

Walking Canes of Quality

Our line of English canes affords an opportunity to meet every individual liking or need.

There are canes in a score of natural woods, many of them very rare. Plain, silver and gold mounted. Some with tortoise shell handles, others real ivory gold and horn.

See the sword canes. Canes from 25c to \$5.00.

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST
The Medical Hall

One-Half The World

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.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweler & Optician

Montague black fox exchange

Correspondence Solicited

L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.

BIRTHS

McMILLAN.—In Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1913 to Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McMillan, a daughter.

DEATHS

MCKAY.—Died at Sandridgebury, Sandridge, Herts, England, on October 15 1913, Barbara E. McKay, daughter of the late Robert and Johanna McKay, formerly of Clifton.

..We can fill the prescription made up by any doctor, guarantee prompt delivery, the purest and best form of drugs, and charge only a moderate price. Our work in prescriptions is recommended as superior by all who use our service. Leave next prescription here. The McKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts.—Metf.

TWO BOYS MEET DEATH IN ELEVATOR

KINCARDINE, Nov. 37—A melancholy accident occurred here Saturday, by which two lads lost their lives. They were playing in the wheat bin of the Farmers Elevator while the grain was being shipped on a G.T.R. car. They were drawn in until the chute was obstructed and the man at work below went to see what the trouble was and was told by another boy. They tried to shovel the grain away, but the attempt was futile. The unfortunate lads were Harvey McCollough 7 seven years of age, son of W. J. McCollough, liverman, and Johnnie McGregor 9 years of age, son of Duncan McGregor, teamster. The bodies will be buried today.

PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

ROME, Nov. 17—Prince and Princess Esterhazy of Hungary and daughter Princess Irma aged 14, are here on a pilgrimage. Irma has been a cripple from birth and believes that the Pope by laying on of hands and blessing can cure her. An audience is being arranged.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding piles. No surgical operation required.

Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. Get a box; all dealers or Simmons, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 1c stamp to pay postage.

THE GUARDIAN

Advertising Phone 1523
Subscription Phone 1523
News and Edit. Day Phone 1533
News and Edit. Night Phone 1523 & 1533

Head Office at Charlottetown
Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

DIARY OF EVENTS
TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a.m.
Supreme Court, 11 a.m.
Performance by Young-Adams Company, "The Queen of the Ranch," Opera House, 8.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913

A PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER

The consensus of opinion favors the appointment of a Provincial commissioner with head quarters in Boston. The interviews with leading citizens interested in the fox industry show conclusively that the time has arrived when this forward step must be taken. We have already outlined a scheme, and it meets with the general approval of all these who have given the matter a thought. The suggestion originated with the Summerside Journal and we have reason to believe that it has been as enthusiastically received in the Western Capital as it has been in Charlottetown; indeed, if we are to maintain the progress now begun some such departure is generally recognized as imperative.

Without exception those interviewed have assented to the proposition that fox men should contribute to the cost of such an appointment though different views are held about the proportion and method of levy. Some of those who are familiar with publicity matters say our estimate of \$4,000 is too small and that \$20,000 would be nearer the mark to get the best results. That may be so ultimately, but it is better to begin in a small way and work gradually towards greater developments. What is necessary in the first instance is to have a reliable man on the spot in Boston and other centres, to whom inquirers could go and be sure of getting authentic information about the Island and its industries.

A man with a salary of \$2,500 could be obtained, and his office, travelling and advertising expenses should not be more than another \$1,500 for the first year. We don't want an advertising bureau—at any rate to begin with. All that is necessary is a shrewd official of independent judgment who would command respect from, and give due respect to inquirers and would be investors.

His reputation for independence and integrity must be above reproach—given that we are satisfied the fox men, the Government and the people with whom he has dealings in the busy centres will be satisfied. The Government must necessarily make the appointment of a Provincial Commissioner but probably were the Fox Breeders Association and Boards of Trade to submit a list of names for selection, the Government in view of the fact that the foxmen propose putting up half the cost, would defer to their wishes in the matter.

The appointment would merely be for one year in the first instance, and were the experiment a success, as we feel confident it would be, the official might be confirmed as part of the Government establishment and the fox men relieved from all further direct liability for the maintenance of the office.

When everybody is so willing and anxious to make trial of the experiment, the sooner the Boards of Trade and Fox Breeders Association get together and put the scheme into shape for bringing before the Government, the better for the Province and especially the fox business.

SHOULD EXPLAIN

Our attention has been called to a statement alleged to have been made by Rev. Dr. Shearer at a meeting of the Moral Reform League recently held in the first Presbyterian Church in Edmonton. At the meeting referred to he is reported to have said that he was in possession of a "signed declaration" from a "representative of Prince Edward Island" to the effect that 70 per cent of the voters there were "open for a bribe."

We are not told whom or what the "representative" represented in Prince Edward Island but, without mincing matters or wasting any words over it, we unhesitatingly declare the statement false and the man who made it, whatever he represented as—putting it mildly—an irresponsible statistician. We have as much authority for this statement as the "representative" had for his. That a man of Dr. Shearer's supposed common sense, an accredited minister of one of the largest bodies of Christians in Canada and a special commissioner of an influential organization maintained untruthfully

the different Christian churches in Canada, should repeat such a statement at a public meeting, is scarcely credible. A moment's reflection, had he given it to the signed declaration," would have convinced him that it was not only ridiculously but insultingly false.

According to carefully prepared official statistics Prince Edward Island has the lowest record of crime of any province in Canada. It is one of the oldest provinces in the Dominion, has more churches and a larger church connection, per head, than any other province in Canada. If then, seven out of every ten of its voters are "open for a bribe," are ready to sell their principles for a price set by a corruptionist, it is a sad commentary on the progress of Christianity and on the work in which the Rev. Dr. Shearer is engaged. If Prince Edward Island is in this debased condition what of the other Provinces?

The falsehood of the statement is so apparent on the face of it that it will alarm no reformer. Little harm would result from the simple making of such a statement, even although "declared" over a signature, except to the man who made it whom it would at once stigmatize as an irresponsible. It is from the repetition of such by men holding responsible positions, as Dr. Shearer does, that the real harm comes. In this case the Province of Prince Edward Island has been foully slandered; its sons and daughters, many of whom must have heard the unkind remark, were put to shame among strangers; religious progress and moral reform were brought into ridicule among the enemies of Christianity and morality. Foreigners pouring into Canada in thousands yearly and whom the Christian churches are endeavoring to christianize and to weave into a Canadian nationality will form their ideas of both Christianity and Canadian nationality on statements made by men in Dr. Shearer's position. What will they think of their adopted nation and of the offered Christianity when they learn that seven out of every ten in one of its oldest and most cultured provinces are ready to sell honor, country or God for a price?

Prince Edward Island is not without its share of political corruption. It is probably little better than its sister provinces in this respect. Why it should be singled out for this particular insult in a distant province, a large proportion of whose people are Prince Edward Islanders it is difficult to imagine. It is only a few weeks since that the Guardian called in question a statement made by Rev. G. Albert Moore to the effect that seventy per cent of the voters in the Dominion were open to bribery. The statistician who figured out this percentage, although equally mistaken, was at least more considerate than the "representative" quoted by Dr. Shearer.

Dr. Shearer has been entrusted with a great work in connection with the Lord's Day Alliance. He and his associates have done much for Canada and we cheerfully give them credit for it, but we are compelled to add that extreme statements such as the one referred to whether in denouncing evil or in advocating morality, are calculated to do irreparable injury. If Dr. Shearer, as is alleged, repeated the statement referred to, it is up to him to let the public know who his informant was or at least what he represented in Prince Edward Island, otherwise much that he shall henceforth say will be taken with a goodly admixture of salt.

CANADA'S INDEBTEDNESS

Assertions by Liberal journals that the Borden Government has been adding extensively to the net debt of the country are strangely inaccurate. The Borden Government in its two years of office has reduced the debt by many million dollars.

What makes these accusations the stranger is that they come from a party which in its period of power greatly increased the net debt. On June 30, 1898, this stood at \$264,000,000 and on June 30, 1911, at \$340,000,000, the increase thus being some eighty millions. The net debt now stands at less than \$300,000,000, having in two years been reduced by over forty millions.

During the last four years of the Laurier regime the following debt increases took place:

1907-8\$14,288,999
1908-945,969,419
1909-1012,338,267
1910-113,773,505
Total\$76,370,192

In 1911-12 the Hon. W. T. White met capital expenditure and other disbursements additional to consolidated fund expenditure of nearly \$89,000,000, and yet had a surplus over all disbursements of \$122,500. This constituted of course a reduction of the debt.

In 1912-13 the capital expenditure was \$32,896,000 and after this had been met there was a reduction of debt of \$24,233,530. THIS IS A RECORD IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

CORD IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

This heavy surplus over all disbursements comes at a moment when the government is at work on a chain of productive expenditures of great magnitude. The Transcontinental is being finished; the Quebec Bridge is being rebuilt; great harbour works are being pushed at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Vancouver, Victoria and Port Nelson; the New Welland is being built, the French River is being deepened, the Trent Canal is being finished; the Hudson Bay Railway at last is being constructed; a terminal elevator is being built at Fort Williams and interior terminal elevators are going upon the prairies.

This enormous body of expenditure on the transportation system is being carried on at a moment when these heavy debt reductions have been scored.

THE IS. AND COMMISSIONER

Dear Sir:—We are in full accord with the suggestion of a Publicity Agent to go abroad in the interests of the fox and other Island industries. We will gladly put up our share of the expenses of such an agent.

We are, etc,
Consolidated Silver Black Fox Co Ltd
B. W. Tanton, Secy.

CHARACTER AND POLITICS

(Arthur Page in Blackwood's.)
"Those who go forward in the battle may be killed. Those who go back will be killed."—Zulu Proverb.
Politics and politicians are out of favour. The proportion of the electors who feel any real pride in either the matter or the methods of latter-day legislation must be very small. It may frankly be admitted that the dignity and character of legislators has in recent years undergone a change for the worse. This deterioration of calibre, such as it is, however, has not been caused, as shortsighted persons are wont to aver, by the possession of a salary of \$400 a year (for the payment of members is an effect and not the cause of the change) nor by the desire of members to make use of a seat in Parliament for purposes of personal aggrandisement. The falling off can be traced in the main to the growing apathy and indifference of the electors and it is time that the people took stock of the position.

It is a profound maxim that a nation is no better than its women; it is equally true that members of Parliament are seldom better than those who elect them. In a word, the personal of the House of Commons is what the people want it to be, no better and no worse. If the electors are indifferent whether politicians conduct their business in accordance with high principles or not, and are minded to give their votes to the man who is most lavish with his promises, or with his subscriptions regardless of effect which the performance of such promises may have upon the common weal, the result will be that Parliamentary business will not be carried on with a scrupulous respect for the good name and traditions of Parliament, and politicians will be found less ready to support legislation framed in the interests of the community at large, than measures which will be good electioneering business when they have again to ask for the confidence of their constituents. On the other hand, if the electors are determined that their representatives shall be men of ability and honour, they will elect men of high character to manage the affairs of the nation. President Woodrow Wilson has some pertinent observations to offer on this subject in dealing with the Senate of the United States: "The Senate is just what the mode of its election and the conditions of public life in this country make it. Its members are chosen from the ranks of active politicians in accordance with the law of national selection to which the State Legislatures are commonly obedient. It is probable that it contains, consequently, the best men that our system calls into politics. There cannot be a separate breed of public men reared especially for the Senate. It must be recruited from the lower branches of the representative system of which it is the top most part. No stream can be purer than its sources. The Senate can have, indeed, no better men than the best men of the House of Representatives, and if the House of Representatives attracts to itself only inferior talent, the Senate must put up with the same sort....Thus the Senate, though it may not be as good as could be wished, is as good as it can be under the circumstances. It contains the perfect product of our politics, whatever that product may be."

It seems to be clear then, that the main source of the superficial thinking and the weakness of moral character which forms so large a part of the stock-in-trade of present day legislators will be found to be the crass indifference and selfishness of the people.

In times gone by, politicians were expected to conduct themselves with a scrupulous regard to the demands of probity and fair play; but to-day, if only a politician can prevent his private relations from becoming the subject of adverse comment, little else will usually be required of him.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

His Honour Lieutenant Governor Rogers went to Alberton yesterday afternoon.

From a cable to Summerside from Paris, on the 13th—the birth of a daughter to Prince and Princess Michel Murat is announced. The Princess was formerly Miss Helena McDonald Stallo and well known in this Province.

Captain Lumdsdane, E. M. M., well known as one of the oldest commanders in the Atlantic Steamship Companies, and as an author of astronomical and nautical works, is now on his way, via, New York, to visit the island. Doubtless the Captain will see many improvements in this city since his last visit of thirty years ago, when he accompanied his sister, Mrs. A. D. MacLeod, Prince St., across the Atlantic, from Liverpool, England.

It seems almost incredible that the electors should expect from their representatives so meagre an account of their stewardship, and should prescribe so slender a control over Parliamentary proceedings. Yet so it is! Why was it that the Swansea School Case was allowed to pass almost unnoticed and wholly unrebuked by the electors? Where could be found a more flagrant abuse of administrative power by a Government department—an abuse, too, which the law officers were instructed to persist in, and to attempt to justify up to the highest tribunal in the land?

Again, did the electors fail to realize the crowning treachery of the Government in seizing the prerogative of the Crown to secure the passage of the Parliament Bill, or were they merely indifferent to the constitutional outrage which had been committed? Suffice it to say that nothing has yet been done to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to book.

On many other recent occasions the spirit and tradition of Parliamentary procedure have been flouted at Westminster. Two instances will demonstrate the point. What can possibly be urged in extenuation of the manner in which Mr. Lloyd George brought the doctors to heel? Every one was agreed that unless local doctors could be induced to join the ranks, the Insurance Act would become a dead letter. The method of "peaceful persuasion" adopted by Mr. Lloyd George for the purpose in hand was in effect to say to the recalcitrants, "You had better come into line or I will send down Government blacklegs to ruin you, and deprive you of the chance of earning a livelihood for yourselves and your families."

Wherein does the chancellor of the Exchequer differ in his methods from the Inquisition in olden times? The rack applied to torture the mind is no less painful—than when it used to torture the body. In each case the extra turn of the screw will bring all out the most courageous spirits to the point of submission, and our modern Inquisitor did not flinch from using to the full the instrument in his hands. Who cared? What steps have the public taken to show their disapproval of this administrative injustice? Mr. Lloyd George and his adherents appear accurately to have summoned up the temper of the electorate. Varily they are not without wisdom in their own generation!

Again how many people have even heard of the shameful breach of faith in which the Government were at one time prepared to acquiesce in respect of the railways (No. 2) Act recently before Parliament? It may prove useful to recall the facts. In August 1911 the Government were anxious to bring about a settlement of the railway strike upon lines of which they had approved. "We were pressing the railway companies very hard," said Mr. Buxton, the President of the Board of Trade, in moving the second reading of the Bill, "to agree to proposals very distasteful to them in many ways, and to accept also a position which would undoubtedly lead to increased expenditure on their part. It seemed fair to the Government that if we forced them to comply with that pressure that that should be accompanied by a recognition of their moral right to recoup themselves, to a certain extent, for that engagement. That is how the undertaking of the Government arose. The Government having given this undertaking, the representatives of the companies thereupon agreed with the representatives of the men to accept to the full any recommendations made by the Royal Commission, even though they might involve recognition, and even although pecuniary liabilities might be thereby involved....The undertaking was to the following effect: "The Government will propose to Parliament next Session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labour due to the improvement of conditions for the staff would be a valid justification for a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal maxima; if challenged under the Act of 1894, the Government," added Mr. Buxton, "are honourably bound to carry it out at whatever cost to themselves."

On further consideration of the Bill brought in by the Government to redeem their pledge, an amendment was proposed limiting the operation of the Bill to five years; an amendment to which the railway companies contended would render nugatory the benefits conferred



What Newness Means

It means a grand new stock of Quality merchandise, the like of which has not been shown, by them during their 27 years business, consisting of household furniture.

General Dry goods, Ladies' and Gentsmen's ready-to-wears, Furs, Millinery, Underwear, Men's Furnishings, Trimmings, Gloves, wool and wool goods, Linens and hosiery goods all bought within the past 2 months for Spot Cash, and all discounts saved, even Travelling salesman's wages, because in almost all cases, where the samples were sent they were prepaid, and all are marked at spot cash prices, and a strictly one price. All with the exception of a few thousand dollars worth of underwear dress goods.

Furnishings, furniture, druggets, table lines, prints, flannellets, knit wool goods, sweaters, hosiery, clothing and about one Thousand Dollars worth of furniture. These goods are being offered at salvage prices, and some of these lines been in season during the fire sale, they would have been sold, now is your chance if you have the Cash.

PATONS

11-17 Market St.

ed upon them by the Bill, and which the Government admitted was a breach of the undertaking which had been given. The Attorney-General made the following observations in the course of the debate: "If we inserted the amendment it would look as if the intention of Parliament was that the Bill should be limited. But that was not the pledge given by the Government. When an obligation is incurred everybody is ready to bear his share of the burden, and to pay hands in his pockets, and to pay money in a time of great stringency and difficulty; but, unfortunately,

when that period of stringency and a difficulty has passed hands do not go into pockets, but rather button them. The Government is bound by the pledge it has made, and ought to be supported in carrying out what the whole House, or the vast majority of the House, wanted at that moment in the interests of the vast majority of the people, and which the vast majority of the people also supported."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of a government and difficulty; but, unfortunately, (Continued on page three)

Fire Insurance

Companies Represented:—
The Queen Insurance Company
The Commercial Union Insurance Company
The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

Ask for rates—Prompt attention—Absolute Security

D. B. Stewart
General Agent
Phone 79L
2436

It's Time to go a-Trapping

When you buy a trap you want one you can depend upon.

One that is strong, simple, safe and sure.

And these are the kind of traps we sell. Ones that have been personally selected from many lines by a skilled trapper who knows traps and knows the habits and haunts of Island animals.

You make no mistake when you select your trap from our stock.

Fennell & Chandler
Victoria Row.

PERFECTION IN SHOEMAKING

Goff Bros Working Boots are strong and durable—made in a faultless manner by expert workmen.

Our KIP WELLINGTON BOOTS for men are made from the best leather on a good-fitting last. Made with clump sole, extra heavy heel, stiffening and box-tee. All seams are hand sewn with strong waxed thread, and the side seams are fitted with a strip, making a stronger, and more waterproof finish. Price per pair \$4.50.

Also Grain and Kip High Cut laced boots with clump sole and bellows tongue. A splendid boot at \$4.50.

GOFF BROS