

Cure Colds

Don't attempt to "wear out a cold." Any cold saps vitality and makes you susceptible to dangers that are more real than most people are aware of. If you are wise you will start a cure as soon as the cold comes.

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wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses

Wrong glasses are often worse than none, they are a constant strain to the eyes.

Be on the safe side; let us give your eyes a careful examination.

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These sponges of ours are fished up from the Mediterranean. They are the very best sponges grown. They are usually good specimens of these denizens of the deep. Shown in sizes for both toilet and bath. 15c. to \$3.00. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., Mt.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

Herbert Lewis Samuel, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, who recently concluded a tour of Canada and the United States, was born in Liverpool, Nov. 6, 1870.

Congratulations to:
Clement A. Fallieres, former President of France, 72 years old today.
Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist, 53 years old today.
Nelson W. Aldrich, former United States senator from Rhode Island, 72 years old today.
Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, Episcopal bishop of Pond du Lac, 56 years old today.
Frank W. Mondell, representative in Congress from Wyoming, 53 years old today.
John Philip Sousa, musician and composer, 59 years old today.
John A. Kuliher, former congressman from Massachusetts, 47 years old today.
Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 81 years old today.
Walter Johnson, the world's leading baseball pitcher, 26 years old today.

PILES
Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding piles. No surgical operation required. Write for free literature to Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and will certainly cure you. See a post all Dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this name and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

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DIARY OF EVENTS
TODAY.
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Supreme Court, 11 a. m.
Rugby football, Connaughts v. St. Dunstan's, A. A. grounds, 3 p. m.
The W. S. Harkins Co., dramatic performance, "The Master of the House," Opera House, 8.15 p. m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1913

HEREDITY AND EUGENICS

Perhaps the most remarkable family history ever published, as well as the most positive proof of the power of heredity, is that of the eminent divine and educator, Jonathan Edwards. This history was referred to in an address given by Dr. L. Merwin Maus, a colonel in the United States army, and Chief Surgeon of the Eastern Department, at the recent annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Boston.

At the beginning of the Twentieth Century 1,394 descendants of Mr. Edwards, the grandson of Richard Edwards and Elizabeth Tuttle, were identified. Among the progeny of this remarkable man were found 13 Presidents of colleges, besides principals of many educational institutions; 60 physicians, many of whom were eminent; 100 clergymen, missionaries and theological professors; 75 army and navy officers; 100 lawyers, 30 jurists, 6 prominent authors and 3 United States Senators. Besides these there were many members of Congress, framers of State constitutions, diplomats, mayors of cities, presidents of railroads, banks and insurance companies, and others engaged in important manufacturing and commercial enterprises. It is not known that any member of the fraternity was ever convicted of crime.

Dr. Maus' subject was heredity and eugenics. He treated it without gloves. The greatest curse to heredity he found to be alcohol, and from his researches and investigations he proved to the hilt the awfulness of the curse. He instanced at the outset the fact that Sweden, which is the most temperate nation in the world, enjoys the greatest longevity; also that beer-drinking Germany stands among the lowest. It is probable, he says, that nearly all of our mental and physical degenerates and criminals result from heredity, or the "racial poison" alcohol.

Environment and training may result from the fortuitous circumstances of life, which are ever changing, but heredity is fixed by immutable laws and defies the intervention of man. The excellent results which have followed breeding and the mingling of select strains among animals and plants have been known to science for ages, "and," concludes Dr. Maus, "it is singular that these principles have not been applied to the improvement of the human race."

Speaking of "the great racial poison," Dr. Maus says, "Alcohol should be regarded as the most dangerous narcotic the world has ever known and its addicts degenerate, just the same as those who use morphine, cocaine or other dangerous narcotic drugs. Research, experiments, the epileptics and feeble-minded institutions, insane asylums, prisons and the post mortem table constantly teach us what alcohol is doing for the human race. There remains no longer any doubt of the special and general results of the "great racial poison" on child, man, race or community.

As a contrast to the history of Jonathan Edwards, Dr. Maus gives the other side of the story—the other extreme—in several family trees, each with its awful lesson on the "effect of alcohol, not alone upon those addicted to its use but upon unborn generations. Here is one of the most extreme, perhaps one of the most: "Judge C— and wife, superior people, with a family of four sons and three daughters. The judge was an intelligent gentleman of the old Southern school, who took his toddies regularly and occasionally "went on sprees." He died during middle age. All of the sons were of ordinary mental calibre, became alcoholic addicts and died young, several of them as pronounced drunkards. One of the boys married and became the father of a feeble minded child. Two of the daughters died at a young age, one a morphine addict, the other from cancer. The third daughter, now an old woman, suffered from erraticism, which rendered her intolerable to society."

This is only one of a number of well authenticated cases cited, showing the effects upon the unborn of

alcoholic indulgence by the parents, from moderate to excessive and brutal indulgence.

Moderate drinking is common, regarded by many as not only harmless but healthful and instances will be glibly quoted showing that moderate and even immoderate drinkers have lived to a good old age. All however is not known. The unborn are to be reckoned with. Dr. Maus claims, and gives examples which look startlingly authentic to prove it, that "nearly all of our mental and physical degenerates and criminal result from heredity, or the racial poison alcohol."

AN ADMIRAL'S CRITICISM

In the current issue of the Empire Review, Lord Charles Beresford, the parliamentary free lance in Naval affairs, adversely criticizes the Government for abandoning the proposed Imperial Naval Conference, and incidentally replies to those who assert there is no necessity for urgent increase in British Naval strength.

In the course of his article Lord Charles says: "The Empire's naval situation is becoming worse. The increase in naval construction abroad makes the co-operation of the Dominions more imperative than before. At no time in our history has it been more vital to our safety to organize and prepare beforehand."

"Everybody is delighted with the improvement in our relations with Germany, but that is no reason why our defences should not be raised to the minimum position of safety which the Admiralty deem necessary. Policy and sentiment may alter in an afternoon, but it takes two years to build a battleship. The British fleet is stronger than it ever was, but it was never weaker, as compared with other nations.

"The proof is that there are now 150 Dreadnoughts built, building, or projected in the world, of which Britain owns 33. Our supremacy at sea can only be restored by the united efforts of the component parts of the Empire."

Lord Charles proceeds to argue that Britain is six heavy armoured ships short of the sixty per cent. standard over the next strongest naval power. Assured that an emergency really exist, the Admiral states that, in this emergency, the British Government refuses to hold consultation with the Dominions on the question of Imperial defence, the explanation being that the political situation is troublesome at home.

What on earth, he asks, have party difficulties to do with Imperial requirements for the safety of the Empire?

Australia, New Zealand and Canada at the present moment are proposing different methods for naval defence, unless a conference is held these different policies will cause great confusion and enormous expense without properly affecting the object in view.

How can the strength of the imperial fleet be automatically expanded and assured, he concludes, unless the Mother Country and Dominions are agreed upon some clear and definite programme?

The surest and safest policy is that advocated by the Dominion Government, which gives the Imperial Authority control in disposing of the Dominion's dreadnoughts, centralization of control being absolutely essential in the proper and effective organization of any navy.

NOTES

Inquiries are now being received from outside about the oyster industry.

Sir James Whitney is a hustler. He has announced that a resolution will be introduced at the next session of the legislature increasing the salary of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario from \$10,000 to \$20,000. A 100 per cent increase is not bad.

Some of the Nova Scotians are complaining about the lack of interest their representatives took in the affairs of the Inter-Provincial Conference. Premier Murray was appointed chairman on account of seniority, and took practically no part in the discussions; and the other members are said to have hardly opened their mouths. On the representation question they left everything to the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island representatives.

British capital is now coming into the fox industry. The big dividends have made most outsiders sceptical, but as sure as outsiders come on the scene and make personal investigation just as surely do they become converted to the opinion that the industry is as sound as any such commercial enterprise can be. That a hard headed manufacturer from Birmingham, one of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's associates, should become an enthusiastic supporter after careful inquiries on the spot, proves conclusively what we have always maintained, that the more people know at first hand about fox ranching and its possibilities, the better it will be for the industry. All we ask of the doubters is to come and see for themselves.

ROCKY POINT WHARF

Sir,—Notice has been given in the newspapers, where the Dominion Government intends building a wharf at Smith's Line, Rocky Point, to replace the old wharf.

Now while the people of Rocky Point Ferry would fully appreciate the benefits of a new wharf, there are a number of reasons why it should not go in the proposed site:—

- (1) It would take the steamer about 20 minutes longer to make each return trip, this in the course of the 9 return trips that the steamer now makes would amount to three hours each day.
 - (2) There is such a heavy current at the proposed site, that it would be very difficult to dock the steamer especially in windy weather.
 - (3) In the autumn the ice makes on the proposed route about two weeks earlier than on the old route and leaves about two weeks later. This would mean that the people of this section of the country would have either to stay home from town, where they do their entire shopping and marketing or risk their lives in a small rowboat, when by the old route they might travel fairly comfortably by the steamboat.
 - (4) It would make the road much longer for the people of the south side.
- Now the people of this section of the country expect their representatives to investigate the case and see that the wharf is put in a convenient place for the traveling public.
- Thanking you in advance—
Mr. Editor.

TO THE I. O. FORESTERS OF P. E. ISLAND

At the request of many members I have consented to give to the Press, the following statement:—

As your alternate and special representative to the last meeting of the Supreme Court, I attended all the first sessions of the same until finding my attendance useless, I therefore left for home before the last session.

You are doubtless aware the first business dealt with, was the assessment matter. The Supreme Chief read a preliminary report, followed by a lengthy statement by Mr. Funtner, Chairman of the Special Committee on rates, who moved the adoption of the Committee's report.

Shortly after a motion was submitted to limit speeches to five minutes each. This was at once objected to and a request made that the Court adjourn to the next forenoon, to enable the representatives to read and study the mass of figures just submitted. That request was curtly refused by the Supreme Chief. The motion to limit speeches was then changed to ten minutes instead of five and forced to a vote which was carried. The application of the gag angered every man opposed to the Committee's report and the discussion ceased to be debate. It was not even a decent burlesque of a debate, it was a mockery. With a respite about midnight when the vote was taken. The Supreme Executive evidently felt they had a safe majority and the minority was allowed to be crowded and gaged into submission. The settlement, if deserving of that name, is now known and I wish to state my objections to it. However, before doing so I may say that as the order has abandoned the assessment, and adopted the reserved system, we may as well drop the discussion of the wisdom or otherwise of the change as now useless.

(1) I claim that the dividing of the whole membership into two camps and setting the selfish interests of the one in the strongest possible contrast and in antagonism against the selfish interests of the other, "is a fatal blow to fraternalism," and forever stamps the I.O.F. as a body bereft of the true spirit of brotherhood.

(2) The settlement is absolutely dishonest and unfair towards the old members in that, the assets of the Order are not equitably divided. The old members are saddled not only with the shortage of rates paid by all those of their class now deceased, or if living, exempt from the charges laid against the other surviving ones, but it makes no allowance for the outlays necessary at the start to create the order. At first moneys were necessarily spent freely to accomplish the ingathering of a membership and at that time being an assessment society, the accumulation of a reserve fund was not required. Now should all these initial expenditures fall on any particular class? Should not these outlays be treated as capital investments and liquidated gradually? They are also saddled with all the losses of the past by extravagance, waste and mismanagement—carried on for years, known to many of the very men now tyrannizing over us, but coming to light, not by them, but by a Royal Commission Enquiry. An injustice is also done the old class by the Extension of the Order taxes. The pre 99 members have paid in since January 1st, 1899 probably about \$2,200,000 through that impost to provide means for swelling the ranks of a class that is now practically of no benefit whatever to them.

(3) Another injustice is done the old class under the cunning legislation of 1911 session regarding the Mortuary Fund. Previous to that session five per cent. of all mortuary assessments was deducted and put in the General Fund (that is the general expense fund); but in 1911 that was changed and the five per cent. deduction was dropped on new business after July 1st, 1911. Observe how it works! Our payments must suffer a deduction of five per cent., but the assessments of members joining after July 1st, 1911, is exempt. Thus a reduction is made in this tax but the new class reaps all the benefit. Or to put it plainly the

old helpless class is compelled to pay more than their just share of the running expenses.

Again, are we given full credit for our share of the money recovered from the wreckage of the Union Trust Company? That matter will stand enquiring into.

The claim is made that the old members themselves created the distinction between the members. That may be true of members who joined before the meeting of the Supreme Court in 1898 and who had a say in the legislation establishing the high rate class, but those who joined after that and before the new rates went into force, surely cannot be charged with that mistake, and there are probably about 14,000 of them. They had no say in the matter. The present Supreme Chief says that the members who thus came after the new rates were passed by the Supreme Court knew then that the rates they were taking advantage of were too low and consequently they deserve their fate; as if every man coming in was an insurance expert. The truth is they believed the statements coming from the order and joined under the assurance that their rates would never be advanced. They were then deceived and they are now condemned because they were so easily deceived. No man would have joined then were he not assured that his rates would permanently fixed and now observe the injustice done him.

By the legislation of 1-08 these are practically repaying every dollar they owe in the difference of rates, yet they are penalized and mulched to the extent of \$130 to \$260 per \$1000. Is such treatment anything short of a deliberate swindle? I see little reason for complaint now that we have adopted the reserve system, should each old member be required to make good the shortage on his own individual rates. That would be on an equal footing. After that the shortage from all other causes should be borne by the whole membership. Such a course would be according to fraternalism. And if spread over a long term of years with a small extra assessment levied on every member annually the burden would be very light and consequently do little or no injury to the Order. The present plan on the company creates a hostile class whose influence exerted on those dependent on them will render the holding together (in this Province of the membership) almost impossible.

Let me now refer to the Fraternal Fund. Just consider how it is to come. If the new class, living in more prosperous times have an excess of interest earnings on their funds above four per cent. part of the excess will be put in this fund to help out the poor old unfortunates. If the new class shall have some crumbs over after their stomachs are fully satisfied, then Lazarus will get some crumbs. If not, Lazarus must go hungry. Oh! what self-abnegation and noble sacrifice! Is it not humiliating to have our possessions confiscated and the old workers corralled off as a pauper class to receive doles from a Lazarus Fund? I will not mention the proposed old men's home offer, except to say that the Supreme Chief should be just before being generous. Another observation I wish to make is that a great deal is made about the generous treatment afforded to some of the old members in that they are not called on to suffer their full share of the loss, but how is that done? It is done this way, the Order compels one portion of the old members to benefit the other. How kind! At one breath we are taught that true fraternalism requires every man to bear his own burden, but when it comes to dealing with the old class, now in a hopeless minority, any old treatment is good enough for them. It is deemed immoral to have the young men bear any share of the initial expenses and losses of the Order, but it is quite moral to compel one Lazarus to help an older Lazarus. The I.O.F. as a Fraternal Society is truly an oddity. It was not so in Dr. Oronhyatekha's time.

There are many other matters that I could place before you but these will satisfy you that an enquiry into the whole case is a necessity.

Briefly in conclusion, I claim that the old members should be compensated for the following, viz:—

1. Original cost of building up the Order.
2. For the extension of the Order since 1898.
3. Overcharge of current expenses.
4. Rents and enhanced value of Temple Building.
5. Amounts recovered from Union Trust Company.

These claims and others, including interest, thereon should be allowed and placed to credit of old members and when done our shortage would probably be cut in two. Let the Lazarus Fund then be closed. We should have an independent enquiry to get fair play. We have now only the statements of men who depend for their positions on the new class and what I have written will convince any unprejudiced mind that these statements are not valid to be taken as just and correct. The old men have no friends at head quarters now.

Let us have a Royal Commission to settle our claims. The amount alleged to have been put in the so called Fraternal Fund is only a small part of our own money and the promises of great additions in the future are just as unreliable as the promises of the past. Let us not depend on a Fraternalism of which little now exists.

Yours in L. B. & C.
JOHN ANDERSON.

THE ENORMOUS AND PERILOUS TASK.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The French government is considering the possibility of offering in this moment of crisis its friendly services to the United States and Mexico. Nothing has been done, it is understood, beyond making informal inquiries at Washington and Mexico City, as to whether anything could be done to ease the present tension and perhaps arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

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Ladies' faultless tailored suits at Paton's.
Three stunning suits in heavy serge at \$15.00 at Paton's.
Latest styles in women's smart suits and coats for winter being shown at Paton's ready to wear sale. Two coats that are really beautiful are being shown at Paton's, with the new sleeve.
Clever designs in ladies smart wraps, \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$12. Paton's. Ladies warm stylish winter coats, at Paton's new coat department.
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Fashionable warm furs for Ladies, not an old fur in the house to show you at any price, but brand new samples from the best makers at a saving of 1-3. Paton's.
Beautiful warm, luxurious furs, garments as high as \$500.00 each this is going some! for Charlottetown fur department. Paton's.
Beautiful warm furs for Misses at moderate prices. Paton's.
High grade fur sets for girls in the new plush materials. Paton's.
Ladies' fashionable tailored skirts at Paton's.
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Superb styles in separate, also stylish becoming waists to go with them at Paton's.
New fall suits that are really beautiful, at Paton's.
Dainty waists at very low prices at Paton's this p. m.
Pretty waists at money saving prices at Paton's.
Chic waists of charming new styles at Paton's.
Smart practical waists and corsets at 98c. at Paton's.

Misses' warm stylish winter coats, real good bargains in the new coat department. Paton's.
A lot of new styles in girls dresses at Paton's.
Girls stylish coats for cold weather, Paton's.
Ladies' comfortable vests, coats and mufflers and warm winter hoods and caps, all knitted goods, also stylish warm winter sweaters, many of these goods were in stock when the fire occurred and have been carried over until the cold weather and now on sale. Paton's.
Comfortable bath robes for men at \$4.58 worth from \$6 to \$7.
Men's stylish high class clothing, all new goods at Paton's.
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