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Grey sheeting, plain 72 in. at 20 cents and 25 cents. Grey Sheetting, Twill, 80 in. at 25 cents. White bleached sheeting, extra quality, 25 cts. 150 yards English sheeting, extra quality 72 cts. 1 dozen Marseilles quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4. Pretty patterns, \$3.65, \$3.75, \$3.90, and \$5.30 clearing at 25 per cent off. See our special \$1.65 for \$1.15. Bath towels and bath mats. Bath mats \$1.35 and \$1.90 extra value in bath towels, 15, 18, 25c to 95 cents. We want you to compare this lot. Turkish towelling at 12 cents to 16 cts. Pure linen duck towels hemmed, special value 17 and 20 cents, worth 20 cents and 24 cents. 16 cent for 14 cents. 19 ct. for 16 cents. Special value. Special Shrunken Longcloth No. 1 value for 10 cents, 10 yds to a customer. Extra No. 2 Medium finish 15 cts for 13 cents. No. 3 Absolutely pure 17 cents for 15 cents. Seventy five pairs of Standard corsets at half price, during 1st week in May. Kabo, Persian B. & L. Another lot at a generous discount 75 cent corsets for 48 cents, \$1.25 corsets for \$1.00. Paton's. 5-2Mtf.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MAY 5, 1913

RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES.

A report was published in a Montreal evening paper last week to the effect that certain cabinet changes were to take place in the autumn. It was stated "on the best authority" that Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, was to be sent to Washington to represent the government there; that Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, was to be relegated to the Senate on account of failing health; and that Mr. Nantel, Inland Revenue, was to receive another "important position" unspecified. The report was seized upon by several Opposition journals and made much of, one or two unfriendly comments being passed upon the ministers in question suggesting that their relegation to new duties was on account of their failure in their substantive offices.

The very fact that Mr. Cochrane was starred for a diplomatic office was evidence sufficient that the report was groundless, for a more unlikely selection would have been difficult to make. Mr. Cochrane is not a diplomat, and makes no claim to that essential of the true ambassador, the gift of using words as a cloak for his thoughts and intentions. No more direct, even brusque, speaker sits on the front benches. He calls a spade a spade, and has no more use for "terminological inaccuracies" than a doctor of divinity. Perhaps he would stand higher in the estimation of his opponents were he to give on occasion the soft answer that turneth away wrath. He is, however, not built that way, and if he thinks an opponent wrong, he tells him so in the bluntest terms

regardless of ruffling his feelings, or offending his dignity. How anyone could suggest that such a man could adapt himself to the position of a smooth, oily-tongued sycophant, representing his government in the far from enviable office at Washington beats us. It is much more probable that Dr. Roche should go to the Senate, as it is well known he has not been in the enjoyment of good health of late, though he has striven manfully to discharge the duties of his office.

But the report is simply a canard. When it was brought to the attention of Premier Borden he contradicted it in the fewest possible words: "There is absolutely nothing in it," he said; and that ends the matter for the present.

Should later developments result in the reshuffling of the cabinet, it would be well for Premier Borden to consider the claims of the Maritime Provinces for further representation in the Executive. In former years it was a recognized rule for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to have two seats in the cabinet, while Prince Edward Island had one. Senator Ferguson and Sir Louis Davies are two distinguished Islanders who have worthily held high office, but since the latter's judicial preferment the Island has had no representative in the cabinet. Now that we are again taking a prominent place among the Provinces after a period of quiescence, it might not be inopportune to urge our claims for representation when next a vacancy occurs.

FOR DEVELOPMENT.

In a recent issue The Guardian's news columns gave the information that the price of lumber had advanced two dollars per thousand and that of brick at the kilns in Nova Scotia, one dollar per thousand.

To those who have been obliged to buy either lumber or brick within the past few years this information would occasion little surprise as prices have been steadily advancing. This last advance places both almost on the prohibited list.

As far as lumber is concerned this province has no redress. Its lumber is practically exhausted, and its supplies must be procured from our sister provinces. In the matter of brick, however, we are on entirely different ground. We are in a position to supply not only ourselves but our sister provinces with brick of the best quality, provided we make proper use of the material which nature has bountifully provided us with.

The letter from Rev. P. P. Arsenault, Parish Priest of Mount Carmel, published elsewhere in this paper and kindly furnished us in reply to inquiries, will be a revelation to many of our readers. The supply of brick clay in the neighborhood of Mont Carmel, Lot 15, is simply inexhaustible. As to quality, the handsome church and parochial residence, built fifteen years ago, exclusively of brick manufactured on the spot, is a standing and indisputable proof of its excellence.

We are pleased to learn that, at long last, some of the people in the vicinity of this rich deposit have been awakened by their energetic Parish Priest to the immense possibilities within their reach and that the near future is likely to see a brick and tile industry started there that will be a credit and a source of profit, not only to the district but to the whole province.

Father Arsenault has, at his own personal expense, sent two men as stated in his letter, to learn the business in Lambton, Ontario. In conversation by phone Saturday with the reverend gentleman, we learn that the Lambton County has sent for two more men from his parish, a compliment to the two previously sent and to the parish.

And right here we would point out that the Provincial Government, in seeking to develop our Island industries, has very properly made provision to give assistance to young men studying oyster culture. Here is an industry of equal, perhaps even greater, possibilities and we would respectfully suggest that the government be approached with a view to securing similar assistance for it. There is no way in which public money can be more profitably expended than in providing, by education or otherwise, for the development of our natural resources. But this by the way.

That a mine of such wealth as that

above referred to should be allowed to lie undeveloped while we have been importing millions of brick and sending our young men to other countries to earn a livelihood, is not creditable to us. Now, however, that time has proved the quality of the material, that prices of brick have advanced to a point which makes their manufacture an absolutely safe proposition, that our own men are being trained to carry on the work, and that an unlimited supply of material is available, we shall look for development on a scale that will be commensurate with the possibilities.

An unlimited market, an inexhaustible supply of raw material, a convenient location and all the natural advantages that Prince Edward Island has to offer for the carrying on of an industry is as promising a proposition as has ever been placed before our people and it is sincerely hoped that every opportunity will be given for carrying it to a successful issue.

We presume the promoters will organize a company. If so we trust that provision will be made on a large scale. It will require considerable capital to place this industry on a sure and permanent basis and we have no doubt the capital will be available. If anything deserves to be encouraged it is the development of local industries that have in them the elements of permanency and profit, and surely nothing now before our people, not even the fox business, has a more promising future or is more worthy of the attention of our moneyed men than the development of this inexhaustible belt of brick clay. The world's markets are calling loudly for the finished product and at prices that will ensure abundant profit for the manufacturers.

NOTES.

Under the caption "The Island Awakes," the Canadian Courier hands out the following information and suggestion: Prince Edward Island has opened one eye. Heretofore it has refused to allow automobiles in the Province under any circumstances. Now they will be allowed to operate three days a week—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. On the other days of the week, the Island will slumber peacefully as of yore. Why not apply the same rule to the selling of liquor—allow people to buy a drink of beer or wine on, say, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays? Such a limitation would ensure that all the hard drinkers would have sobered up by Sunday. Similarly the principle might be applied to commercial travellers from other Provinces—allow them to visit the Island to solicit orders on the 1st, 13th and 29th of each month. Thus freedom would be established without extravagance.

THE HIGHWAYS BILL

MR. HUGHES OPPOSED BILL PREMIER BORDEN REPLIES

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Tuesday last, the third reading of the Improvement of Highways Bill was moved by the Hon. Frank Cochrane.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, seconded by Mr. Pardee, moved that the sum of money voted in a year to be expended under the Act shall be apportioned among the different provinces according to the population of the said provinces established by the last census for the time being.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

(Mr. F. Jameson, Digby, re-joined.) The hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) in moving his amendment has made two principal points. He says that this money should be apportioned to the various provinces according to population as disclosed by the last census. It will be remembered that legislation of this character was before the House last session, and in order to provide for the expenditure of the money which was to be appropriated under that legislation, the Government included in the supplementary estimates the necessary sum of money apportioned to the various provinces according to population. The item as it appeared in the supplementary estimates of last year is as follows—

To the province of Alberta.....	\$ 52,189.90
British Columbia.....	51,669.52
Manitoba.....	63,460.10
New Brunswick.....	49,019.86
Nova Scotia.....	65,576.90
Ontario.....	51,146.54
Prince Edward Island.....	13,959.76
Quebec.....	275,964.80
Saskatchewan.....	68,532.58

Making a total of a million dollars. That was based upon the population of Canada as disclosed at the last census. That purpose was to meet the very object in connection with which the hon. gentleman has moved this amendment.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Why not put it in the Bill? Mr. JAMESON: Parliament should have the voting of this money. If at some future time it might in the wisdom of Parliament be desirable to depart from that principle there is no reason why that attitude should not be open to Parliament without amending the legislation.

MR. HUGHES'S SUSPICIONS.

Mr. J. J. HUGHES (King's, P. E. I.) In view of the fact that many newspapers supporting the Government in my province, and indeed in all the provinces, are grossly misrepresenting the attitude of the Opposition in regard to this measure, before the Bill is finally disposed of, I deem it my duty to say a few words to the effect that seems to run through some of the articles that I have read, and which apparently runs through the minds of the men who write them, is that the money proposed to be expended under this Bill, a gift from the Government of fourteen gentlemen who compose the people of the province, or do not seem to realize the fact that the money that will go to the provinces is first taken from the provinces. It is simply a distribution. It is just as well to be plain and not mince matters in regard to this measure. The Opposition that really under the impression that the object of this Bill is to make a paw for political purposes.

OUR BRICK CLAY BELT.

Sir—You are perfectly correct in your contention as to the possibility of manufacturing bricks in this province. We have manufactured about 800,000 bricks for our church and parochial house, and so far they have stood the test well. The kiln was built in 1878. The kiln was about one mile and a quarter from the church. Brick clay of a superior quality is found in an area of 7 miles in length by 2 to 3 miles wide and to a depth of 75 feet.

I may tell you further that I have sent, personally, two young men from here to Lambton County, Ontario, to learn the process of brick-making and tile manufacturing. I think that this latter business would be of great benefit to this Island, as we would be in a position to draw our own bricks practically of no value whereas properly drained they would be our most fertile lands.

I hope 1914 will see a plant on the shore of Lot 15 for the manufacturing of brick and tiles. In 1895 Mr. Amund Richard of Mont Carmel sent samples of bricks manufactured by him to the International and Indian Exhibition, London, England, for which he received a bronze medal.

Yours truly, P. P. ARSENAULT, Mont Carmel, May 2, 1912.

For really high class confections try Liggett's Chocolates. They are made in the United States and are the best that the country of the stars and stripes can produce. They are absolutely pure and as sweet and delicious as a draught from Nectar's cup to the ancient gods. This is the only place in town you can buy them and you get them fresh every time. Found box \$1.00. The McKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., Mt. Carmel.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

The friends of Mr. George Frowse, Charlottetown, who is undergoing treatment in the P. E. Island Hospital will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly improving and was able to be out for a walk Saturday.

Rev. Christian Peterson, who arrived in Charlottetown on Friday evening from Glasgow, Scotland, where he graduated from the Dunoon Baptist College, was a passenger to Ugg on Saturday afternoon. He preached at that place and Eldon yesterday and intends to remain on the Island.

It is interesting to note that Mr. H. S. Crane, who is in Charlottetown at present in the interests of the Plant Steamship Line, carries in his veins a flavor of journalistic blood, he being a nephew of Mr. C. G. Blackadder, editor and proprietor of the Acadian Recorder, the oldest newspaper in the Maritime Provinces and which recently celebrated its centennial. The Recorder has been owned in one family continuously since first established.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh. MR. HUGHES: There is no use in mincing matters.

Mr. SYMTH (Algoma): That is a far-fetched idea. MR. HUGHES: The Government say that the intention is to expend money in the provinces according to population, and to expend the portion allowed to each province each year. But they refuse to put that no reason why they refuse. The hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Clark) put a straight question to the right hon. the leader of the Government when he asked him in what way the amendment moved by the leader of the Opposition would prevent the Government from carrying out what they allege they intend to carry out under this Bill. The Prime Minister did not answer him. Apparently he could not answer him. The only answer he gave was that the amendment was not necessary. There seems to be some reason why the Government refuse to accept any amendment to this Bill with the object of assisting them in carrying out the views which they say they intend to carry out. Is the Opposition unreasonable in taking the view that there is a sinister object? Mr. LALOR: They are in wrong. That is all. MR. HUGHES: This Bill had not been brought down to Parliament last year, it had only been mentioned, when the election in South Renfrew took place and two ministers of the Crown went into that constituency.

Mr. GRAHAM: Five. MR. HUGHES: The hon. member for that riding says that five ministers went into his constituency and tried to influence the electors by telling them of the enormous sums of money that would be spent in that county under this provision if they voted right. It was only this afternoon that I heard the Minister of Finance inform the hon. member for Halifax that the supplementary estimates were not yet completed, and yet these supplementary estimates were published three months ago in the county of Antigonish to influence a by-election. Is it unreasonable to suppose that a Government which acted in that way in these two instances would not make use of the money voted in this Bill for the purpose of influencing elections? I do not think that anybody will say that the Opposition are not amply justified in taking that view of the matter, having regard to all the circumstances.

Further than that, the tendency of legislation by this Government appears to be to encroach as much as possible upon the rights and privileges of the provinces and to pass over to the Imperial Parliament, or to some Imperial body, the rights and privileges of this Parliament. The tendency of such legislation is dangerous. Further, the present Government in their legislation appear to wish to take away all the power they can from Parliament to get Parliament to vote large sums of money without particularizing how it is to be expended. The tendency of such legislation is dangerous. For these reasons the Opposition are amply justified in opposing this Bill. We fear the issue that will be made of the Bill, it is only a few months ago that the hon. member for Digby (Mr. Jamieson) said that if the government of any province refused to accept the money under the conditions which this government would impose, he presumed that the people of that province would take care of that government. Is it not a fair inference to draw from that statement that the conditions that this Government would impose upon a provincial government in political sympathy with them, would be easily arranged.

Mr. BRADBURY: Is that what the Government did? MR. HUGHES: But it might be very hard and very difficult for a provincial government not in political sympathy with this Government to accept the conditions, and the object would be to make that government unpopular with the people of that province. That is what the hon. member for Digby intimated a few months ago. Look at the measure in what way you will; there must certainly be something behind it when

(Continued on page 3)

Owing to the Inclemency of the Weather

Paton's Summer Millinery Display will be continued to-day close on 100 New Styles Shown. Come in and see the Styles whether you want to buy or not.

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Six Reasons Why the Canada Life Leads

The sixty-sixth annual report of the Canada Life Assurance Company shows a surplus earned for the past year—exceeding 1911 by \$237,000—of \$1,530,667. The income—exceeding the previous year by \$853,559—was \$7,396,760. The assets were increased by \$4,044,182 and now stand at \$48,301,523. New paid policies amounted to \$15,512,339. Payments to policy holders amounted to \$2,462,965. The mortality was again very low.

W. K. Rogers, P. E. I. Branch Manager K. S. ROGERS, Charlottetown. R. B. ROGERS, Kensington. Special Agents



Spring Cleaning

includes the painting of the house, doors, screens, etc., just as well as going over the interior of the dwelling.

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