

It Stops Chapping

Jamieson's Carnation Cream is worth a great deal more than it costs this time of year. It costs too little to consider when you credit it with the comfort it gives. It cures chaps and stops chapping. It is agreeable to use and begins healing at once.

Price 25 cents

We have a large variety of other lotions and creams for those who prefer them.

J. G. Jamieson
Druggist

Never Put Off Till To-Morrow What You Can Do Today

If your eyes are bothering you in any way, come in and have them tested by us, and we will insure you perfect satisfaction.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweller & Optician



Montague Black Fox Exchange
Correspondence Solicited
L. M. McKinnon, Manager
Montague, P. E. I.

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
1105, 2, 7th mos.

MARRIAGES

FLEMING-MURPHY.—At Rustico on 19th Feb. by Rev. Dr. Chaisson. Agatha Fleming to Frank Murphy.

KEMP-GRATTO.—At the home of the bride's sister, Albion, on Feb. 19th, by Rev. F. A. Hubley, George Wyburn Kemp, of Albion, and Elsie May Gratto of Sturgeon.

DEATHS

MCDONALD.—In St. John, N. B., on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, John E. McDonald, aged 44 years, son of the late Patrick McDonald, leaving his mother, two brothers and one sister to mourn.

WALKER.—At North Lake, February 21st, Hazel, infant daughter of Walter M. and Mrs. Walker, age six weeks.

CHURCH BURNED BY SUFFRAGETTES

DUNBAR. Feb. 26.—The historic parish Church of the village of White Kirk, was destroyed by fire set by the suffragettes. It was built in the 16th Century and contained relics of the battle in which Cromwell, routed the Scots.

THE GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 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.
Wireless Telegraphy Corps, meeting
Armouries, 7.30 p.m.
Hockey, at Arena, 8 p.m.
Re-union of South African Veterans, Armouries, 8.30 p.m.

RESPECT FOR LAW

A Canadian who had travelled somewhat extensively in Europe was asked what it was that most impressed him in the old land. He replied, without hesitation, "the respect for law in the great city of London and the apparent want of it elsewhere."

This impression was formed as he watched the traffic on the crowded London streets and sidewalks. Two apparently endless streams of pedestrians moving in opposite directions on the sidewalk; two confused streams of vehicles of all kinds on the streets, making it absolutely impossible for pedestrians to cross. A policeman, on duty at the intersection of two streets, raised his hand and the stream on the street stopped; a section of the stream on the sidewalk crossed over; the policeman gave another signal and the streams moved on. No one complained; that was the law and the custom; those in a hurry were doubtless inconvenienced for a short time but no one complained, no one tried to push past the officer; the whole thing was accepted as the best way and that settled it.

Parisians who had seen and admired the wonderful control of street traffic in the largest and most congested city in the world, introduced the system into Paris. It proved a failure. For generations Parisian citizens had picked their way along the streets as best they could; the stream had flowed thus for generations and it could not be altered.

The Englishman's respect for law is proverbial and this respect for law undoubtedly accounts for the greatness of the British Empire. Respect for law is the nation's discipline, and it was the unswerving, undeviating, unquestioning discipline of the British army that made it and kept it unconquerable and unconquered. The faith of the nation in its laws, the faith of the army in its leaders is Britain's bulwark and while these virtues remain, the British Empire will continue to wear its British bulldog badge. "What we have we'll hold."

What has made England great will make any nation or any country great. It is the one thing without which no nation can become great. How are we in Prince Edward Island preparing for future greatness? Have we that respect for law that will compel obedience even in the face of personal inconvenience or personal humiliation?

Is it not true that we are becoming schooled in the evasion rather than in the observance of law? Generally speaking the object of many a lawsuit is to beat the law. If this can be done on a technicality or a quibble it is accounted a victory for the accused, without any reference to his guilt or innocence, and the lawyer who can carry his client safely through on the wings of a technicality or an error in procedure is a hero. If the hope of escape were taken away from the law breaker; if he were assured that his guilt would carry its punishment as surely as day follows sunrise; if he were assured that his innocence would be established in the courts on the strength of the evidence available, there would be less crime, possibly fewer lawyers and in any case there would be more general respect for law.

Another evil, not confined to Prince Edward Island, is the discrimination shown in many cases, in favor of so called "respectability." Some one observed, somewhere, that "the rich man, when being taken home from his club is 'asleep' in his auto while the truckman taken home under similar conditions is plain 'drunk.'" And it has "more than once in our brave Island's story" been observed that while the "scion of nobility," who becomes either incapable or ungovernable, is religiously avoided by the police while his less fortunate and equally offending brother is hustled to the station and, next day, is given "five dollars or ten days"—more or less. The youth of our land are reading

these lessons in law observance. They are learning, first of all, that the modern eleventh commandment is "thou shalt not be found out." This failing, as it sometimes will, the next thing is to evade the consequences. With this object in view "the law's delays," technicalities and quibbles are resorted to and the evasion is effected—the murderer is "insane," the thief was somewhere else on the night of the theft, there was a mistake in the rumseller's papers, and the Goddess of Justice keeps her eyes securely bandaged.

GREAT BRITAIN AND VILLA

It is interesting, in view of the recent discussion in the British House of Commons on the execution—or murder—of W. S. Benton, a British subject, in Mexico, to read the following under the heading "Great Britain and Villa" in the Brooklyn Eagle:

"The killing of W. S. Benton, a British subject, at Juarez, whether the hand of Pancho Villa or after a drumhead court martial, by Villa's order, adds new gravity to the international phases of the situation in North Mexico. Great Britain has a wholesome and proper habit of sustaining the rights of her subjects the world over, and of insisting on the fullest punishment of any person high or low who has killed one of those subjects. She has left Mexico to the United States, as within our sphere of influence. She may logically demand that we act or let her act. And because of the inextinguishable conditions of geography, she could only act by landing a large force on Mexican soil, and marching such a force hundreds of miles to reach Villa and punish him.

That is the darkest view of what has developed. It assumes that Villa had no excuse for the killing. It assumes that Great Britain will take at its face value the strictly technical status of Benton as a British subject, though he had lived twenty years in Mexico, had married a Mexican wife, and apparently had kept the protection of the British flag on only as a protection to his large property interests, and as a guarantee of his personal safety no matter how he might provoke any Mexican, civilian, officer or soldier.

But this is not the only possible view. The friends of Benton agree that he went into Juarez after declaring that he was going to give Villa "a piece of his mind." They deny that he went armed, but this reflection on his common sense may be waived in default of evidence. He knew Mexico, and had the national habit of self protection. Villa's friends say that he went into the chief's office, called Villa a thief and a bandit, and was knocked down with the butt of a pistol by the revolutionist. There the story stops. The rest is merely contradictory rumor. Villa declares that the Englishman was tried as a would-be assassin, convicted, and shot. Mrs. Benton and her sympathizers insist that Villa personally killed the victim, probably shooting him after knocking him down.

We may doubt seriously whether any English officer in command of a district would have refrained from violence if a Mexican had come into his headquarters and called him a thief. In the light of a personal altercation between Villa and Benton the incident loses its international character. Yet because neither Villa nor the foes of Villa know much about the underlying principles of international law, we have the curious spectacle of each side setting forward the theory least advantageous for its own ends. Villa telling of a court martial; Benton's friends sticking to the theory of a private slaying, in which the idea of self-defense remain tenable.

The Eagle as the old phrase goes, "holds no brief" for Pancho Villa. It has more than once protested against "recognizing" him. It has repeatedly pointed out that neither Huerta nor Carranza, nor even Zapata, is more given to killing helpless prisoners of war. Yet Villa is a curiously interesting study, with his ungoverned temper, his unlettered mind, and his sociological theories a la Robespierre.

Sooner or later, we suppose, the United States will have to interfere, vastly to the regret of all thinking Americans, but in the interest of common humanity, and in the interest of the Mexicans themselves. The mad violence of Villa may or may not force the hand of the Washington Administration. Most of us hope that Great Britain will prefer the course of temperate statesmanship. If she adheres to that role, the misfortune of American intervention may still be long delayed; possibly it may be altogether averted.

DAIRYWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Continued from page one

enthusiasm taken in it. He had noticed that a good deal of complaint had been made regarding the condition of cream and milk sent to the factories. After twenty years' experience in the manufacture of butter and cheese, he did not think that this should be the case. There were a great many people patronising the factories, who had sent good milk. He thought that possibly there might be something wrong with the system that would allow anything but good milk to be sent. In regard to the Dairy Association, he thought that it had kept alive better than any other association of the kind they had had for some time. They had had live stock associations, but their efforts had been spasmodic compared with the Dairy Association.

Mr. C. J. Cook referred in a practical address to the advantage of keeping milk records, showing how a number of farmers had, to his knowledge, weeded the unprofitable cows out of their herds. They had also ascertained definitely which were the unprofitable cows, the cost of keeping each and the product of each. He stated that there were more persons keeping records this year than last year.

Mr. R. V. Mitchell said that there were some points that might be discussed in regard to Mr. Morrow's report. He would like to know whether the patrons of the factories were taking milk to the factories in as clean a condition as possible. He had had bulletins distributed amongst the patrons explaining fully the care of milk and cream for the factories. Those men who sent unclean milk to the factories should have their milk refused; and he would advocate the establishment of larger centres so that should any man fail to comply with the demand to have good milk sent to the factories he could easily be done without. It should not be necessary for one man to have to tell another that if his milk-cans were rusty or unclean they were not fit to send milk to the factories. That was palpable to everybody and it was unreasonable to expect men to repeat it.

Mr. Morrow said that he thought that the farmers did not make sufficient preparation at home for the proper care of their milk. He could count on the fingers of one hand those who had the proper arrangements for the keeping of their milk. Mr. Pearson, representative of the Dunk River Factory, spoke in vindication of the farmers, saying that they did their best to produce the best milk. He thought that it was very easy to "farm on paper"; but practice was better than theory.

Mr. Anderson was asked by the President to address the meeting. (Mr. Anderson came in late in the discussion.) He stated that the class of men who made up the dairymen in this country were, in his opinion, excellent. He did not think there was an association that had succeeded in carrying out its objects as admirably as the Dairymen's Association. He thought, however, that the complaints which had been made by the farmers as to the low price which they received for their milk was not altogether indisputable. There was another side to the question. The man who worked on the road, who shovelled snow for perhaps a dollar and a half a day, had to pay 30 cents per pound for his butter, and he might well be considered as a paying industry; and if a man could get 70 cents per hundred he could regard his business as profitable. Taking dairying with pork as a by-product, there was not another industry better than it. There were disadvantages in it, of course, as there were in other industries; but they were overcome, and he did not think they should dwell so much on their disadvantages. They should look more at their advantages and they would do a great deal better.

The following officers were appointed: Directors: (King's), J. A. Dewar, L. McDonald; (Queen's): Wm. Gibson, Simpson, D. McDonald; (Prince), Ellis, Noonan; auditor: R. H. Jenkins.

THE EVENING SESSION

The evening session was held at 7.30. The President, having declared the meeting open, called on Mr. J. R. Clark, of North Wiltshire, to read a paper on "The Breeding and Feeding of the Dairy Cow." A paper was also read by Mr. Tupper Ferguson, of Marshfield, on "Raising the Dairy Cow." Following the papers there was a lengthy and valuable discussion which was contributed to by many speakers. The first to take part was Professor Ross, who commented on the excellent papers that had been delivered and gave statistics to show that there were 12,000 farmers in this province among whom only 100 pure bred bulls were distributed. This was a low average, he said, after the emphasis which had been laid upon the pure-bred sire as a means of improving the stock of a community. There were only 12 sires from record producing cows, which showed that quality was not recognized in the pure-bred sire. "Community breeding" was strongly urged, the speaker stating that it should be encouraged, as it created a feeling among the farmers to adhere to one breed. The feeding of the calf was the beginning of the important subject of general feeding. Professor

Ross laid great emphasis on winter dairying and the necessity of having calves given in time. Among the foods that might be used for dairying oats was the cheapest; bran at this time of year was expensive. Oil cake and cotton seed were cheap means of securing protein. All the cows should have their calves in "high" flesh, as they produced more fat in that state. Professor Ross having concluded, the President called on Professor Reed to add to Mr. Ross's remarks. After commenting on the papers which had been delivered by the two dairymen, Mr. Reed dealt at some length with the feeding of calves. A general system that included the feeding of whole milk for the first ten days to two weeks, he said, was recognized as the best, followed by a gradual change from whole milk to skim milk. Grain was added to take the place of the fat removed from the milk. A combination advised was nine pounds of oat-meal siftings and one pound linsed. Raising calves in the winter was to be preferred. Prepared calf feeds were not recognized as equal to home grown grains when combined with skim milk; and bringing the heifers to milk too early was a fatal point in many herds. Thirteen months should be taken as the average time at which the heifer should give her first calf. She should be in good flesh at this time. This ensured a greater supply of milk for the summer season.

Others who contributed valuable information to the discussion were Messrs John Anderson (ex-Secretary of the Association), James O'Connor (Clinton), Andrew McRae, Esq. Royalty, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, C. A. Stevenson, New Glasgow, J. Noonan, Albany.

At the close of the meeting the following officers were appointed:—Pres. J. A. Dewar, M. L. A., New Perth; Vice President, L. McDonald, East Point; Secy-Treas., C. E. MacKenzie, Milton; F. T. Morrow, Instructor.

AN ATTRACTIVE FOX PROPOSITION

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes Limited, one of the latest additions to the fur farming interests that have made Prince Edward Island famous and many Prince Edward Islanders rich.

Wide awake investors in the fox business have learned to look for at least two qualifications in companies before risking their money in them. These are, first, the pedigree of the foxes, assuring pelt value and fecundity; for it is a law in genetics, that like begets like; second, the character of the company promoters, assuring honest, straightforward businesslike conduct of the business.

These two qualities are outstanding characteristics of the Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes Limited. At the outset the promoters have laid the foundation of their business in stock whose pedigree gives every assurance that the best traits in its ancestry will be perpetuated and improved in the offspring. It is well known, that careful and intelligent handling and mating improves the stock. Starting out with A I stock under conditions which are bound to improve it as the years go by, makes a proposition, as far as the foxes are concerned, which must appeal to every prospective investor. Nothing better could be desired in the way of stock to found a business upon than the pedigreed foxes secured for this ranch.

As to the character and business standing of the gentlemen at the head of the Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes Limited, a glance at the list of names will satisfy every Prince Edward Islander without further enquiry, and will, on enquiry, satisfy any enquirers who may be strangers to the province. They are all known as men of shrewd business ability; each with an honorable reputation to sustain and each with his money in the business. As far as the personnel of the directorate is concerned the prospective investor has all the guarantee he can reasonably desire. Other features which make for success in the fox business are the location of the ranch, the cost of maintaining, marketing, etc. The men at the head of the Connaught Pedigreed Black Foxes Limited, may be depended upon to carry out their promise in this regard. The Directors and the Advisory Board will take direct and personal charge of the location of the ranch and will incorporate into

PILES
Your will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Persistence, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—No Book.
Zam-Buk
FOR ALL SUMMER SORES



Strengthens Stews

EDWARDS' desiccated SOUPS strengthen weak stews; they impart the fine fresh flavour of Irish garden-grown vegetables to tasteless soups; they make the gravy much more savoury; they improve nearly all the recipes in the cookery book;—these handy "Jacks of all Dishes," these Edwards' desiccated Soups. The food bills will be smaller, the appetites larger, the cooking better, and the work easier, with Edwards' Soups to help you in the kitchen.

EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUPS

But you MUST boil them for half-an-hour—worth it.

Edwards' Soup is good as a soup by itself, it is good as a strengthener of other soups; good as a thickener of gravies; good for babies, good for stews—too good to be spoiled by insufficient boiling.

5c

Three varieties—Brown, Tomato and White. Of all wholesale and retail Grocers, etc.

Wm. H. Dunn, 396 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Representative for Quebec and Maritime Provinces

AN OCEAN LEVIATHAN.
BELFAST, Feb. 26.—The steamship Britannic, 50,000 tons, was launched today by the White Star Line. She is 900 feet long, has every device possible to prevent disaster such as overtook her sister ship the Titanic.

EXECUTED IN MEXICO
EL PASO, Feb. 26.—The belief is that Bauch, a German-American citizen, was executed in Juarez last Friday. His sister says that she will avenge his death if she has to do it herself.

If you are looking for a really good liquid tonic you cannot get anything better than Rexall Beef, Wine and Iron. It is a blood builder, nerve strengthener, appetizer and a good tonic for the general physical system. The formula is plainly printed on the label. Price 75c, money back if dissatisfied. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kents Sts.

You can get Bigger Yields of Better Quality

From your farm if you will let us help you when purchasing your fertilizers for spring crops. Agricultural Authorities and Experimental Stations in this great Dominion of ours prove that all crops remove from the soil more POTASH than Phosphoric Acid; therefore, you must use a fertilizer containing more POTASH than Phosphoric Acid. Having Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Soda and POTASH in stock, can quote you these materials at reasonable figures, and will show you

How to Mix Your Goods at Home

and save money by buying raw material and doing your own mixing. You then know what you are feeding your crops and can be almost sure of bigger yields of better quality. When next in town drop in and talk it over.
JOHN H. GILL,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

King George's Navy Plug



KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!
It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG
ROCK CITY TOBACCO Co., Manufacturers, QUEBEC

New Poms received this week in Patent, Gun Metal, & Swede. Prices \$3.35 & 3.75.

A lot of good foot wear bargains still on our counters in women's men's boy's and misses.

Also men's rubbers at 65c, women's 50c, misses 40c, child's 35c.

GOFF BROS 128 Richmond St.

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 droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 5c a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All Dealers or Edmondson, Sisson & Co. Limited, Toronto.

EVANS' ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES
IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE Coughs Colds etc.

"A supply of fresh fish, including halibut, mackerel, etc., has just been received at the Charlottetown Fish Supply Company, 173 Grafton Street Charlottetown. 1406.