

Candle Sticks

If you like dainty, decorative articles in your home these will interest you. These shades are in the latest styles and suitable for dining table, drawing room, etc. Many shades and patterns to select from.

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.

DEATHS

DAVEY.—In Charlottetown, on Nov. 9, 1913, Louisa A., wife of Edward Davey. Funeral from her late residence on Richmond Street, Tuesday the 11th at 2.30 p. m.

NOTHING HEARD YET OF THE BRIDGEPORT

SYDNEY, November 7.—The intense anxiety experienced throughout yesterday regarding the safety of the steamer Bridgeport had not been relieved up to a late hour tonight. The Dominion Coal company through its traffic department, were busy yesterday making every endeavor to get in touch with those areas where she might have drifted through disablement to machinery or other cause which might put the steamer and her crew at the mercy of the strong northwest gale which blew at the time of her departure from this port. The Black Diamond liner, City of Sydney was communicated with by less and thus instructed to keep a sharp lookout while on her passage from St. John's to Montreal for the missing collier.

THE BABY NOT A TANK

"You must let the baby have one cow's milk to drink every day," said the suburban doctor. "Very well, if you say so, doctor," said the perplexed young mother; "but I really don't see how he is going to hold it all."

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labelled his own product.

This greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the many that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce.

Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

"Have you seen the new styles in net and silk waists at Stanley Bros. They are to be had in white, ecru, blk, navy and Copenhagen. Sizes 36 to 42. \$2.95 to \$3.95. Stanley Bros. 2577-11-10M31

THE GUARDIAN

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DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

Indoor Baseball, the Armouries, 7.30 p. m.
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Supreme Court, 11 a. m.
Annual Meeting of Children's Aid Society, City Court Room, 8 p. m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1913

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Alarmed at the effect of the naval policy on the Chateaugay election the order has gone forth from the Liberal headquarters that a more "imperial tone" should be adopted by the newspapers in the discussion of this subject. We see the first reflection of this in an attempt on the part of the Montreal Laurierite papers and their satellites to make out that it is due to the inaction of the Borden Government that Canada is so lamentably behind the other Dominions in sharing the burden of Empire naval defence.

In this connection it is well to recall the advice given by the British Admiralty, as to how Canada could help effectively and quickly. That advice was given in a state document placed before Parliament by Premier Borden when he introduced his naval proposals. It is as follows:—

"The Prime Minister of the Dominion having enquired in what form ANY IMMEDIATE AID that Canada might give would BE MOST EFFECTIVE, we HAVE NO HESITATION in answering, after a prolonged consideration of all the circumstances, that it is desirable that aid should include the provision of a certain number of THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST SHIPS OF WAR, which science, can build or money supply."

There is the proposition in a nutshell. The Borden Government introduced a bill providing for three of the largest and strongest ships of war, which would give the immediate and effective aid desired by the British Admiralty. This bill was defeated by the Laurier majority in the Senate at the behest of a man himself defeated at the polls and thrust from the seat of power. Mr. Borden did his duty—the Conservative members of parliament did their duty. The man who leads the opposition and who is forever singing praises of the Empire refused to lift a finger to assist that Empire when the time was ripe.

As it is conceded by well informed Naval men such as Lord Charles Beresford and others that in 1915 the Triple Alliance, Germany, Austria and Italy, will possess a dreadnought fleet three times as powerful as that of Great Britain, what would happen to this Empire supposing these powers on some trifling difference were to decide to go to war with Britain?

There can be no doubt that Britain's Central fleet would be unable to cope with them.

Then what would follow were that fleet over-powered? The answer must be obvious to every thinking person. It would be only a matter of settlement between these three powers who should own Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the other Dominions.

In the circumstances of such an emergency, and no one who recalls the suddenness with which the Russo-Japanese war broke out can do otherwise than admit that the war of the future will be sudden, sharp and unexpected—the country or combination of countries most efficiently prepared for the assault must necessarily be the victors.

What would be the use of Canada's Niobe and other "tin pots" in such an emergency?

It is conceded that Germany has the greatest army ever known to the world. She has tremendous ships for transportation purposes, and supposing Britain's fleet was over-powered, how long would it take Germany to land an over-powering army in the old country?

That is the question, not only the mother country, but Canada, has to face.

It is the duty of the over-seas Dominions to strengthen the fleet of the Empire at its base, for it is well known and accepted by all authorities that so long as the Central Defence is secured the out lying Dominions are safe, but once lose the key to the situation and the Empire is helpless in the hands of her enemies.

It is a very serious matter for any newspaper or any man who has got the ear of the public, to mislead informed people on such an important matter, and it is contemptible and despicable that for mere party purposes an attempt should be made to minimize the seriousness of the

situation as at present existing. We feel confident that all thinking men of whatever party are of one opinion that the question of Imperial Defence should not be dragged down to the level of parish pump politics, and the future of the Empire sacrificed on the altar petty party expediency.

It is significant that the head quarter staff of the Laurier organization should have come to realize that a more "imperial tone" is necessary in the consideration of this question, but as this is merely for the purpose of cloaking their policy of neutrality in the time of war embodied in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Naval Service Act of 1910, the sooner it is exposed and denounced as traitorous and disloyal the better for the Liberal Party in Canada and the Empire at large.

ADVERTISING PAYS

A gentleman, on his first visit to Canada and who had never heard of the Prince Edward Island fox business, picked up a copy of The Guardian while lounging in a hotel in Ottawa, and in it read something about the fox industry. He was so impressed with the matter that he came directly to Prince Edward Island, looked thoroughly and critically into the business, satisfied himself as to its bona fides, invested \$37,000 in it for himself and pledged a similar amount for his friends in England, which shows—ought to show the value of reliable newspaper publicity.

In Prince Edward Island there is something like \$4,000,000 invested in foxes. The future of the business depends upon the enlistment of outside capital, the purchase of foxes by outsiders, investment by outsiders in our companies, the formation of companies outside the province for the purchase of our stock.

Heretofore no concerted action has been taken by our fox owners to advertise the business abroad. Individual owners and individual companies are advertising for themselves exclusively; each is boosting his own particular business; each is "going it alone" and quite often doing so by "knocking" the stock of some other company, forgetting that every "knock," though aimed at some particular company, is a "knock" at the whole business. To cast suspicion on the business at any one point is to subject the business as a whole to suspicion.

It is equally true that to shield a shark—should there be any sharks in the business—would cast discredit upon the whole. What investors, at home and abroad, are looking for is a clean, open, honest business and an assurance that any crookedness or boosting of unworthy stock will not be countenanced. The fullest confidence of the public must be secured and this can be effected only by telling the whole story, telling it truly and intelligibly.

An association was organized recently under the name of the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders Association with the object of safeguarding the business, protecting those whose money is invested in it, assuring prospective investors of its standing as a business proposition, officially classifying foxes in order that intending purchasers could do so intelligently, and also to give the business necessary publicity abroad. The response to the invitation extended to foxmen to participate in this work, while fairly generous, has so far fallen short of expectation. The financial assistance rendered by those who were most likely to profit—namely the fox owners themselves—has been disappointing. The result will be that only a proportion of the foxes in the province will be registered and to these only prospective buyers will look for their stock. Many others, although perhaps owners of foxes eligible for registration in the best classes, will stand on the same footing as those who cannot afford to make the pedigree of their foxes known. Also, the association will not be in a position, financially, to advertise as extensively either at home or abroad, as would be in the interests of the business.

This is a short sighted policy. No foxman can afford to "go it alone." The business can be advanced only as a whole, as a Prince Edward Island business. To be a party to that business, to be known as the owner of recognized, pedigreed and registered stock will give every owner a standing that will mean increased and profitable business.

The value of publicity is clearly indicated by the incident referred to at the beginning of this article. Our foxmen are doing themselves an injustice in not making more use, concerted, of this means of pushing their business. A few thousand dollars judiciously invested in publicity would mean millions in return, for the fox business is now figuring in millions and millions abroad are awaiting investment in any institution that offers substantial re-

turns. The foxmen must open their hearts and their chequebooks if they are going to profit by the unprecedented boom that is now only at its commencement and that promises, if properly handled, to be one of the biggest things in the world.

NOTES

Storm doors and windows may now be safely thought of.

Stormy weather with low temperature is reported as approaching from the west.

The "sick" Premier Borden is not so sick but he is able to lecture to the distinguished Pilgrim Club of New York.

Among the suggested changes in the Borden cabinet "within the next six" months, as reported in a Montreal contemporary, is the transfer of Hon. Frank Cochrane from the Railways to the governorship of Ontario. When the Hon. Frank was approached by a newspaper scribe to confirm or deny the rumor the atmosphere became suddenly sulphurous.

The land policy of Mr. Lloyd George has had an unexpected result—it has been gleefully hailed by the bloated landowners and looked upon as a savior by the unfortunate middle-class taxpayer who has to find the purchase money. The Duke of Sutherland's offer to sell the Government 400,000 acres at \$5 per acre, has been followed by a similar one from Major Duncan Matheson who has offered to sell the whole island of Lewis to the Government at whatever valuation arbitrators may decide. Mr. Lloyd George is nonplussed by this eagerness to make his land policy easy of accomplishment—so far as the landlords are concerned.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE:

Mr. Donald Nicholson M. P., was a passenger to Ottawa, Saturday morning.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1759—Johann C. F. Schiller, famous German poet, born. Died May 9, 1805.

1781—Cyrus Alger, inventor of the cylinder stove, born in West Bridgewater, Mass. Died Feb. 4, 1856.

1812—British defeated the Americans at battle of Chrysler's Farm on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence.

1835—Many vessels and lives lost in a tempest on Lake Erie.

1857—William Walker started from New Orleans on his third filibustering expedition to Nicaragua.

1889—Washington admitted to Statehood by proclamation of President Harrison.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

Anna Katherine Green, one of the most popular writers of detective stories that America has produced, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1846, and received her education at a seminary in Vermont.

Congratulations to: Marie Adams, one of the most popular of American actresses, 41 years old today.

J. Ogden Armour, millionaire Chicago packer, 50 years old today.

Victor Emmanuel III, king of Italy, 44 years old today.

Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Orchestra, 41 years old today.

Henry M. Alden, noted author and editor, 77 years old today.

Rev. William C. Pinkham of Calgary, senior bishop of the Church of England in Canada, 69 years old today.

Dr. William L. Bryan, president of Indiana University, 53 years old today.

Rev. Theodore DuBose Bratton, Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, 51 years old today.

Alfred Fried, one of the recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911, 49 years old today.

Walter J. Maranville, shortstop of the Boston National league baseball team, 21 years old today.

If a clean, bright, sanitary store, equipped with all the popular and standard drugs, medicines, drug sundries and supplies, with an efficient management and a capable staff of salesmen, appeals to you, you will like the service of the MacKinnon Drug Co. This is the only local Rex-all store and the one you should patronize if you wish a superior service, reasonable rates and very best in drugs and sundries. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts.

FACTS AND FIGURES

FROM BULANDSHAHR

At the last session of our conference—the North-West India—we were unexpectedly appointed to this district—a position we had not desired much less sought. Being loyal we took up our work with a keen relish, because it was our work for Him—and we found—

Our field is small, compact, populous, comprising only the Government district of Bulandshahr. It is some sixty miles by forty in area. Besides the Ganges and Jumna on the boundaries, there is a tributary of each running through the district, and an irrigation canal from each large river with many tributaries, so that the whole district is well watered, fertile. Famine is unknown. What spells famine, ruin, and death elsewhere means opulence for the landowners and farmers of Bulandshahr. True the poor and "The Depressed Classes" feel the pinch keenly in seasons of high priced food.

There are three large towns, and villages galore. The population is 1,100,000 according to the census of 1911; of these some 224,888 belong to "The Depressed Classes"—those who all over India are so strangely open to the Gospel Message—indeed one can say that practically all of this (almost a) quarter of a million are open to the Gospel now.

About twenty years ago "The Mass Movement," as the move Christward on the part of "The Depressed Classes" is called, crossed the Ganges from the neighboring districts—Budaun and Moradabad. From that date till to-day there has been a steadily flowing stream Christward, until last year alone 1275 persons were baptized. We have now just over 12,600 Methodists in the district. This is a trifle over one per cent of the total population. True it may seem a small part, but it is a real tangible beginning. Of late our increase has been limited by our inability to provide the necessary pastors to care for the people.

Not only have we to teach those whom God is giving us "to observe all things," but we have also to provide educational facilities for their children. There are good government schools in all towns, and in many villages, and there is no law to debar the sons of a "Depressed Class" father from entering them but he can no more get into one than a Negro can into a hotel in New York. If he goes in to stay the rest go out to do likewise. As most of our converts are from "The Depressed Classes," if our Christian children are to have any education we must provide it at this stage of India's regeneration. The state stands ready to help with liberal grants-in-aid and we must produce results. Our difficulty is the initial outlay and teachers' salaries. We have twenty-five schools of sorts. Some are intermittent, i.e. they meet when the people have ample leisure. Others are part-time schools meeting two, three or four times a week when the teacher who is also pastor for five or six villages, comes for a few hours from a neighboring village. Others again are half-time schools, meeting only in the forenoons, or in the afternoons. We have not such carried on by two men with about one hundred boys in attendance. One with experience in school work would not expect great results from such schools. In time however the boys get a fair knowledge of "the three Rs" in their mother tongue. This is all we dare aim at. Had we a teacher for each separate school how grand.

While on the topic of education—we need workers. They cannot be hired. We must educate and train them for ourselves. To do this in any degree commensurate with our needs, we should have twenty annual scholarships of \$20.00 each, to enable us to send our most promising boys to one of our central boarding schools that they may be fitted to become our teachers and preachers. If we can provide the support we can get this number of boys into the schools of other districts till such time as we have the funds to have our own Central School.

In the main our converts hitherto have been from the Bhangis and allied tribes, but signs are not wanting that other strata of society are looking Christward. The Bhangis are by hereditary occupation the conservancy corps of India—locally known to Europeans as "Sweepers"—During the last two years an increasing interest in Christian teaching is being manifested by the Chamars. These are by heredity the tanners and shoe-makers of these Provinces. As the Bhangis form one of the lower strata of "The Depressed Classes," so these form one of the upper. In our district we have so far baptized about 500 Chamars. When I say, however, that there are 28,027 Bhangies and 184,861 Chamars yet to be won in our district alone. You will readily see there is much to be done.

Of these numbers our 60 workers on our six circuits report 227 Chamars and 3369 Bhangis as actually on their lists receiving instruction with baptisms in view. This means that besides our 12,600 converts we have 5596 more who by deliberate choice have taken us as their spiritual teachers. These converts and enquirers—are scattered by fives, tens, twenties, forties (seldom hundreds), in a village, all over our territory. The actual labor in shepherding these scattered sheep is very great. Great as are these two inner circles—converts and learning enquirers—(Continued on page eight)

PATON'S BIG STORE

Beautiful And Bright Now Thoroughly Renovated

It is completely stocked with fire new goods secured as soon after the fire as money and the telegraph wires could secure them.

Handsomely Renovated

The whole store, department after department, has been thoroughly renovated, painted, and tinted in a most artistic manner.

Bargains Still Giving

As the firm's buyers could not visit the different markets directly after the fire they immediately got in touch with the manufacturers who rushed forward to them samples in their different lines so that Paton's bought even more liberally than had they visited the market, with the advantage of being permitted to retain the samples, in many cases at a big discount. Customers will profit by this.

Winter Fur Fashions

All kinds and styles of fur goods are to be seen in Paton's great fur room. Here the most fastidious lady can be suited with anything she wants in the fur line.

Ladies' Department

Not only in furs; but in all other lines can customers be suited at Paton's. Ladies' suits; ladies' skirts; ladies' underskirts; Christmas linens; teddy bear coats, blankets and comforts are on hand in abundance.

Men's Department

Men's ready to wear clothes in abundance and of the very best quality are on exhibition in Paton's large clothing department. Mannish college coats; men's hats and caps and everything else in the clothing line that a man wants. Boys' clothing too, in endless variety and styles.

New Furniture

The furniture department is now a revelation. No one need be without furniture, when the variety, the abundance and the low prices of this department are considered.

Everything New

New millinery; new corsets; new kimonos; new motor caps; new angora sweaters; new ladies blouses; new stockings and gloves. Everything of the newest and at greatest bargain prices ever recorded. Call and see for yourself what is in store for you at

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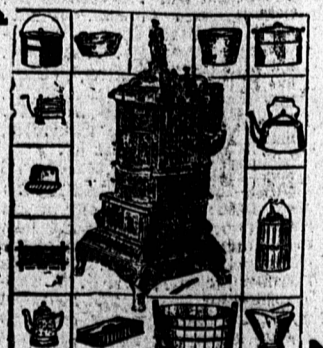
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Our heating stoves are the kind that give superior heat with minimum consumption of coal. They last longer and give better satisfaction in every way. See the line.

Extra Grade Kitchen Utensils

In enamel ware, tin ware, granite ware—kitchen utensils of all kinds—we are sure we can give you superior satisfaction for we buy from the leading houses in Canada, pay cash, buy in large quantities and our low prices mean a distinct saving for you.

Fennell & Chandler

Shoes for Growing Feet

We've sturdy, good-fitting SCHOOL SHOES for Boys and Girls, with soft, strong uppers and good stout soles. Also a Boy's boot made of selected Box Kip, Black Chrome Tanned, made with heavy sole and bello va tongue on a neat, good-fitting last. Sizes 1 & 2 \$2.85, 3, 4 & 5 \$3.00. Girls' Boots in Calf, Box Kip, Pebble, etc. at lowest prices.

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