to the development of the original firm into the present company. The firm was, as we have said, constantly enlarging its operations and with each new line of work taking on an ever increased demand from the ever widening field. When a short time ago the manufacture of gasoline engines was begun, and the excellence of this product became known abroad, a demand arose which could only be met by an enlargement of the plant. To effect this more capital was needed and it was accordingly

devised to reorganise the business as a joint stock company. This was effected by obtaining letters patent under the Prince Edward Island Joint Stock Companies Act, dated February 1, 1910 with an authorized capital of \$125,000, divided into 1250 shares of \$100 each.

THE COMPANY. The Directing Board of the Company is as follows: President—Bruce Stewart, Machinist, Charlottetown. Vice Pres.—Andrew McNair, Engineer, Charlottetown. Sec. Treas.—C. L. MacKay, Accountant, Charlottetown. Director—Frank R. Heartz, Banker, Charlottetown. Director—John McLean, Merchant, Souris.

These are all well known names throughout the Province and far beyond, and which inspire confidence wherever they are known. The company is a strong one in its personnel, business energy, character and skill. As a result of this organization into a company the business has

And it is with simple in construction, with few parts, easy to learn to operate and very powerful in action.

FAIRMOTORS COMING. It is the intention of the Company to undertake the construction of farm and stationary motors in the not distant future. The demand for mechanical power on the farm is rapidly growing and to meet this demand the gasoline engine is ideal.

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This leads up to the fact that the Imperial Motor, manufactured by the Bruce Stewart Company Limited has been tried in competition with those made by other firms and companies and has made a capital showing every time. The Imperial won the McKelvie Trophy two years in succession, also a gold medal for two years at the Halifax Exhibition and a diploma from the St. John exhibition. This goes to show the merits of this famous motor and the fame it is rapidly gaining abroad.

A GOOD LOCATION. The Company's buildings and plant are excellently located to facilitate the transportation of its products a broad and also for receiving their coal and raw material. The shipping dock lies immediately in front and the track of the Prince Edward Island Railway passes close by its doors. The advantage of such abundant shipping facilities are very great to a large and growing business.



Imperial II, the holder of the McKelvie Cup. Speed 25 miles per hour.

time is near when every considerable farmer must have his gasoline engine and the demand for farm purposes will no doubt greatly exceed that for marine motors.

MOTOR CARS? It is not the purpose of this writing to stir up any controversial question, but The Guardian is pretty well aware that but for the legislation enacted here against the use of motor cars on the roads and streets of Prince Edward Island, such cars, better adapted for home use than those manufactured abroad, would have been made here in Charlottetown, and would thus have created another new, large and profitable industry in our midst. Some day perhaps our rural people and the Legislature may change their minds, and then the motor car factory may have a place among our island industries. It seems rather an anomaly that people can have motor boats by the harbors, rivers and coastal waters, but cannot be permitted to have motor cars or carriages on land. This is a condition of things that cannot always prevail. But this by the way. Anyway, stationary engines are not forbidden by law, even in Prince Edward Island and the Imperial motor as adapted alike for marine or stationary use.

SUPPLYING PRESENT NEEDS. To fill the present needs of Island farmers in regard to farm engines and until they can be made here the Company have secured the agency for the sale of the Imperial Motor, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Goold, Shapley and Muir, Limited of Galt, Ontario. These engines have made a reputation for themselves throughout Canada, have been sold here and have given excellent satisfaction. The Company are now taking orders for these motors and will be prepared to deliver them very shortly as a large shipment is now on the way here.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN. Moved by the dire fate of a railroad ticket collector who has just sacrificed an eye on the altar of the feminine hatpin, the New York Evening Post is moved to remembrance in an editorial nearly a column long. It wishes well to the cause of suffrage, does the Post, but it believes that one hatpin has counteracted the effects of a year's agitation. What, it asks, is the effect of this incident upon the ordinary man with the ordinary newspaper. Does he not say, "And these are the women who want to vote"? Certainly he does, and when one comes to think of it there are some lots of ordinary men going around as they have voted already. How can women complain that they labor under inequalities while they themselves walk the earth clad in privilege. Just imagine what would happen to the man who persisted on going into crowds with four inches of pointed steel projecting from his outlying portions. Just imagine it!

Modern man, says the Post, has some rights against the modern woman, and here they are: 1. To be immune from dangerous hatpins in crowded railway cars where the slightest jolt may mean laceration and a sharp curve may spell disaster. This right, in fact, is more than a natural right; it is a constitutional right implied in the provision that no man shall be deprived of life and limb without due process of law.

2. To be immune from enormous hats trimmed out with feathers that tickle. While the long hatpin carries with it the possibility of death, the tickling feather induces in the victim a facial appearance of indignity and a mental state which passes from simple irritation to acute madness.

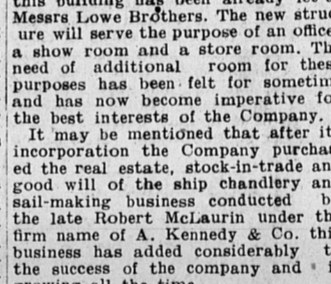
3. To be immune, in short, from the entire school of dressmakers' fashions which have it for their object to render woman a menace and a nuisance by depriving her of her natural powers of locomotion, vision, audition, or respiration; as by hob-

bling her ankles, or by thrusting an inverted basket over her eyes and ears, or by taking for its model of physical perfection the Washington Monument modified by a suggestion of the leaning tower of Pisa. These, of course, are only some of the chief counts, the main heads, so to speak, in the charter of male liberty. There are other, lesser clauses, and among them may be mentioned the following: Immunity from having loud conversation in high-pitched female voices on domestic topics forced upon him while going to and from his work. Immunity from enforced attendance at studio teas, charity bazaars, Vedanta lectures, exhibitions of old copper, and symbolic dances from the Sudan and Timbuctoo. Immunity from the prohibition against smoking in bedrooms, living-rooms, and the dining room. Immunity from giving up his seat in street cars when he is tired to a lady who is not at all tired, but only surfeited with ice-cream.

During the past few years quite a large increase to the plant of the Company has been made to accommodate their large trade and it is their intention to erect another large building at once. In fact The Guardian is informed that the contract for this building has been already let to Messrs. Lowe Brothers. The new structure will serve the purpose of an office, a show room and a store room. The need of additional room for these purposes has been felt for sometime and has now become imperative for the best interests of the Company. More trade for merchants and shippers, more business for the professional classes, greater activity and more money in circulation would be the inevitable result.

It has proved true elsewhere that one successful industry giving large employment to skilled labor has usually proved the pioneer and advance agent of many others that follow in its train. It is most earnestly to be hoped and desired that some may prove to be the case with Bruce Stewart & Co. Limited. The Company stands today a credit and a pride to our City and Province, a valuable asset to the community and about the best advertisement possible in the way of attracting other industries to locate here. For all these reasons thousands will join with The Guardian in wishing the Company great and continued prosperity in the extensive operations they are conducting.

3 Cylinder 4 Cycle Imperial Motor, manufactured by B. Stewart & Co., Ltd., City.



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THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION SERMON

(The Associated Sermon preached by the Rev. Z. L. Fash at North River, P. E. I., July 2, 1911, and published at the request of the Association.)

THE UNCHANGING CHRIST

Text.—Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day and forever. Heb. 13: 8.

The most remarkable and distinguishing feature of the religious thought of today is what may be called a new feeling for Christ. It is not too much to say that Jesus Christ is more studied and better known than at any period in the history of his church. It is true that he was studied in the light of his personal history and the past that lay behind it when he was in the flesh. But apart from this necessary difference of view, his person has presented more than they did in the Apostolic age. This recovery of the Christ is principally due to the growth of the historical spirit. Formerly we came to history through doctrine, but now we come to doctrine through history. That does not mean that doctrine is surrendered, but rather enlarged in scope and meaning. We feel Christ more in our religious thought because we know him better in history. His historical reality has broken in upon us with the surprise of a discovery. He has become to us a new and more actual being. Our theology has become Christ-centred.

The old Ptolemaic system of astronomy regarded the earth as the fixed centre of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it. This was the theory of the world until Copernicus displaced it with his system, which makes the sun the centre, while the earth, the stars and the planets revolve around it.

Religion as well as astronomy may be Ptolemaic, when the interpreter's church with its creeds and traditions is made the fixed point from which he conceived the Kingdom of God. But religion may also be Copernican, when the standpoint of the believer is the consciousness of the personality of Jesus Christ. He is the sun of all our beliefs, and they fall into order such as we never knew before, when we start with Christ and keep with Christ. It is then we find Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today and forever. He is the Unchanging Christ.

FIRST—UNCHANGING IN THE PAST TENSE OF HIS BEING.

The prayer of Jesus which he offered to the eternal Father on the cross of his agony, "O Father, glorify Thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was," expresses the consciousness of Jesus had of himself as an incarnation, and of his eternal pre-existence with the Father. He did not say "the glory that I received from thee by promise at my coming into the world," but "the glory I had with thine own self, in the unity of participation with the Father, before the world was." Christ came to have the glory, he never began to have it. He made himself God in this utterance. He could not change then in eternity past before the incarnation.

Let us listen to Christ proclaiming to his countrymen: "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death." The Jews at once exclaim that such an announcement makes him greater than Abraham and the prophets, and they indignantly ask, "Whom makest thou thyself?" Then Jesus made the earthly ancestor of the Jewish race rebuke his misguided posterity, "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day, and he saw it and was glad." To justify their suspicions that this answer meant something more than that Moses saw Jesus "through prophecy," they said unto him, "Thou art not yet fifty years old and hast thou seen Abraham?" The answer of Jesus justifies their supreme suspicion: Jesus said unto them, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, before Abraham was, I am." He called himself "The bread which came down from heaven." He spoke about the Son of Man ascending up where he was before. Again the reality of our Lord's pre-existence lights up under such mysterious sayings as, "I know whence I came and whither I go." "I am from above—I am not of this world.—If ye believe not that I am he ye shall die in your sins." When the High Priest adjured him by the Most High to say whether He was the Christ, the Son of the Most High, he replied: "Thou hast said; Nevertheless I say unto you, Hereafter shall ye see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." Then the High Priest rent his robes saying, "He hath spoken blasphemy." But we need not multiply passages from the Word of God on this point. Jesus Christ was unchanging in eternity past before his incarnation.

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