

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

GRATIFYING TRADE RETURNS

The Trade returns for the past ten months, a summary of which was given in yesterday's Guardian must be surprising as well as gratifying to Canadians. After six months of war in which the commerce of the world has been revolutionized, for many countries crippled, to find that Canada has not only adjusted itself to the changed conditions but has improved its trade is a revelation that few could have hoped for.

This simply means that Canadians, having found the demand, can supply it at very short notice. Germany and Austria two of the largest sources of supply in the world, are now out of the way as competitors and the fact that we have been able to supply what they formerly supplied, shows that we can hold the trade for all time to come.

The balance of trade against us has long been a cause of dissatisfaction. This also is being removed and we have no doubt that by the time the worlds commerce resumes normal conditions the balance will be in our favor, not against us.

PROTECT THE CONSUMER

In the forward movement which now very properly holds Canada in its grip and which promises the inauguration of an era of great prosperity, emphasis is being laid almost exclusively on the duty of the consumer. He is enjoined to buy "made in Canada" goods, to ask for "made in Canada" products and to invariably give preference to everything "made in Canada."

But there is another side to the injunction, an unwritten, unpreached, unlectured side, the side of the consumer. He is advised to buy Canadian made goods, and is told that in doing so he will help build up Canada. The consumer, however, is interested in another institution than Canada—that is himself, and he is loyal to Canada ever so great he will buy Canadian goods only when he gets a good bargain in Canadian goods as he can in any other make.

In the last analysis the success of the forward movement will depend almost exclusively on the willingness of the consumer to purchase Canadian products and that willingness will be actuated very largely, if not overwhelmingly, by self interest. In other words one will buy where he gets the best bargains; where he is sure to get the most value for his money, and where, also he is assured the goods he buys are what they claim to be.

In the Dairy Industry Act, 1914, enacted to promote the dairy business of the Dominion, the underlying principle of the law was protection to the consumer. Stringent provision was made in the Act regarding weight, labelling, etc., and every possible provision was made to ensure that the dairy product should be just what it was represented to be. Similar provision has been made in the Fruit Marks Act, the idea being that if the article is the best of its kind, and is what it claims to be, it will inevitably work its way into the market. This will be found true of everything else. The products of our factories, of our farms, of the waters around our coasts, will make their way into the markets on their merits and no amount of preaching or advocating or campaigning will give them a foothold otherwise.

It is true that Canada is a young country and cannot reasonably be expected to compete with such countries as Great Britain and the United States in the manufacture of goods which those countries have been manufacturing for generations. There are goods in the manufacture of which both Great Britain and the United States takes precedence over the whole world. Without attempting any detail we might mention the tweeds and the worsteds of Scotland and England, the boots and shoes of the United States. We have not yet come up to the measure of these. Yet we have in Canada as good wool as Great Britain and we export annually to the United States, on an average, over nine million dollars worth of raw hides, so that in neither case are we short of raw material. Our manufacturers in these two lines may be too ambitious, may be hastening unduly; certainly they are levying the price, as buyers of Canadian clothing and boots and shoes well know; but unless the quality of their goods is in keeping with the price demanded and compares favorably with goods of the same class obtained elsewhere, the forward movement will go forward leaving these industries behind in the race.

Quality and a price commensurate with the quality will alone make the forward movement a success. We must hasten slowly, placing more emphasis upon the laying of foundations than on getting rich quick.

MISCHIEF MAKERS

The best element in the United States is getting pretty well disgusted with the German campaign in progress in that country with a view to enlisting American sympathy with Germany. The Detroit Free Press, published in a city where there is a good deal of pro-German sentiment, has the courage to speak out against the former Colonial Secretary's invidious campaign.

ed in nothing less than an active, open campaign against Great Britain. He is not doing this as a private person but as a representative of a belligerent government. If Dernberg does not hold an official position why is he in America and not at home?

Suppose David Lloyd-George were to resign from the British cabinet at this juncture and come to America to make a lecture tour for the purpose of reciting the iniquities of Germany, would anyone believe anything except that he was a private emissary of the British government? It is true Dernberg professes a desire not to disturb the present neutral condition of this country. He protests that he has no wish to plunge us into war with Great Britain. But if he does not desire this what does he want? Why then, does he take all this trouble to tell us that a nation which we supposed our friend is really a deadly enemy? What is his aim in trying to stir up enmity and discontent in this land against the British Empire if not to get us into the German camp? What difference is there between Dernberg's methods in the United States and the methods whereby German agents inveigled Turkey into fighting?"

From the remote south comes a protest no less vigorous against the endeavor to arouse feeling in the United States against tyrannical Britain. The Morning News, of Dallas, Texas, says: "Great Britain, instead of using its power as a tyrant, has used it with a spirit of forbearance which it would not be reasonable to expect of any other country, and, least of all, of Germany. If evidence is the only light given us to peer into the future, the world has no reason to fear the continued supremacy of Great Britain on the seas. But it would have grave reason for fearing the transfer of that supremacy to Germany. For if the colonial possessions and sea power of Great Britain were transferred to Germany, markets into which all the nations of the world now enter on exact equality with England could be entered, if at all, only after surmounting obstacles erected to favor the commerce of Germany." The Herr Doctor will ply his art of misrepresentation in vain against such clear-cut presentations of the use made by Britain of her supremacy upon the ocean.

BUYING FLOWERS IN LIQUID FORM

Good perfumes are "liquid flowers." They preserve for us, intensified, the odors of the flowers we most like. The woman who particularly loves violets may have about her, always, the atmosphere of violets.

Perfumes are a luxury within the reach of everybody. The immoderate use of perfumes is not in good taste—but their moderate use in a subtle delight.

The drug stores specialize in the finer kinds of perfumes, of course. And it is worth a visit to almost any good drug store just to see the display of these luxuries. The bottles, or glass "containers," are a treat to look at. They suggest the delights of the perfumes themselves.

Some perfumes are very expensive—but some very delightful kinds, of absolute purity and of fine quality, are very moderately priced.

Every woman should be interested in the advertisements of perfumes by the druggists of the city. And every woman should know what she likes best—her favorite flower should be, also, her favorite extracts.

SWAT THE FLY POISON

In an excellently conceived and educative pamphlet "Child Betterment and Social Welfare," attention is editorially directed to the "fly poison peril," and statistics are given showing that of 47 cases of arsenical poisoning of children reported from fifteen States between July and October, 1914, thirty seven had drunk poisoned water from a saucer containing flypaper. In eight cases the children were poisoned by sucking the wicks of tin receptacles containing arsenic, sugar and water.

"As there are effective and safe methods of killing flies," says the editorial, "there is no excuse for using poisonous flykillers of any kind. The use in the home of poisons of any kind is dangerous, but all other poisons combined do not present the same dangers to children as do the poisonous flykillers."

"Swat the fly poison peril," is the slogan advocated by the editor of "Child Betterment and Social Welfare," while the injunction to "swat the fly" itself also stands. The fly has been a plentiful source of advice as well as of mischief and, evidently, its mission in the world has not yet been accomplished. Whether it has other uses than to carry disease and to be swatted and to have its swatters swatted is yet to be discovered. In the meantime, poisons for its extermination may well be discontinued for many reasons—not the least of which is the danger to children.

NOTES

The Patriot, utterly at a loss to find an excuse for Sir Wilfrid's neutral policy on the navy question says yesterday: "If the \$35,000,000 had been given the ships would not have been built when war broke out." This may be true, but the British Admiralty would have done what they ultimately had to do at the expense of the British taxpayer, buy the ships already nearing completion in British shipyards for foreign nations. No fewer than five of these were thus acquired shortly before war was declared, and it would have been a fine thing to have had three of these named, "Acadia," "Canada" and "Abegweit." So even here Canadians have no ground for satisfaction in the result of Sir Wilfrid's unpatriotic opposition.

What land on the orb of the earth is not in trouble? What people anywhere are pursuing as they did a year ago their untried, placid lives? In what nation is peace of today a promise of peace tomorrow? Some of them even find a precarious peace as wretched as war. Holland has armed herself in readiness for hostilities at any moment. Her statesmen declare that she is in dire and imminent danger from a source they dare not disclose. An emergency has arisen or a menace or a demand has been made which may force her at any minute to fight for her life. Not even the national legislature knows what it is, but sudden violence from some source is feared. Have the Allies intimated that it may be necessary to blockade her ports? Has she realized that a day is at hand when there can be no European neutrals in this conflict? Has Germany told her that she must show her colors, or suffer Belgium's fate?

An Island school boy's feelings are worth 200 per cent more than a New York boy's. A jury in Brooklyn gave a verdict of six cents to George Siemers thirteen years old, of 250 Knickerbocker avenue, who sued Miss Franc Ellis, his former school principal, for \$5,000 damages. The boy alleged that Miss Ellis, while principal of Public School No. 68, where he was a pupil, falsely accused him of pilfering pen points from the supply department, and forcibly took him to the Glendale police station, where the lieutenant refused to detain the boy. George alleged that he was roughly handled by Miss Ellis. Miss Ellis told the jury that George's mother said her son was "very hard to manage." Mrs Siemers said George was a very good boy. In a case tried before Judge Stewart, recently in which the plaintiff was John F. Cheverie of Charlottetown and the defendant, Miss Blanche Dougan, teacher, Newton Cross in which it was charged that defendant had assaulted and beaten Victor Cheverie, aged 14, judgment was given for plaintiff for \$12 and costs.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PRESENT WAR

(BY SIR VALENTINE CHIROL, FOREIGN EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES)

No tropical storm has ever burst with more elemental fury than the great war of 1914. But whereas the simple Chinaman in his junk knows how to 'smell' the coming typhoon, and the master mariner how to watch its approach by the readings of the barometer, and with the growth of science meteorological stations have learned how to track its course and measure its strength and velocity in time to send out their warnings far and wide, how few have foreseen the coming of the great war, and how rarely have they been listened to. Yet to any one who studied with moderate care the history of his own times, who watched the evolution of German policy under the Emperor William, who could interpret the signs and portents of German Realpolitik, who read the meaning of that strange apotheosis of brute force which has gradually possessed not only the whole military caste, but the vast majority of the intellectuals as well as the commercial and industrial classes of Germany; the coming of the great war has been for many years past no less certain and inevitable than the ultimate explosion of given forces subjected to given pressure.

The diplomatic correspondence laid before Parliament describes the actual explosion which was to be described in the following pages is the generation during the last twenty years in Germany of the forces which at the appointed hour the Emperor William determined to release. It is the whole evolution of German policy since his accession which has led and is actually bound to lead, to the present catastrophe, by concentrating the whole material and intellectual energies of the German nation on the pursuit of world dominion based upon force alone.

The doctrine of the supremacy of might over right is indeed no novel doctrine in the history of Prussia. Not even in the present day has it been more frankly propounded under William II. than it was by his great ancestor, Frederick II.; it underlay equally the policy of Bismarck, who led us to the present day through empty speeches and idle demonstrations was the task of Prussia to be achieved, but by blood and iron; and it was by blood and iron, by the three successful wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870, that Prussia achieved the hegemony of united Germany, and the new German Empire became the dominant power of the European Continent.

But Bismarck was at the same time a great statesman, and he knew that even blood and iron had their limitations. For twenty years after Sedan, he remained the all-powerful Chancellor of Imperial Germany; and throughout that period the main object of his policy was to consolidate the position which he had achieved for her. It was a policy of conservative concentration, and the means by which he achieved it were to bind Germany by formal alliances such States as were most amenable to his influence, and to prevent by skilful diplomacy the creation of any system of alliances between other States which might counteract the Dual Alliance with Austria and Germany. Subsequently, by the inclusion of Italy, expanded into the Triple Alliance, which was the coping-stone of his edifice. Taken himself entirely by surprise by the extraordinary recuperative powers which France displayed after 1870, he sought to keep France as long as possible in a state of semi-dependence, Alsace-Lorraine remained an open wound, France could never be reconciled to the Treaty of Frankfurt. But, so long also as France could be isolated, he knew her to be powerless for offence. The only two Powers to whom she could conceivably look for aid were England and Russia; and, whilst on the other hand he reckoned on the common dynastic interests of the German and Russian sovereigns and on the profound antagonism between the Republican institutions of France and the Russian autocracy, he kept France and Russia apart, on the other he relied on the long-standing difference between England and France, especially after the British occupation of Egypt, to perpetuate their estrangement. Against the still more remote contingency of any close co-operation between Russia and England, their Asiatic rivalry afforded him an adequate guarantee.

This much on the negative side. On the positive side, he had two leading maxims which he constantly bore in mind. The one was never to cut the wire between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and the other was never to quarrel seriously with England about a little bit of Africa. With regard to the first, one has only to remember his Machiavellian "Reinsurance Treaty" with Russia, by which he sought to disarm Russian suspicions as to his German relations with Austria ever, at the expense of Germany's good faith towards her ally. For England he had no liking, and he

was apt to lose his temper with the procrastinating methods of British diplomacy. But he was careful never to go too far, and, at the cost of some popularity, he set his face persistently against extravagant schemes of naval or colonial expansion, which might seriously jeopardise Anglo-German relations. Two remarkably frank statements which he made in the Reichstag on Jan. 10, 1885, and on Jan. 26, 1889, are on record: "We have been told that we must either abandon our colonial policy or increase our naval strength to such an extent that we need not fear any naval power, or, to speak more clearly, that our navy should rival that of England herself. However, even if we should succeed in building up a navy strong as that of England, we should still have to fear an alliance of England and France. That is not a policy we can pursue. I can assure you that I do not wish to disturb the peace between England and Germany or to diminish the confidence that peace between these two Powers will be maintained, by hinting that some day we may find ourselves in an armed conflict with England. I absolutely deny the possibility."

"The preservation of Anglo-German goodwill is, after all, the most important thing. I see in England an old and traditional ally. No differences exist between England and Germany. And if I should discover that we might lose touch with England, I should act cautiously and endeavour to avoid losing England's goodwill." A policy of so much caution and moderation was not calculated to satisfy the ardent temperament and vaulting ambitions of the young Emperor William II. This is not the time to the occasion to surmount an exhaustive analysis of William's complex character, full as it is of the most extraordinary contradictions—on the one hand mystic and medieval, on the other intensely modern and materialistic; with the most exalted conception of his divinely-appointed mission, and with the lowest conception of the methods by which it is lawful for him to discharge it; intensely appreciative of all the arts of peace, but chiefly as ancillary to the supreme art of war, a grand charmer, as M. Jules Simon once called him, on the surface and when he wishes to charm, but with an underlying vein of revolting coarseness and brutality; intolerant of the slightest opposition; ready to dismiss with abrupt contumely those who have served him the most loyally as soon as their counsels cease to be palatable to his own ears; by choice with obsequious flatterers, because he cannot suffer the truth; and, as was once bitterly said by one who both knew him and loved him well, incapable of telling the truth, even to himself. Above all he has been always and first and foremost a splendid actor, and alas! also his own stage manager, with the whole world as his stage. (To be continued.)

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN
Furnished by W. B. Lupton
DON'T FRET.

Has a neighbor injured you? Don't fret.
You will yet come off the best. He's the most to answer for. Never mind it, let it rest. Don't fret.
Has a horrid lie been told? Don't fret.
It will run itself to death. If you let it quite alone it will die for want of breath. Don't fret.
Are your enemies at work? Don't fret.
They can't injure you one whit. If they find you heed them not, They will soon be glad to quit. Don't fret.
Is adversity your lot? Don't fret.
Fortune's wheel keeps turning around. Every spoke will reach the top. Which like you, is going down. Don't fret.

MASONS AND THE WAR

Sir.—The following quotation is from the "Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, 13 Feb.—

New York.—Charles W. Jennings, editor of the Fourth Light, a Masonic publication of Howard Lodge, to-day appealed to the 1,600,000 Masons in the United States to take concerted action, both to preserve American neutrality and to support propositions for ending the European war. In an editorial Jennings declared: "Freemasonry owed it to humanity to take some decisive step."

As an old Mason, I hope and trust the Free Masons of the United States will discard the advice given, especially as regards neutrality. Had President Wilson taken a Christian and manly view of the situation when war was declared by Germany, he would have insisted that the terms of the Hague Convention, to which the President of the United States gave his signature, re the neutrality of non-belligerent countries, should be observed sacredly.

Instead of doing so, he allowed the Germans to overrun Belgium, committing the most outrageous and disgusting crimes upon the natives of that country. His childish, chicken-hearted policy has not, even expressed an excuse for his "Peace at any Price" has resulted in the butchery of millions, and the distress of tens of millions of people. And the "Mad Kaiser" would have overrun and ravished the British nation and its dependencies, had Winston Churchill allowed the silly arguments of his opponents to sway him and prevent the upholding of a strong British fleet in the North Sea.

Human nature has been the same since the time of Adam, and will continue so. The people of this world must recognize that to maintain peace they must be ready for war. Unfortunately the United States, like ourselves, have many prominent people who delight to shout "Peace! Peace! when there is no peace," and the "Mad Kaiser" is ready to adorn such with his own cross. I hope the Free Masons (like Theodore Roosevelt) will denounce the silly and absurd contention of such mad men. I am, sir, etc.,

"AN OLD ROYAL ARCH MASON,"
Charlottetown, Feb. 18, 1915.

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We have right now a large supply of these luscious sweets, beautifully displayed in our large glass dustproof showcase.

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Irish Poplin 27 and 36 inches wide, white and black. Sampson Galateas Brown, Blue and Red stripes. Drills 36 inches, fine quality.

Indian Head Suiting also New Cloths in Black and White. Blue and White and Sky and White.

Crums' Print Cottons 36 inches wide 14c. Percal and Print Cotton 37 inches wide 14c. Skirting Oxford, Drill and Gingham.

Art Sateens a large range in good colors and patterns. Colored Sateens at 16c a yard.

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