

The Charlottetown Guardian

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917

DEVELOPING OUR RESOURCES

The interesting outline given by Premier Mathieson in another part of this issue of the work done in the recent visit of Mr. Arsenault and himself to Ottawa, should be appreciated by everyone in this province...

Probably the most interesting announcement made by Premier Mathieson is that in connection with the value of the sands of our sea shores for glass making purposes...

No less important is the announcement by the Premier that Mr. J. B. Feilding, Director of Fisheries Research, will visit the province at the first available opportunity with the object of investigating the possibilities of erecting a plant for conversion of fish oil...

IMPROVING POOR FARMS

The letter from Mr. James Hutt, Glengarry, Lot 7, in Friday morning's Guardian, deserves more than passing notice, and the subject touched upon, namely, improvement of poor farms, is one that should engage the attention of farmers alone but of governments and especially of Farmers' Institutes...

derive from it the comforts and enjoyments that in this age of enlightenment and of progress he was entitled to.

To prevent this waste of man power must soon be taken up as a world problem, must be taken up in every progressive community. There are, it is true, many men to whom help would be a curse rather than a blessing; there are many others—and we believe the great majority—who could be entrusted with such assistance as would enable them not only to repay the assistance but to add very materially to the aggregate production of the world.

Every farm in this province that is not yielding a substantial surplus over and above the comfortable maintenance of its owner and his family is a waste and stands in the way of the general progress of the province. Every acre that is not adding to the world's food supply is so much waste, every man who is not leaving something to the credit of his account with the world, is doing less than his duty.

To prevent this waste, which in the aggregate, totals up a tremendous amount and entails upon human beings a tremendous amount of discomfort, if not actual want and suffering, should not be impossible in an age which can afford and must expend untold millions to heal such diseases as now and again threaten our civilization. It is true that we shall always have the poor with us, but it should be possible to keep poverty within certain bounds, possible to prevent it overflowing into and eating up the fruits of other men's labors.

Co-operative credit societies could be so organized and so conducted as not only to assist worthy farmers to get on their feet, become self-sustaining and add their quota to the aggregate world wealth, but even to be a profitable investment. Every community knows its own farmers, knows those who can be trusted, those whom temporary assistance by way of loans or otherwise, would benefit. Probably the present is not an opportune time for such an undertaking. Government investment, in such a scheme, while every dollar available is needed to carry the war to a successful conclusion, is probably out of the question. Probably also we need a little more education along the line of mutual helpfulness before we are ready to undertake it, but the whole subject is one which should be thoroughly aired and thoroughly discussed. It has become a proverb that in the comparatively new lands of the American continent we are wasting more than we are putting to good use. This is true, and the greatest waste we are guilty of and suffering from is the waste of land and of human energy.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE SPEECH

President Wilson has not succeeded in impressing his peace views upon a world that is anxious for peace. He has not succeeded even in impressing them upon the nation which he represents, except possibly its pro-German subjects. The United States press, that is the part of it that is strictly United States, is quite outspoken in their criticism of it. The Boston Daily Advertiser, heretofore pronouncedly neutral, points out some plain truths to the nation and to the President which cannot but impress both. In the course of a somewhat lengthy editorial, the Advertiser says:

"Of course, the first thing which strikes one is that this declaration constitutes a complete reversal of the President's own policy. When he says that these United States ought to add their authority and force to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world, he states in admirable language a policy which he himself has failed to live up to. During the terms of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, this country joined in certain international congresses and signed divers international agreements aimed to secure international concord and justice. And when Germany declared war, and invaded Belgium in complete disregard of these treaties and of the principles of international justice and morality, Mr. Wilson did nothing to maintain those principles of justice. Declarations about guaranteeing peace and justice throughout the world don't mean much coming from a man who in one of the greatest crises of world history lamentably failed to undertake the fulfillment of such guarantees. It is by deeds and not by words that justice and honest dealing will be enforced among nations. The Entente Allies are pouring forth their life blood for principles that Mr. Wilson can so admirably phrase in a speech before the Senate of the United States.

In dealing with the conditions upon which the present war must be settled if this country is to join in guaranteeing the permanency of the settlement, the President's statement smacks very strongly of German influences. It is of a Poland independent of Russia, of the freedom of the seas from English-French control and of the neutralization of the Dardanelles that he speaks. The first two of these are very plainly satisfactory to the Teuton, and the third probably is the best that Germany can now hope for. He even goes so far as to declare that peace must be settled without a victory. What more does Germany want? And what possible conclusion would be worse for the future of the world? Germany broke the peace, tore up her solemn treaties, violated the rights of small nations, and ignored the principles of international justice and morality. And yet the President of the United States declares that it is essential she go unpunished. Just the reverse. She must be defeated as an example to all international wrongdoers. When she has been well beaten it is proper then that she be treated fairly and justly and not wrongly despoiled of territory or people. And we are confident that the Entente Allies propose to treat her with proper regard for her just rights.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

With everybody giving, everybody working, everybody boosting the subscription list for the Patriotic Fund was greatly enriched this week, with much more yet to come in. Citizens are beginning to realize that "it is not what a nation gains but what it gives that makes it great."

Curling has taken the place of Bridge for the past week in many cases, and each evening the ladies are at the Curling Rink having a jolly good time. The players are exceptionally good curlers and as practice makes perfect, except to excel and probably defeat the gentlemen in a match before the season is over. Last evening's curling ended in a Bean Supper to which all the members were invited and an exceedingly pleasant social time was spent, the ladies being voted even better cooks than curlers.

The Viscountess Wolseley has enlisted an army of 50,000 women to work in the fields and on the farms while the men are at the front. Miss Elsa More, a descendant of Sir Thomas More, is superintendent of the Viscountess School of Gardening at Glynde, Sussex. The demand for women gardeners is far beyond the supply. Five were recently sent to Buckingham Palace and Windsor at the request of Queen Mary.

Mrs. Bruce Stewart and the Misses Stewart opened their beautiful home at Marville on Wednesday afternoon to over three hundred invited guests, the occasion being a patriotic afternoon tea, which was so pleasantly arranged that everyone had a delightful time and also assisted very materially in helping out a good cause, \$78 being realized. Marine Villa was very suitably decorated with flowers, foliage and greenery and with the prettiest dresses worn by the hostess and her assistants presented a charming appearance. This is the second time Mrs. Stewart has graciously assisted by opening her home for Patriotic purposes.

Senator and Mrs. Murphy have gone to Ottawa for the Session of the House.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Coombs were among the visitors in Halifax this week.

Mrs. W. E. Hyndman very pleasantly entertained the afternoon Bridge Club on Thursday of this week.

Sir Max Aitken is to be styled first Baron of Beaverbrook, New Brunswick and Chertsey, Surrey and will be known as Lord Beaverbrook.

Mrs. Dodd, widow of Dr. Dodd, who recently passed away in Boston, is spending a week in Moncton, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lea formerly of this city.

The many friends of Miss Pearl Stewart are quite concerned over her severe illness, but hope that the improvement of the past few days may be permanent and that she will soon regain her strength.

Lady Dalton and Miss Zita Dalton are visiting this week in Montreal.

So popular is the skating vogue in New York that at the Biltmore the ice rink is the most popular portion of the building, and after 7 p. m., the dinner gown is almost entirely superseded by the sweater or skating costume.

Skating is the popular pastime this season and many who have not indulged for years are again donning their skates and thoroughly enjoying this healthful exercise. Among the gentlemen who were noticed in the rink recently were Sir Charles Dalton, Mr. D.O.M. Reddin, Mr. J.G. Jamieson, Mr. Jas. Tuplin, of Black Banks, Dr. Leo-Frank and others.

Miss Margaret Fullerton after a short but very pleasant visit with her parents Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Fullerton, returned on Tuesday evening to resume her nursing duties in the St. John County Hospital.

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DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS. Furnished by W. S. Louson.

FAITH. I will not doubt, though all my ships at sea, Come drifting home with broken masts and sails; I will believe the hand which never fails, From seeming evil worketh good for me. And though I weep because those sails are tattered, Still will I cry, while my best hopes lie shattered: "I trust in thee!"

Footwear Bargains. A call at our store will convince you of the good value we are giving in footwear, many attractive bargains on our counters in Men's, Women's, and Children's boots, over-shoes and rubbers to suit any member of the family. GOFF BROS.

"HAPPY FIFTHS" AT FOOTBALL

THE 272ND BATTERY BOYS, "HAPPY FIFTH" HAD THEIR FIRST GAME OF RUGBY FOOTBALL AND MADE A BRAVE SHOW AGAINST AN ENGLISH TEAM. IN THE EVENING THEY ENJOYED THE GOOD THINGS SENT BY THE LADIES OF CHARLOTTETOWN AND EXPRESSED THEIR APPRECIATION IN LAUDATORY SPEECHES.

Sir,—I guess it is about time I was writing you to give you an account of our Rugby football match, which was played on Thursday of last week. The team was composed of the best players picked from the 273rd Battery from Halifax, and from the 272nd and 281st Batteries and 283rd. Although the Canadians were defeated by a score of 11-3, this does not say that the game was a one-sided affair; on the contrary, it was a real fast and most exciting game from start to finish. To the credit of the Canadians it must be known that it was their first attempt at football this season, and considering that the team had not even practiced together, they made a remarkably good showing, and no doubt, when the teams meet again, there will be a different story to tell. However, the game started at 2.30 sharp, the English Batteries kicking off, and for the first ten minutes things looked as if the Canadians would win, but just about this time,

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ABIDE WITH ME

Story of a Well Known Hymn

"Abide with me. Fast falls the even-tide; came from the heart of a Christian minister of the church of England Henry Francis Lyte, born at Kelso, Ireland, in 1796. He was of good family and received a liberal education; being entered at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1812, and beginning his studies there the following year. He was admitted to the order of deacons in 1815, and soon afterwards given a curacy at Wexford, Ireland. Other hymns from his heart and pen are still among the treasures of the church he loved; among them "Jesus I My Cross Have Taken," "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven," and "Pleasant Are Thy Courts O Lord." But "Abide With Me" undoubtedly voiced the appeal and faith of a man whose every day's experience warned him that an incurable disease must soon end his earthly labors and pilgrimage. Its influence on the Christian world and literature has been immense and unceasing.

This beautiful hymn, along with many others, equally as popular, is to be found in "Heart Songs," page 447. This most remarkable song collection now being distributed by this paper, contains more than four hundred songs, words and music, that have become the favorites of millions. We invite our readers' attention to the coupon elsewhere in today's paper, which explains our terms.

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 FIFTEEN

You will recall that the last lesson was devoted to the use of the comma principally, but I left you before I had really finished with it. I said at the close that it was of so much importance I intended to devote another lesson to it, so please pay strict attention and then we can cover all the rest of the marks in this lesson. In reading letters or manuscripts, oftentimes the work of a good typist, you come across a sentence punctuated something like this: We are in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and thank you for enclosure. Too Rich in Commas. You see this sentence is an example of the unnecessary use of the comma. Many typists seem to be so rich in commas that they throw them away regardless of the context, whereas they should be considered like so much money and not be extravagantly expended. If you have noticed, and you no doubt have, in Mr. Kimball's latest stories for contest purposes, he has eliminated extra punctuation to a remarkable degree without in the least destroying the meaning, one of the reasons being that five words are deducted if we leave out any punctuation and yet we get no credit if they are correct. Having been a victim of "commas left out" I heartily approve of this elimination process! But personalities aside, it really shows the trend of modern business—saving time and lost motion in every conceivable manner. The Semi-colon. Whenever, in an expression of thought, two or more ideas are suggested which would call for a pause longer than that indicated by a comma and cause a distinct break, these pauses are indicated by separating the ideas with a combination of the period and the comma, this is the semi-colon (;). Make but one space after it. All Other Marks. The other marks of punctuation in use generally, are as follows: The colon (:), which usually represents that a statement or list is to follow, and as a rule before a direct quotation. During the last year the contest rules were changed and it is now necessary to make two spaces after it. (likewise the question mark, whether or not it appears in the middle of a sentence.) The question mark (?), which follows a complete interrogation or one contained in a sentence. The exclamation point (!) which follows declarative and imperative sentences, expressing strong feeling, and interjections. Make it by holding down both the shift key and space Copyrighted 1916 by Margaret B. Owen. All rights reserved.

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