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You'll soon destroy your good razor if you continue to strop it on a nicked or uneven strop. Its edge is sure to be harmed by the nicks and the razor will have to be re-ground or reconcaved. A new strop will be cheaper. We have

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1911

ELECTION PREDICTIONS ARE UNCERTAIN.

One takes up a mainland Liberal newspaper and reads that "Prince Edward Island will return four Liberals," and if he happens to chance upon a Conservative paper he may read that "the Island is solid for Borden." But in election matters there is much counting of chickens yet unhatched. Right here on the ground few well-informed persons of either party would make any such sweeping prediction, and if the election prophets have no better grounds to go upon in regard to the rest of the Dominion than they have in estimating the chances here, very little reliance can be placed on their forecast.

One year after this Province entered the union came the general election of 1874 at which six Liberals were returned. In 1878 one Liberal and five Conservatives were elected. In 1882 the result was two Liberals and four Conservatives. In 1887 there was again a full quota of six Liberals returned. The next election, in 1891, divided the representation between four Liberals and two Conservatives. Then one member was taken away and in 1896 two Liberals and three Conservatives were returned. In 1900 it was three Liberals and two Conservatives; in 1904 it was one Liberal and three Conservatives, and at last election three Liberals and one Conservative.

This shows that in the last four general elections taken together exactly as many Conservatives as Liberals have been returned and the majorities have been reversed at each election. The official return of the votes polled at the election of 1908 gives 14,496 Liberal votes against 14,286 Conservative votes, a bare majority of 210 votes. A very little change shifts the majority to one side or the other.

In the judgment of a good many persons not confined to one party

the Government had lost some ground since the election of 1908 by the injudicious disposal of patronage and by not meeting the public expectation in regard to transportation matters. The Liberal managers now depend upon reciprocity to make good the losses of support in these and other ways. So far Mr. Borden has quite out-bid the Ministers on the question of the Tunnel, of a reasonable through freight rate, of a federal grant for provincial roads and further assistance for agricultural education and demonstration.

As the candid friend of the Government so far as its reciprocity policy is concerned we would sound a note of warning that the margin is too close for any cavalier treatment of the transportation question such as has been in evidence of late. The warning will probably not be heeded, but if not, we venture that it will be found when the votes are counted that a considerable number of voters will have regarded the transportation question as more urgent and vital than reciprocity.

Much damage has been already done by the attempt to relegate the transportation question to the background. A few days more and the lost ground cannot be regained. The three short hauls is and has been an intolerable burden. It continued it will be a bar against the possible benefits of reciprocity. The question will not down. The Province has not been justly dealt with in this matter and a sense of injustice is ranking in many minds. The conviction is strong that if the Government will not remedy this matter now they do not intend to do anything in the matter at all.

And despite reciprocity we believe this conviction may prove strong enough to put Prince Edward Island in the Opposition column. This is no unfriendly warning.

A PLEDGE REDEEMED.

In the great Liberal Convention held at Ottawa in 1893 resolutions were adopted which formed the platform of the party. The first resolution dealt with tariff reform and the second with reciprocity. This second resolution was moved by Hon. L. H. Davies (now Sir Louis Davies), and seconded by Mr. Charlton. It was our foremost statesman from this Province who moved this important resolution. Our Province and city which had been the cradle of Confederation were thus also the nursery of reciprocity.

We regard it as creditable to the party now in power that they early sought to carry into effect this plank in their platform, and that failing then as they did, being denied at Washington, they have now, at the first available opportunity, made the trade agreement. The Guardian has sometimes candidly criticised the Liberal party for not carrying into effect certain pledges to which they were committed. Senate reform is one of these. Justice compels us to give them credit for now carrying into effect the policy of reciprocity which, though so long delayed, has been brought about at the earliest possible moment. The Guardian has

always stood for reciprocity. To our mind the agreement made by Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson fairly redeems the pledge made in 1893 to secure "a fair and liberal measure of reciprocity."

Reciprocity must, moreover, be regarded as a long step forward in the direction of greater freedom of trade, which we regard as of prime importance to the welfare of all classes in this Province. It carries with it also some reduction of the customs taxation which has been far too high. It gives to all classes untaxed food. For these reasons we regard it as a good thing and commend it to the favorable consideration of our readers.

We only regret that the Government has not coupled with it a removal of the barriers and burdens which cumber our transportation. Had this been done, as it ought to have been, Prince Edward Island would, we believe, give a very strong if not a unanimous support to reciprocity in the new Parliament.

NOTES.

The Examiner, no doubt unwillingly, perhaps unwittingly, misrepresents The Guardian. We have never receded from the position that reciprocity will benefit the Prince Edward Island farmer. We believe he will from time to time get more for his surplus hay, oats, potatoes and other products in the large New England markets than he now receives in the easily glutted markets of Sydney, Halifax and St. John. And we also believe that in time of winter scarcity the city householder will get eggs cheaper, without any injury to the Island farmer, who has then no eggs to sell.

HOW MAJORITIES FLUCTUATE.

Sir John Macdonald in the first election after Confederation carried a majority of 23 seats, and in 1872

had a majority of but six in the new House.

Premier Mackenzie in 1874 carried a majority of 60 seats.

In 1878 began the long series of Conservative majorities under Sir John Macdonald. He had 68 majority in the election of that year. In 1882 his majority was 67, which was reduced to 41 in the election of 1887 and further reduced to 31 in his last election in 1891.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's majority in 1896 was 34, which increased to 53 in 1900 and to 64 in 1904 and diminished to 46 in 1908.

It will be seen from the above statement that the smallest majority in a new House after a general election was that under Sir John Macdonald in 1872 and the largest majority of the series was won by the same leader in 1878. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's smallest majority was his first one.

—Violet Dulce Talcum is an indispensable adjunct to every dainty woman's toilet. Low rate of taxation from the Dominion tariff and direct taxation as well, and practising the most stringent economy, with the public services in the greatest neglect for want of funds, we are still reeling under a heavy load of debt, proving that whatever it has been to the other Provinces the union has been ruinous to us.

FROM DR. J. T. JENKINS.

Sir—I very much regret that a slight indisposition which kept me to the house prevented my paying my respects to our great leader, Mr. Borden and his able and worthy aide, Mr. Hazen, but I had much satisfaction in reading their speeches in The Guardian. Our leader is one whose ability and energy are combined with a straightforward honesty and integrity that his most bitter opponent dare not assail. We may therefore look forward with confidence that his promises on our behalf will be fulfilled.

We need not fear that he will come, after fifteen years of neglect and unfulfilled promises, and attempt to placate us with the indefinite, meaningless platitudes with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier ended his address.

The leader should be reminded that when we went into Confederation we had, with a very low rate of taxation, no debt. Now, with high taxation from the Dominion tariff and direct taxation as well, and practising the most stringent economy, with the public services in the greatest neglect for want of funds, we are still reeling under a heavy load of debt, proving that whatever it has been to the other Provinces the union has been ruinous to us.

This result could not have been anticipated by the Fathers of Confederation and doubtless when affairs are rectified as they must be, we shall receive justice.

J. T. JENKINS.

All Dyspepsia or Indigestion Goes in Five Minutes

Take your sour, out-of-order stomach—or maybe you call it Indigestion, Stomach; it doesn't matter—take your stomach trouble right with you to your Pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain triangle and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your former misery.

The correct name for your trouble is Food Fermentation—food souring; the Digestive organs become weak, there is lack of gastric juice; your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fullness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness or many other similar symptoms.

If your appetite is tickle and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas, or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested foods.

Prove to yourself in five minutes that your stomach is as good as any that there is nothing really wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or misery.

Almost instant relief is waiting for you. It is surely a matter of how soon you take a little Diapepsin.

BEARING DOWN PAINS

What woman at some time or other does not experience these dreadful bearing down pains. Mrs. E. Griffith, of Main Street, New York, Ont., says: "A heavy bearing-down pain had settled across my back and sides. I was often unable to stoop or straighten myself up. Many times each night I would have to leave my bed with the irregular and frequent secretions of the kidneys and just as done out in the morning as on retiring. I was languid and would have to let my house-work stand. Nothing I had tried would benefit me. I then learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and concluded I would try them, which I did, and soon found the long sought relief. My back strengthened and I began to feel better and stronger. I now enjoy my sleep without being disturbed and feel grateful to Booth's Kidney Pills for what they did for me."

Booth's Kidney Pills are a boon to women. She would know less of backaches if she took more of these wonderful pills. They are nature's greatest specific for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. All druggists, 50c. box, or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by Geo. E. Hughes.



The Charlottetown Guardian

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1911

"THE GATES ARE OURS TO OPEN OR TO CLOSE."

Charlottetown is the largest market for farm products in Prince Edward Island. That is simply because there are more people here who are consumers and non-producers of food-stuffs than in any other city or town in this province. It is true that the farmers produce more than Charlottetown needs to buy, but the farmers do not say on that account that the city market is of no value to them.

Put it this way. Let us suppose that of one hundred farms within a radius of fifteen miles of the city ten were forbidden to sell oats, hay, or potatoes in the city market, unless they paid a fine of fifteen cents per bushel on the oats, four dollars per ton on the hay and twenty-five cents per bushel on the potatoes. Would not these ten farms be at a great disadvantage? Would these farms be greatly diminished in value, below that of other farms beside them? Would it not be a benefit to those ten farmers and would it not in this special tax were removed?

That tax represents the United States tariff on our farm products, if we want to send them to the United States. But some will object that the farmers of the United States can supply their own markets, as they produce a surplus to sell abroad. So do the people of Prince Edward Island. Reciprocity removes the tax. Once the tax is removed, we shall have another advantage. We are much nearer to the great New England market than most of the farmers of the United States! Perhaps you had not thought of that.

Look for a moment at the map. Take a pair of compasses and spread the points on the scale of miles till you get a radius of 550 miles. Then sweep a circle with that radius. It will take in Charlottetown, the whole of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and all of Nova Scotia except Cape Breton. But all

the farming and produce States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin lie beyond the circle. Minnesota, Kansas, Kentucky lie much farther away. In fact not more than one-twentieth part of the area of the United States is so near to the Boston market as Prince Edward Island is and three-fourths of the area of the United States is twice to five times as far from Boston as our Province is.

While we talk of the ninety million market of the United States it is mainly the New England market that we in Prince Edward Island and the Maritime Provinces have to look to. There are over six millions of people in New England. There is a poor farming country and the people have mainly devoted themselves to manufacturing and trading. New England like Old England produces but a small part of the food-stuffs she needs. The important thing for us to consider is that we are nearer by than three-fourths of the farmers of the United States, and reciprocity will open that market to us on equal terms with them.

Kipling in his poem on Our Lady of the Snows made Canada say, "The gates are mine to open; the gates are mine to close." Today, more notably than ever before this is true of Canada. Our neighbor, Uncle Sam, says to the people of the Maritime Provinces "I have taken the padlock off the gate to the New England market. Open it if you will. Keep it closed if you will. Open it and try the open gate, and if you don't like it that way, put your own padlock on again when you will add how you will." That seems to be a pretty fair offer. Just now, as never before, we have all to say about it. Uncle Sam is bound. The people of Canada are free to do as they please. "The gates are ours to open; the gates are ours to close."

The 'Halifax Ladies' College

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Autumn Term begins September 13th, 1911.
8-15dtfsmo

WHERE THE FISHERMEN WILL GAIN BY RECIPROcity

Comparative Prices of Fish per pound in HALIFAX and BOSTON, for the last five and a half years.

	HALIFAX	BOSTON
Halibut	9.12c	14.37c
Cod	3.62c	7
Mackerel	14.7	33

Total Yield of the Canadian Fisheries as Undernoted Year ending June 30th, 1910.

Kinds of Fish	U. S. Duty	Quantity	Value	Proposed Reciprocal
Cod, dried	3-4c per lb	814,041	3,753,620.00	Free
Fresh or Green	" " "	4,354,871	143,118.77	"
Haddock, dried	3-4c " "	111,705	361,649.00	"
Fresh	" " "	10,973,467	308,659.30	"
Hake, dried	" " "	130,651	338,244.50	"
Pollock	" " "	121,205	325,533.50	"
Tom Cod	" " "	2,087,800	44,586.00	"
Halibut	1c " "	23,232,308	1,240,486.00	"
Flounders	3-4c " "	1,021,540	19,692.20	"
Smelt's	3-4c " "	9,422,904	868,842.88	"
Herring, salted	1-2c " "	304,188	1,292,489.50	"
Herring, fresh	1-4c " "	79,944,217	1,155,307.84	"
" Smoked and kippered	1-2c " "	7,772,591	306,953.80	"
Eels, salted	3-4c " "	6,965	68,939.00	"
Eels, fresh	3-4c " "	545,502	31,176.00	"
Perch	3-4c " "	1,137,976	55,902.00	"
Mackerel, salted	1c " "	43,427	578,607.00	"
" fresh	1c " "	3,391,310	369,464.00	"
Fish Oil	8c per gal.	669,259	199,986.18	"
		146,085,927	11,663,257.47	

These figures will convey to the fishermen some idea of the Fisheries of Canada. They will realize what it will mean to have the United States markets thrown open to them. Do not forget that the market of Porto Rico is also thrown open to Canadian fish under the Reciprocity agreement. This is one of the best markets in the West Indies for dried fish. It came under the operation of the American tariff after that country annexed it. Reciprocity opens this market to us again. The dried fish industry has great potentialities in Prince Edward Island. For lack of a profitable market it has not been developed. Reciprocity gives us just what we have been looking for since 1866, a market for our dried fish. Think of it! Ships loaded at Charlottetown with dried fish for Porto Rico and bringing back cargoes of molasses. It means to the fishermen high prices for dried fish and cheap molasses.

On the 21st of September, fishermen will be found in the Liberal ranks, following Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Honorable W. S. Fielding the champions of Reciprocity. "PRESS WHERE YOU SEE HIS WHITE PLUME SHINE!" IT MEANS HIGH PRICES FOR YOUR FISH, WHICH WILL LINE YOUR POCKETS WITH SHINING GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

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