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apply for a few nights and they are easily removed without pain or soreness.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1913

### ENCOURAGING INDUSTRIES.

The proposal to establish a rolled oats mill in Charlottetown with municipal assistance and encouragement advanced another stage on Monday evening, when a letter was submitted to the City Council from the Managing Director of the Colonial Corporations, Ltd., outlining terms for the consideration of members.

Originally all that the corporation wished was the grant of a suitable site and the remission of municipal taxation for a period of ten years. These are financial concessions of very great importance, and the City Council, in favorably considering them, indicated that as a body representing the citizens they were prepared to make the sacrifice in the interest of developing new industries, of which the city cannot have too many.

With this favorable reception of the proposal we agreed, as did most of those who take any interest in the development of our resources. In their letter of June 2 submitted to the City Council on Monday night, the Colonial Corporations, Ltd., increase their demands on the municipality's generosity, and in so doing will probably prejudice public opinion against themselves. They now propose to float a subsidiary company with a capital of \$100,000 to be called the Prince Edward Island Cereal Company, and to build a mill, elevators, etc., on a site which they will select, but the City Council pay for. They expect a guarantee that shall be given by the Council to exempt the mill from taxation and water rate for a period of ten years from the date on which the mill begins operation; and to all this the citizens, as a whole, would be prepared to agree. But the Managing Director goes farther, and in this we think he makes a mistake. He asks the city to agree to a loan to the company of a sum of money amounting to 40 per cent of the cost of the plant at five per cent interest, the loan to run for 20 years and to be paid off at the rate of \$2,000 a year from the 5th to the 10th year, and \$3,000 a year from the 10th to the 20th year, the city to be protected by a first lien on all the company's property.

The company, says the Managing Director, might never take advantage of the concession, provided sufficient capital were otherwise available. In other words, the Colonial Corporations, Ltd. desire the City Council to underwrite the capital of the company to the extent of 40 per cent of the capital invested, or to be invested, and with this guarantee they will float a company. The reason given for this proposal is that the City Corporation can raise money more cheaply than a private firm can, and that it is desirable that the new company should get \$40,000 at a lower rate of interest than it could in the ordinary way. This would be a business speculation in which the Councilors qua Councilors have no right to dabble. We have not the slightest doubt the Colonial Corporations, Ltd., has a genuine desire to make the most of the opportunity offered to establish a successful new industry here, but as the city has no "common good" of its own on which to draw, and is itself a borrower of money, we hardly think the proposal to lend money to the Halifax corporation would meet with popular favor. As much as is reasonably in the city's power is being done when the Councilors guarantee a site and exemption from taxation for ten years; and if that be not sufficient inducement to the Colonial Corporations, Ltd., perhaps some other enterprising company of promoters may be found who will be more appreciative of the city's generosity.

### "AN ECONOMIC CRISIS."

Such was the term applied to present conditions by Dr. Wilson, one of the speakers at the General Assembly which met last week in Toronto, as reported in The Guardian of the 9th. While looking upon the present condition rather as a development than as a crisis, we in Prince Edward Island have felt its increasing burden and have done little to roll it back. We know the cause. People are leaving the farms to go to the cities to engage in more congenial and presumably more profitable work. The factory, the mill, the store, pays higher wages than can be earned on the farm. The higher wage paid in the factory, the mill, the store, still further increases the cost of the necessities of life. The producer, whether at the land end or the factory end of the commodity, is obliged to pay a line of go-between a rake-off before the

commodity finally reaches the consumer, and the consumer pays the whole bill, original cost of production, rail-off and living expenses for all the go-betweens.

It is quite an easy matter to recognize this as a principal cause but quite another matter to prescribe a remedy.

Here in Prince Edward Island, we can see and appreciate, perhaps better than anywhere else in Canada, the anomaly of the situation which has developed and is still developing. We grow, for example, the finest oats in Canada, yet we import our oatmeal from Ontario; we grow a grade of wheat which, in the matter of flavor and quality, is second only to the best grades of Manitoba wheat, yet we import nearly all our flour; we grow vegetables of every variety, yet we import all our vegetables canned and put up ready for the table; we grow feed and pasturage superior to that in any part of Canada, yet this spring, and many times previously, we imported carloads of beef cattle from Ontario; we export our raw hides and import our boots and harness; we boast that we can grow the best sheep on the continent and we import all our woolen goods. The list might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

Now, we are inclined to attribute these things to want of enterprise on the part of our people. There is, unquestionably, a want of enterprise but this is not the whole trouble. It pays us better to sell our oats for seed and to buy oatmeal made from the cheaper grades of Ontario oats. Experience has shown that other crops can be grown more profitably than wheat, in most sections of the province; hence it pays us better to buy flour than to raise it. The growing of vegetables and fruits is, our best farmers will tell us, better adapted for small farms, and the majority of our farms are large. We are not alone in the opinion however that many of our farmers would be much better off if they worked less land, raising the more profitable vegetables and fruits and ensuring a market for them by producing them in sufficient quantity to encourage the establishment of a canning or preserving factory.

In the matter of exporting wool and hides and importing our woolen and leather goods there is probably no excuse except want of enterprise. And yet our people are not wanting in enterprise. Where investments promise a reasonable return both the men and the capital are always forthcoming, witness the millions already invested in the fox business which is not yet five years old. Where enterprises are possible, and there are many for which Prince Edward Island is peculiarly adapted, what is required to start the ball a-rolling is a good, live, wide-awake and reliable promoter in which the investing public will have the fullest confidence.

As to the general situation, the "economic crisis," any effective remedy is evidently yet in the indefinite future. The causes we have stated are effects as well as causes, effects of changes brought about by improved conditions, effects of the improvement in manufacture, improvement in transportation, improvement in the general manner of living, a greater demand for industrial labor, a greater demand for the luxuries as well as the comforts of life.

For an agricultural country like this of ours there is food for thought in some statistical information recently given out by a commission appointed by Cornell University to investigate agricultural conditions. The statistics show that one-fourth of the farmers in the territory investigated are doing exceedingly well, the other three-fourths doing from indifferently to poorly. A like conclusion would doubtless be the result of a similar investigation in this province. We have many farmers who are doing exceedingly well; they are those who know their business, who are making a study of it and are adapting their operations to existing conditions. Those who are doing indifferently or poorly are those who are following the methods of a generation ago, farming as their fathers and grandfathers did. The inference is obvious. If the few can do well the others, similarly situated, can also do well, if they adopt the right methods.

### NOTES.

The current number of the Maple Leaf, in addition to the usual budget of items of interest to Prince Edward Islanders concerning their sons and daughters on the Pacific Coast, publishes an extended report of Publicity Agent McCready's lecture recently delivered before the Summerside Board of Trade, and so helps in telling a broad of Prince Edward Island's prosperity and resources. The Maple Leaf is always read with the deepest interest by Maritime Province people as it keeps constant tab on the easterners who have made their homes or are sojourning in the far west. Mr. A. McInnis, the editor and proprietor of the Maple Leaf, is a Prince

Edward Islander and a well informed and successful journalist. His bright, clear, newsy paper should be in every home in the Maritime Provinces as it is published solely in the interests of the sons and daughters of these provinces, residing in California, and its monthly coming is like a regular letter from these while its record of current events in the provinces will be as eagerly scanned by the sons and daughters away from home.

### SOMETHING THE MATTER WITH THE FOXES

Sir:—Can you tell the general public along with myself the reason for the alleged large number of male foxes in proportion to females in the litters of this year? I hear that there are about twice as many males as there are, and in some ranches three to one. This is rather serious in making up pairs. Some of the older and more experienced breeders may be able to throw some light on this problem, and if so it would be of great interest to the thousands who have money invested in the fox industry.

I am, Sir, etc., FOX OWNER.

### CITY COUNCIL AND BOOT FACTORY

Sir:—We wish to correct an error made by Councillor Riley at Monday night's meeting of the City Council, as reported in The Guardian that "the Boot Factory did not pay." We do not know from whom he got his information. We are glad to state it does pay and it would be contrary to reason to think we would continue to run the factory for years and then remove and fit it up again if it did not pay. And it would pay much better if instead of employing eighteen hands it had fifty to one hundred. We believe that for this Province there is no other industry so suited and can be so successfully carried on as the boot and shoe industry. We think the city is not in a position to help it much, and at present we are not satisfied to carry it on in a moderate way, and to develop it as it should be without assistance. Life would be too strenuous for ourselves. We do not wish to see this industry closed down. Once closed it would be difficult to resurrect. This is a good nucleus for a large factory, and we would be willing to give our experience and take shares, without taking the responsibility, to anyone or company that would like to take it up.

We can sell readily all the boots we make, they have a good reputation, and there never was a better time for industries than now, as factories never were so busy and competition in regard to prices is not keen. There is not the slashing and cutting of prices now as prevailed for many years in the past.

We are, Sir, etc., Goff & Co. Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 10, 1913.

### THE SENATE

Sir:—I wrote a letter before the debate in the Senate, and stated that I did not believe that the Liberal members in that body would be so ill advised as to vote against the bill. I greatly regret to find that the courage and backbone that I gave them credit for has no existence; they sank their loyalty and their honest convictions in the putrid sea of rank partisanship, and yielded to the crack of the whip wielded by the unscrupulous minority of the lower house, and this, not on a question of principle, but just to back up the unconstitutional struggle of the Liberal minority to force the majority to a dissolution.

By their act they have humiliated Canada and caused the people of civilized countries to look on our Government as an abortion of free institutions. As I deplore the fact that men whom I highly esteemed should have so acted, I believe it is all for the best. We have hitherto tolerated a nominated Senate, because if they did not do much good, they did little harm. Now they have shown that they are a source of danger. We find we have a governmental body representing nothing, responsible to none, exerting their despotic will to thwart and frustrate the legislation of our elected representatives. Surely such a condition in this 20th century is an anachronism! I look upon a nominated upper house as a corroding ulcer in the body politic which must be excised and that promptly. How can we say we live under responsible government when the work of our elected members can be strangled at the tyrannical will of an upper house, many of whose members have been rejected at the polls as unfit to be trusted with legislative powers, whose only claim to the position they hold is that they were partisans. This was the practice not of one party but of both, and we now see the result. Have we government by the people when such a state of things exists? No, but we Canadians are a liberty loving people and will wipe out anything that looks like tyranny; if we are to have an Upper House it must be one elected by the people, who will choose men for their fitness, and the Senate will then be a capable legislative body, not simply a refuge for the destitute.

I am, Sir, etc., J. T. JENKINS.

### MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Mrs. Richard Young and two children, Master Harvey and Miss Irene, have arrived from New York. They intend to spend the summer on the Island, visiting with Mrs. Young's sister Mrs. A. A. Moore, and numerous friends. Mrs. Young thinks there is no place like the Island and says if its beauties and attractions were better known in New York there would be a host of health and pleasure seekers coming here.

### MOST COMMENDABLE

Sir:—It was with considerable pleasure that I read Mr. Louison's letter entitled "Brighten Up" in your issue of June 9, and I wish to join him in congratulating the many people who have endeavored to "keep their part of Prince Edward Island clean." The improvement is truly remarkable and is being appreciated by all. To Mr. Louison, however, the congratulations and thanks of the whole community are due, not only for the advice and assistance he so readily gives but also for the example he is setting. He certainly is a man who practices what he preaches. Any person taking a walk to Brighton to see the result of Mr. Louison's endeavors will be more than amply repaid. There we have an example of what can be done with trees, shrubs, grass and flowers intelligently arranged. A more complete picture than "Birchdale" would be hard to find. At the present time I wish to call attention to the two magnificent beds of tulips on either side the entrance. Last Thanksgiving day Mr. Louison planted over 700 bulbs with the result that he is now enjoying his Thanksgiving every day. For richness, variety, delicacy of coloring, and general beauty, these tulip beds are almost unequalled. They contain over 25 varieties, each individual of which is a perfect specimen. They are now at their best and I trust every lover of flowers will make the most of this opportunity for a floral feast.

Let a few more citizens follow this excellent and commendable example and the movement will very quickly spread with the result that Prince Edward Island will gain a still greater reputation for beauty.

I am, Sir, etc., CHAS. M. WILLIAMS, Sec. P.E.I. Floral Association.

### MR. MCLEAN AND HIGHWAYS BILL.

Speaking in the House of Commons on June 3 on the Highways Bill, which was under reconsideration, Mr. A. A. McLEAN (Queens, P. E. I.) said: A week ago this House voted \$1,410,000 for dredging in the Maritime provinces. That is a vote for the Maritime provinces generally, and all that money is expended under the direction of the Minister of Public Works. For the whole of Canada over three and a half millions is voted this session by this House for dredging, all to be expended under the direction of the Minister of Public Works. There was no man in this House who imputed improper motives to the Government in that. The whole of it may be given to New Brunswick, to Nova Scotia, or to Prince Edward Island; it is altogether in the hands of the minister. It would be exactly the same in the expenditure of the money for roads if the matter were left in the hands of the Minister of Railways and Canals. What difference is there? The Governor in Council can direct how this money shall be spent. Are we to assume, we two hundred and twenty-one gentlemen who occupy seats in this House, that these moneys, as some hon. gentleman has suggested, will be used corruptly? The thing is ridiculous. It is no argument to say that this money will not be used for the benefit of the people. As to the talk about automobile roads, we in Prince Edward Island cannot use the money for automobile roads, because we have no automobiles. But we can use the money to improve our roads, and we require money for that purpose. We are a small province; our revenues are very small; and it is absolutely essential that these revenues should be increased in order to provide for the necessities of the public service. The people of Nova Scotia as well require that money. What in the world is the objection urged against this measure? There is no real objection; it is simply and purely opposition of the Government; the vote passed by the Senate is a re-echo of the vote registered by the Opposition in this House. There is no argument to support the objection made and to justify opposition to every Act introduced in this House in the interests of the people of Canada. The Agricultural Aid Bill was opposed

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| for 98 cts   | for 98 cts   | for 98 cts   | for 48 cts  |
- 4 dozen Manufacturer's Samples in Princess slips, drawers, skirts & drawers. 80cts.
- Drawers, 25, 35, 40, 50 to..... \$1.25.
- Skirts, 75, 98, \$1.10, and..... 1.50.
- Princess slips, 98, \$1.25 and..... 85cts.
- 240 Ladies' White lawn and voile waists 1.25 value for..... 50cts.
- This is special value at..... 69cts.
- We have all sizes.
- 200 pairs corsets large sizes only, half price value up to \$3.50 others \$1.50 for..... 75cts.
- 79ct silk for..... 35cts.
- Fine dress goods for light summer wear, value up to 1.45 choice for..... 39cts.
- Paillette silks also taffetta 79ct value for..... 35cts.
- A manufacturer's sample lot of lace jabots, string ties, collars, sailor and dutch and embroidered bows etc., at..... 25cts.
- Ladies' fine summer underwear 15, 22, 25 to..... 50cts.
- Choice lot of European Coat sweaters in new camel hair effect and plain cashmere all the new colors and large sizes. Special price 2.95 up to..... 4.25.
- For the sea shore and country home, just the thing for little fellows, knitted coat and pants, with cap to match.
- Great dress goods sale now on, of wash goods and wool and silk material at..... 39cts.

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very strenuously in this House, but DAVID RUSSEL MUST PAY \$100,000 when it went to the Senate they did not vote against it because they felt that it would not be in their interests to oppose all Government measures brought before them for consideration. Last year they made the mistake of opposing this Act and passing an amendment which could not and would not be accepted by the Government, and this year, at the suggestion I suppose of the hon. gentleman who opposed the Bill in this House, the same amendment has been submitted, and cannot possibly be accepted by the Government. I think it is a crying shame that there should be withheld from the people of this country the appropriation provided for in this measure, of which they stand so greatly in need.

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