

THE GUARDIAN

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Head Office at Charlottetown
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Alberton, Souris and Montague.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Legislature, 11 a. m.
Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.
Matinee, Prince Edward Theatre,
"Th. Travelling Salesman" by the
Perry Percival Players, 3 p. m.
Performance, "A Royal Prisoner," 8
p. m.
A. O. H., Whist and Dance, 8 p. m.

PLAIN SPEECH

Mr. Robert Wallace, said to be one
of the most humane judges in Eng-
land, in sentencing a suffragette to
the maximum penalty, six months in
jail, for willfully damaging with a
chopper a picture entitled "Venus
with the Mirror," regretted that he
could not inflict a severer punishment
as he considered the law's limit in-
adequate.

The prisoner, Mary Richardson, nat-
urally disagreed with his lordship.
In her attempt to justify what she
had done, she said that she had been
heretofore a student of art and had
been devoted to it, but that she loved
justice more. The real outrage, in
her opinion, was the treatment the
authorities were inflicting upon Mrs.
Fankhurst. This, she declared, was
premeditated murder. Her act, she
said was not due to impulse, it was
premeditated. It was only by deeds
that shocked its sensitiveness that
the nation would be awakened from
its moral lethargy.

Dr. Mercier, an eminent physician
and an expert in insanity, comments
very significantly on the judges re-
marks, the sentence imposed upon
Miss Richardson, and the law's gen-
eral attitude towards suffragettes. He
maintains that in releasing prisoners
lest they should starve themselves to
death and the public should raise an
outray and blame them, the authori-
ties are mistaken. Recent enormities
of the militants have been hardening
the public's heart and Dr. Mercier
thinks that if one of the offenders
fall a victim to her own folly in re-
fusing to take food, the popular
verdict would not be sympathetic.

Dr. Mercier contrasts the value
placed upon human life today with
that of a century ago. In those
days human life was undervalued
to an extent and in ways which to-
day one finds it hard to realize. Ev-
ery Monday morning a score or more
of felons, men and women and chil-
dren, were carted to Tyburn to be
hanged. In that day, the age of Nel-
son and Wellington, of Brock and
de Salaberry, says Dr. Mercier, "sol-
diers and sailors not seldom died un-
der the lash; man-traps and spring-
guns killed people for trespassing;
press gangs killed those who re-
sisted impressment into His Majes-
ty's navy; any one could shoot a re-
surrection man caught in the act of
digging a grave and no one was ever
punished for shooting him; men of
good position not infrequently killed
each other in duels. Human life was,
in short, grossly undervalued.

The revulsion from this wholesale
and often indiscriminate infliction of
the death penalty and sacrifice of
human life led to the opposite ex-
treme. Dr. Mercier undertakes to
show that one of the results of this
revulsion has been to establish in the
popular mind an over estimate of the
value of human life. "The system-
atic and successful defiance of the
law," he says, "is a menace to the
life of the nation." He argues that
should this defiance of law become
general, it would lead to anarchy
and anarchy to barbarism. The
strange thing is that the offenders
who claim so much by reason of their
lofty aims are quite ready to invoke
the help of the law which they so
persistently defy. They also seem to
look with a certain confidence for a
measure of sympathy from the public
large enough to imply that the death
of a militant in prison, although
through her own act, would be re-
sented. The fear of such a sequel has
hitherto prevented the government
from proceeding to extremities. Dr.
Mercier holds that this fear is no
longer justified and that little out-
cry would be raised if prisoners who
refuse food should undergo the nat-
ural consequence. He thinks the
general verdict would be "serv'd her
right," a slightly modified transla-
tion of Bernard Shaw's "Let her die
and be... It is the verdict
of the tender hearted minority that
the government hesitates to provoke.
It is, however, that same minority
that prizes the nation's heritage from
the past in ancient monuments and
works of art and that is not likely
to tolerate forever the pampering as

spoiled children of those who multi-
ply them."
Dr. Mercier has spoken out plainly
and boldly and he voices the opinions
of the great majority not only in
England but on this side of the At-
lantic. Those who act as criminals,
whether men or women, should be
treated as criminals.

NOTES

The following extraordinary para-
graph appears in a Montreal paper
of recent date:—
"Eight Foxes for \$800,000. The R. J.
McNeill Black and Silver Fox Com-
pany has already purchased eight of
the ten pairs of foxes which they in-
tend to place on their farm in Prince
Edward Island. It is estimated that
each pair of these breeders will soon
be worth \$100,000, as a black fox pel-
t is rapidly approaching \$8,000 in val-
ue. The company, which has stock
on the market at present, has offices
in the New Bir's building."

It is statements of this kind that
give financiers and thoughtful people
the idea that the fox business is a
"wild cat" speculation, and it is to
be regretted that the R. J. McNeill
Company should have allowed its
name to be associated with such repre-
sentations. The outside value placed
upon the best pedigree and registered
breeders in Prince Edward Island to-
day is between twenty and thirty
thousand dollars and even these fig-
ures are exceptional. Any attempt
to persuade investors that they are
worth \$100,000 and that pelts are
likely to be worth \$2,000 is ridicu-
lous and savors of fraud. The atten-
tion of the Fox Breeders' Associa-
tion has been directed to the above
paragraph and we understand that
steps will at once be taken to warn
the public against exaggerations and
misrepresentations—through adver-
tisement or otherwise—calculated
either to mislead the public or to
discredit the fox industry.

THE EVOLUTION OF
THE ULSTERMEN

(By R. H. Murray in the Quarterly)
In Queen Elizabeth's day, by an
Act passed in the eleventh year of
her reign, Ulster was declared to be
"the most perilous place in all the
isle." This statement is not surpris-
ing, for the northern province was
then the most distinctively Irish por-
tion of the country. The native race
in it was purer than that in the
other three provinces. Of course the
form purity can only be applied re-
latively to any portion of Ireland, as
Hurley's famous essay clearly de-
monstrated. The variety of races
which constitute Ulster nationality
is truly astonishing. "Saxon, or
Norman, or Dane are we," sang Ten-
nyson. Doubtless considerations of
space and metre prevented him from
giving an exhaustive list. For the
men of the northern province not only
are Saxons, Normans and Danes;
they are also Irish, Scots, French
and German. The Irish were every-
where; so too were the Scots. There
are no more than twenty miles of
sea separating County Antrim from
Argyll at one point. The Council in
Dublin surveyed in the year 1533 the
arrival of the Macdonnells with dis-
approval, declaring that
"The Scots also inhabit now
hugely a great part of Ulster,
while in the King's inheritance; and
it is grievous to be feared, unless
that in short tyme they be dryven
from the same, that they, bringing
in more nombre daily, woll, by litle
and litle see far encroche in acquir-
ing and wyning the possessions
there, with thaidis of the King's dis-
obeyant Irish rebels, who doo
nowe aide them therein after suche
manner, that at length they will
put and expel the King from his hole
seignory there" (State Papers, Hen-
ry VIII., ii, 172).

Long after the other three pro-
vinces had been reduced to submis-
sion, chiefs such as the O'Neals re-
tained a large measure of inde-
pendence. Their aim was to keep
their tribesmen faithful to the pas-
toral ideal of life; and this aim they
achieved. They felt that such a life
was best fitted to enable them to
retain their authority and to pre-
serve their followers from adopting
English customs. Fynes Morison
("Itinerary," iii, 160) showed that
"plenty of grass makes the Irish have
infinite multitudes of cattle, and in
the heat of the last rebellion the
very vagabond rebels had great mul-
titudes of cows which they still (like
the nomads) drove with them whith-
erover themselves were driven, and
fought for them as for their altars
and families."

These nomads were the creaghts.
When James I. endeavoured to give
a system of administration to Ire-
land, he met with the greatest diffi-
culty from this pastoral population,
accustomed to wander about without
any fixed habitation after their herds
of cattle, living largely on white
meats, as the produce of the cows
was called. At this period, there was
not, according to Sir John Davies,
one fixed village in County Fern-
sagh. Davies mentions that
"the fixing a site for a jail and ses-
sions house had been delayed until
my Lord Deputy had resolved on a
fit place for a market and corporate
town; for the habitations of this peo-
ple are so wild and transitory, as
there is not one fixed village in all
this country."

as they departed others, and living
chiefly on the milk of their cows.
The assumption of the War Office
North and West of Lough Neagh, it
seems that whole population was
formed of creaghts, living this wild
and nomadic life.
The difficulty in making these wand-
ering people law-abiding is obvious.
The Government grappled with the
matter, and in the Commission issu-
ed for the survey of Ulster, on the
suppression of Tyrone's rebellion,
as J. L. Garvin, of the "Pall Mall
Gazette," who writing in the middle
of this week said: "After the unpar-
alleled events of the last two weeks
there is a dead calm of no sudden
and strange a kind that we cannot
tell whether it means an end of the
tempest, or the lull in a storm. Last
week's crisis promised to give the
Unionist cause its best opportunity
for ten years. Now we have again a
situation which will tax all the nerve
and wisdom of the Unionist leaders.
For the Opposition there never was a
more dangerous moment."

At the beginning of the week there
was talk of a fourth resignation, but
it is a fact that politicians on both
sides are pleased that Lord Morley
remains a member of the Govern-
ment. While it may appear inconsis-
tent that he should remain in office
since he took his fair share of the
blame in regard to the Seely blunder,
yet it has been felt that "Honest
John" was drawn into a tangle
made by younger men with whose
methods he had little sympathy.
Lord Morley has never been a red
hot partisan; he is too much of a
philosopher and litterateur for that
—so that he is held in high esteem
on all sides.

Mr. C. P. McLellan of Halifax, N.
S., who is offering a proposition to
the London market on behalf of the
Eastern Canada Fur Trading Co., of
Charlottetown, expressed the utmost
confidence to your correspondent con-
cerning both the future of the in-
dustry and present prospects. Not-
withstanding that the London market
has not been very favourable of
late to Canadian propositions, Mr.
McLellan has every hope of relieving
himself of a fair share of the issue
of \$2,000,000 forming the capital of
the Company. This is now being
underwritten among English capital-
ists, and Mr. McLellan also gave me
to understand that in all probability
other P. E. I. Companies will be
floated in London during the present
year. Mr. McLellan has discussed the
possibilities of the industry with the
well-known furriers, Lampton & Co.,
who gave him to understand that
good prices—if not those now exist-
ing—may always be expected for sil-
ver black fox furs. Just recently,
previous to a sale of pelts by this
firm, Mr. McLellan examined 110
skins, and at the conclusion of the
sale he found that silver black fox
skins had fetched higher prices by
50 per cent. upon the previous year's
sale.

Mr. McLellan will remain in Lon-
don throughout the summer, and
feels sure that he will be able to in-
terest the market in the great in-
dustry of the Island, although the
industry is comparatively little
known yet amongst financiers. As an
instance of this it may be mentioned
that a well-known financial paper at
first refused to insert an advertise-
ment of one Company now on the
market, because the Editor imagined
that the profits promised split
"wild cat scheme."

Mr. Harrison Watson, Agent for
Prince Edward Island and Canadian
Trade Commissioner, is taking a
short holiday in the South of Europe.
Among recent arrivals from New
Brunswick are Mrs. W. J. Brown,
Mrs. Wm. Baxter McVey, St. John
and Mrs. Thos. Hunter Boyd, Wa-
weig.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of
Alberta, with Mrs. Sifton and family
arrived in London this week, having
visited Egypt and Paris. The Prem-
ier expressed satisfaction with the
good work being done by the Agency,
which the province opened last Fall
in Trafalgar Square. Hon. Mr. SH-
ton expects to return to Canada at
the end of the month.
Dr. Grenfell of Newfoundland, was
chief speaker at a series of meetings
held this week in connection with
Whitefield's Tabernacle Mission on
Tottenham Court Road. The breezy
and optimistic style of the Deep Sea
fishermen's friend never fails to
arouse sympathy for his work, and
it is not surprising to see him billed
up and down the country to tell
about Labrador.
Another Canadian Missioner who
has been campaigning on behalf of
solders under difficult conditions is
Mr. J. J. MacFarlane, head secretary
of the Navies Mission, whose doc-
trine of "work among the navies"
has done much to improve the con-
ditions of the sailors. Mr. MacFar-
lane's work among the navies is a
far off construction compared to the
influence of religion and literature as
well as creature comforts.
Coincident with this appeal there
has been published just lately "The
Lord of Open Doors" by Mr. J. B.
Bickersteth, in which is vividly pic-
tured the need for such philanthropic
ministrations. Mr. Bickersteth's ex-
periences were gained as a lay mis-
sioner in connection with the Arch-
bishops' Western Canada Fund for
which he laboured in Alberta. Mr.
Bickersteth is no kid-gloved mission-
ary. He has approached rough com-
pany and risked much in the cause
of his faith, he has tramped miles
through snow or mud to minister to
families in solitary homesteads, he
has fed and slept with navvies in
stuffy shacks, he has lent a hand to
laying rails on the lofty borders of

least for a time, escaped the danger.
The assumption of the War Office
secretaryship by himself came as a
complete surprise to supporters and
foes alike, and not a single repre-
sentative of Fleet Street had guessed
at this contingency. How it has
taken the wind out of the sails of
the Opposition, for the moment may
be gauged by the admission of so
able a parliamentary correspondent
as J. L. Garvin, of the "Pall Mall
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of this week said: "After the unpar-
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To-day's "Ads" Are Makers Of
Optimism
The cynic who complains that "prices of all necessities
are constantly increasing" would have a hard time to
"make out his case" in the light of the "ads" printed in
this newspaper to-day.
We refer especially—although of course not solely—to
the "ads" of the dry goods stores.
For the offerings they make are, largely, confined to
"necessities." Surely DRESS, and everything relating to it
is a "necessity."
The educated shoppers will hardly recall a time when
desirable goods were offered so cheaply as to-day.
The "wonder" is hard to account for, in the mind of
the uninitiated. Labor costs more—materials cost more—
store expenses are higher than a decade ago. Yet PRICES
are lower, for the same grades of products. WHY?
EFFICIENCY IN PRODUCTION is the basic reason.
Nowadays there is little waste in production. Machinery
has been vastly improved—human labor has increased in
PRODUCTIVENESS more than it has increased in COST.
SYSTEM IN DISTRIBUTION is a factor. The modern
store does not buy or sell "at random." Forethought and
pre-visibility as to demands for goods rule buying of stocks.
Store ORGANIZATION permits greater distribution for
less comparative expense.
AND ADVERTISING—that is a prime factor in the
making possible of lower prices. How—considering that
advertising COSTS MONEY?
Well, so does manufacturing facilities, machinery, and
equipment COST MONEY. BUT THEY LOWER THE
COST OF THE PRODUCT.
And so it is with ADVERTISING. The merchant util-
izes advertising as SELLING MACHINERY. By its
wise use he is enabled to CREATE AND HANDLE A
LARGER VOLUME OF BUSINESS—to utilize to the ut-
most the DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM HE HAS CREATED.
Thus he is able to accept a smaller per-sale profit for
the sake of making a great many more sales. Keep these facts
in mind when somebody tries to convince you that the
"customer pays for the advertising."

Alberta and British Columbia, he attracting attention were "Wild
Horse Hunters," "Go in to Camp,"
"Blacktail Deer," "Whisky Smug-
glers caught with the Goods," and in
water colours, "Mexicans leaving an
Inn," "Unexpected Guest," and
"Mad Cow." These all portrayed
that life which Mr. Russell experi-
enced as a cowboy, and a trapper in the
mountains. As is known in Canada,
Mr. Russell-like many modern artists,
has had no regular artistic training,
but has developed his talent by ac-
tual contact with the life he so vividly
depicts. This is his first invasion
of the world's Metropolis, and it
will be interesting to see whether his
work will succeed in arousing the admi-
ration of the West End for such scenes.
Mr. Russell is a native of Montana
and several of his paintings repre-
sent the American far West, but
(Continued on page 3.)
:Retail Almond Cream is another
toilet luxury that is favored by all
good dressers. It is a splendid skin
food and complexion beautifier. Ex-
cellent value 25c. a bottle. McKig-
non Drug Co., Cor. Great George
and Kent Sts. Mt.

Fire Insurance
A Necessity
Then insure in good strong stock compan-
ies, which never contest an honest claim such
as is represented by
E. R. BROW
Charlottetown

Get Your
Poultry Netting
Here---Now
You will find what you want
here in our showing of extra
high quality Poultry Net-
ting.
Strong, Neat and Durable
Our Poultry Netting is strong and durable—just
the kind you want—at the very price you wish to pay.
Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row

Regal Shoes
Shoes for a purpose. Each Regal was designed for a specific use—business or sport, walking, calling, dancing.
Dozens of new spring Regal models are ready here for your choosing in every form that "good form"
GOFF BROS
The Shoe Man

Energy
Nearly everybody feels
a lack of energy in the
spring. This languid
feeling is due to disor-
dered blood and debilitat-
ed nerves. Our
Compound
Syrup of
Hypophosphites
will give you new life and
energy after you have
taken only a few doses.
It stimulates appetite, af-
fords material for nerv-
ous energy and, by in-
creasing nutrition in-
creases brain and mus-
cular power. Its splen-
did general tonic that
always does good and
does it quickly.
75c
J. G. Jamieson
Druggist

Only \$1.00
for one of our special
fountain pens fitted with
a 14k gold pen and
fully guaranteed.
G. H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician

McNague Black Fox Ex-
change
Correspondence Solicited
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.

MARRIAGES
KINSMAN-PALMER - At Freeland
Lot 11, by Rev. J. J. Bamford, on
Tuesday, April 7, Wm. H. Kinsman
to Miss Olive Palmer, both of Free-
land.

SONALS
Lieut. Gov. Rogers was a passen-
ger to Alberton by the western train
yesterday afternoon.

Mr. J. D. Stewart, of the firm of
Messrs. Mathison, Macdonald and
Stewart, Georgetown, was in Char-
lottetown, yesterday and returned
home in the afternoon.

Miss Helen Mutch, daughter of
late Mrs. Mutch, arrived yester-
day from Calgary. She was accom-
panied from "Helen" by her cousin,
Miss Bertie Stewart, who crossed
the previous day to meet her.

Mr. H. W. McKay, Telegrapher of
the P. E. I. R., went to Wellington
yesterday afternoon to relieve the
Agent at that place, Mr. C. J. Gal-
lant.

Miss Isabel Macdonald, Somerville
Place, arrived in Charlottetown by
the Minto on Monday evening and
proceeded to her home in Little Pond
yesterday afternoon to visit her
mother, who is ill.

Miss Maria Trainor, who has been
spending the Easter holidays at her
home in Charlottetown, left on re-
turn to Peake's Station yesterday
afternoon to resume her teaching
duties.

PILES
Do not suffer
another day
itching, bleed-
ing, or annoy-
ing Piles. No
surgical op-
eration re-
quired.
Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once
and certainly cure you. See a box of
Chase's Ointment, Sales Co. 100 St.
George. Sample box free if you mention this
name and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.