

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915.

CHARACTER OF THE COMMUNITY

President Wilson, the other day in opening a membership campaign of the District of Columbia Young Men's Christian Association, said among other things that he could "almost assess the character of a community by the manner in which it supports, or does not support, its Y. M. C. A."

This is judging men by what they do rather than by what they profess. In these days of ours it is fashionable and "proper" to profess sympathy with the church and with the various religious organizations; it is quite another thing to express that sympathy in a tangible form, in a form that will be felt both by the beneficiary and the giver.

And, after all, it is by the tangible expression rather than by the profession that we weigh men. Profession is cheap, so cheap that many "profess too much" and when weighed in the balance of real performance they are found wanting. The manner in which the religious institutions of a community are supported is the true measure of that community's religion.

We are naturally attracted to the person who professes piety and expresses his sympathy with all efforts for the betterment of the community, but we withhold our final judgment until we see how these professions and expressions resolve themselves into actual helpfulness. President Wilson's words in this connection are well worth pondering. In the course of his address he remarked, "I have long ago received with amiability, I hope, the professions of all sorts and conditions of men, but after I have heard their professions I wait patiently to see their performance. If a man wishes me to consider him loyal, for example, I must really trouble him to show his quality when he is put to the test. I may not say anything the next time he comes around and professes his loyalty but I will do a lot of thinking. I wonder within my own head, if he really thinks that I am deceived, if he really thinks I am as innocent as I look. That is the rigid and stern standard to which we hold each other, whether we realize it or not."

Few are really deceived by professions of piety. In fact too much profession arouses suspicion and distrust. The only thing that counts is performance, service, help. In the campaign now being conducted in this city and province to place the Y. M. C. A. on a permanent self-sustaining basis, the words of President Wilson are apropos: That the manner in which the Y. M. C. A. is being supported represents the character of the city and province might be too much to assume. It is not too much, however, to assume that it represents the real character of those who express their sympathy. Of those many have done nobly in substantial contributions; others have done nobly—in words only, perhaps in prayers also, but neither the words nor the prayers—though both are needed—will help to finance the institution.

HYPOCRITICAL POLTROONERY

There are three essentials in the making of a great lawyer, a sound judge, or a far-seeing statesman. First a spirit of philosophy: Reverses and successes must be met with equanimity. As Marcus Aurelius put it: He is an abscess on the universe who withdraws and separates himself from his compatriots through being displeased with things which happen; he is a piece rent asunder from the state, who tears his soul from that of the multitude of reasonable people; which is one.

Second, a sense of proportion: It is necessary to remember that the attention given to everything has its proper value and proportion—no more, no less. Third, a sense of humour. Unless a man is capable of appreciating a joke and seeing the funny side of things, he can never become great, no matter how he tries. He will succeed only in rubbing people the wrong way and end by making himself ridiculous in whatever position he may attain by virtue of his other qualities.

Mr. W. E. Bentley possesses many excellent qualities and is an exemplary citizen in most respects, but he is lacking in these three essentials. He cannot accept reverses with equanimity. He has no sense of proportion. Judge McLeod's judgment occupies TWO-AND-THREE-QUARTER columns; Mr. Bentley's review takes TEN columns. The Full Text of Sir Edward Grey's reply to President Wilson's note—a document of superlative international importance—occupies SEVEN columns; Mr. Bentley's reply to Judge McLeod takes TEN columns.

The International agreement entered into between the United Kingdom, France and Russia whereby arrangements have been made between the allies for financing the war until its conclusion, occupies HALF-A-COLUMN; Mr. Bentley takes TEN columns to explain why we and the Alliance could not come to an agreement to carry the prohibition trials to a conclusion. He lacks a sense of humour. Were he possessed of the slightest scintilla of this saving grace, he would appreciate the incongruity of a young man, a rising lawyer, setting himself upon a pedestal to correct the Chief Justice, Judge McLeod, the Government, not to mention the Temperance body as a whole, because they cannot see eye to eye with him in his prejudiced outlook on life.

It is a matter for sorrow and regret that a lawyer with certain ability, public spirit and excellent opportunity for advancement should endanger his prospects in life by lack of philosophy and humour, and by an intemperate indulgence in prolixity. Mr. Bentley asked permission to make "some comments" in our columns on Judge McLeod's report, and we, under the impression that he meant a reasonably short criticism, readily acquiesced. When he sent us a letter of TEN columns, however we naturally objected, especially as in addition to its length, it purported to give as facts statements which we have reasonable ground for believing could easily be controverted. Nor did we consider it to be in the public interest to allow our columns to be used for impugning the conduct and motives of a Judge.

Our old and wily friend Mr. David Schurman takes advantage of this action on our part to get off another sup-

pressio veri, suggestio falsi, which, (to save certain editors of public opinion having reference to the dictionary) means that he purposely attempts to mislead his readers by the suppression of the whole truth.

In a letter to the Patriot Mr. Schurman says: "The Guardian having refused to publish Mr. Bentley's review of Judge McLeod's now famous report. . . We are under obligations to the Patriot for taking up so much of its space nearly two full pages, in publishing the review especially after it had been refused by The Guardian."

We challenge Mr. David Schurman to deny that The Patriot refused to publish Mr. Bentley's letter as an ordinary letter to the Editor. Is it not the case that the only way Mr. Bentley or Mr. Schurman could get the letter inserted by The Patriot was by a "satisfactory financial arrangement"?

In other words, did not the editorial department of The Patriot refuse to accept the review, and was not the managerial department persuaded to let it pass purely as a business transaction? What obligation is the Alliance under, therefore, to The Patriot when it paid for value received? And what merit has The Patriot over The Guardian when its Editor considered the review of so little importance that he refused to allow it into his columns in the ordinary course as a letter to the Editor?

We submit this is but another example of the crookedness of certain officials of the Alliance, who deliberately try to mislead the public. What was to hinder Mr. Schurman being honest and above board like any ordinary business man, and stating that both The Guardian and The Patriot had refused the review of Mr. Bentley as a letter to the Editor but that the Alliance officials had made arrangements with The Patriot business department to publish it as a special advertisement?

That is what an ordinary honorable business man would have said and done. But no, Mr. Schurman must needs pretend that The Patriot is not like an ordinary newspaper, but given to long discourses and finds pleasure and satisfaction in publishing them "without money and without price."

We have no sympathy, and we feel none of our thinking readers have, with these periodical parades of hypocritical poltroonery. They injure no body ultimately of course, except those who practice them, but they are nauseating while they last.

Just fancy what a perfectly blessed Paradise Prince Edward Island would be with "His Honour" David Schurman as Governor or Premier!

O Pope, had I thy satire's darts
To gie the rascals their deserts,
I'd rip their rotten, hollow hearts,

An' tell aloud
Their jugglin' hocus-pocus arts
To cheat the crowd.

God knows, I'm no the thing I should be,
Nor am I even the thing I could be,
But twenty times I rather would be
An atheist clean,
Than under gospel colours hid be
Just for a screen.

An honest man may like a glass,
An honest man may like a lass,
But mean revenge, and malice fause
He'll still disdain,

An' then cry zeal for gospel laws,
Like some we ken.

They take religion in their mouth;
They talk o' mercy, grace an' truth,
For what?—to gie their malice skouth
On some pulp wright,
An' hunt him down, owre right and ruth,
To ruin straight.

All hail, Religion! maid divine!
Pardon a muse sac mean as mine.
Who in her rough imperfect line
Thus daurs to name thee;

To stigmatise false friends of thine
Can ne'er defame thee;

The' blotch' and foul w'f' mony a stain,
An' far unworthy of thy train,
With trembling voice I tune my strain,
To join with those

Who boldly dare thy cause maintain
In spite of foes:

In spite o' crowds, in spite o' mobs,
In spite o' undermining jobs,
In spite o' dark bandit stabs

At worth an' merit,
By scoundrels, even w'f' holy robes,
But hellish spirit.

O Isle! my dear, my native ground,
Within thy presbyterial bound
A candid liberal band is found
Of public teachers,

As men, as christians too, renown'd,
An' manly preachers.

NOTES

If a merchant were advertising in the right medium, he would find his advertising bills easier to pay if they were LARGER.

The Patriot confers the dignity of D. F. F. upon The Guardian (presumably meaning Down on Frauds and Fakirs). The Guardian begs to return the compliment by conferring upon its esteemed contemporary, The Patriot, the undorned title D. F. O. so well merited recently in its handling of various public questions and the interpretation of which he who runs may read.

You cannot "keep your friendships in repair" unless you keep in touch with your friends. Neglect, long silence—these kill even very good friendships.

A store's friendships are subject to the same law. Neglected, they die.

A store keeps in constant correspondence with its friends through its daily advertisement—keeping them interested in what it is doing for them by keeping them informed.

If a store's friends do not, through its advertisements, hear from it regularly, they lose some of that personal interest in it which is so valuable to the store and so profitable to themselves—assuming that it is a good store!

The London Times says: Manifestly the Dominions must be consulted as to the terms of peace. No one would think of denying them that right, earned by the blood and treasure that they have poured forth for us, by the ferour of their desire to help us, and by the abundance of their gifts for the supply of our necessities. But in what measure and in what degree is this right to be granted them? Are they to be left to go upon their own road—that runs side by side with ours, no doubt, and leads to the same goal—without sure knowledge of what the goal is to be, and with constant calls upon them to have faith that it is the same? If so, the day when peace has to be made may find them quite unprepared, for it may come suddenly and take us as well as them by surprise. Such an end to all our sharing in confidence, in sacrifice, in endeavour is inconceivable. It must be avoided at all costs.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PRESENT WAR

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

But no sooner had I returned to London than developments occurred which immediately shattered my confidence even in the good faith of the German Chancellor. Mr. Chamberlain had delivered in the House of Commons on the day after I reached Berlin the famous speech in which he vindicated the reputation of the British army for humanity and discipline and restraint against the calumnies of the continental press, and declared that the behaviour of British soldiers could safely challenge comparison with that of any soldiers in the world, whether Germans or others.

The report of Mr. Chamberlain's speech reached Berlin whilst I was there, and was in the possession of Prince Bulow when I saw him. But not a single reference was made to it either by the German Chancellor or other German officials with whom I was in constant contact, and only a few newspapers, which were described to me as "irresponsible," denounced it with the customary fulour. Suddenly, just as I got back to London, the whole semi-official press began to give tongue. A belated hue and cry had been raised against the Chamberlain's "insolence" for venturing to compare "effeminate" British hirelings with German nation-arms and a fresh wave of Anglophobia of quite unparalleled violence swept all over Germany. I had not long to wait for the explanation, though one of the solemn assurances which the German Chancellor had given me ran, "Believe me, and I give you my word of honour, as long as I sit in this official chair as Chancellor of the German Empire not only shall I never countenance the hostile attacks upon the British Empire, but I shall never allow as in the past I have not allowed, the anti-British sentiments of an ignorant public to deflect me by so much as a hair's breadth from the policy of true friendship towards England which lies near to my heart."

I wrote to Baron von Holstein asking him how I was to reconcile with the above assurance from the Chancellor himself the outbreak of this campaign of Anglophobia, which was clearly inspired by the Foreign Office press bureau. He telegraphed to me his answer, which had at least the merit of frankness; "Wir haben einen Korb bekommen—which in German slang means: Our offer of marriage has been rejected. It was on the day I left Berlin that the Foreign Office had dropped the conversation about the proposed treaty of alliance; and, though he professed to regret this explosion, Baron von Holstein admitted that it was Germany's answer to our rejection of her overtures. This explosion was in turn replied to by Baron von Holstein, was also the measure of the value to be attached to a German Chancellor's word of honour. It served incidentally to mitigate the shock when I subsequently ascertained that amongst the extremely confidential documents submitted to me by the German Foreign Office, reports of conversations between the Emperor and Lord Salisbury had been so garbled as to put into Lord Salisbury's mouth the ambitious schemes which the Emperor had ventilated, and into the mouth of a peace-loving Emperor the apprehensions which had at once been raised in Lord Salisbury's cautious mind.

That was, I think, the last attempt made by the Kaiser to inveigle this country into the position of a "navar" Austria. Henceforth he concentrated his energies upon the policy embodied in the two famous watchwords which betrayed his innermost ambitions; Germany's future lies on the sea, and the "trident" must be in Germany's hand. The great wave of Anglophobia which had swept over Germany during the South African war, had successfully floated the German Navy Law of 1900. More Navy Laws followed in 1906, 1908, 1912, 1913; and on every occasion they were heralded by a violent anti-British agitation, of which the two chief agencies, besides the press were the Pan-Germanic League and the Navy League, both powerful organizations, the latter with a membership of over a million, enjoying the special patronage of the Emperor and the hearty support of Germany's intellectuals in every university, college and school throughout the Empire. The press itself in Germany (Continued on page seven)

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DR. SCHURMAN CRITICIZED

Sir.—The remarks of President Schurman of Cornell University before the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce on the "International Questions," will bring a blush to the face of every Prince Edward Islander. His remarks would have been bad enough had he been an American born citizen, but coming from a native of this Province are disgraceful and disloyal. He had better not again visit his native Isle.

I am Sir, etc.

LOYALIST.

(Loyalist sends the following extract from the Montreal Standard of Saturday.)

In his recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of Binghamton, in the State of New York, Dr. Schurman, President of Cornell University, skates gingerly over some very thin ice. He advances some arguments so shallow as to do him little credit as an intelligent, impartial expounder of grave international questions. Passively his desire to serve absolutely flawless neutrality carried him to conclusions that his power of reason would otherwise have saved him from. For instance, take the conclusion he draws from the two war zones established in the North Sea and adjacent waters, a war zone established by Great Britain some time ago, and that recently established by order of the German Government.

Upon this matter or war zones Dr. Schurman is reported to have said: "If no objection to the order of the British Government which on the 4th of November established a war zone on the ground that the Germans planted mines in the North Sea, under which order the larger part of that sea was closed to neutral shipping, as well as the adjacent waters, a war zone established by Great Britain some time ago, and that recently established by order of the German Government.

The British war zone not having been protested, Dr. Schurman holds that in fairness the German war zone cannot be protested—they are analogous cases and must, therefore, be treated alike. He must know the conditions of the two war zones, and if he will compare them he will fail to find ground on which to rest the analogy that he holds calls for similar treatment by neutrals whose merchant ships frequent the waters affected between the north of Scotland and the coast of Iceland. It will now be difficult for us to complain of the decree just issued by the German Government establishing a war zone which is to close the English Channel and all the territorial and high sea waters around the British Isles.

That is Britain's war zone, but Germany is quite another matter. In the North Sea and the German waters surrounding the British Isles, Germany proposes engaging in what is really worse than piracy, for the pirate usually sought to save the ship and always the cargo—for his own use to be carried off to some remote port. The crew or held in for ransom, whereas the Germans propose destroying, not only the enemy's merchantship but their crews and passengers as well: and worse still, if a neutral ship happens to be mistaken for the ship of the enemy and is sent to the bottom with all on board, crew and passengers—well, so much the worse for the neutral. It should not have been there whatever may be its rights under international law to pursue its legitimate trade, and it has only itself to blame. That is the German war zone in which worse than piracy to be practised upon the mercantile marine of the enemy and possibly upon the shipping of a neutral.

And yet Dr. Schurman would have his audience believe that the two zones are so much alike that because one protest was made against Britain's which provides for the safety of neutral shipping, no protest can be made against Germany's which Germany has said will be operated without regard to the rights of neutral ships, even without regard to their safety. Dr. Schurman must be dull indeed if he cannot see the difference, but if he does see it and endeavored to blind his Binghamton audience to its existence, he did not deal honestly with them.

Take another point—that of Britain's position with respect to contraband—particularly foodstuffs as contraband. Upon this question Dr. Schurman is reported to have said: "It is all the more amazing and all the more saddening to find the British Government in the present great war taking up the position on this question which for more than a century she has emphatically denounced. During all this period England has gone hand in hand with the United States in asserting the unlimited right of trade in foodstuffs between citizens or subjects of neutral states and the non-combatant populations of belligerent countries. Now she has deserted the principle on which she has hitherto stood."

Dr. Schurman states his case very strongly, but has he not neglected, possibly forgotten, to state one essential fact connected with the case of foodstuffs as contraband—the fact upon which the whole case rests? Britain did not declare foodstuffs contraband until Germany by her own action made them so. Food destined for the enemy's military forces is contraband, and when the German Government took possession of the food supplies of the Empire, it became impossible to distinguish between that intended for military, or for civilian use. The action, therefore, led Great Britain to declare all contraband and in doing so she is wholly within her right.

In failing to state the essential fact of the case Dr. Schurman comes closer to pettyfogging than is becoming in the president of a great university.

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.

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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 Patons', Printed Holly Batiste, Irish Linette, Irish Poplin, Sampson, Galatea, Reception Voile, Shadow Lace Voile, Palm Beach Rice Cloth, Fashion Crepe Voile, Fancy striped organdie, Improved Shepherd Plaids, Woven Shepherd Checks, All of Burton's celebrated make. Samples for the asking.

Patons

VICTORIA ROW Phone 96

TRAPPERS TAKE NOTICE

We pay the highest prices for Raw Furs. One trial order will convince you. Write for price list and tags. The New England Fur Co., 131 Marlboro Street, Chelsea, Mass., U. S. A.

NOTE:—No Duty on Raw Furs coming into United States from Canada.

8504-2-5M141

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

