

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SOWING AND REAPING

The present war which has caused more sorrow and crime and suffering, to say nothing of bloodshed, than any other convulsion recorded in history, originated in a thought. The thought developed into a theory, the theory into a cult, the cult into an obsession and a national religion. The thought originated in the brain of the German philosopher, Nietzsche, whose insanity was mistaken for genius until at a comparatively early age he became hopelessly insane and had to be cared for. In the meantime he sowed in Germany the seeds which grew into the world's greatest catastrophe and the ruin of Germany. Sixteen years ago Nietzsche died at the age of fifty-six. During the last twelve years of his life he was so palpably insane that he had to be restrained and cared for as a hopeless imbecile. During the years of his activity, while professor of philology in the University of Basle, Switzerland, he was equally insane, but the brilliance of his insanity dazzled not only the Germans but the world and it was looked upon as genius. Today, with the product of the Nietzsche philosophy being reaped on the blood soaked fields of Northern France and Belgium, the world knows he was always insane and it knows also that the world itself was equally insane in being infatuated and deluded by his insanity. His philosophy, matured at a time when he was already suffering from the brain malady which eventually put out the light of his mind, was an uncompromising revolt not only against religion but against science, nationalism, ethics and all the conventions of conduct and civilization. In his disordered brain he conjured up the vision of a "Superman" who would conquer and trample beneath his feet the weak, the merciful, and the "poor in spirit". An anarchist in his opposition to the state, he was yet an aristocrat in spirit, and had only contempt for democracy. He denounced scientists and nationalists as bitterly as he flayed religionists.

His vigorous and epigrammatic literary style gave his philosophy a public vogue which doubtless exercised a deep influence upon the impressionable minds of Teutonic youths. Nietzsche's brilliant flights appealed to them more powerfully than the precepts of Christianity or the sober moral humanitarianism of Haeckel and the scientific free-thought school.

From first to last, Nietzsche glorified war, and above all wars of conquest. "You say that a good cause will sanctify even war!" he wrote, "I tell you that a good war will sanctify any cause."

Again he wrote: "Man should be educated for war, and women for the recreation of the warrior. All else is folly." Of peace he said: "You should love peace as a means to a new war, and the short peace more than the long."

He hated modern humanitarianism, medical science, everything that tended to perpetuate the lives of the weak. "The weak must perish! And we must help them to do so," he asserted. And again, "The strength and elevation of the human race always involves the existence of slaves."

His contempt for the fair sex was unbounded, and he flayed women in a multitude of scathing epigrams: "Thou goest to women? Forget not thy whip."

He was the prophet of German "culture." He wrote: "Let us have, not contentedness, but power—not peace, but warfare—not virtue, but efficiency."

What but insanity, could move a nation to accept such a philosophy? What, but a studied and settled brutality and bestiality, could result from its acceptance? In the light of this philosophy we can understand the inhuman cruelties of the Germans in the present war, the murder and mutilation of babes, the inhuman treatment of helpless women and children, the wanton destruction of cities and monuments and works of art. The inexplicable thing about it is not that Germany alone but the world, the civilized world, accepted it and sat at the feet of this demonized Gammaliel, went to German universities steeped in this theology.

The dream is over. The Nietzsche philosophy begotten in insanity, has borne its fruit and Germany and the rest of the world have had enough of it. Henceforth the weak shall not be the victims of the strong but more than ever their wards and this will apply to weak nations as to weak individuals. War will not sanctify a cause, but the cause, as in the present case, will sanctify and glorify even such a war as is now filling the earth with sadness and with sacrifice.

PROGRESS

"Thank God, there are now no foreign lands," said a celebrated lecturer when discussing the development of international communication. Speedy ships now cross and recross the oceans bringing the most remote countries to each other's doors. A voyage around the world today is less of an undertaking than a journey from this province to Montreal two generations ago. All of our sister provinces are now, by telephone and telegraph and train service, practically within speaking distance of us while the world's news reaches us within an hour of its happening. Our little province, which a few years ago was isolated and practically uncharted on the world's map, has become an integral part of the world system. We are

in the stream of travel and of commerce, touching elbows with the busy men and women of all countries.

The transformation came upon us almost suddenly. There are many still living who remember the days of our isolation, when our sister provinces were foreign lands to us, when world news reached us by devious ways requiring weeks and months to travel by sailing vessel, by stage coach and by the tongue of the traveller. These are by-gone conditions; we live in a new world and must accept the new world's mode of living, must accept its mode of thought, its innovations, its ideas and its ideals. We had grown up content with what we had, reconciled to what we had not, and encouraged ourselves in the belief that what we had not was unnecessary. The world is changing, is progressing, is growing better, has more facilities for doing work and has more work to do than in the by-gone days. One by one we have taken up, sometimes reluctantly, the better facilities. Our flails gave way to the modern threshing machine; our scythes gave place to the mower and binder; our stage coach gave place to the railway train, our sail boats gave place to the gasoline motor boat and the "new fangled" substitution we looked upon as extravagance and waste. Yet time healed the hurt in each case and proved that the modern way was the best way.

We still cling to some of our insularities. The latest device, the automobile, is forcing its way upon us and we are shooting it off, but it will not stay out any more than the threshing machine, the self binder or the railway train. Some time we shall be reconciled to it and we shall wonder how we got along without it, how we got our milk to the factories, how we brought our fresh fish to the railways for shipment broad, how we travelled from place to place without it.

Modern improvements and labor and time saving devices cannot be kept out except to our hurt. The world is moving on and we must move with it. Science wisely applied, is a friend not an enemy, and though its ways may seem strange to us we must accept what the rest of the world has proved to be beneficial.

CAMP BORDEN

There has been a good deal of talk both on the platform and in the press about Camp Borden. As has been true of all the scandals circulated during the past two years regarding the government and particularly regarding the Militia Department, those about Camp Borden were insinuations rather than charges, hints, suppositions, inferences from hearsay evidence. And, like the others also, they were all groundless. The Mail and Empire, commenting upon the Camp Borden scandals says:

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was pleased with what he saw at Camp Borden. Few men would see as much and few would as quickly form a just estimate of it all, for the Duke is a born soldier, who has followed the profession of arms from his youth up. He has held the highest command in the British army. He has served in many parts of the Empire and has seen soldiering in every clime. We venture to say, and we doubt not that he would readily say, that Camp Borden is one of the best military training grounds in the Empire. Other soldiers who have had large experience of camps have so spoken of it. Canadian officers and men who have put in periods at Camp Borden, Valcartier, Niagara, the Toronto Exhibition grounds, Salisbury Plains, Shorncliffe and in France, say the most nearly ideal of all is Camp Borden. No critic whose opinion is of any value has in sober judgment spoken otherwise than favorably of the camp. It is true there have been remarks about the "Camp Borden horror" and utterances to similar effect. But these do not come from military critics or fairminded persons in any walk of life. Bitter party feeling and demagogism move some men to speak and act as if bereft of their moral sense. If the false reports that have got abroad about Camp Borden have been received with credence in some quarters the blame is not wholly upon the calumniators. Had the Government or the military authorities concerned given the public more opportunities to judge for themselves they could not have been imposed upon. Instead of being closed to the public for six days of the week, the camp ought to be open to visitors to a much less limited extent. If the fathers and mothers and wives and brothers and sisters and friends of the men in training had freer access to them in the camp they would not only see for themselves the untruthfulness of the statements in detraction of it, but also they would hear the hearty testimony to the contrary of the men in training.

GERMAN SCAPEGOAT

Whatever the removal of von Falkenhayn from the post of chief of the German general staff means, his place in military history seems fairly well assured. He took over the work after the first plans for a speedy conquest in succession of France and Russia had failed and practically the universal opinion of students of military tactics is that he accomplished quite as much as was possible for any man, under the conditions. His first great campaign, as a result of which the Russians were driven back into their own territory, especially challenged their admiration. However much they desired Allied success, they could not withhold their tributes to the masterly strategy that planned the drive. That he should now be displaced is probably due simply to the necessity of finding a scapegoat. The recent reversal of form was inevitable and Hindenberg cannot produce any material change in the situation. But the German people apparently still have faith in him and his appointment is made in an effort to quiet their apprehensions.

Red Cross Necessities

---FOR---

Red Cross Workers

PATONS LIMITED Eastern Window tells the story, when on Victoria Row stop and look.

There is a good showing of Yarns, Flannelette's, Twill Cottons, Red Cross Patterns and numerous small but useful articles to make our Soldier Boys comfortable this coming Winter. Start Knitting and Sewing, but before beginning be sure and get PATON'S PRICES.

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HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

The imposing ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new Parliament Building in Ottawa will be a lasting memory to those who were so fortunate as to witness it. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia of Arrived, as always, exactly to the minute, their advent being heralded to the waiting guests in the pavilion over the heads of the crowds below by the flashing scarlet of their coats. His Royal Highness and the officers of his staff, Col. Stanton, Major Durr and Capt. McIntosh, were all in their khaki uniforms. Commander Morris, R. N., being in naval uniform. The Duchess of Connaught wore a black cloak over a taupe costume, with a black hat, and the Princess Patricia looked very pretty in a black chiffon bodice with touches of white and royal blue, and she wore a large black hat trimmed with flowers. They were attended by Miss Adam and Miss York.

Their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of Connaught entertained at luncheon on Friday. Their guests were the Hon. W. McKeen, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Austin MacDonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, and Mr. J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Mrs. A. S. Garmaly and winsome daughter Andrea returned to Toronto on Thursday after an enjoyable visit to her old home in Souris where she was the guest of her sister Mrs. (Dr.) Smallwood. While in this City she visited her friend Mrs. J. A. MacDonald Brighton.

Mrs. Frank Harris of Sackville, entertained a few friends at Bridge on Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Poole of Montague who were her guests.

Among the recent arrivals here who are being warmly welcomed are Miss Mollie McLeod, Miss Nancy McLeod and Master Jack McLeod of Buneos Aires. Miss McLeod is leaving her young brother Jack and sister Nancy here to attend school and will return home next week much to the regret of her friends as she made many friends during her visits a few years ago. They are the guests of their aunts Mrs. Theo Lantz and Mrs. J. F. Whear.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lea of Moncton are on an extended visit to the West. This week they are in Vancouver and greatly enjoying their trip.

Rev. R. G. Fulton spent the last week end in Chatham, N. B. Mr. Fulton with Mr. and Mrs. Snowball, Master R. A. Snowball and Miss McNeill are on a two weeks automobile trip through the eastern states.

Dr. and Mrs. Smallwood leave on Monday for Montreal where the Doctor will attend the Dominion Dental Association convention. They will leave at the close of the Convention on a trip to Victoria, B. C., and on the journey back will stop at High River, Alberta and spend some time visiting.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by
W. S. Louson.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The large army of men and women working for the Temperance cause, must not be discouraged. Fight on, the following facts are assuredly encouraging:

The following table gives the last dates on which it was, or will be, lawful to sell liquor by retail in the different parts of the Dominion of Canada:

Prince Edward Island	1910
Saskatchewan	June 30, 1915
Manitoba	May 31, 1916
Nova Scotia	June 29, 1916
Alberta	June 30, 1916
Ontario	Sept. 15, 1916
New Brunswick	April 30, 1917
British Columbia	June 30, 1917
The Yukon Territory	July 13, 1917
Quebec

In the first named five provinces the acts prohibiting liquor selling have been finally passed. "Brighten the home, do away with the booze. Buy the wife and children better clothes and shoes. A little parlor rug and some furniture will do. Brighten the home. I did. Won't you?"

ting Mrs. Smallwood's brother. Mr. Charles Farquharson.

Canadian maples are to be planted around the graves of Canadian soldiers in France. Seed of the red and silver maple, ripened at Ottawa, has been sent to London by the Dominion horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, and planted in Kew Gardens. After the war the little trees from these seeds are to be transplanted in France. Seeds of the large-leaved maple of British Columbia are to be sent to London for the same purpose as soon as ripe.

The resignation of Miss Graham as Superintendent of the E. E. Island Hospital was heard with regret by her many friends here this week as she has been very popular in her profession and socially since coming here. Miss Graham goes to Sydney in October and will be followed by the well wishes of all. Her successor is Miss Turner a young lady of much ability and also a favorite with her friends.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have issued several hundred invitations for a garden party to be held at Government House grounds on Wednesday afternoon, September 13th, from four until six o'clock. As this will be a farewell event, the attendance without a doubt will be unusually large. Judge and Mrs. Stewart have as their welcome guest this week Mr. Justice Guerin of the Superior Court, Montreal.

At the Golf Links this afternoon tea will be served by Mrs. S. R. Jenkins and Mrs. H. M. Davison.

Mrs. Hooper Horne was hostess at a Red Cross tea on Wednesday afternoon which was delightfully arranged and most successful financially upwards of \$50 being realized. Dainty tables were arranged on the lawn tea being poured by Mrs. John McLeod and Mrs. George Robertson, having as their assistants Mrs. Ivan Y. Reddin, Mrs. (Dr.) Yeo, Mrs. Therwood, Mrs. Thos. White, Mrs. Acorn, Miss Lily Farrclough, Miss Margaret Robertson, Miss Dorothy Sutherland, Miss Katherine James, Miss Louise Lyons, Miss White, Miss McKenzie, Miss Mabel Sellar, the Misses Horne and Miss Bessie Boyver. Mrs. Horne received her guests, assisted by Mrs. Bruce McMillan while Mrs. Huggan welcomed the visitors at the gate. A pleasing feature was the attendance of about a dozen gentlemen who expressed themselves as perfectly delighted with their first afternoon tea and hoped they would be included by the ladies on similar future occasions.

Mrs. McVicar who has been spending some weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Balderston is leaving this morning on return to Montreal.

The recital in St. James Hall on Thursday evening was a genuine musical treat very much appreciated by those in attendance.

Mrs. Wm. Wright who has been spending the summer months with Mrs. G. E. Auld, and Miss Nellie Bell, who has been the guest of her father Mr. J. E. Bell and Mrs. Bell leave this morning on return to Westmount, Montreal, accompanied by Miss Auld who will be their guest for several weeks.

Among the welcome guests here this week was Capt. Jas. Bayer from Halifax who came over with Mrs. Bayer and Theodore who have been summering at Ives Point. Capt. Bayer returned Thursday morning.

A cable received this week announces that Lieut. Stewart Simpson of the 5th Mounted Rifles, who was recently wounded has been officially reported as returned to duty.

Mrs. Murphy was hostess at a small afternoon tea at St. Paul's Rectory on Thursday afternoon when a most enjoyable social hour was passed with her friends.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Home Conservation



Our soldiers are fighting abroad to preserve our homes. The enemy, if successful, would occupy this country and crush the citizens with war taxes.

In prosecuting this war, we are literally fighting to conserve our homes, and to keep "Canada for the Canadians."

Next to the soldiers in the field, the greatest conservator of the home life of any state is the modern insurance company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA, for example, has paid to policyholders, or to their relatives, \$17,800,000 since its foundation in 1869, and in addition—

There are at least fifty thousand homes in "this Canada of ours" protected by Mutual policies in the event of the death of their owners.

To guarantee the payment of these policies the Company holds \$26,854,524, a sum not only sufficient but including a surplus of \$4,258,000.

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—and you can get them all—at a big saving—HERE.

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Fall Boots Clearing Sale

For September Only

Ladies Tan Lace Boots [goodyear] good sole and good wearers—all sizes, 2 1-2 to 7

\$3.75 now \$2.50

Bring the girls along to

GOFF BROS

Job lot of Girl's Strong Boots, Size 11 to 2, Price \$1.65.
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