

Prince Edward TODAY
RICHARD DIX
 IN
'WHEEL OF LIFE'
 Dangerous love! Thrilling adventure on the sun-baked desert! Soldier romance!
ORCHESTRA
 Comedy—Serial

Capitol Today
 SERIAL COMEDY AND
MARKED MONEY
 Thrills
 Laughs
 WITH
JUNIOR COGHLAN

PRINCE EDWARD MONDAY
 ALL FAIR WEEK STARTING ON
ETHEL MAY SHOREY PLAYERS
 WITH ALL NEW PLAYS
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAM DAILY
 Vaudeville—New Scenery—Orchestra
 MATINEE 2.30 DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY
 CHILDREN—26c. ADULTS—37c.
 NIGHT 8.15—37c, 52c, 80c.
MONDAY NIGHT
"THE GIRL NOBODY WANTED"
 BROADWAY'S LATEST SENSATION
TUESDAY NIGHT
"THE FRAME-UP" GREAT CROOK STORY
 MATINEE PROGRAMS WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER
 Seats Now Selling at Box Office

Strand Monday AND TUES.
JOHN GILBERT
 in
DESERT NIGHTS
 with
ERNEST TORRENCE
MARY NOLAN
 The burning desert does strange things to humans! It changes hate to love, captive to captor! It furnishes swift drama, exotic romance for a perfect Gilbert vehicle!



CAPITOL MONDAY
JAZZ-MAD YOUTH!
 Dancing boys and girls, but at heart as true as steel!
 A charming comedy every picture fan will enjoy.

Pathe presents
GERALDINE
 ALSO COMEDY
"The Night Watchman"



"PELLICURA"
 the remedy for
ECZEMA, BOILS, PIMPLES and
all SKIN DISEASES
 To be had at all drug stores.
 Price per bottle \$1.25.
 8-14-71.

HARD COAL
 The Schooner "Jean F. Anderson" is now discharging a cargo of American Lackawanna D. & H. Anthracite in egg, stove and chestnut sizes. This is the time to put in your requirements while prices are lowest.
WELSH HARD COAL
 We are now booking orders for Aberpergwm, big vein Welsh Anthracite for later delivery. This Coal is of the highest grade and will be well screened. Book your orders now.
W. D. Gillis Co.
 PHONE 176.

NOTICE
 There have been on the Subscriber's premises since August 1st seven (7) young cattle, two 2-year old and five 5-year old cattle. Owner may have same by paying expenses.
JOHN E. TRAINOR.
 Maplewood,
 August 9th, 1929,
 7267-8-14-31.

Professional Cards
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 R. B. BELL
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 Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
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 180 Richmond Street
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 Phone 543
 Office Hours
 P. A. M. to 1 P. M.
 8 P. M. to 4 P. M.

The Estimate Papers
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yet more difficult by the fact that in the United States itself an influential element in American opinion frankly opposed the Wilsonian programme. 'Let Germany pay for her misdeeds,' was the burden of the refrain. House, as well as Wilson, was perfectly willing that Germany should pay so far as she was able; but he feared lest the spirit of vengeance should destroy the sense of even-handed justice and regard for the future which was necessary to a permanent settlement. Opposition to Wilson's influence on the European situation was frankly expressed a few weeks later by ex-President Roosevelt: 'Our Allies and our enemies,' he said, 'and Mr. Wilson himself should all understand that Mr. Wilson has no authority whatever to speak for the American people at this time. . . . Mr. Wilson and his Fourteen Points and his four supplementary points and his five supplementary points and all his utterances every which way have ceased to have any shadow of right to be accepted as expressive of the will of the American people. . . . Let them (the Allies) impose their common will on the nations responsible for the hideous disaster which has almost wrecked mankind.' This was direct encouragement to the Allies, coming from the American who, after Wilson, was best known in Europe, to divide the spoils and pay no attention to the Wilsonian scheme of a new international order.

British Demand Right of Blockade.
 It must not be supposed that the Allies had taken counsel to shelve the Fourteen Points. They had hardly studied them enough to have an opinion about them. What they did not like was being bound in any sense, since they had not yet weighed the implications of Wilson's programme sufficiently to be sure how much they would sacrifice if they accepted it. Hence the week following House's arrival in Paris was marked by a steady effort on their part to evade any recognition of the Fourteen Points as the basis for the peace, and an equally steady and ultimately successful effort on the part of House to extract acceptance.
 The first objection to a blanket endorsement of the Fourteen Points was raised by the British, who perceived that as Germany had asked for an armistice on the basis of the Wilson programme, the Allies, in granting an Armistice, would be committed to that programme unless they made explicit reservations. The British attitude towards Wilson's principles as a whole was friendly, and they already manifested some uneasiness at the possible danger resulting from French and Italian plans of annexation. But they were troubled lest the second of Wilson's points, 'absolute freedom of navigation upon the

seas,' implied the abolition of the right of blockade, their chief offensive weapon in time of war. Colonel House was, in general, strongly sympathetic with British policy, and he did object to the right of blockade if it were carefully defined. He was convinced, however, that steps must be taken to prevent such interference with neutral trade as had aroused American feeling in 1915 and 1916, and he warned the British that there was dynamite in the existing condition of maritime law.
 October 28, 1918: Sir William Wiseman came around last night as I was going to bed,' wrote Colonel House. 'He had just arrived from London with Lord Reading and came to tell of what had happened in England during the past few days. The Cabinet have been having some stormy sessions over the President's peace terms. They rebel against the "Freedom of the Seas," and they wish to include reparations for losses at sea. I told Wiseman and later today told Reading, that if the British were not careful they would bring upon themselves the dislike of the world. . . . I did not believe the United States and other countries would willingly submit to Great Britain's complete domination of the seas any more than to Germany's domination of the land, and the sooner the English recognize this fact, the better it would be for them; furthermore, that our people, if challenged, would build a navy and maintain an army greater than theirs. We had more money, we had more men, and our natural resources were greater. Such a programme would be popular in America and, should England give the incentive, the people would demand the rest.'
 Colonel House spoke with the utmost frankness to the British leaders and at the first informal conference at the Quai d'Orsay, on October 29, made it plain to the French and the Italians as well, that he meant to insist upon the Fourteen Points as a condition of the United States joining in the Armistice negotiations.

Reservations.
 "If we agree upon the terms of an armistice," said the British Prime Minister, "do we not assume that we accept the Fourteen Points as stated by President Wilson? Germany has asked for an armistice on condition of President Wilson's Fourteen Points being the terms of peace. If we send conditions across, it would appear that we accept those terms. Therefore we should consider whether we are prepared to accept the Fourteen Points. . . . I ask Colonel House whether the German Government is accepting terms of an armistice on the President's conditions of peace. The question is: Do we or do we not accept the whole of President Wilson's Fourteen Points. I am going to do not accept. Should we not make it clear to the German Government that we are not going in on the Fourteen Points of peace?"
 Clemenceau at once stated that he was not inclined to commit himself and France blindly. "Have you ever been asked by President Wilson," he said to Lloyd George, "whether you accept the Fourteen Points? I have never been asked."
 "I have never been asked either," replied the British Prime Minister, and, turning to Colonel House, "What is your view? Do you think that if we agree to an armistice we accept the President's peace terms?"

That is my view,' replied Colonel House.
 Pichon believed the matter could be pushed to one side. 'We can say to Germany that we are only stating terms of an armistice, not terms of peace.'
 But the British pointed out that it was impossible to separate the different portions of the correspondence that had been passed with Germany, since the request for the Armistice was conditioned upon the Fourteen Points. "What we are afraid of," added Mr. Balfour, 'is that we cannot say that we are merely interested in the terms of an armistice. For the moment, unquestionably, we are not bound by President Wilson's terms; but if we assent to an armistice without making our position clear, we shall certainly be so bound.'
 "Then," said Clemenceau, 'I want to hear the Fourteen Points.'
 "Yes," said Sonnino, none too well pleased, 'and the five more and the others.'
 Thus began the discussion, which at the start seemed most inauspicious for House's hope of winning acceptance of the Wilsonian program. The first point was read aloud: 'Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at. . . .'
 Clemenceau's reaction was not for a moment a matter of doubt. 'I cannot agree,' he said, 'never to make a private or secret diplomatic agreement of any kind.' To which Mr. Lloyd George added, with equal brevity and decision: 'I do not think it possible so to limit oneself.'
 Colonel House, however, produced the commentary on the point, illustrated by a speech of Wilson to the Senate, showing that the proposal did not mean open conferences but merely publicity of results. He was supported by Mr. Balfour, who argued that the intent was to prohibit secret treaties.
 The discussion passed to the second point, regarding the Freedom of the Seas, which Mr. Lloyd George interpreted as the abolition of the right of blockade and against which he inveighed with force.
 "This point," he insisted, 'we cannot accept under any conditions; it means that the power of blockade goes; Germany has been broken almost as much by the blockade as by military methods; if this power is to be handed over to the League of Nations and Great Britain were fighting for her life, no league of nations would prevent her from defending herself. This power has prevented Germany from getting rubber, cotton, and food through Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Therefore my view is that I should like to see this League of Nations established first before I let this power go. If the League of Nations is a reality, I am willing to discuss the matter.'
 Colonel House did not interpret the term 'Freedom of the Seas' to mean the abolition of the principle of blockade; for him it signified merely a codification of maritime usage that would sanctify the doctrine of the immunity of private property at sea in time of war. Unless the British recognized the demand of the United States that their trade with neutrals be allowed to go unhampered on the high seas, it was certain that British control of the seas would be resented; inevitably the United States would feel the need of building a navy capable of protecting its trade. House did not conceal his fear that, apart from the perils of naval competition, in case of another war British interference with American trade would throw the United States into the arms of Great Britain's enemy, whoever that might be.

'Great Britain,' he said, 'might find itself at war with some other Power, possibly France; in the past war the sympathy of the United States had been with the Allies, because of Germany's abominable naval practices; in a future war if France did not resort to any of these practices and was the weaker naval power, the sympathy of the United States might be with France.'

Central Guardian

NEW TEACHER—Miss Buntain, Rustico, has been engaged to teach in York during the present school year.

PARTIES WILLING to take guests during Exhibition week will please communicate with the P. E. Island Tourist Association. Phone no. 320. 11

BAPTIST CHURCH, MARSHFIELD—Rev. A. C. Vincent will preach; at the Marshfield Baptist Church Sunday afternoon.

BRIDGE REPAIRS—Mr. McCallum, Brackley Point Road, is busily engaged repairing Sawmill Bridge, York. He is putting in a concrete structure.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. C. Vincent will preach, morning and evening, Mr. B. G. Acorn will sing at the morning service, and Mr. G. E. Ritchie at the evening service.

SUNDAY SERVICES—Rev. J. W. Williams will conduct services Sunday, Aug. 18, as follows:—Montague, 11 a. m.; Georgetown, 2.45 p. m.; and Sturgeon at 7.30.

CORNWALL UNITED CHURCH—Services next Sunday will be held at West River at 11 a. m., Kingston at 3 p. m., and at Cornwall at 7.30 p. m. Mr. W. H. Smith will preach at all services.

AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION on Monday night, Mrs. Frances Holl Trainor will sing "Waltz Song Carmena," by H. Lane Wilson, and "A Brown Bird Singing" by Hayden Wood. 7344-8-17-21

FUTURITY CLASSES—In yesterday's report of the Ayrshire Futurity Classes at the Provincial Exhibition, two nominations made by Mr. Willard Prowse, Brackley, were unintentionally omitted.

CROSS ROADS, HAZELBROOK AND ALEXANDRIA CHURCHES—Rev. A. A. Statt, Westport, N. S., will preach at Cross Roads Church Sunday next, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Alexandria at 3 o'clock, and at Hazelbrook at 7 o'clock. Rev. R. W. Lindsay will hold a service following the Bible School at Hazelbrook Church at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited to all of these services.

THE SALVATION ARMY—A memorial service for the late Professor (Envoy) W. A. Hawley, who died in Calgary, Alta., a few days ago, will be held in the Citadel Sunday evening at 7 p. m. Some of the Professor's compositions in songs and reading will be used. Local speakers will pay tribute to his life. A photograph memorial will be unveiled. Adjutant and Mrs. A. W. Martin will conduct that service. The Sunday morning service at 11 a. m. will be conducted by Ensign Danby of London, Ont., and Lieut. John Carr of Seaport, Ont. Service in Victoria Park at 3.15 p. m.

Miss Lillian Gordon of New York, is spending a two weeks vacation at the home of her brother's, J. B. Gordon, Rosneath, P. E. I.

Rev. D. and Mrs. McVicar, of Thornburn, N. S., are at present holidaying in the Province, visiting Mrs. McVicar's mother, Mrs. Annie Matheson at Brooklyn.

Miss Carol G. Ross of Ottawa, has arrived to spend her vacation with her parents, Rev. George E. Ross and Mrs. Ross at "Hazelwood" Fairview.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sutherland of Winnipeg are visiting relatives in Montague, Charlottetown and New London, after an absence of some years. Mr. Sutherland is a brother of the late Mr. W. G. Sutherland, formerly a member of the Provincial Legislature.

SOCIAL EVENT—The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Hearze have issued invitations for a dance in honour of Vice Admiral Sir Cyril T. M. Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and staff and officers, of H. M. S. "Despatch," at Government House, Victoria Park, on Friday evening, August 23rd.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS—Blueberries 15c per qt.; Raspberries 25c per qt.; Beets 10c per bunch; Butterbeans 10c per lb.; Fowl \$1.00 to \$1.15; Ducks \$1.00; Butter 40c per lb.; Eggs 90c; Cucumbers 10c, 15c; Peas 25c per qt.; Hay 45 to 50c; Oats 50c; Straw 38c; New potatoes \$1.00. There was a good supply of fish—Cod 6c per lb.; Mackerel 25c; Haddock 10c per lb.

WATER WASTAGE—The Board of Water Commissioner would call the attention of citizens to the fact that under their By-Laws and Regulations the use of continuous sprinklers is not permitted and the use of Hand Hose is limited to one hour each day. These regulations are now being frequently violated and if indifference to the regulations continues the Board will have no other resources than to discontinue the water service of the offenders.
 7362-8-17-21

PERSONALS
 Mr. L. L. Jenkins, North Wiltshire was in the city yesterday.
 Miss Pearl McDonald has arrived at her old home at Cove Head after an absence of three years in U. S.
 Mr. Hazen Howard Cornwall, is reported much better this morning.
 Miss Margaret Hunter, Kensington is spending her holidays at York.
 Miss Kathleen Holman, city, is visiting friends and relatives at York.
 Mr. Harold Brothers and Mr. L. F. Trainor, barber, at Cardigan, were in the city yesterday.
 Miss Aletha McDonald, and Miss Muriel Brown, Moncton are spending a few days in York.
 Mrs. F. W. Reardon and son, Arthur, left yesterday morning for Montreal.
 Mr. J. R. Saunders of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is visiting at the home of J. B. Gordon, Rosneath, P. E. I.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Murchison of Buenos Ayres, and who frequently visit Charlottetown, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Catherine, to Charles Milton Parviance of Buenos Ayres, on July 27th.

Miss Cecile Guindon left on Wednesday morning for her home in Montreal, after spending the past ten days, very pleasantly, visiting her brother, Mr. Arthur J. Guindon, and Mrs. Guindon, 30 Passmore Street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Gordon of New Haven, Conn., have left on return home after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gordon at Holland Cove.

Mrs. J. F. MacLeod of Upper Prince Street, who has been seriously ill for over a month, is now on the road to recovery. Her mother, Mrs. W. G. Sutherland, who has been in Boston for some months, returned home on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Geo. W. Smith with her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Homer F. Corbin of Kansas City, Kansas, and her brother, C. Van Han, of East Milton, Mass., who have been visiting her sister, Mr. Thais Ford of Milton, left for the west on Friday.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
 Market reports furnished by Green-shields and Co., Montreal, to Stewart Jones and Co. 88 Great George St.
 Quoted at Closing, Aug. 14, 1929.
 Call Money 7 1/2%
 Abitibi 57
 Alberta Pacific Grain 41
 Asbestos 10
 Brazilian 72 1/2
 B. A. Oil 53
 B. C. Uower 50
 Building Products 38 1/2
 Canada Car 124 1/2
 Canada Cement 30
 Canada Paper and Paper 35
 Canada Brewing 22
 Dominion Bridge 109
 Foreign Power Securities 56
 Fraser Company 32
 General Steel Wares 38
 Home Oil 23
 Imperial Oil 32 1/2
 Industrial Alcohol 24 1/2
 International Nickel 51 1/2
 International Petroleum 37
 Lyall Construction 22
 Massey-Harris 56 1/2
 Montreal Power 139 1/2
 McGill Frontenac 42 1/2
 National Breweries 141
 National Steel Car 80
 Canada Bronze 72
 Canada Malting 24 1/2
 Dominion Tar 24 1/2

FAMOUS PLAYERS 63
Power Corporation 134 1/2
Price Bros. 105
Quebec Power 92
Shawinigan 101
Smelters 353
Steel of Canada 63
Simons 40 1/2
Wayagamack 83
Winnipeg Electric 63
Steel of Canada Pfd. 63
Consolidated Gas 179 1/2
Radio 85 1/2
Paramount Players Lasky 72 1/2
Poor B. 39
American Can. 178
Purity Bakeries 137 1/2
Anaconda 119
C. P. R. 231
General Motors 70 1/2
U. S. Steel 238 1/2
Bank of Nova Scotia 389 1/2
Bank of Montreal 354
Bank of Commerce 297
oyal Bank 360

HORSE NOTES
 Regie McIsaac, Bear River, North Line Road finished up the season of 1929 with his beautiful Stallion Kill-army. This grand standard bred percheron horse is hard to beat. His coils are large and handsome, great walkers, with high knee action, and good steppers in light harness. There has not been such a stallion in Eastern King County since the days of the King of the Valley, Farmers' Glory, French Tiger and not forgetting Dan Sinnots. All general purpose horses that left grand stock. The farmers in the East are breeding all principally with general purpose heavy horses as the days of the little trotting horses are a thing of the past. The motor car is taking their place. The heavy hauling of potatoes to market requires good draft horses, as do also the Binder and disk and the plough.

There is no disappointment in the Christian life. Anything is possible rather than that a man should desire Christ and not have Him.—Dr. Alexander MacLaren.

SAINT JOHN DONATION
 Live Stock
 Automobiles
 Furniture
 Labor Day
 Week



PICNIC SUPPLIES
 Guardian Subscribers may have their Picnic plates, spoons and forks at less than manufacturers prices. Figure out how many you require and send in your order at once. Special price to paid-in-advance subscribers.
 1 doz. Kleen 6-inch plates for . . . 5c
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