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Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915

100 YEARS OF PEACE

In the Christian churches throughout the United States and Canada, last Sunday, special services were held in celebration of the one hundred years of peace, between these two American neighbors and in prayers for the continuance of the amicable and neighborly relations between these two countries.

That two nations, professedly Christian, should be able to live side by side, do business together to their mutual profit and refrain from blowing each other to pieces on the battlefield, is not, after all as remarkable a display of Christian forbearance and commercial and industrial common sense as it is something to be thankful for in view of the pitiful excuses so often given by nations for flying at each other's throats.

There was not a moment during these one hundred years of peace in which a war between the two countries would not have been an unspeakable crime, and yet the shadow of war at one time passed over them both. In December 1895 the United States was startled and the world wondered at a somewhat belligerent note sent to the British Government by President Cleveland. A dispute had arisen between Great Britain and Venezuela over a question of boundary. Mr. Richard Olney, Secretary of State at Washington contended that Great Britain had no right to interfere in the matter supporting his contention on that convenient but much distorted principle of American policy, the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Cleveland espoused his Secretary's cause and in his far from urbane message to Great Britain, urged the appointment of an American Commission to determine the boundary, maintaining that should Great Britain persist in appropriating territory adjudged to belong to Venezuela, the United States would resist in every possible way.

Congress and country at large, regardless of party, supported the President, the Commission was appointed and for a few days war seemed so imminent that American securities fell heavily and Mr. Cleveland had to ask help of Congress in order to meet the drain on treasury's gold. Fortunately Great Britain kept her temper and finally an agreement to arbitrate the Venezuelan question relieved the public tension and the crisis passed. Both the tone and the matter of President Cleveland's message have been severely criticized, even in the United States, but the incident shows how inflammable a nation may become, when spurred on by political demagogues, as the United States undoubtedly was at this time. And there are those today who are taking hold of incidents arising in the relations resulting from the present war to further their political or national interests. It is dangerous business and although the common sense of the American nation as a whole may be relied upon, there is no limit to the possibilities that may result from unwise agitation and intermeddling. There is, unfortunately, at present a good deal of inflammable matter and a conflagration could easily be precipitated that would be attended with untold disaster.

THE SHIRKIERS

When, in a recent issue, we "editorially solved" the unemployment problem we overlooked a class of the unemployed with which, perhaps, we have less to do in this Province than in other parts of Canada. Our attention has been directed to this oversight by remarks recently made by the Superintendent of the Civic Unemployment Bureau of Toronto. We quote:—

"It is most distressing when men willing to work are cast aside as a result of the behavior of an assemblage of professional cadgers who are dumped upon the city from all parts of Ontario. It is our aim to do the best possible for the needy, but they seem to be overwhelmed by a most discouraging character.

"There were fully 200 men assembled in this bureau today, when a prominent farmer from Huron county came in and offered to employ a farm hand at a remunerative wage, but to his surprise not one man of that belated gathering voluntarily offered to accept the offer."

The Superintendent added that this farmer stated that if he had been successful in getting a man, he was in a position to co-operate with the bureau and give the names of several farmers in his district who would willingly give employment to men if they had the assurance they would remain for any stated time after they had been placed in good positions.

After he had made a second appeal to the men without success, the farmer anxious to obtain help, remarked: "Just as long as Toronto continues to maintain free soup kitchens offering meals for characters of this type, there is no possible chance for the undesirable element of the unemployed circle abandoning the city to do work elsewhere.

And the farmer was certainly right. Feeding men who refuse to work is simply encouraging mendicancy and there is absolutely no excuse for it except a maudlin and pointless sentimentalism that is not charity and that does more harm than good. The old time resolution "if any would not work neither should he eat" is as applicable to modern Canadian cities as to the ancient Thessalonians, who, as far as we know, are the first on record to have been so treated.

There are, according to a report by the Bureau above mentioned, 16,000 unemployed registered in Toronto. The 200 who were offered work and wages and all of whom refused, preferring the charity of the soup kitchen, are fairly representative of the whole lot. There may be among them some worthy poor, some who were wrecked through no fault of their own, and in feeding and providing for these, the good people of Toronto are doing their duty, but those who refuse to work have no right to charity. They should be allowed to get sufficiently hungry to make work with a meal attached so attractive that they would accept the first offer made to them. Charity is the greatest of all the graces but, as too often dispensed it is one of the greatest humbugs.

THE SENATE PLEASED GERMANY

After other three days' cogitation The Patriot comes out with a reply to our rejoinder on its Naval emergency article. Surely anyone with an elementary acquaintance with the facts which led up to Sir Robert Borden's Emergency Naval Bill, and with the present bloody struggle in proof thereof, must admit that an emergency did exist in 1912, and that Sir Wilfrid put party before patriotism in order to defeat the proposal which, after consultation with Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Robert submitted to Parliament. Our Contemporary quotes speeches by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Bonar Law in which they referred to the relations between Great Britain and Germany in 1912. At best the remarks quoted are but diplomatic rhetoric, and on analysis prove to the merest tyro in diplomacy, that the relations between the two countries were strained and causing the gravest anxiety. According to our Contemporary, Mr. Asquith said: "Our relations with the Great German Empire are, I am glad to say at this moment, and I feel sure are likely to remain, relations of amity and good will."

What does this imply but that the British Government had been experiencing a trying time—which Mr. Asquith's recent deliverance at Cardiff amply bears out—that he was cherishing the hope that the crisis would pass—and that so far as the British Government was concerned, it cherished the aspiration that the British offer of amity and good will would be reciprocated. But the Government was not to be hoodwinked or caught napping; it was so suspicious of Germany's good intentions that the Admiralty counselled Canada in the now famous memorandum that the best service she could render the Empire would be to contribute three super-dreadnoughts for Imperial defence. This is as clear as crystal in the light of subsequent events and was fully appreciated by those who had followed Germany's diplomacy and naval and military activities.

The act of the Canadian Senate in throwing out the Emergency Bill was hailed with delight in Germany. Those who might be inclined to doubt this will not doubt any longer after reading the following extract from one of Germany's daily leading newspapers. It proves conclusively that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in so directing his henchmen in the Senate, was doing the very thing which Germany hoped for. How far this act was responsible for the precipitation of the present terrible conflict may never be known, but it must be admitted that it had some effect. The action of Sir Wilfrid and his Senate was to Germany convincing evidence of the disintegration of the Empire. The psychological moment, in the opinion of Germany, had arrived when Britain might be attacked without fear of any assistance from her colonies.

Fortunately, Germany was quite as much in error as Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he declared the independence of Canada was the aspiration of Canadians, and that Canada would break the Imperial bonds "as a ripe apple falls from the parent tree."

The following extract is taken from the "Hamburger Nachrichten" of June 5, 1913, one of the leading German daily papers:—

"The much discussed Naval Bill of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Borden, demanding seven millions pounds for the construction of three battle ships to be added to the British fleet was refused on Friday last by the Senate in Ottawa with fifty-one against twenty-seven votes, after it had been passed in the Canadian Parliament with a majority of thirty-three votes on May 16th. We still remember the long excited discussions that preceded the decision of the Commons, which prove at any rate that A VERY CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE DOES NOT WANT TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH SUCH A PRESENT."

"WHATEVER MAY BE DECIDED UPON LATER, THE ACTUAL DECISION OF THE CANADIAN SENATE MEANS, AT ANY RATE, A HEAVY MORAL AND MATERIAL LOSS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE, FOR MR. BORDEN'S PROMISE HAD BEEN FOOLISHLY ENOUGH, COUNTED ON. HIS OFFER MADE AN ENORMOUS IMPRESSION IN THE WHOLE WORLD. Mr. Churchill pointed out this fact especially in the well-known memorandum of the Admiralty. THIS IMPRESSION WILL NOW NOT ONLY BE DESTROYED, BUT PEOPLE WILL EVERYWHERE OBTAIN THE CONVICTION THAT ENGLAND CANNOT DEPEND UPON MUCH HELP FROM HER COLONIES."

The writer in the "Nachrichten" then quotes, with undisguised approval, the opinion of the London "Morning Post," which, commenting upon the action of the Canadian Senate, said:—

"BY RIVALS AND ENEMIES THE DECISION WILL BE EAGERLY WELCOMED. BY FRIENDS IT WILL BE REGARDED AS OMINOUS. THE IMPRESSION MUST BE INVARIABLY CREATED THAT THE SOLIDARITY OF THE EMPIRE IS A MYTH, AND THAT THOSE POWERS WHICH WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE OVERTHROW OF BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY NEED NOT BE DISCOURAGED IN THEIR EFFORTS BY THE THOUGHT THAT THEIR CHALLENGE WOULD BE MET BY THE UNITED RESOURCES OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND OF EVERY ONE OF THE DAUGHTER STATES."

Upon reading the above there can no longer be any doubt but that there was not only an emergency but that Germany was inspired to pursue a policy of aggression in the hope that Canada would endorse the neutrality of Sir Wilfrid.

The Kaiser now knows that Sir Wilfrid does not speak on behalf of Canada.

DRUG STORE A "WOMAN'S" STORE

Look over the advertisements of druggists in this issue and see to what extent the things offered appeal most exclusively to women.

The conclusion would be that the drug store is a sort of "shop for women." And, to a certain extent, this is true.

Of course, there are certain lines of goods that interest men exclusively—such as cigars and shaving sets. Then there are other kinds with a common interest for men and women—household utilities, proprietary remedies, sick-room supplies, etc.

But there are still more lines offered which appeal exclusively to women—such as perfumery, toilet requisites, candies.

Under each of these three heads, what a variety of delightful things are offered. In "toilet requisites" perhaps, inheres greater special interest for women than in any other line of goods sold in a drug store. Her tastes as to these goods are a matter of temperament and education. Without an adequate supply she would be without her peace of mind.

The advertising of the drug stores emphasize their offerings of toilet requisites—and wisely. For the druggist who has found the way to best serve women in this direction has accomplished much in the way of gaining and holding favor and patronage.

Just to sell the particular kind of toilet soap most valued by women as a complextion aid would be a strong bid for favor. To have found, and to carry always in stock, the choicest and most exclusive of toilet requisites of all sorts for women is to have assured their trade allegiance.

A woman finds that a good drug store is a brush store, a soap store, a perfume store, a candy store, a toilet goods store, a novelty store, a stationery store, a rubber goods store, a picture postcard store, a photo supply store. She finds that it is a many phased store—and her interest in it grows with her better acquaintance with it, and with its advertising.

MR. ANDERSON AND FOXES

Sir,—Many people who have invested in fox companies are somewhat worried over their holdings just at present. They realise that the great war has changed the prospects; that the buying of stock by the public, on which dividends have heretofore largely depended, has slowed up, and that there is little or no prospect of options being taken at anything like former prices. This knowledge is a source of worry to many, and makes them wonder whether their investment is quite safe, or if they will lose money. That ranches also are alive to the situation is shown by the increased spirit of co-operation, and by the holding of meetings to discuss ways and means of meeting the changed conditions.

In this connection it may be interesting to recall the short letter sent by Mr J. E. B. McCready to the Charlottetown Guardian some time ago. He pointed out that it was foolish to sell foxes for less than $10,000 per pair, because, with an average production of 1¾ young per pair, and allowing 15 per cent. for expenses, a profit of 15 per cent. can be made on a valuation of $11,900 per pair, taking $1,200 as the average price of high-class pelts.

Let me here remark, by way of comment, that in actual practice it is hardly likely that any company capitalised at $11,900 per pair would sell pelts at $1,200 each. If young foxes were bought at this latter price, a company could be formed which would make profits much in excess of the parent company. Under these conditions it would obviously pay the parent company to retain their own increase. The tendency will be for the price of breeders and the price of pelts to be equal, or nearly so. Against this it may be argued that if a company capitalised at $2,500 per pair sold pelts at $1,200 each the profits would be so enormous that the value of breeders would rise. This leads to a very interesting and quite important chain of reasoning, but as I have already followed it to its logical conclusion on a previous occasion,* I need not enter into it here. For purposes of calculation we can let Mr McCerady's statement stand.

It must be remembered that at present the industry is on a more or less speculative basis. The real test—the acid test—will not come until ranch-bred pelts in quantity are being placed on the market. Just what price will prevail under such conditions no man can tell. After looking over the available evidence, and bearing in mind the probability that the buying power of the nations will be much curtailed for several years following the war, I believe it would be safe to estimate on an average of $400 per pelt.

The problem then becomes: At what capitalisation will a pair of foxes yield a dividend of 10 per cent., pay 15 per cent. expenses, with an average production of 1¾ young per pair, and a pelt value of $400?

This works out at $5,950 per pair.

The one great requirement of the fox industry to-day is reduction of capitalisation, in some cases drastic reduction. Fox men should strive to reduce the capitalisation of their companies to about $5,000 per pair, including the value of ranch. It is idle to argue that it is not necessary to do this, and that $400 per pelt is too low an estimate anyhow. I am stating a figure to which I believe most conservative men without an axe to grind could honestly agree, especially considering present international conditions. If higher prices prevail so much the better. The company with the lowest capitalisation, all other things being equal, comes out on top every time. With reduced capitalisation the industry should be quite sound under any conditions.

The only feasible way to bring about this reduction is by retaining increase. If ranchers would only consent to lay aside all petty differences and jealousies and combine into a single corporation (without any juggling with stock), operating one or two large, well organised and well equipped ranches throughout the Island, instead of the hundreds of petty ranches now existing, each with its separate source of expense, and retain the whole of its increase for several years, selling just sufficient to meet actual expense and possibly pay a very moderate dividend, the industry would soon be in a very strong and stable condition, with stock quoted much above par in the open market. But I fear that fox men generally are not ready for this, not at present at any rate.

At the series of meetings recently held throughout the Island under the auspices of the Fox Breeders Association to discuss present conditions, various proposals were adopted. So far as I understand the matter it is the intention of the various companies to co-operate and form a sales board under the direct supervision of the Government. Statements issued by this board will be authoritative and official and based upon actual facts, not upon a few specially optimistic facts, but upon all the facts, which is quite a different thing. So far so good.

The industry at the present time is capitalised somewhere in the vicinity of thirty million dollars. If the whole of this year's increase is placed on the market the amount of stock

* "The Future of Foxes."

offered for sale will be so great that there is not the slightest chance of its being taken up. The experience of the past few months ought to convince ranchers of the truth of this. Each company in the agreement should place a certain limited amount of stock in the hands of the sales board, just sufficient to meet expenses (actual expenses) and pay a moderate dividend not exceeding 10 per cent. The market should be able to absorb sufficient stock to enable this being done, and the sales board would conduct all sales and do the necessary advertising. The increase left over should go towards reduction of capitalisation. This policy should be continuously carried out till the industry is wholly on a pelt basis.

The war has adversly affected the fox industry, as well as most other industries, but in so far as it will finally and positively end the promotion of excessively capitalised companies, with promoter's large profits, it will do good. The worst effect will be the flattening of the fur market, which will continue not merely during the period of the war, but for some time afterwards, though it will rectify itself in time. The present affords a splendid opportunity for placing the industry on a really solid and conservative basis. I am, sir, etc.,

WM. C. ANDERSON.
Quincy, Mass., Feb. 12, 1915.

UNUSUAL

Sir,—Is it usual in Canada at such a gathering as took place in the Baptist Church on Sunday night—we refer to the Peace service—to give precedence to the U.S. Consul when the representative of the King is present? Does the U.S. Consul outrank the Lieutenant-Governor? Will the committee of the Baptist Church kindly explain this and oblige?

We are, sir, etc.,
"A NUMBER OF DISGUSTED ONES."

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

I'M GLAD I MET YOU

As a perfume doth remain,
In the folds where it hath lain,
So the thought of you remaining;
Deeply folded in my brain,
Will not leave me; all things leave me:
You remain.

Other thoughts may come and go,
Other moments I may know,
That shall waft me, in their going,
As a breath blown to and fro;
Fragrant memories, fragrant memories
Come and go.

Other thoughts of you remain
In my heart where they have lain,
Perfumed thoughts of you, remaining
A hid sweetness, in my brain;
Others leave me; all things leave me:
You remain.

—Arthur Symons.

FLYING THE NEUTRAL FLAG

LONDON, Feb. 15.—That the British Government will have no difficulty in giving a satisfactory reply to the American note on the use of the American flag by British merchantmen is the contention of the afternoon papers in London, which virtually are a unit in expressing the opinion that a neutral flag will be used by British vessels only as an intimation to German warships that there are neutral passengers and goods aboard.

The Pall Mall Gazette attaches "immense significance" to the phrase in the American note "or cause the death of American citizens" as meaning that Americans aboard British ships will be equally protected by the home government as those on board American ships.

The Evening Standard, basing its judgment on the tenor of the American note says:—"It is plain in which direction America looks for the possibility of trouble. If Germany does not now understand the meaning of the note, realize the false position into which she has been led by the arrogance of official minds in Berlin, she must abide by the issue."

(Special to The Guardian)

PANAMA, Feb. 14.—A fight between soldiers and native policemen on Saturday night resulted in the death of five policemen and three soldiers, wounding many combatants. A carnival was in progress.

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Yours,

Gentlemen,—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

"Another big supply of Moirs, Neilsons and Willards delicious chocolates have just been received. Call in and get a box while they're fresh, price 35c. up. MacKinnon Drug Co., Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.—tf

"Vol-Peek" Granite Cement mends holes in all kinds of pots and pans. No home should be without it. 15c. package. E. A. Foster, Druggist.
8645-2-16m3i

SPECIAL Clearance Lines, all discontinued lines of Ladies' Skirts and Suits at less than price of production. Gloves, Stockings, Wool Caps, Frillings, Ties, Belts, Collars, Handbags, Side Combs, Centres, Mitts and Mufflers; also Aviation Caps in white and good colors worth up to $1.60 for 25c. PATONS. 8643-2-16m2iE1i

"New shipment of Baby Carriages just opened at Patons. They are beauties and must be seen to be appreciated. If interested come in and we will be most pleased to show them to you. PATONS. 8644-2-16m3i

Our Store Service Pleases Particular Women

Women of the most discriminating tastes find pleasure in doing their shopping here, because we have a wider range of pure drugs, dainty toilet articles and sundries to select from than can be found elsewhere—they like our intelligent, prompt and courteous store service, they admire our high standing of cleanliness and appreciate our desire to give perfect satisfaction.

Are not these sufficient reasons why you too should come here for your drug and toilet requirements. We want you to come here for your next supply of drugs and sundries—just a trial is all we ask, then we know you will be added to our long list of pleased patrons,

We are at your service, offering you the very best at moderate prices. Come in to-day if only to look around and satisfy yourself that our drugstore service is superior.

The Two Macs — The Dependable Drugstore
149 Great George St.

The Fashion Authority
---ON---
New Spring Wash Goods

The smartest, the newest, the most practical advance styles reaches the ladies of P. E. Island, first through "Patons" Burtons Wash Goods. Patons first shipment of New Spring Wash Goods has arrived. These goods make the loveliest Waists and Summer Dresses. They include Newclothis for 1915, Crepe Du Chenes, Madras, Galateas, Basket Cloths, Mercerized Poplins, Voiles, etc., etc.,

New Spring Wash Goods

Paton's Special Corsets $1.35 line for 98c.

Save money on Corsets at Patons.

New Spring Corsets opened at Patons.

Men's New Spring Shirts for Spring 1915 at the Gent's Department PATONS

Men's new Spring Hats, latest blocks. See Western Window. PATONS.

The New Corsets at 50c is the best 50c Corset made in Canada for Canadian trade. PATONS.

SPECIAL Corset Sale now on at Patons. All discontinued lines clearing to make room for New Spring Stock. Ask to see our Special 50c and 98c lines.

Ch'town P. E. I. PATONS Phone 9-6 Victoria Row

The "ZEPP" is the Old-Fashioned Razor Modernized and Made Safe

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.

Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row

The Place To Get Bargains
GOFF BROS

Ladies Boots $3.10 to $4.00 now $2,19.
Special Values in Ladies Tan Laced or butt. Boots $3.75 for $2.50.
Ladies Kid House Slipper. 1 strap $1.15 for 85c.
Ladies Pat. & Gun Metal Pumps from $3.00 to $3.65 now $2.38.
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 Moccasins

GOFF BROS
Home of Good Shoes

A job lot of Childrens Boots 90 and 1.00.