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J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST



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

BIRTHS

READY-At Covehead on Nov. 1st, to Daniel and Mrs. Ready, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CLARK-ROWE-At the parsonage of the First Methodist Church, Charlottetown, on Nov. 4, 1913, by Rev. J. Heaney, B. A., Miss Patience Rowe of Charlottetown, to Mr. William Allen Clark, formerly of Alberton, now of Brackley Road.

DEATHS

BIRT-At Three Valley, B. C., on Oct. 7th, 1913, Wendall, eldest son of Benjamin and Mrs. Birt, aged 2 years and 2 months. BOOTE-At Charlottetown, Friday, Oct. 31, 1913, Abraham Boote, aged 59 years.

ANOTHER DISASTER AT FORT NELSON.

HALIFAX, Nov. 4.-It was reported last night that another accident had occurred at the Hudson Bay terminals. This time it is the dredge Nelson which has come to grief on the shores of Nelson River. The big dredge had been towed up from Toronto, arriving at Fort Nelson a short time ago. The story is that it broke from its moorings, either through ice pressure or a storm, going adrift amid the currents and piling up on the shore. It is reported badly damaged, but just to what extent could not be ascertained. If it is true it means much further delay in the construction of the terminals as there can possibly be no means of repairing the dredge at Fort Nelson. As the lack of dredging operations has been the chief reason for the disasters this year it will likely mean that another dredge will have to be taken to the terminals as soon as navigation opens in the summer.

THREE CHILDREN WERE BADLY BURNED.

MAHONE BAY, Nov. 3.-This morning about 10.30 o'clock three children of Capt. Enos Wentzell found some gunpowder in a wooden box in the attic of their home and laid a train of powder from the box some distance and touched it off with a light. An explosion resulted when the fire reached the box and the children were seriously, though not fatally, burned. Mildred, aged 12, was burned about the face and breast, Dorothy, aged five, had her face and hands burned and hair burned off, and David, aged eight, had his face and hands burned.

The powder box was blown through a window at the end of the house and some clothing hanging up in the attic caught fire, but the latter was extinguished before further damage had been done. To-night Dorothy is suffering with pain, but the other two children are resting easy.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, cleans the sin passages, stops dripping in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. See a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmuntson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto.

THE GUARDIAN

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DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY. City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m. Supreme Court, 11 a. m. Harkins Co. performance, Opera House, 8 p. m.

Mr. Warren Pope of Pictou came to Charlottetown on the Northumberland last evening.

Wednesday, November 5, 1913

OUR CLAIMS

In another part of this issue we publish a précis of the case for the restoration of our representation in the Dominion House of Commons to six. It was ably supported by Hon. Premier Mathieson, Hon. A. E. Arsenault and Hon. W. S. Stewart and from the reports and the reviews which we have republished from The Toronto News and the Halifax Herald it will have been seen our representatives largely succeeded where the other Maritime representatives failed, in convincing the conference of the justice of our claims.

The case for the Maritime Provinces generally was ably advocated by Premier Flemming of New Brunswick and supported by Premier Mathieson, but while the Conference admitted the hardship of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island and being deprived of their original representation largely through sending their sons to build up the west, the members could not be persuaded to overlook the fact that the two first named provinces were charter members of the Confederation and were parties to the original plan on which parliamentary representation is based. The members of Conference were in some instances, pledged not to go behind the original arrangement, and though full of sympathy for the Maritimes, were not inclined to support the appeal so ably presented to them.

This attitude on the part of the Conference made it doubly hard for the Prince Edward Island representatives to obtain further hearing for the special case they subsequently presented, and it speaks volumes for the ability and resourcefulness of our representatives that notwithstanding, they not only obtained the sympathy of the Conference, but the hearty promise of nearly all the representatives to support the Island's claim by every means in their power.

This, whatever the ultimate result may be, is a great victory in itself. For years the Province has been striving to avert the disaster which seemed imminent, but without the least effect.

We went into Confederation on the distinct understanding on our part that six was to be the irreducible minimum of our representation. There can be no possible doubt on that point, and if there were, the evidence submitted by Premier Mathieson clears away all misunderstanding regarding the recorded views of the Fathers of Confederation. By some oversight or mistake in the memorandum embodying the terms of agreement, this essential condition was not set forth in clear and unequivocal language. Disregarding the spirit of the agreement, successive Federal Governments have taken advantage of the point mistake by the contracting parties and placed us in the same category as charter members, reducing our representation in 1891 to five, in 1901 to four, and on the basis of last census we are in the danger of having a further reduction to three.

The present Conference was at first inclined to treat our claims on all four with that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and would have done so had not our representatives insisted upon being heard apart from and in addition to the joint case. They were not only heard, but they succeeded in convincing the Conference of the justice of our claims, obtaining assurances of support from Ontario, Quebec and the western provinces, while naturally we have with us the other two Maritime Provinces.

The Federal Government also looks favorably on our claim, the various members to whom it was presented by Premier Mathieson promising its sympathetic consideration.

It is a matter of sincerest congratulation that the Province was so ably represented at this very critical juncture, for at the next redistribution were our claims turned down, it would merely be a matter of time before the Island would be converted into a one member

constituency and become a negligible quantity in Dominion politics. This we are confidently of opinion has been averted. Our representatives at the Conference have been promised moral support and general assistance from most of the Premiers in Canada, and these being the leaders of public opinion, we may rest assured when the question comes before parliament the Island will have a reasonable chance of having its original representation restored.

POPULATION AND PROSPERITY

There are several countries which have an outstanding reputation in progressive agriculture. Among them we might mention Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium. Denmark, which until a comparatively recent date was one of the poorest countries in Europe, with soil climate and practically all natural advantages against it, is today one of the wealthiest countries in the world per head; it has outclassed us in the British market and its products are in unending demand wherever known. Rich and progressive as it is in its specialties, dairy and pork products, Danish farmers import a large proportion of their cattle feed, their farms not being large enough to permit of the raising of hay, forage and grain. Notwithstanding these handicaps, they raise more and better products than the Canadian farmer who has "land to burn."

On every 1,000 acres in Denmark there are, on an average for the whole country—waste places and all—70 people. In Prince Edward Island, the most thickly settled part of the dominion, with practically no waste lands, no unoccupied lands, we have, according to the last census an average of 67 people to every 1,000 acres. Netherlands, with a soil little better than that of the Sahara Desert, has 120 persons per 1,000 acres; Belgium, with a soil not to be compared with the poorest land in Prince Edward Island, has 160 persons to the 1,000 acres. Besides being rich in agriculture Belgium has extensive industries.

Population is one of the secrets of the wealth and progressiveness of these countries. They have mastered the art of utilizing the soil without undue waste, of economizing their land, and have learned the great lesson that the market is always open to the very best that can be produced. They laid their foundations on these lines and they have prospered.

We in Canada, and none the less so in Prince Edward Island, have become land hungry and very many have become land poor. With a country practically every inch of which is cultivable, with a soil that has no superior anywhere, and with a climate infinitely more suited to agriculture than those countries have which have outdistanced us, we are still comparatively poor agriculturally; our manufactured products are by no means the highest priced or the most sought in the world's markets. We have failed to learn the lesson of land economy. We are spreading ourselves over areas of land that are not half cultivated and have busied ourselves in keeping others off the land. The result is a population of less than 100,000 where there should be at least a quarter of a million. Nor have we learned the importance of aiming at the topmost notch in the market. We have demonstrated the value of our soil, the suitability of our climate, our ability to manufacture, but we have stopped short of the best and we are outclassed in the markets. This is the outcome of farming on too extensive a scale, or, in the language of the boys, of "biting off more than we can chew."

Prince Edward Island needs wealth to obtain it she must have a population; to obtain a population she must make room for the increase on her land. With a larger population, industries will arise, the natural resources of the province—and they are many still—will be exploited. Our fisheries will be developed. Our raw material, now exported, will be manufactured at home, our young men and young women will find employment at home and will help to build up their own country instead of building up others.

Back of all our possible industries, back of any possible increase in population, back of the future prosperity of the province is agriculture. This developed along economic lines, with no spread-eagledness but on the principle of utilizing every inch of land and making it produce to the utmost possible limit, will bring population, industries, wealth.

NOTES

The latest price of 1914 fox options is \$13,000 per pair.

At present the prospects of a restoration of our original representation in the Federal Parliament are rosy.

Should the recommendation of the Inter-Provincial Conference go through, our subsidy would be increased to a minimum of \$150,000.

and thereafter an increase in proportion to our population. This basis was conceded on the urgent representation of our representatives as the other members of the conference were inclined to allow the whole of the proposed increase to be distributed on population basis.

Toronto Globe is the latest newspaper to devote a page to a write up of the fox industry. The facts and information are well and favorably set forth, and these should do much to counteract the knocking propensities of certain other biased. Toronto Journals.

The staging and performances of "The House Next Door" by the W. S. Harkins Company in the Opera House were most meritorious, and were greatly enjoyed by the large audience. Mr. Harkins has a reputation second to none in the theatrical world, and deserves the bumper houses he obtains wherever he opens a season. It is interesting to note that Mr. Harkins was among the first to take a first class company to the West Indies, and there the only regret is that he does not confine his tours to those latitudes.

SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page one) said that the question to be determined by the Court was whether the findings of the Vice Chancellor were warranted by the evidence. His Lordship proceeded to deal with the evidence led in the case, and touching on the point raised that when the agreement in question was made, the deceased was not mentally capable of understanding its nature. His Lordship said that the evidence showed that when the agreement was signed by the deceased he was mentally capable of understanding and fully comprehended it. His Lordship felt bound to conclude that there was a partnership agreement between Robert J. Gordon and the deceased by which by the death of the latter half of the number of the old and young foxes in the partnership ranch became the property of the former. The division was made by the act of the administrator, and there was no evidence to show that that was not fairly done; while as to the question with regard to the amount realized by the sale of the foxes belonging to the estate, His Lordship said that the foxes were sold in 1911, at prices ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500 each, according to the quality, and he inferred from the evidence that those were fair and reasonable prices at the time the sales were made. In conclusion His Lordship said: "I have carefully and fully considered the somewhat voluminous evidence in the case, and I have come to the conclusion that the findings of the Vice-Chancellor are warranted by the evidence led to him. This bill is therefore dismissed, and the judgment of the Vice Chancellor confirmed with costs, and the case is referred back to the Court below to complete the administration."

Mr. Justice Haszard in his judgment said he had arrived at the conclusion that the weight of the evidence was on the side of the respondent, Robert J. Gordon. Undoubtedly at the time of the execution of the agreement the deceased was in full possession of his mental faculties, and was fully possessed of a knowledge of what he was doing; and His Lordship was satisfied that the deceased fully understood the agreement that was executed. The partnership had been fully established by the evidence, and such being the case the methods of disposing of the property were about as good as could have been adopted, and while the prices obtained for the foxes appeared to him that the prices then obtained were as much as could be obtained as then could have been obtained. His Lordship saw no reason for disturbing the findings of the Vice-Chancellor and the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Before Their Lordships Justices Fitzgerald and Haszard. Martha A. J. Campbell v. Samuel O'Shorey et al.—for a rule nisi for a non-suit or a new trial of an interpleader issue which was tried in Summerside in June 1912, when the verdict was given for the defendant; the question being whether D. D. Campbell or his wife owned certain goods seized by the sheriff under an execution against D. D. Campbell.

Mr. Neil McQuarrie, K. C., proceeded to show cause against the rule. Mr. W. E. Bentley, K. C., appearing on the other side, but on the resumption of the Court after the luncheon adjournment, Mr. McQuarrie stated that he had just then received a telegram summoning him immediately to Ottawa in connection with a case to be heard there, and in the circumstances, Their Lordships allowed the matter to be put at the foot of the docket for argument later.

The perfumery made by Harmony of Boston is classed among the best in the world. Among the standard odors made by this perfumer we have Rose, Lily of the Valley, Carnation, Trailing Arbutus, Le Trefle, Violet. These are 50c. an ounce are unusual good values. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts., Mtj.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Major Bartlett leaves for St. John this morning where he is to open the Art Club's Course of lectures tomorrow evening. The subject will be the Alhambra. On Friday evening the Major is engaged to lecture at Hampton, his subject being Mary Queen of Scots.

Before Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Fitzgerald. Shany Bros. Ltd. v. Simon Joseph—For an action of debt, in which judgment had been given by Justice Haszard for the defendant. Mr. Gaudet, K. C., showed cause against the rule while Mr. W. E. Bentley, K. C., who appears to show cause for the granting of the rule, will address the Court this morning, the case not being concluded when the Court adjourned.

CHANCERY COURT.

JUDGMENT by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. Robertson v. Ives—An action in respect of the alleged conversion of certain furniture belonging to the estate of Mrs. J. Bailey, deceased, of which the defendant claimed bona fide ownership. To the action was joined Stanley Bailey who claimed the personal property of the intestate by reason of his being her adopted son. His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that he found that Bailey was not the owner under the gift of the intestate. With regard to the adoption granted by the Lordship the adoption granted by a competent court of jurisdiction of Massachusetts, under the laws of that state the adopted child inheriting as a child born in wedlock. The determination of Bailey's status of kinship by adoption had to be determined, as Lordship thought, by international law and international comity. Where they had no law of their own relating to this point, they might very well consider the laws of other countries dealing with that question of adoption and status of kinship; and unless they thought that their own law was so good and right and that every other system of law was so weak and so faulty that they should reject every recognition of it, they must accept that family relationship as it obtained in the country of the domicile of the deceased and her adopted son. That domicile, His Lordship thought, had not been shown to be in any other place than the state of Massachusetts, and under the law of the state of his and her domicile he was given full rights as her lawful son. His Lordship therefore held that Stanley Bailey was entitled to the intestate's personal property as her adopted son and her next of kin under statutes of distribution of this province, in preference to the remote kinship of the deceased's brothers and sisters and their children.

Forbes v. Dewar—A bill for an order for the administration and partition of the estate of Mrs. J. Bailey, intestate.

In his judgment, His Lordship said that it was agreed that the judgment that would be given in Robertson v. Ives should be accepted as the judgment in this case, and the evidence taken in one should be taken as given in both suits. The judgment given in the preceding case was therefore to be taken as the judgment in this case as to the rights and standing of Stanley Bailey. His Lordship directed that the proceeds of the real estate be distributed among the parties entitled, and that in the administration of the personality of the deceased, Stanley Bailey be considered her next of kin and so entitled to the personality. A further order, His Lordship said, would be made as to costs of those proceedings.

Handrahan v. Buntain—Claim for value of certain articles. His Lordship in his judgment said that the simple question in the case was whether the articles in dispute were fixtures or not. He answered in the affirmative and found for the defendant.

Judgment by the Master of the Rolls, Justice Haszard. James S. Stockman v. John Stockman and others.—A claim that the estate of Richard Stockman, deceased, should be administered in this Court.

In his judgment in dealing with the facts of the case, His Lordship said that from the will it was apparently the intention of the testator to secure several legacies to his daughters and his wife and make them a first charge on the Boieson farm over and above everything else. The Court was now asked by the complainant to declare that the Boieson farm should be made responsible for a certain mortgage, the effect of doing which would be to diminish the amounts left to the several testators, and that would be in direct violation, in His Lordship's opinion, of the wishes of the testator. His Lordship found that it was the clear intention of the testator that the Boieson farm should be held first of all as security for the payments of the legacies, and the mortgage should be assumed and paid by the complainant. James Stockman, His Lordship ordered the estate to be administered, and referred the matter to the Master in Chancery, to take the accounts thereof; the question of costs being reserved for further consideration. The Court is adjourned to 11 a. m. today.

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We are celebrating the SECOND BIG YEAR since this business changed hands, by offering you EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS in every department. In Thursday Morning edition of this paper there will appear a FULL PAGE AD. descriptive of this big event. Besides the numerous articles which will appear in this FULL PAGE OF BARGAIN SPECIALS, there will be many other big snaps, which space will not permit us to describe. Sale opens Thursday morning and closes Saturday afternoon. WATCH FOR THURSDAY MORNING'S EDITION.

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