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BIRTHS

REYNOLDS.—At Murray River August 15th, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman E. Reynolds, a daughter.

NICHOLSON.—At Dundas on Aug. 13, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Nicholson, a daughter.

DEATHS

REYNOLDS.—At Murray River, August 16th, 1913, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman E. Reynolds.

WESTERN GUARDIAN

—LAST SUNDAY.—The pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Kensington was ably occupied by Principal Clarence McKinnon of Pine Hill College, Halifax, who preached to a large audience from John 13: 24.

—NEW MACHINE.—There is being exhibited in the show-rooms of Holman's Ltd., Summerside, the very latest thing in motion picture machines known as the Cameograph which is to be installed in Happyland in a few days.

WESTERN PERSONALS

—Among those leaving Thursday morning for Western Canada were Messrs James Dunphy, Edward Williams, Walter Williams, Fenton Gunn Courtney McKay and Russel Ingles.

—Miss Bessie Rattee returned last week to her home in Malpeque after an enjoyable visit to Margate where she was the guest of the Misses Nettie and Jennie Brown.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Bowness of Auburn, Maine, arrived at Kensington on the mail train Saturday evening on their way to Mr. Bowness's old home in Norboro. It is twelve years since Mr. Bowness last visited the Island.—K.

THE GUARDIAN

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

DAILY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY.
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
Resumption of Assessment Appeal Court, 10 a. m.
Georgetown Regatta—Special trains leave Charlottetown, including excursion party of railwaymen.
Rifle match at Summerside—Charlottetown vs. Summerside.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1913

WHISTLING.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is engaged in the pleasant pastime of whistling to keep his courage up, and also that of his greatly diminished following. At a demonstration at St. Hyacinthe, he prophesied that though the Conservatives put off an appeal to the people, the appeal must come, and then "bitter will be the retribution" and "the more glorious the triumph and victory of the Liberals."

This is pleasing rhetoric and so delighted the Laurierites on the platform that we are told by the News Agency that "it was taken up and reiterated in varying forms by all the speakers on the platform."

It just shows how barren is the Laurier cupboard. Not an atom to feed the electorate on except an empty prophecy about an election and its probable result.

Of course an appeal to the people must come sooner or later; it did not require Sir Wilfrid to foreshadow that; but why should the retribution be "more bitter" for the delay? Sir Wilfrid evidently wishes to imply that had the Government accepted the dictates of the Senate and gone to the country it would have been returned to power with a reduced majority, but having declined to be coerced by the Upper House, must now be prepared to accept defeat.

That is a matter on which there may be two opinions, and we may be excused if we consider the trend of events indicates quite the contrary. Recent by-elections have not shown much of a rally to the Liberal standard under the present regime, and the Old Chief himself has found it necessary to go in search of reliable lieutenants instead of, as formerly, having them thrust upon him.

The election will come all right, but when it does, Mr. Borden's, not Sir Wilfrid's, will be the policy that will sweep the country.

Liberals are realizing this, and keenly resent the tactics followed by their leaders in the House of Commons which brought Liberalism into disrepute not only in Canada but throughout the Empire.

When the Hon. Mr. Pugsley was given the active leadership of the Opposition and had such choice spirits as Messrs. Carvell, Macdonald and Clark as his lieutenants, the party boasted they would be able to force the Government to the country. They spent thousands of dollars in organizing the constituencies, printing and distributing literature, all with a view to an election this year—it was to be in the autumn, according to the wise acres, and The Globe thought it clever tactics to argue that there could not possibly be an election before July. But their boasting was vain and the country has not yet forgotten.

It is sound business to discourage the cry of "wolf, wolf," for it loses its effect; and what is true of business applies to politics. The obstruction in the House of Commons compelled the Government to introduce and pass the closure, which Sir Wilfrid now declares to be the death of constitutional liberty, forgetting that at the last election his own colleagues pledged themselves to its introduction.

The fact is, Sir Wilfrid lost his old cunning in handling his forces. He approved of Mr. Pugsley's obstructive tactics, and so long as they appeared to be temporarily successful bravely declared "I have obstructed and am proud of it." Nothing but success could have justified these tactics and since they ignominiously failed, Mr. Pugsley and his guerrilla band have been humiliated and relegated to comparative oblivion. The hero of the filibusters is now rarely mentioned in Laurierite organs. Had his tactics succeeded he would have been in the forefront as Sir Wilfrid's first lieutenant, but now none so poor as do him reverence.

There will be an election, but not before Mr. Borden is ready to submit his permanent Naval policy for the approval of the country.

SAVING THE INDUSTRIES.

In our sentimental moments or when out on a pleasant holiday in the woods or by the shore, we deplore the passing of the good old days when the blacksmith shop, the carpenter's shop, the shoemaker's shop and the tailor shop dotted the

land; when the needed articles for the farm and the home were manufactured by the local tradesman and when even the demands of fashion were supplied by the local modiste or the tailor. And there are those among us who dream of the restoration of these, of the time when the exodus shall be stopped and the old content and peace shall return by the re-establishment of these various industries in our midst. As well might we look for the mill to grind "with the water that is past."

From many viewpoints the passing of these institutions is regrettable. What a social rendezvous was the old corner blacksmith shop where, on rainy days, the neighbors, with or without the excuse of having some repair work to be done, gathered in friendly converse around the glowing smithy fire, exchanged gossip, retailed the local news and formed friendships which united the whole community into one family! How mutually profitable it was to exchange the products of the farm for those of the tradesman's shop. The boots and shoes, the clothing, the carriages, the harness, the few farm implements were made or repaired on the spot by the recognized professional tradesmen and the latter lived well and fared sumptuously by the work of their hands.

Where are these tradesmen now? Extinct, unavoidably and hopelessly extinct; crowded out of existence by the natural evolution of their own craft; the little shops have grown larger, the little circle of customers has grown wider, that is all. The shop has become a factory, employing machinery instead of mechanics, and the machinery is operated by men who do not require to be mechanics. Unfortunately for this province of ours the factories have been established elsewhere than here, but we are still their customers, largely because we cannot help ourselves, and we have sent our young men and young women abroad to work the machinery.

When we talk of re-establishing these industries we forget the cost; we forget that we are either too poor or too penurious to pay the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the tailor or the carpenter, a price for their work which would enable them to live; we forget that the factory can supply us at a much lower price than the mechanic who does the work by hand. This is regrettable, of course, but we are so constituted that, even at the expense of those picturesque shops, with their opportunities for social enjoyment, we are unwilling to pay the price; and so we continue to buy from the factory and to send our sons and daughters abroad to work in the factory. Remorse for their passing seizes us as we drive through the country in our automobiles and our carriages and note their absence, or after we have amassed enough wealth to make the cost of little concern to us, but when we settle down to the realities of life we positively refuse to pay the price.

The most regrettable part of this passing, perhaps, is the fact that when we saw them going, when we saw the shop develop into a factory, we did not make any effort to have the factory grow here instead of elsewhere. The merging of a few local industries into one might have saved the situation, in part at least, and enabled us to retain part of the manufacturing but we allowed them all to disappear.

If now, instead of crying over this milk that has been spilled, if instead of deploring the passing of local industries and foolishly trying to resurrect them, we turned our attention to the rescuing of the few remaining ones that are perishing, something might still be done. We have flour and oat grinding mills and yet we are importing flour and oatmeal; we grow hundreds of tons of fruit and import not only our apples barreled, but fruits of all kinds, canned or preserved; we grow tons of vegetables and import tons of these same vegetables canned elsewhere. Could we not save these from the fate of the blacksmith shop and the shoemaker and the tailor?

NOTES.

The regatta and aquatic sports to be held in Georgetown today and of which full particulars have been given in our advertising columns will, if the weather proves favorable, be unquestionably the sport event of the summer. No other harbor in the Maritime Provinces is better adapted for such sports as have been arranged for, and this includes all the sports that it is possible to indulge in, in the water. That there will be a large attendance is already assured as Georgetown has the reputation of putting up a first class aquatic demonstration. The presence of the visiting railway men, to many of whom aquatic sports will be something novel will add interest to the event and it is hoped the whole province will do its part in making it an event worthy of the sea girt Garden of the Gulf.

'THE CRIMINAL 'TYPE'

Lombroso, the famous Italian criminologist, profoundly influenced the study of insanity and criminology by the publication of the results of his investigations, the English translation of which appeared in 1891, entitled "The Criminal." In that work he propounded the doctrine of "the criminal type," showing by the reproduction of numerous photographs, that criminals had outward and visible characteristics denoting them as belonging to a class by themselves. Criminals, according to his theory, were so by heredity, and it one generation escaped the taint it would be practically certain to appear in the next.

The "criminal type" was so much advertised, the newspapers, magazines, and popular weeklies were so full of illustrations of typical rogues and vagabonds, that it became a popular form of amusement to practice physiognomy in public places. The famous Rev. Dr. Parker of the City Temple, who was anything but a beauty physically, declared about that time that he never faced his vast congregation without the suspicion he was being critically examined by some budding criminologist.

Now we are told on authority as reliable as that of Lombroso, there is no criminal type, that the most saintly face and perfect form may as readily denote the criminal as do the receding chin, flat nose and low forehead. Dr. Goring, medical officer of Parkhurst, has just published an important work based on twelve years' experience and investigation of every kind of criminal and degenerate, and his conclusion is that "as individuals criminals possess no characteristics, physical or mental, which are not shared by all people. The only difference is one of degree."

According to Dr. Goring, the nose of the thief is not, as Lombroso taught, "short and large," the eye of the homicide "not glassy, cold and fixed." Crime does not reveal itself in a man's outward visage. The general characteristics of the English convict are those of a defective. He is defective in physical strength, weight, stature and mental capacity. It is found that in height and bodily weight he is very markedly inferior to the general average of the population. This is the only solid fact ascertained which might suggest the existence of a criminal type.

It has always been the conviction of social workers and the great majority of the clergy that environment and poverty have a great deal more to do with the making of criminals than innate wickedness. The heredity devotees, eugenics, and others of this ilk may contend otherwise; but experience has amply proved that very few are "born bad" like Toby Beck. More than likely they are born into a "bad world"—bad surroundings—and suffer physically, mentally and morally in consequence. The only exception probably is in the case of the marked inferiority of the criminal in height and weight. Stature and physique are endowments which enable a man readily to obtain an honest manual occupation. "We might easily produce statistics," says Dr. Goring, "to show that, all other things being equal, the poor man's physique serves frequently as the casting vote determining whether he can easily find employment or be unemployable." It is for this reason, apparently, and no other, that crime is to some extent hereditary, low stature being transmitted by parents to their progeny.

Having devoted special observation to the influence of health and intoxicants on the proclivity to crime, the doctor finds these have practically no effect, except that drink is responsible in the case of violent offences against the person. Social inequality, often paraded as the true cause, appears to have even less to do with making a criminal, but a low standard of intelligence, often amounting to mental deficiency, has been found in the vast majority of criminals.

Dr. Goring concludes: "The chief source of the high degree of relationship between weak-mindedness and crime is probably beside the fact. The thing which we call criminality and which leads to the perpetration of many, if not most antisocial offences today, is not inherent wickedness, but natural stupidity."

This is contrary to Lombroso's finding and while of immense importance, still must not be accepted as the last word on criminology.

The East Boston Argus-Advocate of recent date says, "Robust and with the earmarks of perfect health shining all over, Thomas J. Terrill, has returned from a three weeks' trip through the Maritime Provinces, during which he visited points of interest in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. "Tom" declares he had the trip of his life and would like to repeat it. However his large business has to be attended to and he was forced to forego the pleasure, but declares he has not yet paid his last visit to the Province. "Mr. Terrill was here on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Terrill, Charlottetown."

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Hon. Wm. Richards returned to his home in Bideford by the western train yesterday afternoon.

The Premier, the Hon. J. A. Matheson, who has been in Georgetown for the past week, is due back in Charlottetown today, but he will be leaving again on Thursday, on a visit to Summerside.

RAILWAY NEGLECT.

Sir—Why is it that the citizens of P. E. Island, do not make an effort to compel the Intercolonial Railroad and the P. E. I. Navigation Company to make connection and not subject a large number of people, including many tourists, to such delay as occurs today? From a point of view of business it was lacking in all essentials and from the travelling public, it was positively rotten.

A train from Stellarton to Pictou drawn by a scrap heap called an engine broke down a few miles from Pictou occasioning a delay of forty minutes. No effort was made to communicate with the Northumberland, and when the train arrived the steamer had had been gone some twenty minutes, leaving a number of people, many of whom had come a long distance to spend Sunday on the Island, to wait over two days.

Your publicity agent spends time and money to attract outsiders to your beautiful island but his efforts would be productive of better results if devoted to arousing the public to the need of better transportation, facilities for it ever there was a body of intelligent people and railroad travel, the way of citizens of Prince Edward Island surely are.

I am etc.
J. H. Smith.

Aug. 23, 1913.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

BERLIN, August 18 (Special).—Berlin has never striven to wrest from Paris the title of the woman's capital but of late she has acquired some little right to such distinction. The latest statistics, indeed show an astonishing preponderance of the female sex within the walls of the Prussian capital.

In 1871, when Berlin became Germany's capital, there was a majority of 8,489 in the men's favor, out today, in spite of a garrison of nearly 23,000 guardsmen, the women who live in single blessedness alone number 82,845 more than the men—1,977,051 as against 994,206. Among other points shown by these figures is that it is much easier for a woman to live alone than for a man.

The number of unmarried women of between 40 and 50 is half as large again as that of the bachelors, and of single persons over 50 the number of spinsters is almost double that of the bachelors.

HAVRE, Aug. 16 (Special).—An Arctic expedition, headed by Jules Von Payer, left for the North Polar regions yesterday for the purpose of exploring and gathering scientific data in Franz Josef Land. It is understood the expedition incidentally will attempt to revive the French whale and seal fishing industry in the Arctic by locating good fisheries.

Von Payer is an Austrian. His father Julius on Payer, in the seventies, led the Tegethoff expedition which discovered Franz Josef Land.

MILAN, August 14 (Special).—Today was the eleventh day of the general strike here although a state of siege has not been proclaimed, the workmen's quarters are occupied by the military in full force.

The troops concentrated here are from Lombardy and Venetia. They have raised the strength of the garrison to 30,000.

Strong contingents of infantry, supported by cavalry and artillery, hold the strategic points and prevent the strikers from reaching the centre of the city. Assisting them are numerous police and carabinieri to repress riots. Thousands of persons have been arrested, and the authorities have been compelled to transfer them to the prisons in neighboring towns.

The movement is changing from an economic to a political one, like that which arose in 1898, and the leaders are encouraging the Separatist ideas, arguing that Lombardy, a most prosperous region, is unjustly being made to support the poorer districts of the south. Pope Pius is discouragingly the clergy and Catholics generally from sympathizing with the Separatist agitation.

Yesterday the Milan Street Railway Company succeeded in sending out ninety-eight cars. The normal number daily in operation is seven hundred. The strikers tore up paving stones and piled them on the tracks, and also attempted to erect barricades, but they were charged by the cavalry and compelled to disperse. The cars ran through the day, escorted by carabinieri, policemen and squares of cavalry.

The newspaper continue to appear, the printers having refused to go on strike.

The Government believes the strike here is a failure and that the workmen will soon be obliged to return to persons who have criminal records.

Last night the police arrested all the strikers.

..We have everything that is good and efficient in the way of fly paper and poisons, insect powders, etc.—all the new ideas in fly catchers—everything that could help select your requirements. The McKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., M.B.U.

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Duck Season Opens Wednesday, 20th Inst.

You sportsmen should call in and get ready for the 20th—the day open season is declared on the duck, the king of all outdoor birds.

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