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Monday, May 13th, 1918.

THE BRITISH CRISIS

The British Cabinet crisis is happily over and the old ship of state once more breasts the storm with Premier Lloyd-George still at the helm.

The events leading to this anxious period are now easily traceable. It will be remembered that in our despatches of the 17th April, General Maurice was quoted as saying in his weekly statement to the Associated Press, that the British Army was fighting its Waterloo and, he added, "but where is Blucher? What has happened the reserves?"

The implication in this, although quite pointed, was not made much of at the time. The press has been extremely cautious, yet this was an official utterance and as such plainly implied that there was a hitch somewhere, that the French Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces was not giving the British the necessary support. It was the first jarring note in the relations between the French and British since the beginning of the war and must be regarded as either authorized by the British government or a personal pique on the part of General Maurice. The British government promptly repudiated it by transferring General Maurice to a "safer position." He was sent to the battle front in France.

After being removed to France he wrote the letter which precipitated the storm. This letter openly charged Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law with making false statements with reference to the conduct of the war. In the sensitive and strained condition of public opinion, with political jealousies and aspirations looking for opportunities, the situation became an alarming one. Two questions were involved, the integrity of the British authorities and the right of a military servant to publicly challenge the civil administration. General Maurice had clearly violated the principles of military discipline and with that phase of the question the military authorities alone could deal. This would be handled by Court Martial. With the integrity and bona fides of the civil administration Premier Lloyd George dealt promptly and effectively. The first intimation he had of the matters complained of was when he read General Maurice's letter in the morning papers. He immediately through Mr. Bonar Law, as Leader of the House demanded the appointment of a Court of Honour, independent of both military and civil authority.

The rest of the story is told in our despatches of Friday and Saturday. Lloyd-George's vindication has been complete and conclusive while the tribute paid him by Lord Curzon, as reported in our despatches this morning voices the opinion not of the British Empire alone but of the Allies.

MUST RIGHT TRIUMPH?

We publish with pleasure a letter from Rev. Canon Simpson, which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

With all due deference to Canon Simpson we fail to find in any of our leading or other articles an expression that could properly bear the construction he complains of which, in plain words, is that because we are right and that right must ultimately triumph, we may fold our hands and let the war take its course.

The Guardian has persistently and consistently endeavoured to inculcate the doctrine that "faith without works is dead," that unless our faith in the righteousness of our cause is sufficiently strong to compel us to fight, to sacrifice, to die, if need be, in upholding it, then our righteousness is of the "filthy rag" variety. We are going to win in this war not only because we are right but because, believing we are right, we are "thrice armed," and because, notwithstanding the number of slackers and the amount of selfishness displayed, a sufficiently large remnant remains to carry it through to final victory.

"Can we tell what authority can be found in scripture, in history, in politics in civic or social life in proof of the assertion that right always triumphs over wrong?"

Without being too voluminously specific we might say right here that Christianity itself is the world greatest example of the ultimate triumph of right over wrong.

True, at the outset, the cause of Right appeared doomed to failure; its exponent was beaten and put to an ignominious

death, but the Truth and the Right, refused to be crushed and the still slowly growing edifice of Christianity in the world today bears testimony to the fact that righteousness finally triumphs notwithstanding the lack of faith exhibited by many so-called Christians.

No one but a Machiavelli would assert that history records any other result than the ultimate victory of right over wrong, even in the conflict of nations by which we judge the material effects alone. Probably one of the most generally condemned chapters in Machiavelli's "Prince" is that which deals with this very question and which in many of the earlier editions was expunged by order of the church. So far back as 1640 Edward Dacre proclaimed the superiority of right over wrong in a stanza commencing,

"Virtue against Fury shall advance the fight, And it 'th' combat soon shall put to flight."

In the Napoleonic war the cause of Britain triumphed notwithstanding the forces arrayed against her with Napoleon at their head and the desertion one after another of her Allies. Wordsworth who had first championed the cause of the new French Republic, speedily changed his attitude when he saw that from a struggle for freedom the war developed into one of aggression and through the dark years of the Napoleonic supremacy he continued to nerve his countrymen to their perilous task. The defeat or the defection of allies served but to stiffen the resolve of the stern dalesman. Thus, a month after Jena, he wrote:

"Another year! Another deadly blow! Another mighty empire overthrown! And we are left, or shall be left, alone, The last that dare to struggle with the foe.

Tis well! From this day forward we shall know

That in ourselves our safety must be sought;

That by our own right hands it must be wrought.

The last three glorious lines should be the watchword and inspiration of every Christian patriot.

It is hardly necessary for us to point to specific instances of the triumph of right over wrong in political, civic and social life. It is not so very many years ago that as a result of our political government a man might be sold as a slave or hanged for stealing a sheep; when slumdom with all its vile accompaniments formed a large part of every town or city, and when caressing and libertinage constituted a not unimportant part of social life. Today as a result of the conflict between the powers of righteousness and of darkness these evils have, to a great extent, passed, we hope forever, as part of the fabric of communal life.

All this and these were not accomplished in a day or without temporary set backs. It took years and years, many and serious reverses and rebuffs but the apostles of the great causes did not lose faith and turn their backs and curse God because He had apparently forsaken them. The weaker brethren may have lost heart and they still lose heart in the face of seeming reverses but the great heart of the world is sound and always has been. The record of the ages proves that the world has always been improving and becoming a better place to live in simply as the result of the slow but certain victory of right over wrong.

This does not necessarily mean, as evidently Canon Simpson implies we have advocated, that the people should sit down with folded hands and wait for God to give the victory; the reverse is what we have argued and consistently advised and aptly put in the words of Wordsworth which we have quoted:

"In ourselves our safety must be sought

By our own right hand it must be wrought

PSYCHOLOGY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

It is not the amount of destruction that "Bertha" can fling into Paris, inside the dimensions of a five-inch shell, it is the suggestion which such a feat implies, that constitutes the real effect. The Zeppelins never really did any particular damage in England, though they did kill some hundreds of women and children; the message they were intended to convey was one of an entirely different nature. The rape of Belgium was not at all the expression of the maddened blood-lust of an army in battle, it was the deliberate, calculated doctrine of frightfulness, enunciated by Clausewitz. And so it has been from the beginning. And now the mesmerism of all this is beginning to break up, and with the final crack will come surrender. This is the dawn.

FATHER OF SOCIALISM WAS KARL MARX

One hundred years ago on Sunday Karl Marx was born in the City of Treves, Germany, and had it not been for the war there would have been an international celebration of the event that would likely have made a considerable impression upon the casual newspaper reader. As matters stand only the Bolsheviks are likely to hail the day upon which the Father of Socialism saw the light, for only the Bolsheviks have been loyal to the Marxian doctrines, or rather have carried into practice the theories that they have derived at third or fourth hand from his works. In Germany the Socialists stood as loyally behind the Kaiser at the outbreak of war as did the Junkers, and all through the years of conflict they have given the War Lord not more trouble than the clerical party. In their hearts they may be sick of the struggle, but they have been loyal Germans rather than loyal Socialists, and we do not see that Russia under the supposed influence of Marx is much improved upon Germany under the influence of Hin denburg.

Where Socialism Gains Ground

About Marx there is as much difference of opinion as there is as to the merits of Socialism, or even as much variance as is displayed by Socialists themselves. When one looks at Russia and sees there the red flower of the seed sown by Marx he is inclined to the belief that Marx was an enemy to mankind, and when one reflects how subtly his teachings were used by Germany to put Russia out of the war, Marx is seen as one of the most powerful of the Kaiser's allies. On the other hand some of the principles he laid down have been universally accepted as a result of the war, and there is a general belief that they will be adhered to in the era of peace that will follow, difficult though it is to dogmatize as to what principles will be followed after the war is over. From another point of view we may see nothing but commonplaces in Marx's principles, nothing more to stare at nowadays than at a six-story building in New York.

What Marx Stood For

Nevertheless in his day he was considered a more daring innovator than Lenin or Trotsky. In 1847 he and Engels drew up the manifesto of the first Communist Congress, six of whose ten demands were as follows: A progressive income tax. Centralization of credit in the hands of the State by means of a national bank with monopolistic privileges. Nationalization of the means of communication and transportation. Extension of productive enterprise by the State with the reclamation of waste land. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing and the elimination of the distinction between town and country by a more even distribution of population. Free education in Public schools with the abolition of child labor in factories. To-day these seem nothing in this programme that has not been advocated by men who have never supposed themselves to be anything but Tories, but when Marx enun-

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE DUTY OF BEING KIND

Does it ever occur to you, dear reader that we owe a duty to each other—the duty of being kind? I dare say there is scarcely one of us who have not received kindnesses—great or small ones—from those large-hearted people who make the world better for having lived in it.

The writer herself has been the recipient of many kindnesses, and the feeling it inspires in her is the impulse to be kind to other people in her turn.

Kindness warms our hearts, and should enkindle the desire to distribute its sunny effects.

We bring a smile to the faces of other people as well as our own, by the practice of those little courtesies which cost nothing more than kind thought.

Make people feel you care for them if in ever such a small way, and you will make their little world all the brighter. Be kind. If you cannot spare time for much action, then speak kind, encouraging words; they will at least reveal your sympathy and will revive the heart of the hearer.

"Have you felt the pressure of a kind hand, firm and strong? Keep not this blessing to yourself, but pass it right along."—Grace Bukoa.

ciated these principles he created a sensation comparable with that of Darwin.

Almost a Frenchman

Karl Marx was born a Jew. His father was a man of education, who when Karl was an infant, embraced Christianity. The Father of Socialism was a German by accident. Treves had become part of Prussian after the downfall of Napoleon, but it is said that Karl always preferred the French to the Prussians, because the former had treated the Jews more kindly. Nevertheless, he supported the Franco-Prussian war in the belief that it was the struggle of a democratic country against a country that would be a democracy also if Napoleon III. could be thrown overboard. He was a believer in German nationalism, though a foe to Prussian autocracy, and protested eloquently against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. He took a statesmanlike view of this question, and perceived that the wresting of the provinces from France would create a Franco-Russian alliance, and probably result in another war.

Lived and Starved in England

Marx lived for a while in France, in Germany and in England. He spent most of his life under the British flag, but apart from the benefits he might be considered to have bestowed upon humanity it was not a profitable one. He and his wife and family lived in dire poverty. It is plain that some of their children actually starved to death. According to John Spargo Karl Marx could have made a fortune had he so desired, as Bismarck asked him to name his own figure for becoming the editor of the Iron Chancellor's newspaper. Hating Bismarck and all that he stood for the Socialist refused, preferring to starve in England rather than flourish in Berlin. At the time of the American Civil War he did much by his writings and speeches to advance the cause of the North. He was also instrumental in forcing Britain into the Crimean war, as he had a feeling that Russia was the greatest of the organized foes of democracy. Where he would stand if he were living today would make a first-class subject for a debating society.

MUST RIGHT TRIUMPH

Sir—In your leading articles you continually assert that we must win this war because, "Right must triumph," and "because our cause is righteous." Can you tell us what authority can be found in Scripture, in History, in Politics, in Civic or in Social life, in proof of the assertion that right always triumphs over wrong? I am afraid this belief has been the cause of much slackness on our part since the war began, and would shake the faith of many if it should happen that we were not victorious.

I am, Sir, etc. JAMES SIMPSON. St. Peter's Cathedral, Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 10th, 1918.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T. S. LINSKOTT, D. D. (All rights reserved)

Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

ANOTHER REFORMER:—Another reformer wants the best and simplest rule for temporal prosperity. We answer in the words of the great Teacher: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things (temporal good) shall be added unto you." The kingdom is within you: build your mental and spiritual forces.

A THINKER:—Your desire to know God of your own knowledge is not peculiar to you. All men are hungry for God even though most of them know it not. History tells us of a multitude of men and women who have known God even though most of them know a man talketh with his friend. Jesus is the most conspicuous example of this knowledge of God. He talked to him, and about him, as if he were right there and the people marvelled. Jesus had the eyes to see and the ears to hear God; the multitude lacking these spiritual faculties neither saw nor heard the supreme Being, although, as Jesus said, he was right in the midst of them. You can see and hear God as Jesus did if you put yourself under the same law as he did. Try it.

WHEN AND WHERE HUNS WILL BE DEFEATED

"That Germany 'lost the war' when her U-boats sank the Lusitania and that peace will come next year when the full military might of America, combined with that of the Allies, is hauled against her, tho' the fighting may still be in France and Flanders, is the belief of the Allied military leaders as expressed by W. Beach Thomas, who is in this country fresh from the British Headquarters in France. In 'Current Opinion' for May this spokesman of the Allied High Command goes further and says that the present great drive is Germany's acknowledgement that she must win now or never, and that German defeat will come in 1919 with the armies not far from the cliff of trenches that join the floods by Neuport to the neighborhood of the Swiss mountains where the French are clinging to one small reach of German territory." He writes:

"Oscillations there will be, victories and defeats there will be, at times and that spot in the line; and one day there will be a symptomatic defeat from which any observer, whether he is seen or not, will be able to deduce with some certainty the progressive decline of one side or the other. It is inconceivable to the mind of any leaders among the Allies that this progressive decline—this spot on the fair fruit of the alliance—can appear among them while America, with her 100 million people and resources that defy arithmetic, is heart and soul in the cause. We may have setbacks but not progressive defeats. Those are reserved for the Central Powers. When the first of this sort comes, peace will be in sight. Germany will not wait—neither her population nor her army authorities will permit it—still she tumbles back in successive failures upon her own frontiers, and the target for the growing heads of admen come nearer and nearer, and the boom of the Liberty engine at last plays foreign music over the German cities."

Further: "American influence on the war will be irresistible; her ships, her merchant wealth, her will. When Tirlitz reaches the interview with both Bismarck and the Kaiser, she will sink the Lusitania with a pair of torpedoes, Germany lost the war, whatever may be the date of the proclamation of peace. The cardinal reason of the new German offensive, up to and over the old battle ground of the Somme, is the conviction in Germany that 1919 is America's year, and that if Germany is to force any sort of victory she must force it in 1918, before America is ready. And not late in 1918."

"The German public has just begun to understand that the U-boats, which drove America into the war, are failing, have failed, to compel a decision in the everlasting sea-saw between the arts of offense and defense, which was inferior, has begun to rise to a level. The growing heads of the Central Powers lost one ground of confidence after another, but this was the most solid. Early in the war some English residents in London were seriously warned by close friends in Germany to leave England instantly as it would be made untenable by Zeppelins. Nearly all the general population in Germany believed this, as they will believe anything they are told from above. But one fetish after another has proved a false god; and now both the public and the High Command have been driven back to the old faith that the army and only the army is their shield and their buckler. To act as a shield alone was not enough, so they prepared with little concealment—indeed with much advertisement—of Kaisers and Hindenburgs—to amass the biggest onslaught ever conceived by the mind of men or hatched in his factories. It was no secret to us."

"I spoke with one of the most thoughtful and successful of our generals at the end of January, as he returned to France from Italy. 'The Hun,' he said, 'is going to attack us good and proper. It will be the vastest thing in drives ever imagined. By the more he attacks, the better for us.' The German is a great learner; much more remarkable, even in military affairs, as a learner than as an organizer. He learned and amassed for this attack almost all the forms of 'frightfulness' used against him during the war. He copied our trench mortars—much the best then invented—and our trench artillery. He doubled their number. He copied our deadly device of throwing gas in cylinders from mortars. On the advice of General Von Armin, who commanded against the British in the

BAIT REPORT

QUEENSBURG, May 9.—About one hundred barrels herring today. No ice in bay. AMHERST HARBOR, May 9.—Herring in seine at Amherst, vessel baited. Ice at Ince Harbor, other places no ice, no haul. AMHERST HARBOR, May 9.—Some herring in nets at Amherst, other places no herring in ice.

One Sunday morning a minister's wife saw her son chase the hens with a stick. She went to the door to investigate, and heard him say "I'll teach you to lay eggs in a minister's family on Sunday morning."

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