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is near when you begin to take Jamieson's White Pine and Tar. One bottle is usually sufficient to completely cure any ordinary cough. The starting cough is often overcome with a few doses.

Jamieson's White Pine and Tar acts directly upon the inflamed respiratory tract, soothing and healing the affected membrane promptly. It does not dope the taker and temporarily stop the desire to cough while the cause of the cough remains. Its a real cure; Large bottles 25 and 50c.

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Druggist

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Jeweller & Optician



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1914 Options Wanted
State price and terms at once by wire.
N. C. CHRISTIE
Amherst Nova Scotia
Breeder and Dealer in Black Silver Foxes and all other Fur Bearing Animals
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BIRTHS

McINTYRE — On February 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. McIntyre, St. Andrews, a son. Congratulations.—L.

DEATHS

SENTNER — At Pownal Village, Feb. 18th, 1914, James E. Sentner, aged 92 years and ten months.

BEER — On Feb. 23rd, at his home, Montague, Harry Atwood Beer, aged 28 years. The funeral takes place Tuesday at 2 p. m. to the Lower Montague Cemetery.

GILLIS — At Little Sands on Feb. 21st, Harry Borden, dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Rodie Gillis, aged two years and seven months.

THE BODY OF BENTON.

LE PASO, Feb. 24—All efforts to obtain from Villa the body of Wm. S. Benton the British subject who was executed here so far failed. The American authorities have asked for the body to turn it over to the widow but there is no response.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops drops, brings to the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is a host blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmondson, Sector & Co., Limited, Toronto.

THE GUARDIAN

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Head Office at Charlottetown
Branch Offices at Summerside
Alberton, St. John's and Montserrat

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a.m.
Prince Edward Theatre, 7 and 9 p.m.
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p.m.
Rebekah Social, 8 p.m.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Trade and Commerce Department issues monthly statements showing the export and import trade of Canada. The report for the month of October 1913 has just reached us. A few of the facts given, although largely statistical will be of interest.

The first thing that strikes one in connection with the report is the fact that Great Britain is still our largest market. We exported to Great Britain, during this month of October \$38,118,227; our exports to the United States during the same month amounted to \$17,399,033 which was by far the largest amount exported to any foreign country, the next largest being to Belgium, amounting to \$674,324.

Our imports from abroad however, were different, the amount from the United States being \$35,064,154 and from Great Britain \$10,801,082. The next largest was Germany from which we imported \$1,758,771, France following with \$1,325,508.

The wheat exported from Canada during the month of October was valued at \$22,846,268.

Great Britain being our largest market it will be interesting to know who are our competitors. Here we find that while Great Britain imported during the year 1913, 6,523,500 cwt. of oats from Argentina the quantity from Canada was only 2,168,400. And Argentina is not our only competitor in the oat trade, the Mother Country importing more from Germany, Russia and the United States than from Canada.

Our largest exports some years ago were butter and cheese, and Great Britain was always our one reliable market in these. Our butter exports have declined steadily until last year when we exported only 813 cwt. In the same year Denmark sold to Great Britain 1,682,705 cwt.

In cheese we have done somewhat better the amount shipped to Great Britain last year being 1,269,888 cwt. as against 1,527,260 in 1911. Denmark is not a cheese making country our largest competitors in this line being New Zealand, Holland and Italy.

Denmark outlashed us in bacon, having sold in the British market in 1913, 2,281,646 cwt. the United States following with 1,748,908 cwt. and Canada coming third with 253,236 cwt.

In wheat Canada has a number of competitors. The United States shipped to Great Britain in 1913, 22,512,163 cwt., while Canada shipped only 29,190,900, and the British East Indies 21,614,000 cwt. Among our other greatest competitors in wheat are Argentina, Australia and Russia. Apart from the United States we have outlashed all our competitors. The United States "four" our export in this line to Great Britain being 4,008,560 cwt. and that of the United States 6,386,497 cwt.. All the rest are under half a million on cwt.

With the exception of Norway, Canada leads the world in fish export to Great Britain, the figures for 1913 being, Canada, 255,741 cwt., Norway 294,583, the next in order being the United States, and Portugal export to Great Britain in 1913 gal. Strange to say Newfoundland's was only 1,133 cwt.

NOTES

Parcels Post is destined to be of great benefit to the producer and the consumer, in that it eliminates the middleman. That is the reason the twenty-mile zone was adopted. In almost every part of the country a city or town of considerable size will be taken in by this method, thus enabling the farmer and producer in that territory to sell his goods on the market at a low cost for carriage. The farmer does not care about the city fifty miles away, and if the parcels post rate is fairly high for such a distance it is no handicap to him. It is the closer market which he wants, and the low rate within the twenty-mile zone gives this to him.

Even Liberals, usually hard to convince that any good thing could emanate from the Conservative side of the House, were impressed by the fairness with which Premier Borden introduced the Redistribution Bill. The following from the Ottawa Free Press, Liberal, is an example: "To

the manner in which Premier Borden presented the Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon no exception could be taken by the most sensitive of his political opponents. The Premier discussed a question which is loaded to the brim with possibilities from an entirely unbiased point of view. He has never appeared better in the role of statesman. Any one listening to the Premier's speech without other knowledge of his Government or the men who comprise it could not help being impressed with the idea that the present administration was founded upon high principles."

We heartily congratulate Mayor Saunders on his election yesterday to the mayoralty of Summerside, a position which he formerly filled to the satisfaction of the citizens, generally and which it is safe to assume he will, this year, occupy with equal ability. He succeeds a capable and popular Mayor, Mr. Morrison, who has been the unbroken hero of many a hard fought civic contest. Dr. Jardine, for whom all the ladies voted, and Messrs. Schurman and McFarlane are also to be congratulated on the confidence reposed in them by their fellow citizens. Without making comparisons, the new Council is a strong, clean and capable Board and we have no doubt the town will continue to flourish under its government.

Under its snowy mantle Charlottetown is at present beautifully picturesque. The sidewalks sheltered on either side by perpendicular walls, which might by their clean, translucent whiteness, be everlasting alabaster—but are in reality temporary, very temporary snow, are likely, in the near future, to become anything but picturesque. The waterways are frozen solidly and unless they are opened up, the snow will follow the path of least resistance to the sea, and that path is the sidewalk. There is abundant trouble in reserve if the snow takes its flight suddenly. It is gratifying to know however that the street committee has set men to work and that some at least of the legitimate channels will be open before the trouble begins. The clearing away of the snow is an expensive process but money spent on the work is well spent. There are many laborers in the city who, doubtless, would be glad to have work when there is nothing else doing, and work on the streets now would count for very much more than when the snow begins to flow along the sidewalks.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Sir:—We shall be glad if you will give us space in your widely circulated paper for a few notes on the present situation and future outlook of Prohibitory Law enforcement.

The Charlottetown Police Court is at times a place to learn things, and yesterday's session of the Court suggests many serious questions regarding law and its enforcement.

The hoisted accusation the Counsel for the defense was to provide, did not turn out according to his promise. His own eagerness and disappointment and humiliation must have been intense at being out-generated and defeated at almost every turn. It may have seemed to him to be a smart trick to call as witnesses for the defense three prominent members of the Alliance and to have the privilege of asking them impertinent and irrelevant questions which in no way bore upon the case and could not by any sensible lawyer be in any way believed to be an aid in defending his client against the charge of selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of the Province. As a matter of fact he had no defense and none knew it better than himself. The calling of the President of the Alliance under the circumstances, proven in evidence and which must have been known both to Mr. Johnson and his Client, was, to use a mild phrase, a cruel and contemptible perversion of the processes of law. Then it seemed strange and somewhat suggestive to hear the counsel for the defense say, when his attention was called to an unfulfilled promise made during the case; that he was not bound to carry out his promise.

Mr. Johnson was gentlemanly enough I suppose, according to his standard, to say that all the venom of the Alliance was turned against his client. Mr. Johnson knows, as does every intelligent person familiar with the circumstances, that that statement was absolutely untrue. Some time ago Mr. MacDonald was warned by the Alliance that if he kept on violating the law he would certainly be prosecuted but he just smiled at the warning so kindly given and kept on selling. Is not sympathy wasted in such a case? The Alliance made clear to him, as it has to others, that its purpose is without fear or favour or prejudice, whatever evil disposed persons may say to the contrary to see that the law is enforced. Law keepers have nothing to fear from the Detectives or from the Alliance. Persistent and impudent lawbreakers naturally are in fear and dread of punishment.

The decision of the Magistrate in

refusing to allow costs from Montreal, and only from Georgetown, may be good law, but to lay mind appears queer law and not justice. Here is a notorious violator of the law, who in some, as yet unexplained way learned that charges were made out against him and left the province, apparently to avoid being served with the summons to appear in court; he kept out of the province until after the witnesses had returned to Montreal, when he returned to Charlottetown and was served with the summons to defend the case which was decided yesterday. In the interests of justice the two witnesses had to be brought back from Montreal to give evidence in the case and which resulted in the defendant's conviction. Common fairness would seem to have dictated that the man responsible for the expense should pay the costs caused by his own wrongdoing. Instead of that being the decision, it is that the defendant is merely to pay the mileage from Georgetown to Charlottetown and that the public spirited citizens, who compose the All. are to pay all the expense of bringing the witnesses from Montreal to Georgetown. That is, a convicted lawbreaker is let off easier as to costs than is the Alliance, who gave the information and provided the proof. It may be law in the Charlottetown Justice, but it can hardly be called just. But it can be just as well for all parties to clearly understand that neither expense nor misrepresentation or abuse, whether from lawyers or anyone else, will divert the Alliance from its purpose of securing an honest enforcement of the Prohibitory Law.

A good many questions are being asked as to why the charges are for first offences. For an answer to these questions, we must refer the questions to the Public Prosecutor, or to the Clerk of the Police Court. The charges with the proof, were placed in their hands and they must have known of the previous convictions, whatever they may have been, against Mr. MacDonald, and the charges should have been laid according to this knowledge. About this and some other questions in connection with the case now before the court we may later have some other things to say.

We are Sirs etc.,
The Alliance Committee.

NATIVE CONVICTS ORGANIZE FOR CRIMINAL PURPOSES

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 23.—Astonishing facts were published today by the Department of Justice, showing that native convicts have been binding themselves together for criminal purposes. Their organizations comprise a King, a Judge, a Fighting General, a medical officer, warriors and younger natives. The organizations hold trials and decree punishments, sentencing to death in some cases by stabbing with sharpened nails through the shoulders, strangling with a wet towel, or putting powdered glass in the victim's food. More usual punishments are knocking out the front teeth, especially in the case of police informers. The organizations terrorize the natives to become members of the gangs.

FRIENDS OF CONVICTS CAUSE POLICE WORRY

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 23.—While an officer from the Central Prison was transporting five prisoners from the local jail at the G. T. P. station he and his charges were almost carried off their feet by the large number of friends of the prisoners, who had come to the station to see them off. There were many on the score on hand to say farewell, and on the night. So big was the crowd that the officer had to call in the help of the station constable and narrowly escaped missing his train.

WEALTHY, TALENTED ADMITS MAJOR THEFT

LONDON, Feb. 23.—An astonishing story was disclosed in Led's police court in the case of Carl Fitzgerald, 36, who pleaded guilty to obtaining a typewriter by false pretences. He also admitted obtaining £200 worth of goods in various parts of England. The defendant's counsel said Fitzgerald had been private secretary to a Canadian Bishop and had acquired the language of the North American Indians. Eventually he was appointed missionary and was, before leaving England for Canada, a fully qualified architect, and surveyor, and was a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society. He had been a captain in the Church Lads' Brigade. It was understood his financial responsibilities were too large for him, and though willing to give an assignment to creditors, Fitzgerald came to England last year to raise capital, leaving in Canada an interest in specie and invention claims estimated at £50,000. While in prison here his Canadian partners called a deal for £5,000 which came off. The prisoner was remanded.

PRISON FOREMAN LOST HIS FINGERS.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—While at work in a factory, the Central Prison recently Foreman Vinson, of the Woodworking Department, met with an accident at a machine which cost him all the fingers of his left hand. Vinson was attended at the Prison Hospital. He has been employed at the institution for over two years and is very highly regarded.

I. W. W. OFFICIAL IS GUILTY OF SEDITION

CALGARY, Feb. 23.—The first man ever tried on a charge of sedition in the history of Canadian jurisprudence was found guilty by a jury at supreme criminal assizes before Chief Justice Harvey. The convicted man is William McConnell, secretary of the Calgary branch of the I. W. W. He incited a crowd of unemployed to steal. Sentence will be passed at end of the assizes.

MR. CHURCHILL NOT REVEALING SECRETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Several members tried to draw Mr. Churchill in the Commons regarding the naval strength in view of the absence of any Canadian ships. But the Minister declined to anticipate his statement on the naval estimates. Mr. Middlemore, Unionist member for Birmingham, declared England two years hence would be three ships short, without the Canadian ships, but Mr. Churchill refused to confirm or deny this statement.

SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROHIBITION

By Rev. W. D. Wilson

We have in our Province a so-called business which is a direct or contributing cause of a large percentage of crime, disease, insanity, pauperism, disorder and public expense, a business which is bringing misery and suffering into the lives of thousands and all because a comparatively small group of men desire to profit financially from such a business. Now the question for us is what shall be done about it. What was done about slavery and the lottery? What is being done about polygamy? What is the attitude of government toward all public evils? One thing is certain; and that is: the regulation or control or restriction of the business will not remove its evils, simply because these evils are inherent either in the business or in the liquor.

Neither the moral character of the men engaged in the business, nor the amount of money they pay for the privilege has any effect upon the results.

If this business is right it is hardly justifiable to lay upon it the heavy burden it bears then try and add to the load. But on the other hand if this business is wrong, its results evil, and its whole influence pernicious then we submit that the government should prohibit the business altogether.

Let it be made clear that the prohibitionist does not claim that his policy will prove a panacea, neither does he claim that it will entirely remove crime, pauperism, and all other evils alluded to. But there is good reason to believe that prohibition would appreciably reduce them. Besides, in view of the present nationwide campaign for pure food, public safety and sanitation and against disease and corruption generally it would seem that the proper attitude of a government toward such a business as the liquor traffic should be one of ABSOLUTE HOSTILITY.

It is hardly conceivable that the liquor business would be tolerated at all were it not for the revenue the business is supposed to pay. The present internal revenue act of the United States is a war measure. It was passed as such, and was signed under protest by President Abraham Lincoln upon the promise of its sponsors that it would be repealed as soon as the war closed. Like many more promises of the liquor men, that promise to Abraham Lincoln was never kept.

A proposition to prohibit the business altogether is usually met with the old cry of "Personal Liberty." But personal liberty is not to be confounded with a license to do what one pleases, no man has a right to make such a use of his liberty as to commit an injury to the rights of others. Liberty then is a legal and refined idea the offspring of high civilization which the savage never understood and never can understand. The state must necessarily be invested with power to enact such measures as are adapted to secure its own authority, and peace, and preserve its constituent members in safety, health, and morality.

The prime objects for which the police power of the state may be exercised are the preservation of public morality, and public health. All these objects are combined in the case of the regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and accordingly it has never been doubted that such regulations is a proper subject for the exercise of the police power.

Because of the evils which attend the business of liquor selling and the mere-recognized danger it involves the exercise of police power to it is necessary. That very necessity distinguishes this particular business from others. The evils flowing from the liquor traffic, and the public welfare demand a legislative remedy if one can be found. The duty of the legislature to provide the remedy can not be evaded.

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HAD BEGGED FOOD THEN TOOK POISON
HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 23.—Coroner Thompson said that James McKinnon, the man who was thought to have died from exhaustion while tramping from Hamilton to Thorold in search of work, was a suicide. McKinnon stayed at the British Welcome Home over night and felt keenly the facts that he had to beg food. He bought six grains of strychnine at a local drug store and swallowed the poison when a short distance out from Stoney Creek. He has a wife and family in Brantford.



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Today is the proper time to see about getting Alabastine for your spring house cleaning. Call in today for sample tint cards and present prices.

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