

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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EIGHTEENTH OF FEBRUARY

Our despatches yesterday morning would seem to indicate that Germany has already prepared an excuse in case of anything happening in the war zone mapped out for the "paper blockade" around the British Coast.

On and after today, if Germany's threat is carried out, all ships, neutral or belligerent, found in the waters around Great Britain and northern France will be sent to the bottom of the sea!

In the meantime, the United States has sent a polite note to Germany stating that if any harm comes to a United States ship the German government will be held responsible.

Here is another German rap at Yankee impudence: "When something does not suit the Yankees," says Die Post, "they are accustomed to adopt threatening and as frightful a sabre rattling tone as possible."

It will be interesting to watch the effect of the "Yankee swaggering" on and after the date set by the Germans for the wholesale slaughter of neutrals.

SOME SALIENT POINTS RECALLED

With the submission of the letter of the Hon. H. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Memorandum on Naval requirements prepared by the Admiralty on the instructions of the British Cabinet at the request of Sir Robert Borden, we have completed the chain of evidence proving that in the fall of 1912 and the spring of 1913 there was ample ground for offering immediate assistance for Imperial naval defence.

Our contemporary, The Patriot, tries to make out that had the Laurier policy been carried out, we would have been in the position of Australia.

That is not so. Sir Wilfrid rejected the Australian policy just as he rejected the emergency proposal.

He outlined a scheme of his own which the Admiralty accepted and offered to assist in developing, but in three years only slight progress was made, and Sir Wilfrid dissolved parliament without even opening the tenders which he had asked for building his navy.

Let us briefly review what we have proved regarding this Naval question.

In 1909 the Defence Conference of the Empire sat in London. The British Admiralty submitted a definite plan for the establishment of an Imperial Pacific fleet, consisting of four battleships, a dozen cruisers and a torpedo service.

"Put all your force upon the Pacific Ocean. We are quite able to look after your Atlantic shores, but we are uneasy about your British Columbia Coast. Go in with Australia, New Zealand and with us in starting this Pacific fleet."

Their plan was that Canada and Australia should provide one fleet unit each, and that Great Britain and New Zealand should join in providing a third fleet unit; while Great Britain alone should provide a fourth unit.

Australia and New Zealand accepted the proposition. Sir Wilfrid refused it.

Instead he proposed to provide no dreadnoughts, and only four light cruisers with some destroyers.

The moment the Australians and New Zealanders accepted the Admiralty's proposal, they ordered the ships.

Sir Wilfrid did not call for tenders till the fall of 1910. The tenders were available by May 1, 1911, but Sir Wilfrid did not trouble about them, and they were left for three months unopened, and he dissolved Parliament in the end of July without taking the slightest action regarding them.

Mr. Pugsley explained that Sir Wilfrid's reason for inaction was because he was afraid of Quebec.

That was the position when the present Government came into power in September, 1911. As soon as practicable, Sir Robert Borden communicated with the Admiralty, and in reply Mr. Winston Churchill wrote:

"In 1909 the question turned upon the provision by Canada in the Pacific of a fleet corresponding to the Australian fleet unit, involving an initial expenditure estimated at \$3,700,000, and maintenance at an estimated cost of \$600,000 per annum. THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DID NOT THINK THIS COMPATIBLE WITH THEIR ARRANGEMENTS AND SUGGESTED THAT THEY

SHOULD PROVIDE A LIMITED NUMBER OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS WHICH SHOULD BE STATIONED IN THE PACIFIC. The Admiralty agreed to help in the organization and manning as far as possible.

BETWEEN THAT TIME AND 1912 A COMMENCEMENT WAS MADE WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CANADIAN NAVAL FORCE. BUT IN THOSE THREE YEARS ONLY SMALL PROGRESS WAS MADE with the training of recruits and cadets, and it would have been impossible for the Canadian Government to man a single cruiser."

That is the official history of the question up till mid-summer of 1912, when a crisis arose with Germany. Lord Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, now Viceroy of India, has placed it on record that "the German preparations for war would reach the flash point by the end of 1913." In view of this Sir Robert inquired at the British Government what form any immediate aid should take—leaving Canada's permanent naval policy in abeyance meantime—and was informed in clear and emphatic terms that it was desirable "that such aid should include the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build or money supply."

Sir Robert acted on this advice only to meet with the bitterest opposition from Sir Wilfrid and his henchmen. This reached its culminating point in the defeat of the Emergency Vote by the Senate to the unfeigned delight of Germany, as our quotation from the German press clearly indicates.

There we leave the subject meantime, but in order to give our readers an insight into the origin of the present war and the reasons which led the British Government to anticipate a crisis in 1913, we shall give a series of articles by Sir Valentine Chirol, the distinguished Foreign Editor of The Times, who is recognized as one of the greatest living authorities on the inner history of European politics. The history appeared in the Quarterly Review whose opinions are universally respected, and whose contributors have world-wide reputation.

DRUG STORE "SPECIALS"

Realizing their possibilities of expansion, the managers of drug stores nowadays are taking more kindly than they used to to newspaper advertising. Observing that stores in other lines, all about them, have grown from small beginnings to profitable enterprises, some of them to large proportions, through adequate newspaper publicity, the druggists are now "keeping step" with other merchants.

It's not a matter of "cut prices." Some druggists object to being classed as a "cut price" store, for, in the olden days, that indicated a store that substituted cheaper grades of drugs for standard ones. But price reduction, on any of the many lines of goods carried in a drug store, is a simple matter of policy and inclinations with the druggist. If he decides that, for the sake of selling a large line of a certain kind of goods IN A FEW DAYS he will accept a smaller-than-usual per sale profit, that is not a matter of "ethics" with him, but a matter of business.

And he, as a seller, and you, as a buyer, both profit.

Look out in The Guardian from time to time for some of the offers of "specials" made by local druggists. There may be an opportunity for you to save a dollar or two on your purchase of some needed things. And a dollar or two saved in that way is a dollar and two earned—very legitimately.

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY

Desperately as the German and Austrian armies are fighting both in the eastern and western theatres of war, and desperately too, as German politicians and diplomats are endeavoring to keep up the courage of their people, there are many evidences of growing impatience and discouragement among the mass of the German people.

Rene Feibelman, a correspondent in Holland of the New York Herald, bears testimony to this fact in a despatch from Oldenzaal, in which he states that the Germans are getting panicky. Every neutral returning from Germany tells him that. Some of Feibelman's informants have travelled from Konigsberg, through Berlin, Hanover and Hamburg, some have been to Munich and the Southern cities; others have been to the Rhine province, in the interests of their various commercial employers. All say that there is no more business in Germany, that the complete absence of raw stuffs is killing Germany's industry, and that the plight of the country could hardly be worse if the battles were really raging within its borders. Food is terribly dear and all classes are suffering. Only the professional pan-German enthusiasts entertain the possibility of a final triumph. The mass of the people realize that the Germanic allies cannot win and the best they can hope for is a long and hard resistance and the securing of the best terms possible when the inevitable defeat comes.

If Germany was an even stronger military power than she is, she could not hope to defeat the forces engaging her Great Russian armies are battling with her soldiers on the east, in the western zone the French, English and Belgian armies are holding her in check more easily now than a short while ago. Her day of greatest strength has passed, and her opponents are improving their positions all the time. On the sea her naval power has been rendered practically useless, as the British navy is holding it where it can do little or no harm. This watchfulness has driven German commerce from the ocean, and the mills that depend on raw material are running on short time. That means suffering for thousands. And there is no hope for the Germans of improvement. The Allies are pooling their financial interests and are working in harmony in other ways. Their trade is being strengthened and their reserve powers are enormous. They have free communication with the rest of the world outside Germany and Austro-Hungary. It may take them a long time to wear down their powerful foe, but eventually they will surely win if they remain united, as they are pledged to do. Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Francis Joseph are fighting a losing game.

NOTES

In the South a few weeks ago all the members of a colored family, including a couple of girls, were lynched because the parent assaulted a town police chief. Now a white physician, Dr. A. N. Culbertson, of Evans, Ga., has been lynched by a posse following an accusation made against him by a woman. The lynchers seem to have reached the stage where they care not who or why they lynch so long as they kill someone.

Mr. Briand, former premier of the French Republic, in pleading for the widest recognition by the Government of acts of bravery, says it must be remembered that this will be the last war; or at least there will not be another for a hundred years. Surely in this instance the statesman's judgment must be astray. Europe, the centre of civilization and learning, has seldom seen a decade go by without a war, and never a year passes but one is threatened. Are its peoples suddenly to set aside all their racial hatred, and their statesmen to forget their dreams of conquest and their ambitions because the great fight now raging is setting new records in slaughter and devastation? M. Briand's hopeful prediction is too good to come true.

IN THE FIGHTING LINES LENTON PASTORAL

BY BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA

(Continued from page 2)

of ferro-concrete of about 3 yards diameter were torn out and carried about 100 yards from the place of explosion; iron-plates turrets and guns were blown like straw; in short an indescribable chaos! Only a few rooms remain—and in what a state!

My last letter has entirely lost its raison d'etre, as my fear decreases as danger increases. War is a sovereign remedy for neurasthenia, and we are all feeling much about the same in these parts.

AN AUTHORESS'S HOPE.

Newspaper accounts of the great battles being fought on the Continent often resolve themselves into statistics—the number of dead, of wounded, and missing. It all seems appalling, but doubly so when it is brought home by a line or two in a letter from one actively concerned. In a letter written by Mrs. Mary Wemyss, the author of "The Professional Aunt," "Prudent Priest" and "The Home in London," to her Boston publisher, Houghton Mifflin Co., she says:—"We are living through our sad time and one hopes that the sacrifice of splendid lives will not have been made in vain, and that out of this pain may come peace. A nephew of mine is home on foreign service for the second time. He has been through it from the very beginning. At Mons all the horses in his battery were killed in five minutes all the guns shattered and only he and his Major left. . . . History repeats itself. My grandfather and two great uncles, and three brothers of the same name—my nephew—in this war. I have seven nephews fighting and ready to fight, and an eight just going to Woolwich."

CASEMENT TAKING HIMSELF SERIOUSLY.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—By wireless to Sayville.—"Sir Roger Casement, leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, published here to-day an open letter to Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, alleging that he, Sir Roger, had documentary evidence to substantiate charges which he makes that the British Government is in a criminal conspiracy to have him captured or killed," says an item given out by the Overseas News Agency. Sir Roger made a statement, continues the news agency, charging that Ansfeldt De Findlay, British Minister to Norway, is conspiring with Sir Roger's manservant, Adler Christensen, a Norwegian, for the capture or killing of Casement, for which Christensen would receive at least \$25,000.

Sir Roger showed a photographic copy of what purported to be a letter written on British legation paper at Christiania in the Minister's handwriting and over his signature. The purport of this letter, promised on behalf of the British Government, was that if through information given by Christensen, Sir Roger should be captured either with or without his companions, Christensen would receive "from the British Government £5,000, could be allowed personal immunity and would be given freedom of exit to the United States if he so desired."

On Feb. 4, Sir Edward Grey announced in the House of Commons that the pension allowed to Sir Roger Casement, who was formerly in the regular service, had been suspended pending the investigation of the allegations that he was disloyal. A sensation was caused in England last November when it was reported that Sir Roger had conferred with the German imperial authorities in Berlin concerning the attitude German troops would take in the event of their landing there. It was stated that he was assured that if German troops should land in Ireland, all native institutions would be respected.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson

"SWEET HOME FACES"

When dusk has brought rest to the weary,
And the troubles are over that tire,
In the hour of silence and shadow,
I am seated alone by the fire,
And out of the red glowing embers,
When the fitful light wavers and dies,
Like angels that come to watch o'er
Sweet, beautiful faces arise.

What though I am far from the loved ones?
Their presence I feel in the room,
And a tender and silent communion—
We hold in the gathering gloom;
While there rises within me a longing,
The exile alone understands,
Till I sigh for the sound of their voices,
And I yearn for the clasp of their hands.

Oh, the sweet and unselfish devotion
Of those eyes as they look into mine,
In the luminous, soft depths reflected,
There is love that is almost divine;
It is love that is pure as the angels:
It is love that would keep me from wrong—
Such a bond as death can only sever,
So lasting it is and so strong.

Oh, tender and beautiful faces
That come in the firelight's glow,
Like stars shining out through the darkness,
You light up my path where I go,
God grant that the future may bring you
No trace of a sorrow or pain,
Till He who hath parted our paths
Shall bring them together again.

—Mrs. Harriet J. Sutton in Philadelphia Press.

"Patons for Butterick Patterns and the Delineator." 8643-2-16m31E11

"Gardner's Asthma and Bronchitis cure is guaranteed to cure you. Take it according to the directions and you'll quickly get relief, price 60c. The Two Macs, 149 Great George St.—M.E.T.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia has issued the following pastoral to be read in every church in the Diocese at the beginning of Lent:

In calling the Diocese to an observance of Lent this year, I feel there is little need for urging but only a reminder.

The world has been aroused from the indifference into which it has been slipping and rudely shaken in its religious slumber.

And the fearful catastrophe of the war, the wrecking of human fortunes, the destruction of happy homes and the maintaining and killing of useful men, to say nothing of the wanton butchery and barbarous treatment of women and children, we have been brought face to face with the reality of life and death and compelled to take account of the relative values of our surroundings.

It is now that the Church, more freely than ever, opens wide the door and points out the neverfailing satisfaction which the Incarnation has given and ever can give to questioning humanity.

Is this world all we have to work for and to live for? Is man to be only what he can make himself? And when his strength fails has he nothing to depend upon? Is there a

"Strength and stay upholding all creation
Who ever doth unmoved abide?"

When a leading scientist acknowledges that "personality persists beyond bodily death" we can feel it is not mere poetry to say

"There shall never be one lost good.
What was, shall live as before.
The evil is null, what was good shall be good.
On earth the broken arc,
In Heaven a perfect round."

Keen mentality, human experience and the art of genius, no less than deep spirituality find inspiration, comfort, explanation and content as Holy Scripture draws aside the curtain and reveals the truth which God gives us the victory through our Lord, Jesus Christ, for "So God loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, to the end that all that believe in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Therefore it is worth while to struggle and suffer and endure for the cause of right, which alone shall endure forever.

In holding this out, the Church calls us to make use of those well tried means of grace which She received from Christ and has faithfully preserved ever since. She calls upon us especially in the Lenten season to truer worship, more earnest prayer and deeper devotion, not because it is Lent, nor because the Church so directs, nor because it is the fashion, BUT BECAUSE it is an opportunity for a closer union with God. If prayer implies fellowship with Him let us use it as much as we can, and if His House is the House of prayer let us be there whenever we can, for the oftener we are with Him and under His Pilotage the less likely are we to be misled by the world and the more likely to strive for the things that are of greatest value.

Since the war began there has been an eagerness to read about and hear about the historical and economical questions involved. Interest in books that we have long disregarded except by students has been aroused. The calamity has eclipsed every other subject and gripped the world. Amid the shower of books that has been descending upon the hard dry facts and stern realities and unsolved problems, let us turn to the word of God for enlightenment and refreshment and perhaps the true cause for the war may be found either in the avoidance of a struggle with the great enemy of our souls, the Prince of evil, or in unpreparedness with which only too many have been entering upon it.

Lent is a time for rectifying this. Its discipline can make us "Strong in the Lord and in the power of His might" for it brings us to self-examination, which will convince us of the real menace to our lives that lurks around, and how perilously near we are sailing to the area of deadliest mines, it brings us to prayer and sacrament which can best fit us for service against the enemy. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day and having done all, to stand."

I hope, therefore that throughout the Diocese the Lent of 1915 will be kept sincerely and sensibly and, at its close, one and all may feel they have received a blessing and have been a blessing to others.

"Now for a real good smoke—a cigar from our patent humidior is the same as direct from the factory—in both cases you can get the original flavor and freshness that makes smoking a joy. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.—M.E.T.

"British Beef Iron and Wine is hard to beat as a blood builder and tonic. 50c. and 75c. bottles. A. Foster, Central Druggstore. 8645-2-16m31

"NEW WASH GOODS opened at Patons yesterday. Call in and see them; they are beautiful. PATONS. 8643-2-16m31E11

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Every week we receive a fresh supply of the most delicious Chocolates manufactured, they come to us direct from the largest and most popular Confectioners in Canada. Our customers know and appreciate this, and they know that the names of the manufacturers on every box is in itself a guarantee of their high quality, cleanliness and purity.
We have right now a large supply of these luscious sweets, beautifully displayed in our large glass dustproof showcase.
Drop in and see them, and get a trial box.
The Two Macs The Dependable Druggstore
149 Great George Street

The First Messenger of Spring
Many of the New Wash Fabrics are Here
Delineator
They are the first messengers of Spring—and such dainty beautiful messengers has Spring chosen for her hand-maidens—Voiles and Crepes and novelty materials.
Always the Voiles are lovely, but this season there's about them a grace and charm that has never been theirs before.
Included among the wash fabrics are aristocratic Crepe du Chenes and Roman stripes that you would think had strayed in from the Silk Department by mistake. You'd never dream they belonged to the Wash Goods family, but they do!
The printed Voiles, light ground with dainty floral pattern, come at 40c yd.
The printed Crepe du Chenes, very effective made of cotton and silk, are in yellow, pink and white grounds with pretty floral designs.
There's a light Roman stripe material that looks like silk, but costs less because it isn't. 42c a yd.
White Piques Cotton Corduroy in White, Tan and Checks.
Irish Poplin 27 and 36 inches wide, white and black.
Sampson Galateas Brown, Blue and Red stripes.
Drills 36 inches, fine quality.
Indian Head Suiting also New Cloths in Black and White. Blue and White and Sky and White.
Crum's Print Cottons 36 inches wide 14c.
Percale and Print Cotton 37 inches wide 14c.
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Phone 9-6 PATONS Victoria Row

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The Zepp Safety Razor simplifies shaving, it transforms the once disagreeable task into a real pleasure. All the advantages of both the old and new style razors are embodied in the "Zepp"—the standard length, protected blade permits the correct diagonal stroke that insures the most satisfactory shave, with perfect safety.
Anybody can use a Zepp. Razor, it is simple, safe, and satisfactory. It is made of crucible steel, carefully forged and hammered, hardened by electricity, has a full concave ground blade with flexible edge that adapts itself to the surface of the skin. Price \$3.00 prepaid to any address.
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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-tasins
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