

THE GUARDIAN

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DIARY OF EVENTS.

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Concert, Salvation Army's Hall, 8 p. m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23 1913

KNOCKERS

'It's an ill bird that fouls its own nest,' and according to ornithologists they are few and are despised even by their own kind. There are unfortunately a few specimens in the human family and they, too, are as heartily and as deservedly despised as their feathered prototypes. One of the latter, doubtless a politician sickened by hope deferred, found his way into the columns of the St. John's Telegraph recently, and took advantage of the occasion to 'knock'—as far as one of his ilk could 'knock'—the oyster industry of this province. He magnifies alleged grievances of the fishermen, in the hope, no doubt, of rekindling into flame, similar representations previously made and already forgotten by those who made them. For his information and that of any Telegraph readers who may have been misled by him, we may state that there are no grievances. An effort was made at an early stage in the oyster industry, by disgruntled politicians and wire-pullers, to persuade the fishermen that they were being robbed by 'monopolist' companies nursed by the government. The trick failed and the government has now no stronger friends in the province than the fishermen who see in the new industry a money-making opportunity which would have been impossible under the former system. There are no grievances except on the part of those—and they are not fishermen—whose jealousy has been aroused by the growing popularity of the government, a popularity to which the satisfactory settlement of the oyster business has contributed very largely. While such vaporing as that of the correspondent referred to would have been taken at its true worth at home—if indeed the matter would have been given space in a home paper—it is calculated to do injury where the facts are not known. 'Knocking' a promising business at its inception is poor business but unfortunately the 'knockers,' like the poor, we shall have always with us.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

Dr. Andrew Macphail, editor of the University Magazine, has been singularly successful in producing in his October issue one of the best and most interesting magazine numbers on this continent. The purpose of the magazine, as is well known, is to express 'an educated opinion upon questions immediately concerning Canada; and to treat freely in a literary way all matters which have to do with politics, industry, philosophy, science and art.' A glance at the titles of the contents of the present issue shows the scope and quality of the fare served up to the reader. The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour writes authoritatively and convincingly on Nationality and Home Rule from the Unionist standpoint, Marjorie L. C. Pickett contributes a poem Chanson de la Tour Acadie, 1645. The Editor publishes the instructive paper on Theory and Practice in politics which he recently read before the learned political scientists in Montreal. Mr. Warwick Chipman criticizes the forward movement in race conservation under the title Labels and Liberty, wittily defining eugenics as 'Pessimism doing its best; or How to improve everybody when you think nobody can be improved.' A character sketch of that great personality, the German Emperor, is given by E. W. Patchett, under the title The Kaiser Jubilee. A Louis Fraser contributes a short poem on The Pioneers of Pictou. Racial and religious prejudice is treated from an historical viewpoint by Archibald McGoun in an article on Race or Allegiance. Based on the census returns C. B. Sissons writes an illuminative paper on Illiteracy in the West. Lynn Hetherington contributes an entertaining review of the published diary of Mrs. Slimcoe, the wife of the first governor of Upper Canada. William Renwick Riddell gives a sketch of the law suit which deprived Esther Phelps, the Indian wife of a white schoolmaster, of the land granted her husband in 1784 by the Captain of the Six Nations, a decision perfectly legal at the time, but which would have been different under existing law. Julian Steele reviews the works of Anatole France, which he describes as 'a unique contribution to

French literature.' The Oxford Union Society is treated historically in its bearing on English life, by William J. Rose. Travel finds a place in the magazine in Martha Hale Shackford's Journey to Ancient Olympia; while the concluding article is a learned discussion on Human Mortality and Ethics by J. W. A. Hickson. Altogether, it will be seen, the fare served is unique in Canadian journalism and will be appreciated by those who desire something more solid than the light and airy contributions which do service from month to month in the average popular magazine.

MR. BALFOUR ON HOME RULE

Mr. Balfour's article in the University Magazine deserves special consideration at the present juncture when Ireland and the British Government's Home Rule Bill is claiming the attention of the civilized world. After discussing the questions of Irish autonomy and separation versus the maintenance of the Union, Mr. Balfour thus succinctly deals with the present Home Rule Bill: '...If the Irish difficulty is due to Irish Nationalism, Home Rule does not deserve to be described as a policy at all. It provides no solution of any Irish problem, or British problem either. It is not a constitutional remedy, it is a parliamentary device.

'A very few words will make this clear. If the subject be approached from the side of Irish nationality, which is the line of approach suggested by history and followed in this paper, the absurdities of Home Rule lie on the surface of the measure. The limitations imposed on the new Irish parliament are such as were never desired by England in the case of the American Colonies before the War of Independence; nor would they ever be tolerated by any one of the self-governing Dominions. How then can they be permanently accepted by those whose policy is professedly based on the indefensible claims of Irish Nationality? And if it be replied that the Nationalist members profess themselves content, we are compelled to ask by what right they attempt thus to set limits to the aspirations, in their opinion the just aspirations, of their fellow countrymen, either now or hereafter? 'If again the subject be approached from the side of constitutional equity or administrative convenience, the Bill is utterly without defence. No doubt there are many persons who think that a large delegation of parliamentary power to subordinate assemblies would be a great constitutional reform. I am not disposed to agree with them; but the case is arguable. What is not arguable is the supposition that the Home Rule Bill is a serious contribution to this object. There is not in it from beginning to end the faintest indication that its authors ever supposed that its provisions could be applied to other parts of the United Kingdom; nor could they ever be so applied. In the meantime it leaves Ireland grossly over-represented in the Imperial Parliament so far as English and Scottish affairs are concerned, and grossly under-represented so far as Imperial affairs are concerned. It gives the Irish much more power than they ought to have in moulding legislation which applies only to Great Britain, and much less power than they ought to have in controlling national policy and national taxation. How can such a system last in Ireland? How can it be extended to England or Scotland? How can it be seriously regarded as the solution of any problem whatever—national, constitutional, or administrative?

'But if it solves no problem, it raises many, and of these the most urgent is Ulster. To the ordinary Radical voter in England or Scotland the evils of Home Rule may appear shadowy and remote. He regards the Irish question as a nuisance of long standing, and if his leaders assure him that their scheme is going to bring it to an end, he is prepared to submit and pay. Very different is the feeling in the north-east of Ireland. There the maintenance of the Union is not deemed a matter of convenience or of personal sentiment: it is a matter of life and death; and, as such, it will most certainly be treated.

'And have the men of Ulster no justification for such a view? If the Irish of the south and west have an inherent moral right to claim administrative separation from the United Kingdom, has not Ulster an equal right to claim administrative separation from the rest of Ireland? If the Nationalist demand be founded upon race, is not Ulster in this respect as different from the rest of Ireland as the rest of Ireland is from England? If the Irish Nationalists profess to approve a plan which, like the Home Rule Bill, limits their rights as citizens of the United Kingdom, why should the wider patriotism of Ulster consent to the sacrifice? The Roman Catholics of the south and west certainly would not have considered themselves secure if, under whatever paper safeguards, they were placed in the power of the Ulster Protestants. Why should the Ulster Protestants be content to be placed in the power of Leinster, Munster and Connaught? And if it be said that such a view ignores the modern spirit of religious toleration, I would remind the reader of what I have already insisted upon, namely, the historic part which religious differences have so unhappily played in the creation of the Irish problem. If England, through her misfortune or her fault, has been responsible for making Nationalist Ireland what it is, not less has she been responsible for making Unionist Ulster what it is; and the idea that Britain can save herself all further trouble by a partial and half-hearted withdrawal from Ireland, retaining the duty of protecting minorities, but abandoning all power of doing so effectually, seems to me to be, from the point of view of expediency, amazingly shortsighted, and from the point of view of ethics, profoundly immoral.'

Mr. Balfour's conclusions, ably and forcibly drawn from his argument of the case is that if Home Rule is not required to satisfy Nationalist aspirations, from every point of view it stands condemned. Financially administratively, and constitutionally, he says, it is undefensible; and considered from these points of view few Home Rulers are to be found who will sincerely attempt to defend it. Dr. Macphail is to be doubly congratulated upon securing such a literary and political lion for his pages, and by this means affording his readers an opportunity of obtaining at first hand the views of the leading Unionist authority on the Irish problem.

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NOTES

The Busy East of Canada is boosting the Island.

A disgruntled politician has been alleging in a Montreal contemporary that 'the Government grants big oyster organization privileges which allow them to market their produce early.' This is what Mr. Winston Churchill would call a 'terminological inexactitude' to say the least of it.

A proposal has been made that all the registered fox companies should pay in a minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$500 to a central fund for the purpose of thoroughly and systematically advertising the fox industry. With an average of \$250 per company the sum of \$25,000 could be raised, which, judiciously spent in advertising of the right kind in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, New York and Boston would bring in \$10,000,000 in share capital. Is that not worth striving after?

Mr. Carvell of Carleton has come to realize that the failure of reciprocity has been a godsend to the county in which his father owns a farm bordering on the States. 'New' he said to an interviewer 'that the reductions in the customs tariffs make it possible for the New Brunswick farmers to sell their produce across the line a new era of prosperity will commence. I fully expect to see the value of farm lands in Carleton County increase to at least double within the next two or three years, and I know of no better investment in Canada today than farm lands in our own province.'

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BOILER EXPLODED IN SAW MILL.

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 21.—With a roar that could be heard for miles, the boiler at Manley Chew's saw mill exploded this morning, causing the death of Harry Sager, a fireman, and Fred Fraser, 16 years old, who was a helper at the boiler house. More than a hundred men were working close to the scene of the explosion, and two of them were seriously injured by the flying fragments from the boiler house, which was utterly demolished.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery. It appears that Sager, who was not the fireman, was firing this morning, and young Fraser was with him in the boiler house. Sager is said to have understood the working of the boiler. One workman named Hehner was seriously hurt and a companion was also badly injured. They are in the hospital and both are expected to recover. The property loss has not yet been estimated.

CHICAGO HAS SNOW STORM.

CHICAGO, October 21.—Chicago awoke this morning to witness the first heavy snow storm of the season, which at times was almost a blizzard. Light snow began falling last evening and continued all through the night. Early this morning the mercury dropped below the freezing point.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Sir George Wombwell, who died at London, Eng., on the 17th inst., was the last surviving officer who took part in the charge of the Light Brigade in the Battle of Balaklava, in October 1854, a charge in which the forbears of some Prince Edward Islanders took part. He was 81 years of age. At the time of the Crimean War he was a lieutenant in the Seventh Lancers. In the course of the famous charge two horses were killed under him.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1736—La Verandrye and his exploring party arrived at Port St. Charles, Lake of the Woods.
1739—England declared war against Spain to open the ports of Spanish America to English merchants.
1813—The British ship Andromache captured the French frigate La Trave.
1817—James W. Denver, governor of Kansas, after whom the capital of Colorado was named, born. Died Aug. 8, 1894.
1824—Charles Fechter, celebrated actor, born. Died Aug. 5, 1879.
1880—San Francisco connected with New York by telegraph.
1886—Dedication of the Stonewall Jackson Cemetery at Winchester, Va.
1869—Lord Derby, English prime minister, died. Born March 29, 1799.
1912—Gen. Felix Diaz and his following of Mexican revolutionists captured at Vera Cruz.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

ROBERT BRIDGES
Dr. Robert Bridges, the new British poet laureate, was born Oct. 23, 1844, was educated at Eton and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, studied medicine and practiced as a hospital physician until 1882, when he retired. For a time he privately printed his poetry and other compositions. The 'Growth of Love' is a series of sixty-nine sonnets privately circulated from 1876 to 1889. Among his volumes are 'Shorter Poems,' in which his best work is to be found; 'Nero,' a historical tragedy; 'Humors of the Court,' a comedy, and 'Pallio,' a romantic drama in the Elizabethan manner. Although not widely known until he was selected as poet laureate Dr. Bridges is credited with exerting great influence in a select circle. His work generally is marked by precision and delicacy.

Congratulations to Adlai E. Stevenson, former Vice President of the United States, 78 years old today.
F. Hopkinson Smith, noted as author, artist and engineer, 75 years old today.
Bishop William Burt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 61 years old today.
Horace M. Townner, representative in Congress of the Eighth Iowa district, 58 years old today.
Hugh E. Bedient, pitcher of the Boston team of the American base ball league, 24 years old today.

BULL GORES OWNER.

TISDALE, Sask., Oct. 21.—At Ravine Bank, 35 miles north of Tisdale, James Cleveland had a narrow escape from being gored to death by a yearling bull. The bull turned on Cleveland, who caught his horns, but the bull threw him off, the animal's horns catching his left eye. The optic is practically useless, being badly torn having entered just below the lid. Dr. McKay, of Tisdale, found Mr. Cleveland in a very dangerous condition, suffering besides injuries to the head, from a badly bruised shoulder. Mr. Cleveland, who is 54 years of age, is also suffering from shock. The bull was immediately killed.

SENATOR BORAH OPPOSED TO MILITANCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, has written the Woman's Political Union, of Newark, N. J., stating that he will not take part in any suffrage gathering where Mrs. Emmerson Pankhurst appears, without taking the opportunity to denounce militant methods. Responding to an invitation to speak in Newark Saturday night Senator Borah wrote that if 'the visitor, now seeking admission' should be present at the meeting, or if the meeting itself should indicate any sympathy with the gospel of lawlessness and crime, I should feel compelled to express my views in plain and unambiguous terms. 'While I am most anxious to assist in this cause,' wrote Senator Borah, 'I will not by silence or by the most indirect way seem to endorse the vicious principals which have been invoked in the fight for women suffrage in other countries.'

CLERGYMAN MISSING

BUCKINGHAM, Que., Oct. 21.—Rev. Scot Currie, Anglican clergyman at Glen Almond in Labelle County, has been missing since Saturday night when he got separated from a hunting companion and it is feared he accidentally shot himself.

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DEATHS
LAMPHIER.—At Pleasant Grove on Oct. 22nd, James Joseph, beloved son of James and Mrs. Lamphier, aged 1 year and 2 months and 19 days.

CONNOLLY.—At his home East Royal, Oct. 22, Mr. Perry Connolly, son of Mr. William Connolly. Funeral at 2 p. m. Friday Oct. 23th to Marshfield cemetery.

CHINESE BRIGANDS SLAY 300 PERSONS.

PEKIN, Oct. 21.—A force of Chinese brigands, commanded by General Hwang Liang, has murdered 300 persons in the province of Fokien, and also burned two mission churches believed to be the property of American missionary societies. The American missionaries from the disturbed district are still in Fuchow, where they took refuge during the recent troubles. The Chinese government troops sent against the brigands have not shown much activity, but the Chinese War Office today promised the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Edward T. Williams, that it would institute effective measures for the suppression of the brigands.

EMIGRATION TRAFFIC FROM AUSTRIA TO CANADA.

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 21.—The Austrian government today, as the result of recent developments in the emigration traffic from Australia to Canada and the United States, introduced into the lower house of the Australian parliament, a bill prohibiting any immigration liable to have an adverse effect on military recruiting in Australia or calculated to promote the white slave trade. Several interpellations of the subject of the operations of the Canadian Pacific railway agents in Australia and demanding full information as to the result of the government's investigations and the names of the Austrian officers alleged to have been involved in the transactions were laid on the table of the house.

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