

THE Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone 132-3
Subscription Phone 132-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 133
News and Edit. Night Phone 132 & 133

Head Office at Charlottetown Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W. C.

President A. A. Bartlett
Managing Editor J. R. Burnett

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1915.

FULL MERIT OF PATRIOTISM

The Young Men's Christian Association is issuing an appeal for further financial support, and we feel sanguine it will not be disappointed in the results.

Everyone must recognize the value of such an institution in the capital of the Province. Charlottetown is the educational, commercial and industrial centre to which most of the young men and women who leave their homes for the first time migrate, and it is essential, if the atmosphere of the home and home training are not to be rendered nugatory, that our "rising hopes" should have a centre of attraction here, pervaded by wholesome Christian influences.

Charlottetown Y.M.C.A. is the oldest institution of its kind in Canada, and has an enviable record of good work accomplished, for over fifty years, and a history of which any institution and any community has a right to feel proud. The Y.M.C.A. in the past has been generously supported by the agricultural and commercial community, who have appreciated its good work; but recently, for reasons we need not enter upon here, our former friends have not been the regular contributors to its funds they ought to be, and not a few of our commercial men have wearied somewhat of well-doing in respect to it. We are confident they have but to be reminded of their duty and privileges regarding the Y.M.C.A. to respond as willingly and generously as other cities are doing throughout the Empire towards its maintenance.

Some people argue that a debt is about the best asset a church or religious and philanthropic institution can have; it gives the minister and office-bearers something to work for, they argue. It provides work all right, there is not the shadow of doubt about that, but it is not the kind of work for which these particular institutions are founded.

To provide the best and most satisfactory moral and Christian results, a minister or office-bearers should be as free as possible from financial anxiety. The greatest stimulus to upward and onward movements of any kind is appreciation and sympathy, and just how great and how deep that appreciation and sympathy are may be measured most readily by the extent of the financial support accorded. Flattering words butter no parsnips, and moral support counts for little if it is not followed by direct or indirect participation in the activities supported.

This is a time when very considerable demands are being made upon the purses of ordinary subscribers, but contributions to patriotic measures will lose half their merit if they be given at the expense of local deserving institutions which are preparing our young men to face the battle of life.

From what we learn it is absolutely necessary, if the Y.M.C.A. is not to go out of business that the present campaign should be generously supported by the city and province alike.

ABOUT "PROPRIETARY REMEDIES"

A druggist "stands between two fires" in this matter of selling proprietary remedies.

If he DOES sell them, the physicians condemn him. If he DOES NOT sell them, the people condemn him—for they want to buy them and like to decide for themselves about such matters.

The conscientious druggist, therefore, solves the problem by selling the proprietary remedies of UNDISPUTED MERIT, and refuses to carry the doubtful ones.

Of course most of the remedies that have been long on the market, and widely advertised and sold, DO HAVE MERIT. In some instances, perhaps, where self diagnosis is simple and easy, they may serve fully as well as a prescription based upon the particular ailment in question. As a rule these remedies are based upon accepted and successful prescriptions, originally made by physicians for specific ailments, and found to be efficacious in the treatment of all similar ailments.

The "quack-nostrums," of course, are not referred to. No good druggist sells them, anyhow.

In offering you proprietary remedies, as druggists do in their advertisements, they do not intend to advise you to avoid physicians. They merely assume that, with a tendency to some particular ailment, you know or believe that a certain remedy is "good for you," and that under such circumstances you should not be discouraged from buying it. Particularly, if they know, as they probably do know, that its use will not aggravate—even if it should not cure—your trouble; not bring other ailments in its train.

We speak thus guardedly and moderately about proprietary remedies because the subject is a difficult one. To urge your use of these remedies is not our purpose. But, if you KNOW THAT A STANDARD PROPRIETARY REMEDY IS BENEFICIAL TO YOU, then it is your privilege to buy it—and the druggists will tell you, in their advertisements, how much it will cost.

THE LAST WAR

The United States is building two dreadnoughts, some submarines, and otherwise adding to its naval equipment, also increasing its army, resolved that if trouble comes again and should threaten her she shall not be found behind in the race. Some of her Senators are advocating an increase of the navy that will place her at least second, if not first, in the navies of the world. Evidently our southern neighbor does not look upon the present war as the last.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and the other nations now engaged in the war are naturally saying nothing about the future; they have their hands full for the present. Japan is increasing her naval strength and by no means neglecting the army.

Will this be the last war? Will the nations sit in solemn conclave after the war and resolve to establish an international tribunal to settle all international disputes? Will they provide the means by which such a tri-

bunal can enforce its rulings? And if they so resolve and provide, will the nations abide by the resolutions and the provisions?

Such an outcome of the war, such a boon, notwithstanding the awful price paid in blood and treasure, in suffering and cruelty and sacrifice, would not be too dearly bought. But unfortunately, such an outcome is impossible. This war will not be the last. Neither being armed to the teeth nor stripped of arms would keep the nations from fighting, so long as nations are as they are.

There was comparative peace in Europe so long as one nation, Great Britain, was recognized as sufficiently strong to dominate the seas. It was only when Germany believed that her preparations had sufficiently ripened to challenge the strength of Great Britain that peace was broken. German greed and selfishness brought on the war. All the wars in the world's history were brought on by greed, selfishness, ambition—all practically synonymous terms. And as long as these human vices exist there will be wars. Nations, no more than individuals, will do business in accordance with the provisions of the Golden Rule, and until that rule is established universally there will be competition, oppression, tyranny, war.

There is no preventive for war except national righteousness and, as the world is at present constituted, there is not enough of that virtue to go round. In that case war can be prevented only so long as some one nation has sufficient strength to keep others in check, and sufficient righteousness to refrain from making war upon her neighbors. Even this remedy will eventually fail as one or more of the neighbors increase in strength and, individually or unitedly, try for supremacy. This brings us to the point at which the peace of the world was broken by the holocaust now raging in Europe, and there is nothing in the individual or national make up of the world that holds out any hope that, when the opportunity presents itself, the same thing would not occur again.

WELL MERITED PUNISHMENT

Our news despatches tell us that the three men who were the immediate cause of the present war were duly executed at Sarajevo on Wednesday. Of all the cruel and bloody crimes which have blackened the history of the Balkan states, theirs was among the worst; and it has been followed by consequences so awful that the world will talk about them for more than a hundred years. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand was apparently a man of ability and good purpose, heir to the throne of Austria and Hungary, by some regarded as one likely to serve the state well and wisely. He had returned with his wife from Great Britain, where they had been received and treated as the representatives of a great friendly power. Men posing as champions of the Serbian cause conspired during a visit to Bosnia. They carried out their plot in a cold-blooded deliberate way that shuts them out from pity. The actual murderer, who seems to have been regarded as a weak-minded tool, was left off with a prison sentence. The chief criminals were executed. Their crime was as the match in a power magazine. It was calculated to bring war on Serbia, though if it had not been perpetrated some other cause would in time have done as well. There was not room in the Balkan states for both Russia and Austria to work their wills; and Europe is killing thousands of men a day to decide which will have the preference. But justice has been done on one lot of the criminals.

UNITED STATES WAKING UP

The New York Times commenting upon a recent meeting in Washington in which they "demanded" a free and open sea for the commerce of the United States, "the immediate enactment of laws prohibiting the export of arms and munitions of war," and pledged themselves, individually and collectively, to support only such candidates as would insist on these measures, says:

"So long as the German propagandists confined their efforts to the field of argument and persuasion the American people, though of late showing signs of a growing impatience, have been very indulgent. They have pardoned much to natal associations and the unconquerable hyphen. But the representatives of German societies who met and adopted these resolutions in Washington are seeking not to influence opinion, but to shape the acts and policy of the Government in the interest of Germany. It will be well for them to stop where they are. They have about reached the permissible limit. And when, in their blindness and their insolence, they threaten to use the ballot, which our hospitable laws have put into their hands, to punish American citizens who refuse to applaud their Kaiser's enterprise of blood and slaughter, it becomes necessary to admonish them that, apart from some of German birth or blood and the very few who, unlike Mr. Wilburidge, have been blinded by their German teaching, all the American people stand like a rock against Germany in the war she has permitted, encouraged, and provoked. If the Germans among us insist on butting their heads against that rock it will be bad for the heads."

ONE JOB MEN

An exchange comments as follows on "One Job Men": "The world at large is very similar to the individuals of which it consists. It drifts aimlessly along for month after month and year after year, and then, without a moment's warning, it jumps bang into the middle of a crisis. That is what we are up against today and a good many of us scarcely seem to realize the fact, much less the possibilities it holds for good or bad. Out of every crisis in the world's history most of the participants emerge a little shaken, a little less confident, a little poorer perhaps, but still cling pitiously to the one job they're fit for, and are glad to accept almost any salary—which means almost no salary—for being allowed to have the privilege of continuing to do it. Of the rest, a few go "down and out" at the first shock, a few others struggle on for a time with swifly diminishing courage and resources and then go the same way, and a few others—a very few this time—thrust themselves into the crisis as a strong swimmer takes to the sea, and emerge at the end in a better position than they started."

While there are many reasons why the "one job man" might fail, there are many also why he is the only one who can really succeed. As long ago as the days of the Apostle Paul, "this one thing I do," was regarded as good, sound common sense. The "Jack of all Trades and Master of None" has never been either an attractive figure or a pronounced success, in fact he has oftener than not, proved a failure. The "one job man," if he knows his job, works at it because he knows and loves it, and would not be content at any other, is the man who cannot fail, the man who will find his "job" if it is at the ends of the earth.

The "one job men" who failed during the crisis resulting from the war, were, probably, men who had dropped into the first available positions, made a success of them and "hung on" because they offered them a living, perhaps a "lucrative" wage, not because they had selected that particular vocation as their life's work. When the country "tumbled bang into the middle of a crisis" and the situations slipped from under their feet, they were adrift. There are few instances, we believe, to be found of the "one job man" failing, who selected his job because he regarded it as his life's work, the work for which he was best suited and in which he could do the most good, studied for it and shaped his life towards it. These are the men who have succeeded and who have made the world the better for their having lived in it.

WANTS RAIDERS HELD AS PIRATES

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Lord Chas. Beresford will put a question to Premier Asquith in the House of Commons tomorrow to which he will demand that Great Britain treat German raiders on undefended places as pirates and after a trial by court martial hang them in public for the murder of women and children. This applies to raids from the air as well as by sea.

Lord Charles asserts that the Government should adopt this plan in the future and no longer treat such raiders as honorable foes.

NOTES SENT TO GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The United States Government today sent a note to Great Britain making friendly observations on the use by British ships, of neutral flags, and at the same time dispatched a communication to Germany, inquiring what steps would be taken by German naval commanders to verify the identity of ships flying neutral flags in the recently proclaimed zones of war around England and Ireland.

While the Lusitania incident is not mentioned, the representation to Great Britain is based on the statement of the British Foreign Office, justifying the use of neutral flags, by her merchantmen to escape capture. The American Government appoints out how frequent and continued use of this stratagem might cast doubt on the character of vessels really entitled to fly the American flag, and produce dangers to which neutral ships ought not to be subjected on the high seas and in unblockaded waters. In the note to Germany, it is understood that the United States asked how the German Admiralty proposed to carry out in practice its recent proclamation of a war on merchant ships and its warnings that on account of the misuse of neutral flags by belligerent neutral ships would be attacked as such. The introduction of the submarine into warfare produces a situation not covered by any existing declaration of international law, but the United States has made it clear that an attack on a vessel flying the American flag, without first ascertaining definitely that such was fictitious, could not but be viewed gravely by the American Government, and bring about serious complications. The United States has not fully expressed itself on the German proclamation however containing itself for the present to an inquiry for more information on which future representations may or may not be based.

Both notes, which are to be presented by the American Ambassadors at London and Berlin are brief and couched in a friendly spirit. Neither makes a protest, but each points out how the recent developments may seriously embarrass the voyages of neutral ships on the high seas which always have been considered free to them in times of war, as well as peace.

Secretary Bryan declined to discuss either communication, but probably the text of both will be made public as soon as the telegrams reach their respective destinations.

PAYS TRIBUTES TO THE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An "Eye Witness" at the British general army headquarters in France pays a tribute, in an article given out today by the Official Press Bureau, to the excellent work of the army supply departments, mentioning that particularly of the ordnance department, which supplies all clothing and equipment and tools and machinery, as well as arms and ammunition. The vastness of the work of maintaining a modern army may be gauged by the fact that during the past month the supplies furnished included 150 miles of telephone wire, 200,000 sand bags and 10,000 pounds of shoe-black; while in ten days the ordnance department supplied 120,000 for waist-coats and 300,000 flannel belts. The average weekly issue of ointment for feet is five tons.

The complexity of the work is illustrated by the fact that the index of the stores includes 50,000 separate kinds of articles.

SHOW SYMPATHY FOR BELGIANS

MADRID, via Paris, Feb. 8.—More than one hundred thousand persons of all classes called at the Belgian Legation here to express their sympathy for the plight of the people of that country. All those who took part in the manifestations left cards or signed their names to the register. Notwithstanding the fact that the great crowds surrounded the building all day, perfect order was maintained.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE MERCIFUL MAN

(By Walt Mason)

Oh friend, protect your faithful steed, which cannot well explain its need, as human speakers do; it cannot tell a tale of woe, but for all comforts it would know your horse must look to you. When it is suffering distress it can't write letters to the press, like wrathful human souls; beneath its burden it, must pant; it has no vote and so it can't rebuke you at the polls. When winter tempests howl like sin you wrap yourself from heels to chin in things that keep you warm; into your cap your head you shove, and you defy the storm. But Dobbin stands, tied to a post, out where the blizzard blazes most, with shaking bones and shivers; if horses wept he'd shed some tears; he has no earmuffs on his ears, he has no overshoes. His silent protest is in vain, unless some officer humane should take him to the barn; you know your horse is freezing there, yet back at ease and do not care the fraction of a darn. I do not see how any gent can sympathize in calm content upon a stormy day, and know his horse is standing tied out where the wind can pierce its hide and turn its blood to why.

BISHOP WORRELL AN ARCHBISHOP

HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—Churchmen throughout Nova Scotia will receive with pleasure the news that Bishop Worrell by the unanimous vote of the Bishops of Quebec, Montreal and Fredericton, opened by the chancellor of the diocese, R. E. Harris, K. C., at a meeting last evening in All Saints Cathedral has been elected archbishop and metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Canada—his grace will be heartily congratulated upon the election. His episcopate has been one of the most devoted and most fruitful in the history of the church in Nova Scotia, and it is specially gratifying that he should receive this "crown" of service just now.

Apply the appointment to the archbishopric implies no change of residence. Archbishop McCarthy on hearing of the election of Bishop Worrell expressed his great pleasure and sent his warm congratulations.

PRECISION OF ARTILLERY.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—W. Beach Thomas of the Daily Mail in a despatch from Northern France says: The chief change in the present fighting has been the deliberate rarity of artillery firing, by guns of heavy calibre, and at the same time its precision. On both sides the artillery fire, almost wholly by the map and in some striking instances the heavy guns of the Allies hit invisible targets as small as a haystack or an out-house at the first shot for a distance of six or seven miles.

TYPHUS MENACES AUSTRIAN ARMY

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—Surgeon-General Philippeck, chief of the Austrian army medical corps has died of typhus fever contracted during an inspection trip to the camps of the Russian prisoners. Typhus is becoming a menace to the armies engaged against the Russians, and warnings have been issued to the people against coming into contact with soldiers returning from the field until the soldiers have been back long enough to render impossible their spreading of the disease.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted by the New Wiltshire District Lodge, L. O. A., at its annual session, Brookfield: Whereas it has pleased the Supreme Master above to call away from our society on earth our beloved brother John R. MacDonald of Brookfield, an honored member of this District Lodge and of Tanton Lodge, L. O. A. No. 1126.

Resolved that this District Lodge do on board their high appreciation of Bro. MacDonald both as a man and a member of our society. And to his sorrowing widow and family we tender our sincere sympathy and commend them to the God of all comfort who alone is able to sustain them in this hour of severe trial.

Brother MacDonald was a true and faithful worker in our society, always wise in counsel and energetic in action. He endeared himself to his associates in labor and leaves behind him a memory fragrant with good deeds. Called from earth to go up higher we will miss him, but we believe our loss will be his eternal gain. C. E. MacKenzie, Angus Beaton, James MacPhee, Com.

INCREASING THE BRITISH EMPIRE

While British arms are adding new bits of territory to the Empire throughout the globe, Sir Ernest Shackleton is now embarked for those uncharted deserts of ice and snow upon which no human foot has yet trod.

Just as Britishers are raising the Union Jack in all those scattered places on high seas, so British pluck and endurance is being put to the supreme test in the Antarctic. Shackleton is maintaining the traditions of Fisher and Drake, and it is a matter of pride to every British heart that the first human beings to make this great trans-Arctic expedition should be of British blood.

"The 'Endurance,'" Sir Ernest Shackleton's Ship," says the London Times, left England just about the time of the outbreak of War, and Sir Ernest received a gracious letter from Queen Alexandra on his departure.

All Britishers will await with interest the news which we may shortly expect of the expedition, and meantime, all hearts will go out to those brave men who are risking their lives equally with Canadians and Britishers fighting shoulder to shoulder in France.

ISLAND OF ST. PIERRE AND MEQUILLON SEND 300 MEN TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—The French Islands of St. Pierre and Mequillon, southwest of Newfoundland, have been called upon to contribute to the forces in the field of war. Mail advice received today by fishing interests here tell of the sailing of a contingent of three hundred men for France aboard the steamer Chicago. The liner made a special trip at Saint Pierre by order of the French Admiralty officials, interrupting a voyage from New York to Havre.

It was the hope of the fisher folk, who constitute the greater part of the

About Our Proprietary and Patent Medicines--
We have a department that is devoted exclusively to the carefully compounding of a line of remedies that are unexcelled for the excellence of their curative qualities.
The 2 Macs 149 Great George St. The Dependable Drugstore

population of four thousand, that it and it was decided to send that their isolated colony might not be number. The contingent includes youths of 20 and men of all ages up to originating with the few business in 42 years. Practically all the men interests of the colony for a contribution to the French Red Cross met with ready responses and \$5,000 was sent to Paris. Later the government administrator, F. X. Chaubru, announced that the colony would be expected to send 800 men to fight for France, but physicians found only 300 whom they could certify as physically

CHIC? YES! SMART? YES! NEW? YES, INDEED!
The Greatest Fashion Artists and Dressmaking experts in the world combine to make THE DELINEATOR
the fashion authority of the World. The Delineator illustrates the smartest and best developments of the newest styles and provides you with reliable fashion information.
The best-dressed women in America look to The Delineator to solve their dress problems. You can get The Delineator at PATON'S Butterick Pattern Counter. 15c a Copy
When ordering Butterick Books or Patterns by mail, include sufficient money to cover postage.
PATON'S

INSURANCE
Be Sure of YOUR FIRE INSURANCE
HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.
Established in 1876
61 Queen Street, Telephone 67 Charlottetown
An office devoted exclusively to Insurance Of All Kinds
Absolute Security - Lowest Rates

The Place To Get Bargains GOFF BROS
Ladies Boots \$3.10 to \$4.00 now \$2.19.
Special Values in Ladies Tan Laced or butt. Boots \$3.75 for \$2.50.
Ladies Kid House Slipper, 1 strap \$1.15 for 85c.
Ladies Pat. & Gun Metal Pumps from \$3.00 to \$3.65 now \$2.38.
Men's Black & Tan Boots ranging in price from \$4.00 to \$6.00 selling at 25 p. Discount.
The real thing for your boy this cold weather a pair of our Oil Tan Moc-casins
A job lot of Childrens Boots 90 and 1.00
Home of Good Shoes