

THE GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Supreme Court, 11 a. m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7.15 p. m.
and 9 p. m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 p. m. and 9 p. m.
Minstrel Show, Opera House, 8 p. m.
Public meeting re Newfoundland Sealing Disaster, Board of Trade rooms, 8 p. m.

If it is still valuable, you can sell it through a FOR SALE ad.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

The Imperial Government has recently issued for the information of parliament a White Paper containing the correspondence relating to the representation of the self-governing Dominions on the Committee of Imperial Defence, and to a proposed Naval Conference. It will be remembered that the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth caused some stir by claiming that his government's request for a Naval Conference this year had been refused. It transpires from the correspondence that the request was not formally made and the telegram referred to was taken to be merely an expression of opinion. The correspondence gives an interesting peep behind the scenes showing the attitude of the respective governments towards the question of permanent naval defence. After the Conference of 1912, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the request of the Conference, addressed a circular letter to all the Dominion asking their views on the subjects. In this circular, Mr. Harcourt repeated a declaration made in a public speech, that the Imperial Government would "welcome a more continuous representation of Dominion Ministers, if they wish it, upon the Committee of Imperial Defence," and asked whether the Dominions desired to adopt some such method of more continuous connection in naval and military affairs with the Committee of Imperial Defence in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Borden, when he introduced the Naval Bill in the Canadian Parliament, mentioned with approval the idea that a Canadian Minister should be in London "during the whole or a portion of each year," being "regularly summoned to all meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence," and "regarded as one of its permanent members." Newfoundland saw "no difficulty in Ministers from this colony when in London putting themselves in touch with the Imperial Defence Committee." New Zealand did not "consider it advisable at present" to send a Minister to London as a member of the Imperial Defence Committee, "but rather that, when at any time accredited Ministers... are in England, they may be invited to attend the deliberations of the Committee."

The reply of the South African Government was given in a remarkable Minute signed by General Botha who said that he and his colleagues had "noted with pleasure that... no new departure in constitutional practice is intended." The South African Government, he said, "doubt whether the idea of a Minister of the Union residing in London for the purpose of constantly representing the Union Government on the Imperial Defence Committee is practicable."

"So long (General Botha continued) as the control of foreign policy remains, as under present conditions it necessarily must remain, solely with the Imperial Government, and the Imperial Government continue to consult the Dominions on all questions of foreign policy which affect them individually, Ministers do not think it is necessary to have a Union Minister in constant attendance at the Imperial Defence Committee."

The Australian Commonwealth Government replied by telegram on December 19, 1912, to Mr. Harcourt's dispatch, saying that it would be impossible for any Commonwealth Minister to visit Great Britain during 1913. They suggested, however, that a subsidiary conference on naval defence should be held in Australia during January or February, 1913. "If this is not practicable, Ministers would be prepared to attend a conference in New Zealand, South Africa, or Vancouver, Canada."

The suggestion evidently took Mr. Harcourt by surprise, for he telegraphed again (January 8, 1913) asking whether this conference was suggested for 1913, informed that it was telegraphed again January 10, 1913, that "owing to situation of public affairs here," the suggestion was "quite impossible," adding that "other Dominions could not attend at short notice, and it is doubtful whether they would desire a general conference at present."

A General Election took place in Australia in May, 1913, and on August 15 the new Government telegraphed to Mr. Harcourt that they were "considering the naval defence situation," especially in connection with the 1909 agreement. They expressed anxiety to "know exactly the intentions of his Majesty's Government in this respect," and said that they were willing to "arrange for representation at a conference, should his Majesty's Government consider this necessary."

No reply to this telegram is published. On November 21, 1913, Mr. Harcourt wrote asking why the Australian Prime Minister had told Parliament that he had asked the Imperial Government to convene a conference of Dominion representatives, as no such request could be "traced." The Commonwealth Government answered by telegram (February 9, 1914) that they regarded their telegram of August 15 as a request for a conference.

After a considerable interval Mr. Harcourt again telegraphed (March 13, 1914) to Australia and New Zealand, asking whether they desired a conference. The New Zealand Government replied that "New Zealand desires a conference, but unless time and place (are) convenient, representation cannot be adequate." The Commonwealth Government reiterated its desire for a conference, but said that "in view of the early meeting of Parliament it is now impossible for any Commonwealth Minister to visit London during this year" (1914). The correspondence closes with a brief telegram in which Mr. Harcourt intimates that owing to the lack of time in which to make arrangements, and also in consequence of the present state of British politics, it would not be possible to hold a conference this year. Probably next year it may be practicable to call together such a conference, and it would be a great thing for Canada should Vancouver be selected as the rendezvous.

POISONING DOGS

We have received complaints that poison is being set out for dogs in certain sections of the city. It is not known what form the poison takes, but our informant is under the impression that it is done up in aromatic tablets inserted in pieces of meat and left temptingly in the vicinity of houses where dogs are known to be kept. This is a serious matter and should be enquired into. Probably the report has its origin in complaints recently made about alleged poisoning of cats and other domestic pets by dogs belonging to citizens. This is a harsh retribution especially when it is known that the owners of the dogs in question can have their legal remedy against the owners of the dogs. Everyone will feel for those who have their pets destroyed practically before their eyes, and perhaps dog owners will appreciate their position now that they run the risk of losing their own pets. No one should be permitted to take the law into their own hands in this way. In certain communities, where there are large numbers of ownerless dogs that prey about the streets the police are authorized at certain periods to administer poison in the manner mentioned, but this is never done without timely notice being given of the time and place when and where the poison is to be strewn.

THOSE HENS

Now that thrifty citizens are preparing their flower beds, lawns and gardens, considerable interest attaches to the by-law prohibiting the running at large of hens. This by-law, it is to be regretted, is most flagrantly ignored, and the effect upon the flowerbeds, lawns and gardens is, as a result, disastrous. A hen that knows her business, and most of them do, can do more in a garden in an hour or two than the most skilful gardener can undo in a day, perhaps in a season, and there are flocks of hens that are at present devoting their whole attention to their neighbor's gardens. This is an outrage and probably the best and quickest remedy for it would be to lodge a complaint at once against all who allow their hens to run at large, whether they get into gardens or

not, in being abroad at all they are violating the law. We note that in several of our sister towns and cities the police are actively engaged in looking after the owners of uncooped hens, and offenders are being heavily fined. It is the duty of our police to see that this by-law is rigidly and impartially enforced.

AN EXPLANATION

Sir—In case of any misunderstanding, might I suggest your publishing the following lines. The letter referring to Greenshields & Co. Montreal, in your issue of Wednesday the 13th is not in any way associated with the old firm of S. Greenshields Son & Co., now Greenshields Limited, Wholesale Dry Goods, Montreal, which have enjoyed pleasant business relations with merchants of this province, more or less for half a century. Thanking you for this courtesy, in anticipation.

I am Sir, etc. W. S. LOUSON.

A TRIBUTE TO FOXES

Sir,—I have read with interest a letter in yesterday morning's issue of The Guardian, signed by Mr. A. A. Bartlett. This letter had reference to a statement made by Greenshields & Co., Brokers, of Montreal, regarding the Silver Black Fox Industry. The statement was to the effect that the firm referred to advised investors to consult them before investing in Fox Companies.

Mr. Bartlett apparently took Messrs. Greenshields' report seriously, but personally I think it one of the finest tributes ever paid the industry. There must be some reason for their attitude in this instance. It surely cannot be their conscientiousness, as Mr. Bartlett named offhand seven "law deals" that they handed out to their clients, and went on record in saying that no doubt he could name many more if he resorted to his files. There appears to be one strong reason for their attitude, and that reason is that they find the Fox Industry detracting from investments in other cities. In fact, brokers in different cities have been honest enough to openly admit that the Fox Industry was the most attractive on the market; but went on to say: "We cannot afford to boost it. We must have the money for real estate and industrial investments. We cannot encourage sending money down to Prince Edward Island. It would injure our business."

Is this not a compliment to the industry and an admission that they know down in their hearts of hearts that the Fox Industry is better than anything they have to offer? They really fear it. Why a firm should attempt to strike below the belt or stab in the back unless they were very sorely provoked is something beyond my comprehension. At the same time, their statement reads like one-third advertisement, one-third apology, and one-third nothing.

I am Sir, etc. INVESTOR

ADDRESS BY DR. ROSS

NURSES AND OTHERS RECEIVE GOOD ADVICE.

The following is the address delivered by Dr. Ross to the nurses at the graduating ceremony on Tuesday night:

I have been requested to say a few words to you tonight on this memorable occasion in your careers. For three years you have laboured faithfully to acquire a knowledge of your profession in the Prince Edward Island Hospital under the watchful eye of the Matron. I am sure that it is a source of regret to you as well as to the entire hospital staff that she is unable to be here tonight to witness your graduation. She has been largely instrumental in training you in the practical work of your profession, and you have to thank her chiefly for the rigid training you have received. The staff have instructed you in the scientific principles that underlay your work and after a searching examination are satisfied with your knowledge of the same. Both the matron and the staff feel that you will rank as the equals of those who have been trained before you at this Institution and that you will be a credit and shed lustre on your alma mater.

While the principles that underlay scientific nursing will ever remain the same you will find a great difference in your work at the Hospital and your work on your own behalf. There you did your work and the burden of responsibility lay largely on other shoulders now you must assume the full responsibility yourselves. The young nurse in her first cases will find this rather trying and is liable to be over anxious lest she fail in her duty, and be blamed for things over which she knows she had no control. I wish to say to you not to be over anxious as long as you do your duty faithfully you need not fear. You can buoy yourselves up by the sense that you know your work as well as others and that you are doing your best. When you establish this impression in the minds of the public your position as faithful and competent nurses will be assured.

PATIENTS—GOOD AND BAD

At the hospital you had sympathetic judges who at times criticized your work sharply in order to impress certain lessons on your minds, but now you will have for critics the public whose criticism are often severe and unjust and will wound your deepest sensibilities. Take every pains not to deserve adverse criticism and when not deserved in the long run they will help instead of

OUR LONDON LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.) LONDON, May 13.—The clash of swords in the political arena has been heard this week, but it was once more suddenly—still by the running up of the flag of truce. At the very moment when it really seemed as though the bitter antagonism of Unionists and Ministerials must be manifested in something more than wordy warfare, the olive branch of peace was held out by a cabinet minister. This was all the more astonishing inasmuch as Winston Churchill has more often played the part of provocateur than of pacifist. The motion of censure on the Government for their attempt to coerce Ulster was proceeding on Tuesday in the House of Commons when the First Lord of the Admiralty after defending the Government in language which didn't spare the Opposition, suddenly changed his key from the major to the minor. He turned not to the Leader of the Opposition, but to Ulster's leader, Sir Edward Carson, and addressed to him a fatherly offer of compromise: "Give me," said Mr. Churchill, "the amendments to this Home Rule Bill which I ask for to safeguard the dignity and the interests of Protestant Ulster, and I in return will use all my influence and good-will to make Ireland an integral unit in a federal system." The reply of Sir Edward Carson on the following day was equally conciliatory in tone. "If," he said, "the Home Rule Bill passes, much as I detest it, my most earnest prayer will be that the Government of Ireland for the south and west might prove such a success that it might be even for the interests of Ulster itself to move towards that Government, come under it, and form one unit in Ireland."

This rapid change in the political situation at first took away the breath of members who heard Mr. Churchill's offer on Tuesday. Among the extreme Radicals and Nationalists it spread dismay, for they regarded it as a distinct climb-down on the part of the Government, the leaders of which had just announced their intention to take all necessary steps to trace and punish the ring-leaders in the gun-running coup of last week. One of the Radical morning newspapers was inclined to regard the step of the First Lord of the Admiralty as marking weakness rather than magnanimity—in fact, the political position was not unlike that created in the eighties when Gladstone withdrew British troops after the defeat of Majuba Hill. But the spirit in which Mr. Churchill's move was met showed that the majority of the front benches welcomed anything which tended to dissipate the ominous war-cloud that was hanging over Ulster where 50,000 rifles had been distributed. The proceedings on Wednesday were described by The Times correspondent as constituting one of those rare occasions in the lifetime of even the most stirring Parliament, when one felt instinctively that the debate was destined to be a landmark in political history; that a greater advance towards a settlement of the Irish question was made in four short hours than could be attributed to the cumulative effect of the series of Ulster debates which have already made this session memorable. Appeals for peace were made to a responsive House, and one realized for the first time in this session that the shaping of the future constitution of the realm was being definitely undertaken.

What will be the next stage of this ever-perplexing controversy not even the most astute politician is ready to hazard a prophecy. The Prime Minister, though he has cautiously endorsed as a member, and not as head of the Cabinet, Mr. Churchill's proposal, has certainly not waxed enthusiastic over it. This can well be understood when a journal such as the Morning Post puts forward as a sine qua non that the present Home Rule Bill shall be washed off the slate first, and then the whole Irish question be considered ab initio. Up to the moment of writing, there is nothing definite, only the understanding that "conversations" are to be resumed. In the meantime the coast of Ulster is being well policed by war-cruisers.

The silver fox breeding industry, which, as I have stated in previous letters, is so new to Londoners, that it is necessary to elicit from the subject before any money can be obtained from this new field, has this week received a boost chiefly in one or two leading papers. The Standard, under the caption of "The Newest Trade" tells of having interviewed a Canadian Government official and reproduces some of the facts which he elicited. Apparently the interviewer had thought the business would prove suitable for young men of the "gentleman farmer" type who possessed a moderate capital. Doubtless he was greatly disillusioned when he learned the amount of capital required to buy a pair of breeding foxes.

CAEDMON.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Halifax. ANDREW KING. I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. LT.-COL. C. CREW READ. Sussex. I was cured of Acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING. Lakeside, Que., Oct. 9, 1907.

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PATONS

CHARGED WITH A NUMBER OF CRIMES LAUNCHING OF THE SHAMROCK.

LONDON, May 12.—It is officially announced that Lipton's Shamrock will be launched on May 26th, at

YARMOUTH, N. S., May 12.—A man named Harry Vantassel is under arrest here, charged with a number of crimes, committed along the international boundary line. His arrest was made at the instigation of the deputy sheriff at Littleton, N. H. Among the offences enumerated are: making the bath until you have used fogey, obtaining money under false names, disposing of mortgaged property etc. It is alleged that sixty horses have been smuggled across the boundary into New Hampshire and that the operations have extended as far West as Chicago. Vantassel is a native of Digby but has been away from his native town for many years. He denies he is the man wanted, but admits having worked in New Hampshire. Immediately after his arrest he said he would go back without extradition proceedings but since then he has retained counsel.

Why not make your bath room fixture complete by the addition of the Bath Spray? You can't imagine how delightful and refreshing they make the bath until you have used them. We have them here in two pretences, \$1.00 and \$1.50. McKinnon Drug Co., corner Great George and Mt.

"Carvell Bros. have just received a carload 600 cases Sussex Ginger Ale and temperate drinks. 2369-5-11Maj.

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DEATHS

McMILLAN.—At Calgary, on the 13th inst., Adelaide M. Hyde, wife of James D. McMILLAN.

McLEAN.—In this city on May 10th infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. A. McLEAN.

GILLIS.—At Lyndale on May 12th Mr. Murdoch Gillis aged 67 years. Burial from his late residence on May 14 at eleven o'clock a. m.

MacEACHERN.—At Long Creek, May 2nd, Blanche, daughter of Frank and May MacEACHERN, aged seven weeks.

Dearest Blanche, Thou hast left us, And our loss we deeply feel. But 'tis God that has bereft us He can all our sorrows heal.

HOLDING AN INVESTIGATION

FREDERICTON, May 12.—R. A. Pringle, K. C., who has been appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the cost of the Southampton Railway, which matter came up in the Dominion Parliament in March, opened in court today and after calling on the Company's counsel to produce certain documents, adjourned till July 7th. In the opening inquiry Mr. Pringle said that it came as the result of a speech in Parliament by F. B. Carvell, on March 9th, in which he said a great wrong had been done and which was followed by a speech by Hon. H. F. McLeod in which he said there were padded items in the accounts.

PILES

Do not miss another day's suffering. Do not let your blood become impure. Do not let your system become diseased. Do not let your health become ruined. Do not let your life become a torment. Do not let your family become a burden. Do not let your friends become a source of grief. Do not let your soul become a prey to the devil. Do not let your name become a curse. Do not let your life become a waste. Do not let your death become a tragedy. Do not let your legacy become a curse. Do not let your name become a curse. Do not let your life become a waste. Do not let your death become a tragedy. Do not let your legacy become a curse.