

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown. Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917

ENTERPRISE--OR WHAT?

The letter of Mr. J. O. Hyndman in yesterday's Guardian has a business ring about it that cannot fail to appeal to business men. It is a fitting corollary to the address delivered some nights ago by Mr. Donald Nicholson, M.P., which brought out so much favorable comment from the press and from business men in the city.

The time has gone by for mere talk and wordy resolutions, all of which are well enough in their place, but which will never revive our shipbuilding or any other industry, will never build munition or other factories. Mr. Hyndman puts his finger right on the spot when he lumps the whole difficulty and the whole want as "lack of enterprise."

There is any amount of talk, any amount of wise and otherwise advice, suggestions to call meetings, and pass resolutions urging this and that upon the government. Governments do not build factories, do not install munition plants or shipyards. These are built by private or corporate enterprise, and if we had had a little more of this in this province when munition factories were being built we might now be employing some hundreds of men right here in Charlottetown, supplying hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of munitions to help win the war and incidentally laying foundations for the development of other industries. It is not even yet too late to begin the manufacture of munitions, although, with the prospect of a possible peace within the year, the proposition is not as attractive as it was two years ago. During the early stages of the war two men in this city offered to put up \$50,000 of a \$100,000 capital to launch a munitions factory, provided the remaining \$50,000 were raised otherwise. No one, individual or corporate, would risk the other \$50,000, and so we lost that opportunity of contributing our quota of munitions and incidentally the circulation among us of some hundreds of thousands of dollars in wages, material and trade.

This is not because we have not the money to launch new industries. We have enough money lying practically idle in our Savings Banks to start a dozen industries, but we are either afraid to risk it or afraid that some one else is going to make something out of it. We haggle about petty sectional or political tuppenny ha'penny questions, neglecting the things that are worth while, and we imagine we have done our whole duty if we can lay the blame for our wants upon a government or a political party.

We are living in an age and in the midst of world movements and happenings that demand more of us than the passing of resolutions. We must stand behind our resolutions with our means, our time, our talents, our lives,—if necessary.

Mr. Hyndman, in his letter, suggests a Charlottetown-Pugwash steamship service. It is well known that the inauguration of the Car Ferry service at the Capes will, with all its advantages to the province, entail changes in our interprovincial transportation that will not all be to the advantage of either Charlottetown or Summerside. The withdrawal of the other railway steamers from these two points, if determined upon, would mean a serious inconvenience. This matter should be threshed out now and if steamers are needed to compensate for the change in trade routes, they should be provided. We have sufficient capital, if made available, to build such steamers.

At present the one great object in view is, first, to win the war and, second, to prepare for the changes which must inevitably follow the war. Over two thousand of our own soldiers will return to us or go elsewhere. If we have employment for them either in our factories or on our farms they will come to us; if not we shall lose them. Our province will be richer or poorer, just as we make it, because of the war, and this is the time to determine which. The Development Commission is engaged in considering these matters and endeavoring to make preparation for them. These preparations will bear fruit if we keep ever in mind that resolutions, unless backed by our means, are not worth the paper they are written on. We need enterprise, practical enterprise, enterprise backed by cold cash and unadulterated by petty partizanship or regionalism.

BURDEN BEARING

In these days of general burden bearing the gentle spirits of those who find their load becoming wearisome, perhaps beyond their strength, will doubtless find comfort in that fundamental precept of Christianity, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." We do not know that Christianity has placed a limit to this altruistic burden-bearing; we do not know that any definite point has been fixed at which the gentle Christian spirit is justified in laying down the burden it has been carrying long and wearily and saying to the one whose burden has been borne thus far, "Here, take or let it lie there,"—but there ought to be and possibly our advanced theologians may find it. Anyway, we shall assume for the present that there is such a point, that there is a limit beyond which it were sin to carry a burden which should be borne by others.

Today throughout the province we are being asked to carry a mutual burden, the burden of widows and orphans, the burden of those whose breadwinners are at the front fighting our battles, a burden the weight of which we have a right to share in proportion to our ability. From the outset some men and women have cheerfully laid hold of the burden and carried it, and from the outset also some others have shunned it, have complacently watched others bearing it, have even called upon others to carry more of it.

We are a small community. Many of us are men and women of comparatively small means, of incomes barely sufficient to meet our daily wants. Others, the few of course, are men and women in comparatively affluent circumstances, of comparatively large incomes, of the largest salaries paid in the province, of incomes assured to the end of life.

The list of contributors to the Patriotic Fund is now being published. The rich and the poor are putting their gifts into the common fund. Naturally, although perhaps un-Christianly, those whose means are limited are gauging their contributions by those of the men whose means and whose ability to contribute they think they know. And, following this un-Christian measurement, Prince Edward Island's total gift will probably be very much smaller than the well-known patriotism and generosity of our people would lead us to hope for. Many of our wealthiest men have done nobly, others have done ignobly. And on these latter will rest largely the responsibility for any shortage in the general contribution of the province. This should not be so. Each should contribute as generously as his means will allow regardless of what others shall do or have done. Each "to his own master standeth or falleth," and none can do too much. The supreme effort required at the present juncture is well explained in the opinions of British reviewers in another article on this page. They are in closer touch with actual war conditions than we are and know whereof they speak. That sacrifices much greater than any we have yet made will be necessary is certain if we are to prove worthy of having our Empire restored to us in peace, and we have not yet made any sacrifices. This week will show where we stand in connection with our obligations to the dependents of our soldiers, will show whether as a people—we are worthy of the blood that is being shed for us on the battlefields of Europe.

In our contributions to the Patriotic Fund we shall tell the measure of our worthiness. Let it not be said of us that we were not worth fighting and dying for. Let us not meet this obligation with "How little can I give?" but with "How much?"

NOT TOO PROUD

In his message to Congress on the death of Admiral Dewey, President Wilson says, inter alia:

"It is pleasant to recall what qualities gave him his well deserved fame; his practical directness, his courage without self-consciousness, his efficient capacity in matters of administration, THE READINESS TO FIGHT WITHOUT ASKING ANY QUESTIONS OR HESITATING ABOUT ANY DETAILS."

"It was by such qualities that he continued and added lustre to the best traditions of our navy. He had the stuff in him which all true men admire and upon which all statesmen must depend in hour of peril."

Then Admiral Dewey was "not too proud to fight" and is praised accordingly by the President for his "readiness to fight without asking any questions or hesitating about details." Pity Dewey and Wilson had not changed places before the "too proud to fight" episode.

POLAND APPEALS TO MEN TO JOIN POLISH ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Warsaw despatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam quotes a proclamation issued to the Poles by the Provisional state council of Poland. (The proclamation says, in part:

"The great world, historical task of our people is the revival of this state, its upbuilding and future expansion of countries which have been snatched from Russia and which inclined toward Poland."

After saying that the council will prepare the way for national representation and a constitutional regime, the proclamation continues:

"The creation of a large and well disciplined Polish army, which will be ready to fight, is a necessity for us. Such an army represents the principal conditions of an independent state and will contribute greatly toward the realization of the frontiers necessary to Poland."

The proclamation concludes with an appeal to all Poles not to shirk their duty.

Believes She Was Saved From Stroke of Paralysis

ALL ONE SIDE WAS GOLD AND POWERLESS WHEN SHE BEGAN USING DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

A dead nerve cell can never be replaced. In this way it is different to other cells of the human body. But feeble, wasted nerve cells can be restored, and herein lies hope.

In this fact is also a warning to take note of such symptoms as sleeplessness and loss of energy and ambition, and restore the vitality to the nervous system before some form of helplessness results.

Nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis are the natural results of neglecting to keep the nerves in healthful condition. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when you suspect there is something wrong will soon restore vitality to the nervous system, and thereby prevent serious developments.

Mrs. Merritt Nichols, R.R. No. 3, Dufferin, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in writing to tell you the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was so nervous I could not sleep, and found it hard to get my work done at all, but having no help at the time, had to do the best I could. Finally my left arm became powerless and cold, and this continued to get worse until my whole side was affected, head and all. I decided to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and the first box helped me so much that I used several, and believe that this treatment saved me from having a paralytic stroke. It has built me up wonderfully, and I can recommend it most heartily, believing that if more Nerve Food were used there would be much less sickness."

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures in nature's way by nourishing the feeble, wasted nerves back to health and vigor. Fifty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto.

Typewriter Speed Secrets

Told by the

Mistress of the Keys

HOW TO MAKE YOUR MACHINE SING AT THE RATE OF ELEVEN STROKES A SECOND OR 137 PERFECT WORDS A MINUTE—A PANDORA BOX OF GOOD ADVICE TO THE FRATERNITY OF FLYING FINGERS.

STORY ELEVEN.

Very soon I am going to tell you all about the International Speed Contest and how you should conduct yourself in case you enter one. For the present we will return to the typewriter and see if we cannot acquire some further useful information.

TEMPERAMENTAL TYPEWRITERS.

Typewriters are sensitive pieces of mechanism. Considering the rough usage or neglect they often receive, I sometimes wonder how they last a month, so I am going to explain to you another secret. It is that a typewriter has almost as much temperament as a human being. I mean that my experience has been such that I feel toward my machine like the engineer of his locomotive or the driver of his favorite automobile, and that the mechanism is a part of me. It is really a fact that a great deal depends upon your own disposition—so take care of your mental attitude. Steel is temperamental. If the day happens to be bright and clear, the typewriter hums along wonderfully. If the atmosphere is muggy and damp, it will hesitate, sometimes stop, and be altogether disagreeable. On a bad day, you see, feeling similarly affected by the weather, you do not appreciate the fellow feeling between you and your machine and you both get cross and out of patience.

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR MACHINE.

Let me advise my fellow typists to become better acquainted with their writing machine. One would naturally suppose that every typist would know how to change a ribbon or rectify little troubles that come up in the course of a day's work. But I know that not five out of ten understand anything about the typewriter except how to strike the keys. This should not be so. Your should be interested enough to learn "how the wheel goes round" and not call for a repair man every time some little thing goes wrong.

An essential typewriter requisite is a proper copy-holder. Now you do not have to pay for an expensive affair, for I am going to tell you how you can build your own, or have some one connected with your office do it. (The office boy is always good natured.)

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YOUR HOMEMADE COPY-HOLDER.

Take two pieces of pine board 12" long and 10 wide, and a third one 10" wide and 4" high. Place one of the boards flat on your table, then take the smaller board and put it edgewise at the extreme end of the boards flat at the extreme end of the first board you laid down. Then take the other large board and place it on top of the small one touching the flat board, forming the angle. Nail these together, stick three of four thumb-tacks in the base to keep up your papers, and you will have a most practical copy-holder, just like mine.

SIDETRACKING THE SPACE BAR.

Just for a moment let us return to the advice I gave as to cultivating a proper acquaintance with your machine. It is surprising how many typists have never learned that all the leading machines are equipped with devices so that you do not have to use the space bar in reaching the date, a paragraph or "Yours truly." Many typists start to write the name and address at the extreme left of the paper, space for another line and then "an" the space bar until the carriage has reached the point desired. They should know, of course, that provision has been made in all leading typewriters to reach these points on the paper without using the space bar. To ascertain how the various machines reach any particular point on the platen, you need only to watch the work of some first-class operator or to call up the local office of the typewriter you use. It is easier to suggest that you do this than to outline in a long explanation the proper method to acquire this particular knowledge for all the different machines.

WATCHING FOR NEW FEATURES.

To learn how to put on a ribbon is also a local one and any repair man can show you this in a few minutes. If you are a beginner in an office, watch the best typist at her work. From her you should pick up many points that will be of great service.

MARGARET B. OWEN

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Attention is drawn to the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia as at Dec. 31st 1916, which appears in this issue. As usual an outstanding feature is the strength of the institution in cash reserves and other assets of a quickly realizable character. Of the total liabilities to the public of nearly \$97,000,000, about 18 per cent is carried in Dominion notes and specie, and the addition of the amounts due by other banks brings the proportion up to 36 per cent; adding the investments in various securities and in demand loans, there is seen to be 74 cents in immediately realizable assets to meet each dollar of liability of the bank other than to its own shareholders, a position that amply provides against any possible contingency.

The profits for the year were about \$32,000 larger than in 1915 and amounted to \$1,252,038. (The payment of the usual dividend of 14 per cent absorbed \$910,000, \$50,000 was contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund, \$38,500 to the various Patriotic funds, and \$65,000 was paid to the Government as a War tax on the bank's note circulation, the balance of \$584,654 then left being brought forward to the current year. The capital and reserve stand at the old figures and aggregate \$18,500,000. Deposits show an increase of over \$11,000,000, proportionately larger in the non-interest bearing class, and they now total \$87,826,000. The cash held—\$17,526,000—is about the same as last year; bank balances are heavier by some \$3,200,000; there is an increase in Dominion and Provincial Government securities of about \$1,500,000, representing the proportion of loans made to meet domestic war obligations, and of over \$7,000,000 in public securities, other than Canadian, principally representing the bank's participation in advances made to the Imperial Government on account of munitions.

Large advances made to manufacturers account for an increase of \$900,000 in the current loans in Canada, loans to municipalities are less by some \$200,000 and while demand loans, other than in Canada, are about the same as last year, those made against bonds and stocks in Canada show a reduction of some \$1,500,000. Other items on the asset side show no material alteration from last year's figures. The whole exhibit is one of strength and the advantages of careful and yet progressive management, and is such as to increase the public confidence in this old-established institution.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

THE SOLDIER'S DAY DREAM.

When shall I see you again, old town,
Your friendly streets to stroll;
Or watch the square on market day,
With country-folk in best array,
Beneath your sky the blue of flow-
ers?

Return I hurt, return I whole—
I come when vict'ry's ours.

Mother of mine, shall I see thee soon,
To hold thy whitened head
Against my lips and trembling heart;
Forget the bitter days apart
And tell thee how the bravest cov-
ers?

In days and nights of endless dead?—
I come when vict'ry's ours.

When shall I see thee again, dear
wife,
To meet in thy fond gaze
The sun-warm smile and heart of
gold

That linked our breath and being
hold;
And hear thee sing to sleep's sung
howers

Our babe e'en while he plays?—
I come when vict'ry's ours.

When shall I see you again my tears?
On graves of comrades gone

4 Days Clearance at Patons Ltd.

We are taking the next four days of January to clean up stocks before Inventory. The following are a few genuine bargains from the Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department.

- 2 Ladies' Black Pony Coats \$55.00 and \$65.00 values for \$25.00
- 2 only, Black Blush Coats, and 1 grey \$35.00 for \$27.00
- 2 Grey and Black Striped Velvet Coats \$27.00 for \$20.00

ALL OUR FURS AT CLEARANCE PRICES FOR 4 DAYS

- All Ladies' Coats and Suits at cut prices.
- 2 only Fur Coats in Marmot from \$80.00 to \$90.00 for \$50.00 ea.
- Fur Collared Coats in heavy Black frieze \$10.00
- 2 only Astrachan Coats \$20.00 each
- 2 only Seal Coats, \$100.00 for \$65.00
- 1 only Hudson Seal Coat, \$150.00 for \$125.00
- 1 only Man's Coon Coat \$85.00

Here's a rummage clearance for 4 days—about 48 Coats and dresses and a few children's coats, worth up as high as \$25.00. Just come in and see what prices we will mark these goods, it will be a revelation to you.

Kimonas at clearance prices, slightly mused; also another clearance in a lot of Teddy Bear cloth Muffs for Children 25c each

Special Sateen Underskirts at \$1.00

Lots of other bargains in Street Skirts, etc. 25c each

A lot of wool Hoods at 25c each

Nice assortment of Girls' Headwear, worth as high as \$2.50 each, your choice for 98c each

A lot of Children's Kimonas at 98c each

5 dozen Ladies' Flannelette Night Gowns, worth \$1.35 for 98c

White Lawn Aprons with Bibs, 50c each; worth double

All our Silk Blouses and Georgette Crepes, etc., at cut prices for 4 days.

A lot of Ladies' Unshrinkable Combinations, sizes from 34 to 42, worth \$2.50, \$2.65 and \$2.85 for . . . \$1.98 and \$2.25

Heavy Rib Undervests for Children up to 10 years to clear at 19c each

A lot of Lawn Blouses worth up to \$1.95 at 98c each

Everything in the Millinery Room Trimmed and Untrim-
med for 98c

Slightly soiled colored Blouses, about 4 dozen in all sizes at 25c each

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES GIVEN THAT ARE BELOW TODAY'S MAKERS' PRICES

Unbleached sheeting 22c

8x4 White English Sheetting 25c per yard

Table Napkins \$1.50 per dozen

Pillow Cotton 25c, 28c and 32c

Huck Towelling at pre-war prices 16c, 22c, and 25c, 20 inches up.

Figured Huckabuck for Guest Towels 35c per yd.

Other Crash and Roller Towellings, at 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c and 22c.

100 Special Bed Quilts worth \$1.75 for \$1.49

Children's Wool Gloves, all colors and Black; also all sizes.

Children's Mitts 30c and 35c, worth double

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE GENTS CLOTHING DEPT.

Consisting of Overcoats, Suits, Pants, Sheepskin Coats, Overalls and Caps, Carriage Rugs and snag necessities.

Visitors to Burns' Concert will find these prices worth their attention. Don't forget to see the Bobbie Burns Worsteds Sets, —Cap and Scarf.

Patons Limited

Co'd Weather Footwear

For the cold weather you need overshoes. We have them in all styles made from the best materials Men's 1 2 and 4 buckle womens in button and strap styles Lumberman's rubbers. A complete line made by the famous vacuum process with red sole and heel also several lines with black sole, snag proof. Large new stock The lowest prices possible.

GOFF BROS.

Silver Foxes Bring More Money In New York

Than anywhere else on earth. If you have Silver Foxes on hand — few or many — get in touch with a firm of reliable Silver Fox specialists - who know values - who can be depended on for prompt, honest returns and whose clients are able and willing to pay fancy prices for the choicest skins or the highest average prices for average grades —

For instance —

M. F. Pfaelzer & Co.,
Silver Fox Specialists ---

115 W. 29th St., New York.

Important Notice

The firm of M. F. Pfaelzer & Co., is the one which recently sold one pair of Silver Foxes in New York for the sum of \$3,500.