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BIRTHS.

TRAINOR—In Charlottetown on July 6, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Trainor a son. Congratulations.

BIRT—At Covehead Road July 6 to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Birt a daughter.

STEWART—At Suffolk, June 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Stewart a daughter.

DEATHS.

MCKENZIE—At Little Pond on Monday, July 7th, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Alex McKenzie in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

STEWART—In this city, July 8, 1913, John Stewart, aged 78 years. Funeral from his late residence, 56 Chestnut St., Thursday morning at 8.45 to Pro-Cathedral, thence to R. C. Cemetery.

MACLEAN—At Wood Island North on Sunday, June 29th, after a short illness, Malcolm Gunn, beloved child of Donald, and Margaret MacLean aged 2 months, and 22 days.

THE GUARDIAN

Advertising Phone 124-3
Subscription Phone 127-2
News and Edit. Day Phone 155
News and Edit. Night Phone 152 & 153

Head Office at Charlottetown
Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

DIARY OF EVENTS TO-DAY

City Magistrate's Court.
Meeting of the Board of Trade, 8 p.m.
Annual general meeting of the Masonic Temple Co., Opera House, 8 p.m.

Hope River Tea.
St. James' Sunday School picnic.
Baseball match, Connaughts vs. Summerside.

WEDNESDAY JULY 9, 1913

COL. SAM HUGHES

The visit yesterday of the Minister of Militia, (Col. Sam Hughes), and the Inspector General of Overseas Forces, (General Ian Hamilton), was much shorter than anticipated. The two distinguished officers arrived in the forenoon, and were clear of the harbor on their way to Pictou on the S. S. Earl Grey shortly after four. Brief though it was the visit was not devoid of pleasure and profit to both visitors and visited.

Not very long ago, the Toronto Star implied that had Col. Sam Hughes his heart's desire he would have Canada one tented field and the whole of the male population under arms. That is merely an exaggeration, but it indicates the enthusiasm which the Minister of Militia has in the cause of his country's defence. He is a born soldier and inspires the love of arms in others. But he is not an advocate of universal service—far from it. On his recent return from the West, he declared that there was no need of compulsory service in Canada. If the militia service be properly encouraged and organized we should have no difficulty in getting the numbers and quality for the maintenance of our defence force. It is largely due to Col. Sam Hughes that the military spirit has been kept alive throughout the Dominion. At one time pacifists and moribund military authorities were inclined to scoff at his undoubted enthusiasm; they know better now; and in every quarter the Colonel is recognized as the right man in the right place as Minister of Militia.

He has been a volunteer all his life; or at all events since his fourteenth year; twenty years ago he declined the position of Deputy Minister of Militia; and in 1895 the Adjutant-Generalship for Canada. The Colonel is not a feather-bed soldier; he saw active service in the Fenian Raid of 1870, and personally offered to raise corps for the Egyptian and Soudanese campaigns, the Afghan frontier war, and the Transvaal war. His service in the last named war brought him great distinction, for in addition to acting on the railway transport, he held various important positions, as assistant to Inspector-General Settle on the lines of communication, as Chief of the Intelligence in the Gordonia and Prieska campaign, and also in Griqualand West and Bechuanaland; and Commander of the Mounted Brigade. The Colonel was mentioned several times in dispatches, and in the Old Country was recognized as one of the ablest colonial officers in the field.

It is generally understood that Colonel Sam was the thorn in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's political flesh; he forced him to offer military assistance to the Mother Country when Sir Wilfrid would much rather have preferred to hold aloof. Col. Sam was the stormy petrel of politics at the time—if it be permissible for a thorn in the flesh to take on such an active shape. But he gained his end, and Sir Wilfrid earned imperial laurels for his patriotic and loyal assistance to the Motherland which he felt rather uncomfortable in wearing at the time, and even now would be happier if he could with any grace disown.

Colonel Sam Hughes is not a fire-eater; he is too much of a Methodist for that. He is a lover of the outdoor life and all manly sports. In his youth he was prominently identified with athletics, and throughout his career has been the champion of the man who has to fight against odds. Apart altogether from his military enthusiasm his character is best summed up in the verses of Wemyss Reid:

If plunging winds and beating rain
Call me to battle, but in vain
Of if I am afraid to rise
And bear a burden of grey skies—
Then to my sick heart requiem give,
I am too poor a thing to live.
If hands of mine forget to pray
And torn feet fear a stony way,
My heart grow weary of the quest
And long for an untimely rest—
Then cross my hands and sweet for me,
Life is too fierce and sweet for me,
If open lands and windy skies
Wake not new wonders in my eyes,
Or through the goodly world I go
And love no friend and hate no foe—
Then, though my destined days

FIRST THINGS

"Hold the Fort," the famous hymn which has been sung by millions all over the world, was first heard in 1871 at musical gatherings in the Northwest held by P. P. Bliss, the "singing evangelist" who wrote both the words and music of the song. Bliss was born in Clearfield County, Pa., seventy-five years ago today, July 8, 1838 and died at Ashtabula, O., in 1876. "Hold the Fort" was inspired by an incident of the war between the North and South, and was composed in 1871. It gained almost immediate popularity, and its adoption by Moody and Sankey spread it all over the globe. Mr. Bliss wrote many hymns, and considered "Hold the Fort" one of the least meritorious of his efforts, but this estimate

has never been shared by the religious world. From the literary and artistic viewpoints "Hold the Fort" has little merit, but it contains elements that continue to make a powerful appeal to the emotions of millions.

The first successful sewing machine was the invention of Elias Howe, who was born at Spencer, Mass., ninety-four years ago today. After a meager country school education he became a mechanic, and he was only a youth when he began his efforts to invent a method of sewing by machine. English, French and American inventors held similar ambitions, but their machines were not successful. A machine that would really sew was completed by Howe in 1845 and patented the following year. For years he sought, both in America and England, to bring his machine to public attention. In the meantime others began the manufacture of machines, and Howe was forced to appeal to the courts. In 1854 he attained success in his legal battle, and built a factory with a capacity of 100 machines a day at Bridgeport, Conn. Royalties from his invention made him a multi-millionaire before he died in 1867. Plans for honoring Howe on the occasion of the centenary of his birth, six years hence, are already being considered.

DOES FARMING PAY.

Scarcity of farm help is perhaps the most serious problem confronting Prince Edward Island today. We have the land, we have the brains to plan, we have unlimited markets for all we can produce, but we have not the necessary help to cultivate the land as it should be cultivated. Our production is very far short of what it might easily be and the cause—scarcity of farm help—continues, making the future uncertain and preventing many from engaging in farming who, if conditions were otherwise, would gladly take it up.

Fundamentally and theoretically farming should be sufficiently remunerative to afford as good wages, for the class of labor required, as any other business. Practically it does not. The returns from the ordinary farm, high as prices generally are, will not permit the payment of such wages as are paid to ordinary laborers in other fields of employment. We use the expression, ordinary farm, advisedly. The great majority of our farms belong to this class. The others, those worked on well defined business principles, those managed as the store or the factory is managed, not only pay as good wages as the latter but net the owner a good, fat surplus at the end of the year, as good a surplus as any well managed commercial or industrial enterprise, and is less liable to the uncertainties that so often beset these.

The difficulty is that the farms worked on a business basis, as a studied business proposition, are comparatively few and the other kind in the majority. This is true not only of Prince Edward Island alone but of every agricultural country in the world. It is the few who strive intelligently and succeed; the many who follow the line of least resistance. Perhaps it is unfortunate that farming is so simple an operation that, without any extra effort, by the application of a few routine, primitive and merely traditional methods, a man may eke out an existence that will be sufficient to satisfy him.

Too many are content to live in this fashion, little more than "cumbers of the ground," wasting the land they live on and preventing others from using it. It may be that the keen competition which is building up the commercial and industrial life of the present day through the process of the "survival of the fittest," by weeding out the unfit, will some day take possession of agriculture, inspire it with new life, a life that will place it upon a sounder commercial basis than at present, and enable it to pay for the help it needs as other callings do. Until then agriculture will be carried on as at present, those who conduct it on business lines will be able to pay for their help; the others will not.

The labor problem is yearly becoming more and more complicated as industrial and commercial enterprise expands. The industrial and commercial expansion is due to the wide awake business methods employed and one of the great factors is the liberal wages paid to employees. It is the lure of these wages that is drawing men to the city from the farms which feed the city. And the drain on the farms is nearing a point which threatens the food supply. The solution of the difficulty will be found in a "back to the land" movement but this movement will not become effective until danger to the food supply becomes more imminent than it is at present. In the meantime, the best solution for the labor problem is to follow such a system of farming as will make liberal wages possible. This is being done on many farms in our province. It can be done on the others.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1810—The Kingdom of Holland annexed to France.

1813—Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine, born in Spencer, Mass., died in Brookline, N. Y. Oct. 3, 1867.

1838—Philip P. Bliss, noted musician and hymn writer, born in Clearfield County, Pa. Killed in the Ashtabula disaster, Dec. 29, 1876.

1843—Washington Allston, famous painter, died in Cambridgeport, Mass. Born in Waccamaw, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779.

1848—William F. Johnston became governor of Pennsylvania.

1850—Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the U.S., died in Washington, D. C. Born in Orange County, Va., Sept. 24, 1784.

1852—Thomas McKenna, long a Pennsylvania representative in Congress and for a short time a member of Fillmore's cabinet, died in Reading, Pa. Born March 31, 1794.

1863—Gen. Morgan's Confederate cavalry invaded Indiana.

1876—Castle Garden, New York City, destroyed by fire.

1895—Twenty persons killed in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railway near Quebec.

1900—Gen. Porfirio Diaz re-elected President of Mexico.

1912—Charles D. Hilles chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

The Earl of Minto, former Governor-General of Canada, was born July 9, 1847, and succeeded to the title upon the death of his father in 1891. After completing his education at Cambridge he began his military career as an ensign in the Scots Guards. He served with the Turkish army in 1877 and two years later participated in the Afghan war. In 1881 he was in South Africa, serving as secretary to Lord Roberts, and the following year he took part in the Egyptian campaign. In 1883 he first came to Canada as military secretary to the Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne. During the Northwest rebellion of 1885 he served as chief of staff. In 1898 the Earl returned to Canada as Governor-General, in which position he served for six years. Later he served for several years as Governor-General of India. Congratulations to—

Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden, 56 years old today.

Charles B. Landis, former congressman from Indiana, 55 years old today.

Richard A. Ballinger, former Secretary of the Interior, 55 years old today.

James C. Cantrill, representative in Congress of the Seventh Kentucky district, 43 years old today.

FRIEDMANN'S FAILURE.

TORONTO, July 4—Stinging comment on the Friedmann cure for tuberculosis was made by Sir James Grant of Ottawa, at the final session of the Ontario Medical Council today. Sir James declared the notorious vaccine had "turned turtle." Dr. Friedmann has failed to prove that there is anything whatever in his preparation," said he.

The veteran knight and Nestor of the Ontario Medical Council spoke for nearly an hour in response to a resolution of congratulation. After acknowledging the honor done him, Sir James proceeded to review the progress that has been made in scientific medical education since he first became a member of the council, forty-seven years ago.

ANSWER BY CHURCHILL.

LONDON, July 8—In the Commons yesterday replying to Sir Albert Parker about Australian naval defence, Churchill said that he could not undertake to answer questions re a Dominion navy as if it were England's navy. If they were to assume that, it might give offence.

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MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Charlottetown was honored with some distinguished visitors yesterday, albeit their visit was very brief. By the C. G. S. Earl Grey, about mid-day, there arrived the Minister of Militia and Defence, Col. the Hon. Sam. Hughes, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector General of the Overseas Forces, who are making an inspection of the entire military system of the Dominion, and who were accompanied by Col. Victor Williams and Adjutant General Major Maddocks, A.D.C., among others. They left Charlottetown at 4 p. m., returning to Pictou, from which place they came.

THE FATHER OF PROTECTION.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 7—Letters and messages of congratulations from Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, Sir James P. Whitney, Prime Minister, and President of the Council of Ontario, and from scores of prominent statesmen and business men of Canada, were received today by Mr. William Dewart, "the Father of Protection for Canada," on the occasion of his 77th birthday.

Mr. Dewart, the first Canadian to expound the policy of protection for native industries, has been a resident here for many years.

It was in 1874 that, by a series of brilliant, forceful letters printed in various Canadian newspapers and periodicals, William Dewart launched the National Policy which then embodied the idea of tariff protection, since universally accepted in Canada, and which recently included the Naval Aid Bill.

"Defeat of the Naval Aid Bill," said Mr. Dewart today, "was the greatest disappointment I have had in years. I hope that I may live to see this measure pass, for I still have the interests of the Canadian people at heart, and I believe the Bill to be for the ultimate good of the country."

"Canada has so long enjoyed the protection of the mother country without making any adequate return, that in order to square herself in the eyes of the world and retain her own dignity and self-respect she should do what the Naval Aid Bill proposed doing."

Mr. Dewart spoke from a long experience with Canadian affairs. He was born in Dunmore, Ontario, July 4th, 1836. Three of his brothers now live there, with their children. At the age of 17, when most of his companions were giving their attention to hunting, fishing, and other rural sports, he began teaching school.

Six years later he gave up teaching, and bought a small country store in the village of Fenelon Falls, Ontario. Here, in the intervals between the visits of customers, and at night, long after the other villagers were abed, he pored over volumes of political economy, philosophy and history.

In 1874, when the fiscal question was the issue of the day in Canada, he was equipped with a vast store of the accumulated knowledge of the past, which he applied to the pending problem with keen insight. There began to appear in various publications brief, terse, epigrammatic articles showing the fallacy of free trade, signed simply "William Dewart."

"Who is William Dewart?" those familiar with Canadian affairs began to ask. In the writings of none of the able editors of the day, in the speeches of none of the brilliant politicians, was there that incisive, homely vigor which marked the Dewart letters.

Many assumed that the signature was a nom de plume, concealing the identity of some well-known public man. When, finally, it became known that William Dewart sold "Tallow-candles and matches for a living, and dominated the discussions of farmers gathered at a cross-road, by way of mental recreation, the public was amazed.

In that year, at a meeting in Fenelon Falls, Hector Cameron, standing for Parliament in the Victoria riding, dubbed Mr. Dewart "the Father of Protection in Canada," and the name struck. For in 1878, as every student of Canadian history knows, the Conservatives came into power, and the policy for which the village merchant fought was established, and has endured ever since.

When it was proposed to build the Victoria railway from Lindsay to Haliburton, it was William Dewart, by that time a power in the province, who spent time and money to procure the necessary bonus. The line now is part of the Grand Trunk system.

Industrial Canada, in its issue of April, 1912, paid a high tribute to Mr. Dewart, and printed his forecast of the future of the Dominion.

"Under the guidance of the party that created the policy of protection for Canadian industries—which policy is the cause of Canada's prosperity, over against the free-trade policy of the MacKenzie administration, which resulted in the most disastrous and distressing experience in Canadian history. Canada has before her today a future of prosperity and development beyond the fondest dreams of the most sanguine."

Deeming the articles written by the country merchant in 1874 to be as applicable to present problems as they were to the crisis which then confronted the country, Industrial Canada has since reprinted the series in successive issues.

Mr. Dewart has seven children living. His son Robert is a lumber merchant, doing a large business in Canada and the United States, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y.

William T. Dewart is the vice-president and general manager of the Frank A. Munsey enterprises.

DUKE RETURNING TO CANADA.

LONDON, July 8—The Duke of Connaught said last night that the Duchess is almost well again and looking forward with pleasure to their return to Canada in the autumn.

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