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Perfect Food

A pure olive oil contains several times the amount of nutriment that meat does and it is the sort of nutriment that the system particularly needs.

You can't use it too freely in the home but you must be sure it is of right quality.

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It is absolutely pure and of finest quality.

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J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST

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

MACPHEE.—At the new Germany United Baptist Parsonage, Nova Scotia, on Oct. 5th to Rev. E. A. and Mrs. MacPhee, a son. (Patric and Examiner please copy.)

SIMS.—At North Rustico on Oct. 4th, 1913, to George and Mrs. Sims (nee Pearl Houston), a son (George Warren).

DEATHS

CROSBY.—At South Bend, Indiana, Thursday, Oct. 2nd, A. E. Crosby, son of the late T. D. Crosby, of West River, P. E. I.

PAVLOVA PLANS LONG STAY IN AMERICA

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Mme. Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, gave a farewell matinee at the London Opera House today and tomorrow, accompanied by M. Novikoff, she will sail for America. Mme. Pavlova expects to remain in the United States several years. Her season will begin at New Haven, Conn., on October 22.

OHIO LIBRARIANS AT OBERLIN

OBERLIN, O., Oct. 7.—Nearly 250 librarians and assistant librarians from all sections of the State are in attendance at the annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association which opened here today for a session to continue until Friday. President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, will be one of the principal speakers at the convention.

NORTHERN IOWA BAPTISTS MEET

HUMPHREYS, IA., Oct. 7.—With delegates representing nearly every Baptist church in the northern part of Iowa, in attendance the Northern Iowa Baptist Association began its twenty-fourth annual convention here today. The sessions will extend over three days and Rev. A. F. Colver, of Webster City, Ia., the moderator of the association, will be the presiding officer.

NOME VISITED BY FIRE

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 7.—Storm stricken City now visited by fire.

THE GUARDIAN
Advertising Phone 132-3
Subscription Phone 135-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 133
News and Edit. Night Phone 132 & 132
Head Office at Charlottetown
Branch Offices at Summerside
Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

DIARY OF EVENTS.
TO-DAY
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Auction sale of Miss Rowe's property (Carter), noon.
Meeting of Executive Council, 2 p. m.
Tennis Championships, final in Men's Doubles, A. A. A. grounds, 3 p. m.
Quarterly Meeting of Board of Trade, Charlottetown, 8 p. m.
Basket Social, Kingston Hall, 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1913

W. I. STEAMER SERVICE

The announcement from Ottawa last week that the Government has awarded the contract for the steamer service between Canada and the West Indies to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will undoubtedly be received in the colonies with gratification in view of the facts. Messrs Pickford and Black's tender offered a twelve-day service between St. John and Halifax and the West Indies on a subsidy of \$315,000 per annum for ten years, ships to be ready eighteen months after the acceptance of the tender. This tender was considered unsatisfactory. The Canada-West Indies Syndicate, on the other hand, offered a fortnightly or twelve-day service with larger and faster boats than were called for, to be ready also in eighteen months, on a subsidy basis of \$300,000 from Canada and \$150,000 from the West Indies, yearly, for fifteen years. The tender was rejected as being too expensive. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company then offered, for \$300,000 per annum, to begin a fortnightly service in May, with well-equipped freight and passenger ships of 11 knots per hour, provided that if the service were found satisfactory in a year, in the second year the company would undertake to put on the class of vessels required. The Government considering this last two temporary arrangement entered into an agreement with Messrs Pickford and Black for one year at \$200,000. They however, were unable to get the necessary boats demanded, and in the circumstances, unless new steamers were built by the Pickford and Black company, which would involve a delay of two years, the Packet line was the only one in a position to undertake the service. The Minister of Trade and Commerce has therefore now closed with the latter line for five years for the service between St. John and Halifax and the West Indies, beginning on November 1st. The importance to the West Indies of the new service lies in the fact that passenger traffic will henceforward be facilitated considerably by the addition of two steamers with passenger accommodation. Under the new contract there will be four boats of 5,000 tons each "with good passenger accommodation." Hitherto passenger steamers called at the West Indian Islands and British Guiana only monthly, two of the four boats of the Pickford and Black line being wholly for the conveyance of cargo. The accommodation was obviously very limited and second class passengers were compelled to register their berths several weeks beforehand, which in many instances was not quite convenient. With the commencement of the Foyal Mail Company's service there will necessarily arise a certain amount of competition and this should result in a reduction of freight and passenger rates. So far as the West Indies are concerned it is immaterial which steamship holds the contract, the important point to them being the expedition with which the service is conducted. In regard to the Canada-West Indies Syndicate, it is highly improbable that they would have been prevailed upon to subscribe the sum of \$150,000 per annum which was asked for, even had the tender otherwise been considered reasonable.

THE MIDDLEMAN

One of the most discussed subjects in the commercial world at present is the place of the middleman. He touches both the producer and the consumer, to the benefit often, to the detriment often, of both. He is an indispensable necessity under our present system of trading, but there is no system in sight which will enable us to profitably dispense with his services.

Between the manufacturer and the consumer the merchant stands. We cannot do without him. Between the merchant and the manufacturer there stands, in all his majesty, the knight of the grip-sack. The world would miss him, but he is an expensive luxury. With him the consumer has

nothing to do, directly, indirectly he has to pay his salary and travelling expenses. His elimination would be a matter for joint action between the merchant and the manufacturer. If he could be eliminated, and the part he plays successfully taken otherwise, some four million dollars, it is said, could be saved to the people of Canada, consumers or manufacturers, or both.

Between the farmer producer and the consumers there stand several middlemen, varying in number as the distance between the two varies. Several striking instances of the cost of maintaining these middlemen are given in a bulletin just published on "Evidence given before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture respecting the Fruit Industry." One of these instances is as follows:

Ontario farmers were paid 70 cents per barrel for their apples; the barrels cost 45 cents; packing, picking and cartage cost 40 cents more, so that a barrel of apples f.o.b. at the Ontario shipping point represented \$1.55. It cost 79 and a fraction cents to ship that barrel of apples from Ontario to Winnipeg, a distance of approximately 1,320 miles. The retail prices of apples at Winnipeg at the time was \$5.25. The cost from the car in Winnipeg to the Winnipeg consumer was \$2.90 a barrel. "There is a percentage of distribution cost of 55.4 in getting these apples from the wholesaler to the consumer," says the witness. "Obviously the middlemen have been working overtime on apples." And in connection with this incident the witness added, "Now, with respect to butter and potatoes. Twenty miles out of Winnipeg you pay 30 cents a bushel for potatoes and the consumer in Winnipeg pays 60, so you see how little the farmer gets out of it."

Many other similar instances are given, but this will suffice to justify a remark made by another witness, "I think there are too many getting a slice."

Instances of a similar nature could be cited at home. For example, potatoes bought for 25 cents a bushel from the farmers are sold by the retailers to the consumers at 40 cents. This may be as small a margin as the retailer can safely handle them at but the difference between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer suggests the idea of a serious leakage between production and consumption.

The fruit growers, recognizing the leakage in their business organized the Fruitgrowers' Association and part of the evidence given at the session referred to tells of some of the results. Here is one: Mr. Daniel Johnson of Forest, Ontario, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, gave some statistics in reply to enquiries by members of the Select Standing Committee. He said, in part, that the average price f.o.b. paid by the apple dealers this season (1912) was \$2.25 a barrel. For these apples the farmer sometimes gets 75 cents, sometimes 50 cents, sometimes \$1.00 per barrel. This year he believed the average price was less than 75 cents in a great many places. He had in his mind the case of a woman who was offered \$125 by a dealer for her orchard crop. Before accepting it she consulted the witness. He advised her to join the Association. She did this and as a result received \$1,035 for her orchard.

Co-operation was the chief remedy proposed and while even this would not provide against all the leaks that must occur between production and consumption, it would certainly result in many benefits. Co-operation in buying and selling, wherever practicable, co-operation in mutual help and consultation, in demanding better freight rates and shipping facilities, and in many other cases, would prove of inestimable value, but many serious mistakes have been made by farmers and others entering the commercial field. This is an age of specialists.

NOTES.

The weather is hard on the turkeys.

Yesterday was one of the busiest market days since harvest.

In arranging church and other entertainments for the coming season, an endeavor should be made to avoid clashing of engagements.

"A man's learning dies with him; even his virtues fade out of remembrance; but the dividends on the stocks he bequeathes to his children live and keep his memory green."

Strawberries in October testify to the mildness of the season. We have to thank an Island correspondent for a box of these gathered on the 6th inst.

The Charlottetown Board of Trade has under consideration the formation of a Board for the whole province. This would not interfere with the Maritime organization; indeed it was at the last conference the suggestion was made that each province should have an independent

TRADE REVIEW OF P. E. I.

(Continued from page 1)

facturers to start branch establishments upon the island were uniformly unsatisfactory.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture sent four new permanent officials and two new temporary officials to the Province during 1912. The permanent appointees were representatives, respectively, of the fruit division, the poultry division, the seed branch, and the dairy division. They are devoting their entire time to educational and demonstration work within the Province, and the latter two are assisted by other agents whose field comprises all three of the Maritime Provinces. The work of meat inspection, under the health-of-animals branch, was aided by two temporary veterinary inspectors in addition to the four regular inspectors stationed here. The Dominion experimental farm at Charlottetown erected important new buildings. Three so-called demonstration farms were selected by the Canadian Commission of Conservation to receive expert advice on all questions of farm management, rotation, etc., which they bind themselves to follow. The Department of Agriculture has upon its mailing lists the names of 7,292 Prince Edward Island farmers. Four seed fairs were held by organizations subsidized by the Dominion, one being newly established in 1912.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

The provincial legislative assembly has provided for the immediate re-codification of the island statutes. The road act was amended so that in place of 40 road districts of 83 miles each the island is divided into 472 districts of 1 mile each. The roadmasters were made the collectors of all provincial taxes, thus displacing 40 road inspectors and 60 tax collectors. They are empowered to reject statute labor at their discretion, exacting road taxes in lieu thereof and letting out the work to private contractors. All funds are turned in to the Provincial Department of Public Works at Charlottetown, which handles all disbursements direct. The total road taxes were raised from \$17,000 to \$30,000 by the imposition of a dog tax and the increase of horse and head taxes. The income-tax law was changed by the assembly to exempt \$500 instead of \$350 out of all incomes under \$1,200, while incomes of \$1,200 or more must now pay a percentage of their entirety instead of their excess over \$350 as formerly. Provision was made by the assembly for allowing a total of 60 farmers' institutes instead of 50, and for cancelling the charters of inactive institutes. Under this arrangement 4 new institutes were formed during the year, and the total number of active institutes is now placed at 41. The educational system of the island was aided by the granting of approximately 20 per cent increase in salary to all teachers, and provision for monthly payment instead of quarterly. Teachers of over 40 years' service were provided for by a new pension system. The Hillsboro Consolidated School, however, through which it had been hoped to transform the rural schools of the Province, was allowed to be discontinued because of the unwillingness of local ratepayers to stand increased expenses. The town of Souris was granted a charter of incorporation as a city.

BRIDGE BUILDING—CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Public Works Department of the Province constructed 16 steel

Board to deal with the matters of a domestic nature.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Since it became known that Capt. Thomas on his last voyage from England had brought nine domestics—but who were unhappy for us snapped up at Halifax—he has been inundated by applications from ladies to keep them in remembrance the next time he has maids to place,

In the death of Rev. Stephen G. Lawson, reference to which is made in another column, a figure once prominent in the Presbyterian ministry and in journalism has passed away. The late Mr. Lawson, both in his preaching and in his journalism, lived the strenuous life. As a preacher he was scholarly, eloquent and forceful; as a journalist, keen, aggressive, fearless—even daring. He lived in the days of militant journalism when printer's ink contained a strong admixture of vinegar. A contemporary remarks that his death recalls the time in Charlottetown "when there were two Mr. Lawsons, Mr. Harry Lawson, editor of the Patriot, and Rev. S. G. Lawson, who has just passed away. The two were described locally as 'Lawson the Saint' and 'Lawson the Sinner,' the latter being the 'Saint.'" Both were able men and their journalistic encounters were often picturesque and always interesting. The subject of our reference conducted a religious newspaper, hence the cognomen "Saint." And it was never applied but with well merited respect. His life was without reproach and both as a clergyman and as a journalist he held the esteem of friends and opponents alike. In his death another link with the past has been severed but his memory will be fondly cherished by the many whom he helped in his ministry both with voice and pen. To those who mourn we tender sincere sympathy.

HOME RULE SHALL BECOME LAW.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The government has decided to have nothing to do with Earl Loreburn's suggestion for a home rule conference. The first speech by a cabinet minister since Lord Loreburn made his suggestion was delivered to-night at Pottypool by Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, secretary of state for home affairs, who declared that such a conference would only mean procrastination, when one party gave nothing but a flat refusal to the proposals of the other. He further announced that the home rule bill would follow the anticipated course in parliament and would become a law next session, despite the opposition of the house of lords. The government, he declared, was determined to submit neither to minority rule nor to anarchy.

Premier Asquith to-day succeeded Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, as minister attendant on the King at Balmoral, and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, had a conference with the Ulster unionist leader, Sir Edward Carson and Frederick E. Smith.

WILSON CHAFES AT TARDY SENATORS

WASHINGTON, October 6.—President Wilson will begin conferences tomorrow with democratic senators looking to the acceleration of the currency bill's progress through the senate.

The president has been informed that some members of the senate bankers, because they feared that to continue the hearing two weeks longer and consume a month thereafter in working over the bill. He looks upon the program as likely to throw the currency discussion into the December session of congress and postpone a vote indefinitely and will endeavor to ascertain from members of the committee and democratic senators generally what are the causes for the delay.

Significant in the day's developments on the situation were remarks which the president made to callers that objections to the administration bill proceeded chiefly from big bankers, because they feared that the control of the country's financial system would be taken from their hands by the new measure. Referring to a large number of telegrams and letters from the bankers throughout the country approving the bill, the president called particular attention to the fact that some of those bankers have requested that their names be not made public. He also told some of those with whom he discussed the subject that if the people of the country knew the real state of affairs with reference to the opposition to the currency bill they would regard it as ridiculous.

"We can offer you a splendid choice in good, pure, dainty, wholesome chocolates here. These confections arrive to us fresh each week and you will be sure to appreciate the quality. Melton's 60c to \$2.00 a box. Mair's 35c. to \$1.00 a box. 50c a lb. bulk. Liggett's \$1.00 a lb. box. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts.—mtf.

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agric., Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has arrived in the Island from Ottawa. He is here to inspect the work that is being carried on at the Government Experimental Station established just outside the limits of Charlottetown. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Clark, of the Experimental Station.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation of the Trustees of the P. E. I. Hospital waited upon Mr. H. J. Cundall and read to him the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Trustees held on Monday afternoon: "Resolved: That the resignation of Mr. Cundall, as chairman of the Board of Trustees, be accepted and that the following be entered on the minutes and a copy of it sent to him.

"The Trustees of the P. E. I. Hospital accept with extreme regret the resignation of H. J. Cundall, Esq., as their chairman, but hope that he may find himself able to remain on the Board as its Honorary Chairman, and, so far as his health permits, to give to it the benefit of his valuable experience. As the last representative of the founders, they sincerely hope that he may be long spared to maintain his connection with the institution which he was instrumental in calling into being, in which he has always been deeply interested and to which he has ever contributed generously.

"Certified correct, Percy Pope, Chairman."

Mr. Cundall thanked the deputation and expressed the hope he would still be of service to the Board for some time yet.

bridges for wagon use during the year, the steel for which was obtained from New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. A tuberculosis hospital capable of accommodating 20 patients was provided in connection with the Falgoutwood Insane Asylum.

Charlottetown and other large towns made important improvements as to paving, lighting and water supply. In Charlottetown the inspection of meat and milk was inaugurated, and the rate of tolls for use of the market building increased. The tri-weekly markets, where country people sell their produce direct to consumers in a building provided by the city, are declining steadily. The decrease in farming population

(Continued on page three)

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST SULZER

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Governor Wm. Sulzer attempted to obtain the influence of the United States Senator Elihu Root and of William Barnes, chairman of the Republican state committee, to prevent the trial for his impeachment, according to testimony adduced at the trial today, although subsequently stricken out by vote of the court.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, a New York financier, gave the testimony. It was also brought out through the testimony of Ignatius McGilton, secretary of the state, that Governor Sulzer was the recipient of a \$10,000 cash campaign contribution from the Ryans which was not reported in the governor's sworn campaign statement.

"Tell your father I am the same old Bill," young Mr. Ryan said the

phone, in asking for the contribution. Mr. Ryan was called to the stand today after the attorneys for the impeachment managers had obtained permission to re-open their case, which they announced as complete when court adjourned last Thursday. The witness said that just a week before the trial of impeachment he had seen Governor Sulzer in the latter's office in New York.

"He asked me," testified the financier's son, "to go to Washington and see United States Senator Root and request him to see William Barnes—get him to endeavor to have Republican members of this body to vote that this court had no right to try him, and impeach him. The testimony preceded the opening of the case for the defence late in the afternoon by Harvey D. Himmans.

It was in the face of repeated objections by counsel for the defence, who several times halted him as he was about to answer that Mr. Ryan was permitted to tell of his conversations with the government. Judge Cullen withheld a final ruling on their objections.

Whether the governor's attorneys had any previous knowledge of what Mr. Ryan was about to say could not be learned, but as soon as the testimony fell from his lips, counsel held a hurried conference and then Attorney Herick demanded that the testimony be stricken out on the ground that it was incompetent. By this time the whole court room was a-buzz with conversation, and it was evident that the words of the witness had caused a sensation.

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Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of triple silver plated holder that will last a lifetime, with 12 double-edged blades (24 keen edges) in velvet-lined leather case. Price \$5.00.

Combination Set—Razor, Soap, etc., \$6.50 to \$8.00.

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can be made by hand in 30 Minutes. Hands do not touch the dough. DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING. Easy to clean. A child can work it.

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