

PATONS LTD.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AUTUMN IS HERE!

The calendar says so. The cooler days say so. Everybody's desires say so. More than all of them, the wonderful new stocks of merchandise in our store say so.

Here Autumn has actually come to pass. The AUTUMN MILLINERY is at its ripest and best; the complete assortments of Autumn apparel are ready—the suits, the coats, the dresses, the blouses, the gloves, the veils, the stockings, the neckwear—EVERYTHING that gives autumnal tone and color to the wearer—everything that provided home comfort and beauty for the new season.

There is such a gratification about having "first pick" of the new things, and now is the time to most fully enjoy this privilege.

THOSE BRIGHT-FACED CHILDREN AT SCHOOL!

How often we think about them—how our hopes and good wishes center about them. So much of their future depends upon what happens to them during the school days of preparation.

They must have the right clothes—And we can help a lot, in that important service.

Everything, for boys and girls of all ages—everything best, because we spent many weeks searching out and comparing styles and grades, and fighting for best values.

Now we KNOW they're BEST. So will you.

THE YEAR OF THE SKIRT!

Fashion has smiled on the skirt again. Perhaps it has been the friendly influence of the sport coat and the handsome sweaters that have aided in the present unprecedented popularity of this useful garment.

At all events, the skirt has been newly developed into a garment of greater style, beauty and variety than ever before known.

The models are so different and varied. The fabrics are so striking; so effective, and of so many different kinds.

For sports wear—for business wear—for most pleasing semi-dress wear.

You'll be highly interested in the collection that we have ready to show you.

THE NEW VELVET HATS ARE SO DELIGHTFULLY BECOMING!

Rich in texture and coloring, soft in their highly artistic lines—rolling from the face, or cuddling so quaintly around the hair; some large, some small, some simple, others quite elaborate—

Little wonder that women love them so and crowd our store each day.

Some are quite plain in color and trimming—some are decorated in sharply contrasting colors; some are trimmed with motifs of lace; some with radiant ribbons; some with ostrich.

So many women find they are more becoming than any other hats they ever tried on.

COATS FOR THE MISS OR YOUTHFUL MADAM.

It just seems as though the designing art of the whole apparel trade has set itself to work to create new beauty in Misses' Coats, this season.

There is such individuality to the styles. Each one looks as though it were specially made for the person who tries it on. There is a new gracefulness about them—a delighting clinging effect, that speaks youthfulness in every line. And then the fabrics are so rich and colorful. The coats look their comfortableness so completely.

So hard to express—so delightful when you try them on.

THOSE FALL DOWN-POURS—UMBRELLAS TO GO UP.

How lucky to have the Umbrella at hand—at home or office—just when needed—

How fortunate that it should be so sturdy and good looking as these that we have provided for this special selling—just at the time when everyone needs to be specially prepared.

One lot for MEN and one for WOMEN
TIME FOR THE NEW KNIT UNDERWEAR.

The first chill usually brings the early cold that stays around all winter. "An ounce of prevention"—is merely the buying of the proper knit underwear, to have it ready to put on when the first chilly morning suggests it.

Here are all the nice new, comfortably made, perfect-fitting kinds.

PATONS

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Mal. A. A. Bartlett, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Bye-elections in Colchester, N. S., and St. John-Albert, N. B., the results of which were recorded in yesterday morning's Guardian, were a striking victory for the Meighen Government.

In St. John-Albert it was a straight contest between the Meighen government and the MacKenzie King Liberals. The defeat of the Liberal candidate was a foregone conclusion. Dr. Emery had been prevailed upon by Mr. MacKenzie King to contest the election, after the inner circle of Liberals had concluded such a contest was useless, and he was so badly beaten that he lost his deposit. It was a severe and crushing defeat not so much for him as for his leader, multiplying evidences of whose unpopularity among the rank and file of the party are steadily increasing. It was more than a defeat—it was a rebuke.

In Colchester the situation was altogether different, the contest an entirely new one in the Maritime Provinces. It was a straight fight, between the United Farmers party and the federal government and, as practically the whole county is agricultural and well organized as such no better constituency could have been selected in Canada to test the quality of the present agrarian movement. It was anticipated that it would be a stiff fight; the farmer candidate was a returned soldier who had won his stripes, popular and in every way an ideal candidate, the county had been well organized; representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario lent a hand in the campaign, but the farmer candidate was defeated by a very large vote.

In this, as in the St. John-Albert election the result is a clear and emphatic endorsement of the policy and personnel of the Meighen government. The farmers of Colchester are united to a man on clear issues, on the issues in which they can clearly see advantage to themselves, to their province and to the dominion. They are not united in following the indefinite dictation of leaders whose policies are mere theories, whose aim is only too palpably self interest. The Crerar free trade scythe cuts too wide and too uncertain a swath; there are too many possibilities for destructiveness mixed in with those for constructiveness and the Colchester farmers wisely chose the certainties of the stable, definite, constructive policy of the Meighen Government.

Hon. Mr. McCurdy is to be congratulated on his magnificent victory the significance of which cannot be overestimated. Premier Meighen, who has in these two elections fought and won the first battles of his regime not only against his old time Liberal opponents who were so completely outclassed as to be negligible, but against a newly organized force which under able leadership may yet have to be reckoned with, has won a personal as well as a party victory which at once stamps him as a leader as well as a statesman.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

The Charlottetown Guardian gratefully acknowledges receipt of the official report of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, compiled and edited by Mr. Philip H. Morris, Executive Secretary for Canada. This book of some 370 pages is handsomely bound in quarter leather, excellently arranged and printed and appropriately illustrated with photographs of the provincial officials, with photographs of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Honorary President and His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, as first page illustrations.

"War came to Canada in August 1914," says the report, "with the unexpectedness of a thunderbolt. It had much the same result for the declaration left Canadians dazed and almost stupefied. So far as organization was concerned Canada was as unprepared for war as a South Sea Islander for a snow-storm."

War was declared on August 4th; on August 6th the announcement was made that Canada's contribution to the fighting forces would be 25,000 men. Within three days more than the required number had volunteered. Within two weeks patriotic societies were organized in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and St. John, pledged to look after the dependents of those who had volunteered. How that little band of 25,000 men grew to an army of more than half a million, how patriotic societies sprang up overnight in every city and town and village in Canada is the story told in this fascinating report, the story that future generations of Canadians will look back upon with pride and gratitude through centuries.

Canada contributed in all \$38,199,828.62 all of which, with the exception of \$531,716.97 was paid out to dependents of our soldiers.

It must not be forgotten that the Canadian Patriotic Fund is still in existence and performing a most valuable service in caring for many families that are suffering disabilities which do not come within the sphere of government pensions. This is perhaps not as generally known as it ought to be and it is the desire of the Patriotic Fund that their attention should be called to any needy cases. The Fund is now paying regularly monthly allowances of from \$10 to \$150 to over 600 families and in addition is making each month some 2000 emergency grants to assist with the expenses for operations, illnesses, etc.

CURRENT COMMENT

Quoting yesterday the farmers view that "He sees city dwellers with all sorts of labor saving devices both in home and workshop" and "the wife of the townsman in humbler circumstances than his wife has electric light, electric washer, electric irons, running water in the house, a bath room, a piano and such other things which to his wife would be luxuries, but to the wife in town are ordinary necessities," we freely admit that there are advantages in community life which cannot easily be attained in isolated settlements. We must ask our farmer friend also to remember that there are counterbalancing advantages enjoyed by country citizens which the great mass in city life have no prospect of ever enjoying. In neither of these instances is the governments or political action even an influence much less a factor. The electric light, electric irons, or electric washer for instance, cost no more, in so far as tariff is concerned, to the farmer than to the city dweller. It is not a question of the primal cost, but one of congregation or community which makes an electrical plant possible. This is an economic condition which no government, regardless of its political stripe or character, can overcome.

Nor is it just correct that "the wife of the townsman IN HUMBLER CIRCUMSTANCES" has all these advantages. In fact the opposite is the case, and only in the few wealthier homes can they be found. In the matter of the "piano and such other things which to his wife would be great luxuries" it is open to serious doubt whether per capita in our farm homes, especially in this province, they are not more general than in city dwellings. These things must be taken in the average and not by isolated example. Where there is one wealthy home with every comfort and convenience as against a hundred from moderate circumstances down to absolute poverty it is not a fair argument to take that home as typical of the whole. In these respects those "in humbler circumstances" in the city have no advantages over their more affluent country friends. The greater masses of the city population on the other hand tied down to grind and dirt and dust of the workshop from morn to night, from which he can see no future prospect of relief, pine in vain for the pure air and the green fields of country life. In most cases he is a stranger to the fresh fruits and the rich cream served daily in almost every rural home. When from his daily wage pay of \$3 or \$4 he has to pay \$1.50 for a roast of meat or fowl, 60 to 65 cents for a pound of butter, 65 cents for a dozen of eggs, \$3 to \$4 for a bushel of potatoes, as has been the case all summer, with federal tariff, provincial and civic taxes away in excess of his country brethren, he can surely not be blamed in thinking that the balance of advantage is with the farmer.

We are offering these illustrations, not in the spirit of contention, but in order to bring the fair and honest judgment of our student farmers to conditions as they actually exist. We do not begrudge to agriculture every advantage and encouragement that any of our governments can give. Whatever it may be it will ultimately revert back to us in the increased prosperity of the country in which city alike with our rural friends will jointly profit. The lesson which we now need most to learn is how to consider the plight of the other fellow, in

Daily Selections Guardian Readers Furnished by W. S. Louson.

DAYS GONE BY.

The man who is always talking about what he did in days gone by is "through." He is a "has been." He is of no use in a world where there is so much work to do and so few willing to do it. He will never be able to talk of the great things he is doing ten years hence. He is dwelling in the past and impairing his usefulness in the present and future. "Get on or get out" is a splendid motto for both young and middle-aged men. The world is too busy to listen to recitals of past performances. It is interested in what is being performed today and will be accomplished tomorrow and the next day. The fullest and most interesting lives are of men and women who keep looking ahead and going ahead, and let their thoughts follow their eyes. And what is true of the individual is equally true of the nation. Canada is not living upon its past record, great and glorious though it is. It is pressing on to the achievement of still greater things in the realms of trade, science and general progress.

THE PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

Superintendent Of Education

Sir:—After rereading your recent editorials on the appointment of Mr. R. H. Rogers as Superintendent of Education I concluded you were not possessed of all the facts. That Mr. Rogers has any qualifications at all for this important position, I as one who knows his career from childhood, am at a loss to understand. It is true that in his boyhood he got a license from Prince of Wales College and taught school here for a short time. It is true too that he subsequently got a B. A. and an M. A. and a B. C. L. from McGill, practised law in E. C., not too successfully and later in his home town of Alberton with the same results. For the last six or seven years he has been a clerk in his father's store at Alberton.

What a practical mind for the head of our most important Department of Education! What results can you expect? It strikes the writer as a criterion on present governmental lustre that we should have a Superintendent of Taxes named Rogers also. Liberal gentlemen are there any other of this name who could be made a superintendent of some department old or new under our moribund Liberal Government after their sires had been so well looked after at the public crib.

I am Sir, etc.,
JAMES M. CAULL,
Prince County, P. E. I.
Sept. 16, 1920.

charity to consider him as honest as we are ourselves, and instead of pushing forward our own selfishness as of paramount importance to join hands with each other in working out the great problems the solution of which is for our own and the country's good.

But supposing for the moment that there was not two sides to the question, that the farmers argument was well grounded in every particular, and that he was not receiving that fair share of attention from Governments to which he is reasonably entitled; would political action along the lines advocated by some, in the creation of a Farmers political party bring about the desired results? We believe that to draw a dividing line between city and country, to throw down the gauntlet calling for a political war between agriculture and industry, would be the surest and most disastrous scheme that could be conceived against the best interests of the country. That such a conflict instead of bringing about the reforms desired would most surely delay their coming for many years in a country where trade industry embodies the majority of the population is it probable that the farmer could demand a representation in parliament to totally dominate the others? And if not what would be his prospect for legislative betterment from those to whom he has placed himself in direct antagonism? The farmer today in his social and economic organization wields the most powerful influence in the political arena of any interest. He has a grasp upon governments and a power over them which if exercised for good will bring big results. By segregating themselves into a separate party organization they will sacrifice this prestige and lose an influence which it will take many years to recover.

The Watchman, a good Liberal, in its last issue, paid its respects to the Bell Government in expressions just as forcible and pronounced as some of the rich gems in the Guardian to which the Liberal press so often took exception. It says:—"True several measures and matters of policy on the part of our Provincial rulers had developed which almost wholly undermined our confidence in their ability and statements, still we had

Canada's Overseas Trade is \$2,351,000,000

Sea-borne \$1,046,000,000

Land-borne \$1,305,000,000

More than half this land-borne trade is ultimately sea-borne—but in Foreign Ships.

Every pound of Canadian products shipped from a port outside Canadian territory retards our maritime growth, weakens our national prosperity and places control of a part of our sea-borne commerce in the hands of a competitive nation.

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These attractive articles have proved wonderful, useful, convenient and always on the job. You will find this safe and ready light very useful during Exhibition Week. We carry them in all styles, and sizes.

Special prices now prevailing.

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QUEEN STREET.

GRAFTON STREET

no idea that they were going to exhibit such gross ignorance in this important matter as they have done." "They have twisted the word Technology into Agriculture! Science. That is certainly a great literary feat and places the Bell Government on an educational eminence with the long eared specimens. "We do not believe any other similar body of men would propound such an ill-adapted scheme." "Any person can see the finger of the political knave in this matter very clearly."

These references were to the Government's programme for Technical Education, upon which it commences some pointed criticisms. After reciting items from the course of instruction in woods and woodworking, blacksmithing and tool making and tempering, it exclaims:—"What a burlesque! Here we are to have our boys taught to make tools which can be bought for one half the cost in the hardware stores. . . . The instruction proposed by this scheme does not comprise THE EDUCATION WHICH THE YOUNG MEN OF OUR CITY, TOWNS AND VILLAGES NEED MOST. It will not qualify them for lucrative positions. . . . The Technology which our rulers propose is very cheap stuff." There is much of sound sense in these strictures. If the education is to be Agricultural, and we believe in such, let it be of the kind useful to that calling; if Technical, as the grant implies and requires, then let us have it in the purity of that form. On the other hand, with the conglomerate aggregation in charge we must be thankful if we get anything useful in any shape or form. If we can only hold the grant down until we have opportunity to put a capable government in charge we will ultimately get the benefit.

Goff's for Fall Boots Every Time

The oldest, most experienced, famous and most up-to-date boot and shoe firm.

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