

THE GUARDIAN

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Alberton, Souris and Montserrat

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7 1914

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY

City Magistrate's Court at 9 a. m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 to 9.00 p. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.00 to

The Evening Guardian

A 2nd Edition of the Evening
Guardian is now published at half
past four o'clock every afternoon
It contains all the latest Telegraphic
and Local News, and "Bod"
Fisher's famous "Mutt & Jeff"
series of humorous cartoons.

The Evening Guardian has ap-
pointed its own Special Representa-
tive at Ottawa who will telegraph
the latest news from the capital.

Read the
The Evening Guardian
Price 2 cents - Subscription \$2.00

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

The Summerside Journal, in its
latest issue, recommends the formation
of a Provincial Board of Trade, com-
posed of delegates representing the
present Boards. The idea is a good
one and well worth being acted upon.

We have at present several well or-
ganized and well conducted Boards
of Trade. In their deliberations they
quite frequently discuss, from the
purely local viewpoint, matters which
are of provincial importance and
which, also, could be very much more
satisfactorily adjusted if backed by
the support of the different sections
of the province. We do not suppose
for a moment that any of our Boards
of Trade are actuated by sectional-
ism in their recommendations for local
improvements; yet the very fact
that such recommendations are made
in the interests of a section, as at
present they usually are, gives them
a sectional setting. When it is re-
membered that anything that benef-
its one portion of this little prov-
ince, and that any inconvenience
incurred must inevitably benefit the
suffered by any one portion is a det-
riment to the whole province, the
wisdom of concerted action in sup-
port, even of minor improvements,
will be apparent.

The true co-operative spirit if
healthily active among us, would en-
list the mutual support of the differ-
ent sections of the province for every
local improvement. It is to the inter-
est of Charlottetown, for example,
that Summerside should have all pos-
sible transportation facilities; it is to
Summerside's interest that Charlot-
tewtown should be similarly treated.
Neither can suffer through any good
that can come to the other, while
both will benefit, either directly or
indirectly. If each were in a position
to assist the others as they would be
in a provincial Board of Trade in
which each was represented, their de-
mands would carry much more
weight than if presented singly. What
is true of these two Boards is equally
true of all the others.

With the Summerside Journal's
suggestion that a Provincial Board
be organized, composed of delegates
from the different Boards and with
power to hold meetings alternately
in central places in each county, we
heartily agree. The details as to
membership, times and places of
meeting and other matters could be
arranged without any difficulty. The
thing now is for one of the Boards
to set the machinery in motion, to
call a meeting for the purpose and to
invite representatives of the different
Boards.

Such an organization would meet
many provincial requirements that
cannot now be touched either by our
local Boards or by the Maritime
Board of Trade; the former confine
themselves too exclusively to local
issues; the latter, while doing good
work, is too general in its scope to
meet the requirements of the prov-
ince.

We commend the suggestion to the
different Boards. The Summerside
Board, as the father (or mother) of
the suggestion should now set the
pace.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S VIEW

The views of Ex-President Taft on
Panama tolls have undergone a
change. When the United States
broke faith with the United Kingdom
Sir Edward Grey suggested that the
two countries should go to arbitra-
tion, but President Taft and his ex-
ecutive would not consent. At the
Canadian Club luncheon at Ottawa
on Saturday he asserted with confi-
dence that the tolls question would
be settled by an arbitral tribunal. This
means he realizes that he and his ex-
ecutive made a serious mistake in
turning down the British suggestion
two years ago, and is hopeful that

President Wilson will rectify the mis-
take. Dismissing the question the
New York World says: "To rid ourselves
of the treaty with Great Britain re-
lative to an Isthmian canal we ac-
cepted another more favorable to us
in its terms, which we have since un-
dertaken to violate by act of Con-
gress. By the Clayton-Bulwer treaty
of 1850 we pledged ourselves jointly
with Great Britain forever not to
build a canal or fortify it as a work
of our own. When Great Britain, in
view of changed conditions, cancelled
this agreement to facilitate the con-
struction of an exclusive American
canal, we solemnly subscribed in the
Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 to
these words: 'The canal shall be free
and open to the vessels of commerce
and of war of all nations observing
these rules, on terms of entire equal-
ity.'"

"In violation of this compact, Con-
gress in 1912 passed an act for the
Government of the canal, now ap-
proaching completion, specifically ex-
empting American coastwise vessels
from all tolls. Urging upon Congress
the repeal of this clause, the Presi-
dent goes to the root of the difficul-
ty with characteristic directness.
Great Britain wishes to arbitrate the
matter, and a specific treaty with
that country, which might compel
such an adjustment of the controver-
sial has long been held up by the Sen-
ate. With too many Senators the
question has been one of negotiation,
bluff and force. With the President it
is one of right, honor and duty."

The world concludes: "When a
nation is wrong and knows it is
wrong, it should have the courage to
act accordingly. When a Congress
controlled by Democrats, who in other
matters have proved to be honest,
is respectfully asked to recede from a
position involving monopoly, subsidy
and bad faith, there ought to be no
hesitation."

This is hitting straight from the
shoulder. It is a great gain to find a
weighty organ of public opinion re-
viewing the situation in a light so
favorable to Great Britain. At the
time the act was passed similar crit-
icisms were left almost exclusively to
the British Press, but even they did
not go so far as to contrast the ne-
gotiation, bluff and force" of the
Senate with the policy of "right,
honor and duty" which should have
been pursued. Every confidence seems
to be imposed in the integrity and de-
termination of President Wilson, and
if he has his way the treaty rights
will be respected.

MEET IT STRAIGHT

One of the Quebec legislators, ac-
cused of accepting a bribe for his
support of a private bill, is sick and
unable to attend the inquiry now in
progress. The explanation given by
his physician, who was called to ex-
plain his absence, might imply that
the accused was trying a Militant
Suffragette experiment. The patient's
condition was described as being be-
tween unconsciousness and coma; he
was neither capable of appearing be-
fore the Committee nor of being ex-
amined at home. The doctor added
to this diagnosis that the man had
begun a hunger strike and a sleep
strike.

Whether the authorities will at-
tempt forcible feeding or administer
opiates to overcome the "strike"
part of this man's malady has not
yet been divulged nor can it be pre-
dicted with any certainty whether his
strike will be as successful as that of
the militant variety in England. It
would appear however, both from the
suddenness of his illness and by the
threats made against the detectives
that an effort is going to be made
to nullify the enquiry as far as pos-
sible. It is not probable, however,
that the effort will be successful.
The Quebec legislature cannot afford
either to burk the enquiry or allow
it to be burked by others. A straight
charge has been made and it must be
met straight and the guilt or inno-
cence of the accused clearly and pos-
itively proven. The legislator who
would accept a bribe for putting
through an ordinary private bill is
not likely to be particular as to how
bills affecting a whole province or a
whole country would be worked
through.

Political corruption, like any other
form of corruption, treated lightly,
is liable to grow and to become epi-
demic. It is not a question of party
politics, but of environment and op-
portunity. It is a question not only
of the care with which each member
guards his own personal honor, but
of the attitude of the legislature as
a whole and of the people as a whole
towards even the appearance of evil
on the part of public men.

Canada has no place for political
corruption and it is due to Canada
as well as to the province of Quebec
that this blot should be wiped off
clean either by proving the innocence
of the accused or their guilt, and if
the latter, following it up with the
punishment it deserves. Any shuff-
ling, whether after the suffragette
method or that of ordinary criminals
will not be tolerated.

NOTES

The current number of the Insur-
ance and Financial Review, published
in Toronto in the interests of insur-
ance, banking and finance, contains
a lengthy account of a complimentary
banquet tendered to Elliott G.
Stevenson, Supreme Chief Ranger, I.
O. F., recently by his friends in the
Temple Building, Toronto. The event
is described as "one of the greatest
gatherings of the kind ever held in
Toronto." Mr. Stevenson's address
on the occasion, which is a resume
of the arguments and statistics given
in connection with the recent
changes in I. O. F. rates, is eulog-
ized, and fraternal societies generally
with the sole exception of the recon-
structed I. O. F., are unqualifiedly
condemned. "When one considers,"
says the Review, "this condition of
affairs and realizes that the societies
have less than two percent of accum-
ulations for their outstanding obliga-
tions, one can only wonder how
soon some of these must come to
grief. Would that we had more
men such as Elliott G. Stevenson
who would come out fearlessly and
tell us the actual conditions of the
societies of which they are the head
or forefront."

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

The rain and soft weather of the
earlier part of the week intertered
somewhat with a number of outings
planned by the young people and
boggan parties had in consequence
to be postponed. But in spite of
this fact a most enjoyable skating
party was held on the spacious out-
door rink at St. Dunstan's College,
on Wednesday evening last. The at-
tendance was perhaps not quite so
large as usual on such occasions ow-
ing to the prevailing mild weather,
but those who were fortunate enough
to be present enjoyed themselves im-
mensely.

A jolly party of young people
drove out from Charlottetown to
attend a "Pie Social" at Cornwall,
on Wednesday evening last and
spent a very merry evening.

Miss C. A. Palmer left on Friday
evening last for Georgetown en route
to England where she will spend the
spring and summer months.

Mrs. W. H. Pethick was hostess
at a most enjoyable bridge of 3
tables, on Tuesday afternoon last
in honor of Miss MacLean of Souris,
a number of tea guests being also
present. Attractive prizes were won
by Miss Perle Taylor and Miss Flor-
ence Pope. The guests included: Mrs.
H. W. Longworth, Mrs. Jas. Peake,
Mrs. W. A. O. Morson, Mrs. Wesley
Frost, Mrs. C. J. Stewart, Mrs. E.
S. Blanchard, Mrs. McCready, Mrs.
A. G. Peake, Mrs. J. O. Hyndman,
Mrs. W. E. Bentley, Mrs. Alex. Mac-
Kinnon, Mrs. W. K. Rogers, the
Misses MacNutt, Miss Jean Aitken
and others.

Mrs. C. F. Deacon entertained de-
lightfully at four tables of Auction
Bridge, on Wednesday afternoon
last. Very dainty prizes were cap-
tured by Mrs. E. S. Blanchard and
Mrs. J. S. Bagnall. The guests in-
cluded: Mrs. W. A. O. Morson, Mrs.
J. E. Grant, Mrs. H. W. Longworth,
Mrs. Percy Pope, Mrs. McCready,
Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Pethick, Mrs. A. G.
Peake, Miss Bartlett and others.

Miss Maude MacLean has issued
invitations for a dancing party to
be held at the Queen Hotel on Thurs-
day evening next.

The evening Bridge Club met on
Tuesday last at the residence of Mrs.
A. A. Alley.

The afternoon Bridge Club met on
Monday last at the residence of
Miss Blanche Haviland, Upper Prince
Street.

Reserve Monday evening, Feb. 9th,
for the concert in Baptist School-
room. Admission 20 cents. Sale of
home-made candy.

BUNBURY ROAD

Sir:—I noticed in the Guardian a
short letter published the 4th com-
menting on the widening of the Bun-
bury Road, saying it caused joy in
the surrounding districts, which is
not true. Then he goes on to say it
would be much better to widen that
road than to open a new road to the
Bridge. If that resident lived on the
South east of that road and had no
interest in foxes, and had to haul
his produce to Charlottetown to mar-
ket it to make money to pay his
bills, he would not talk such non-
sense. Then he says the foreigners
have said "what a beautiful shaded
road and the beautiful scenery."
People going to market are not look-
ing for shaded roads and scenery,
they want to get there as quick as
possible. What an earth good would
the widening of the Bunbury Road do
when we have a wide road around
Southport, about the same distance
from the Cross Roads to the Bridge
as the Bunbury Road is; now if the
Government can't afford to make a
new and straight road to the Bridge
I would advise them not to widen
the Bunbury Road and destroy the
beautiful scenery, for it might have
an influence to bring some foreigners
to our beautiful island.

I am, Sir etc.,

A WORD ON PRAYER

BY GILBERT THOMAS

Though prayer is commonly regard-
ed as one of the most perplexing
problems that assault the human
mind, as the controversy upon the
subject that has been proceeding re-
cently in one of our contemporaries'
testifies anew, it is, surely, simple
enough in reality. It is simple
enough, that is to say, if only one
will sit down deliberately and con-
sider it, and will try to realize the
vital fact, which is the daily order-
ing of our lives in so constantly for-
gotten, that prayer is not intended
to be a sort of telegraphic communi-
cation between ourselves and a God
who sits somewhere in state upon a
throne, holding in His hands a thou-
sand wires, and ready at our request
to hasten upon us those things which
we crave for our comfort and pros-
perity. This, however, is a very
common conception; and it is be-
cause it is so common and so false
that prayer assumes such a mysteri-
ous aspect in the popular mind. The
orthodox teachings of the churches,
while having a very great deal to
commend them, have, unfortunately,
been responsible to a certain extent
for fostering this idea; and, in the
case of prayer, as in so many other
cases, it is outside the pale of com-
mon orthodoxy that we have to look
for the sudden flash of illumination.
George Meredith, though by common
tribute among the greatest and best
of men, did not conform to many of
the general acceptances of the Chris-
tian faith; yet it is to him that we
must turn for some of the truest and
nobler words ever spoken upon the
subject of prayer. "Prayer," he
says, "for material things is worse
than useless. Prayer for strength of
soul alone avails." And again,
"Prayer is that passion of the soul
which catches the gift it seeks."
These, quoted from memory, may not
be the exact words; but they convey
the meaning well enough; and in
these few sentences the poet-philoso-
pher sums up practically all that is
to be said.

He begins, it will be observed, by
laying his finger unerringly upon one
of the common weaknesses of human-
ity—that weakness which is apt, no
matter how fluently we may quote
the Scriptures, to make us regard
the kingdom of heaven as in all es-
sentials similar, and to confess it)
subservient to the kingdom of earth.
Whereas, of course, as it takes a
Meredith to appreciate with any in-
tensity of conviction, the ends and
aims of the two kingdoms, though
not diametrically opposed, as the
fanatics would have it, are, at any
rate, wholly different. While the
kingdom of heaven comes not to de-
stroy the kingdom of earth, it comes
to elevate it; to alter it; to fulfil it;
to give it, in a word, into itself.
And, while we are right in regarding
prayer as the gateway to the king-
dom of heaven, we make the capital
mistake when we conceive that king-
dom, as we are liable in our some-
times to conceive Venus or Mars, as
some kingdom or planet dancing in
attendance upon ourselves!

Not until we are prepared to be
bond servants of the kingdom, and
to resign our rights as freemen of
the kingdom of earth, are we in any
mood for comprehending prayer or
for employing it to any purpose. For
its very nature, prayer presup-
poses this bondage, though, by its
very nature also, it proves it at
length to be perfect freedom. In its
essence, prayer is nothing more than
the deliberate opening of the narrow
creaks of our souls to the full ocean
of moral force and spiritual beauty
without—the deliberate letting in of
the flood of God above the low-lying
shelves of our own small and man-
dane ambitions. While, therefore, we
are determined to keep those ambi-
tions and to be governed by them,
to pray is to make but a vain pre-
tence, and to put ourselves, though
perhaps unconsciously, into as ridicu-
lous a position as would a sailor
who, wishing the sea to flood some
harbour and to carry out upon its
bosom his vessel lying there in the
mud at low tide, set to work by ef-
fectually damming the mouth! Prayer
is useless until we are thoroughly
sure that we wish all that is solid
or merely uninspired in our lives to
be swept away—until we are certain,
like the mountaineer, that we do
really want the ultimate peace and
inspiration of the summit, no matter
what pain or trouble may be ours in
climbing. There can be no compro-
mise.

It is true that in the Lord's pray-
er we say, "Give us this day our
daily bread." But, that, surely, is
not so much a request for things
physical and temporal as a sugges-
tion of the simple provision for our
bodily needs with which we should
be satisfied; and, for the rest, the
Lord's Prayer is one impassioned
petition for strength and grace of
soul. And, when once this concep-
tion of prayer has taken root in our
minds, how paltry seem the things for
which we so often ask; how mean
and grovelling the spirit in which we
ask them! While, however, we con-
tinue to pray for these things, so
long must prayer remain to us a mys-
tery, in that we may go so many
times unanswered, while, perhaps, the
similar petitions of our friends, to
whom coincidence is more kindly,
would seem to be heard. Moreover,
this habit of praying for all manner
of benefits is liable to lead us into
strange quandaries. There is a story
to the point, told by one of our nov-

elists, of a country clergyman who,
to please one of the farmers of his
parish, prayed one Sunday morning
for rain, very much to the annoy-
ance of a farmer from the neighbor-
ing parish whose particular crops
were badly in need of sun. Greatly
perplexed, the parson sought counsel
of his daughter, who, equal to the
emergency, advised him to offer at
the evening service a petition for
"local showers!"
We may readily admit, of course,
that the child praying for its lost
ball makes a pretty picture, and one
that we would be in no premature
haste to destroy. Nor need we deny
that the picture, for instance, of the
mother asking that her son may be
spared the inevitable temptations of
life is similarly touching. Neverthe-
less, there are many pictures which
appeal strongly to the eye, but can-
not bear the clear light of reason-
there is a village named Youghal,
upon the south coast of Ireland,
which is eminently quaint; but it is
also pre-eminently insupportable! And
while it is natural that the child,
having a toothache, should pray to
be relieved of it, it is surely desir-
able, when at length he reaches what
we are pleased to call years of wis-
dom, that he should, like Paul, put
away childish things and childish
ideas, and that he should realize
that a toothache is the result of na-

tural causes, coming, probably, not,
from some fault of his own, or, at
any rate, of his great-grandfather,
and only to be removed by the very
natural means of the forceps. While,
therefore, the child will pray to be
relieved of the pain, the man only
fulfills the true function of prayer
when he seeks the patience to bear it
without irritating his wife, or better
still, the courage to go to a dent-
ist. This is, of course, a very crude
and ridiculous illustration; yet it is
a strong enough foundation to sup-
port an extremely solid fortress of
prayer. We may not pray about a
toothache, but we do pray about
things equally outside the scope of
prayer. We do pray as though God
had no higher ambitions for us than
we have ourselves. We do pray that
we may avoid that discipline out of
which the higher moral life is evo-
lved; whereas, if only prayer were a
reality and a passion, we should
rather pray that we might encounter
it.

Prayer thus becomes, perhaps, a
more difficult thing than we had sup-
posed. Yet what a new dignity it as-
sumes! What a healthy and full-
blooded challenge it offers to the
highest in a man! What a call to
fresh energy and to holy adventure!
And, finally, what a certainty of be-
ing answered! For no man can hon-

Would You Not Rather Have a House-
wife Read Your Furniture Advertis-
ements BEFORE, Rather Than AFTER,
She Has Bought Her Furniture?
The woman who is buying furniture today, has read
the furniture "ads" in her morning newspaper BEFORE
MAKING HER FINAL DECISION AS TO WHAT TO
BUY AND WHERE TO BUY IT.
AFTER she has purchased all of the furniture she
needs or can afford to buy just now, the furniture "ads"
will have less immediate interest for her than they had
THIS MORNING.
And the same thing is true of all other kinds of goods.
The merchant whose "ad" attracts the attention of
the shopper JUST BEFORE THE SHOPPING IS UNDERTAKEN is
the merchant whose message COUNTS. And the morning
newspaper is the only message-carrier able to deliver its
messages AT THE TIME BUYING DECISIONS ARE BEING
FINALLY MADE.
EVERY MORNING, in a majority of the homes of this
city, the store "ads" in this newspaper HELP HOUSEWIVES
TO DECIDE ABOUT THE DAYS BUYING. They offer sugges-
tions that are ACTED UPON—make special offers that ARE
SURE TO BE INVESTIGATED by the shoppers IN THE COURSE
OF THAT DAY'S BUYING-TOURS.

THE CRY OF FIRE
is dreadful at any time. It is
simply frightful to the man
not insured. Few men re-
main uninsured from de-
sign. But many keep pat-
ting the matter off through
carelessness or forgetful-
ness.
LET US INSURE YOU
today while this reminder is fresh in your mind. The cost
will be trifling, the effort little. You many have cause to be
thankful for this suggestion before you are a day older.
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have them tested by us, and
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satisfaction.
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change
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BIRTHS
STEWART—In Charlottetown, on
Thursday, February 5th, to Mr. and
Mrs. F. M. Stewart, Rochford Street,
a son.

MARRIAGES
ROPER-McDONALD—At Charlot-
tewtown, Jan. 28th by Rev. A. J. Mc-
Leod, Charles Stewart McDonald of
Covehead to Margaret Catherine
Roper of East Bayalty.

DEATHS
LOVE—At St. Awards, on February
6th, Arabella James, widow of the
late Edward B. Love, aged 91 years.
Funeral from her late residence St.
Awards, on Monday, the 9th inst.,
at 3.15 p.m., thence by train from
Peter's Road Crossing; Interment
Sherwood Cemetery.

I WANDERED LONELY
AS A CLOUD
(By Wm. Wordsworth)
I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and
hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils:
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly
dance.
The waves beside them danced, but
they
Outdid the sparkling waves in glee!—
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had
brought:
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude,
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils.

SHILOH
quickly stops cough, cures cold, and loos-
ens throat and lungs.