

THE GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 3 1913

ADING AGRICULTURE

During the next couple of weeks the agreements under the Aid to Agriculture Bill which was passed last session will be signed between the provinces and the Dominion. The agreements for Prince Edward Island and Ontario have already been signed and negotiations in regard to the others are now in progress.

Under the act which Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture had passed last session—and which by the way the Liberals opposed—no less than ten million dollars is appropriated for the encouragement of agriculture, the amount to be spread over ten years. The sum of \$700,000 is allotted this first year and this amount will be increased by \$100,000 annually until 1917 from which year until 1923 \$1,000,000 will be provided yearly.

The money is being spent largely to strengthen all lines of instructional and educational work. The purpose of the Minister cannot be better set forth than quoting from his speech delivered in the house when the measure was introduced.

"Help given in an educational direction will not only mean better farming, but better farmers and better and happier men and women. The particular form such assistance may take may vary with the special needs and conditions in each province. It will embrace the increasing of the efficiency and equipment of our agricultural colleges; the establishment of agricultural schools, of dairy and horticultural schools; of short courses in agriculture; the initiation of agricultural teaching in the public schools and work by travelling or located qualified instructors. It might well include the valuable educational work carried on by means of demonstration trains, training of teachers in nature study and the invaluable work of domestic science concerned with the women and girls of our communities, whose influence will always constitute one of the most potent forces in solving the problems we are considering."

ELECTION RUMORS

Rumors have been rife, according to some Liberal newspapers, of a general election within the next six months. Little heed need be paid these reports, as they are due more to the wish that is father to the thought than anything reliable in the political situation that could give them warrant. The Government has not been in office two years, and is as popular yet in the country as it was when first returned; if anything its position is stronger. The rumors may be traced to the activity of the Liberal leaders since their conference at Ottawa shortly after the prorogation. At that meeting it was resolved to attempt the reorganization of the party, and to institute a campaign throughout the Dominion. The new organizer has not yet been appointed, but according to an unusually well-informed authority in Ottawa, he will be a politician not now in the Federal Parliament, but a man of considerable weight in the councils of the party in the West. He is said to have worked wonders in the way of organization in his own Province, and enjoys the entire confidence of the Liberal leaders.

At the same meeting it was agreed to send out secret scouts to ascertain at first hand the feelings of the provincial Liberals towards the late leaders and the policy which led to their overthrow. It is confidently asserted that the leaders themselves are convinced that there must be a complete revision of the party program, and that reciprocity, though it will not be abandoned altogether, must be relegated to the bottom of the bill. The Underwood Tariff of the United States will be found a fitting excuse for this change of front, but the real reason undoubtedly is that the leaders realize that they made a tactical blunder in attempting to play into the hands of Uncle Sam. A representative of the party is said to be now in the Maritime Provinces sounding representative Liberals, and it will be largely on the report he presents that the new policy will be based, and the program framed.

But neither the Government supporters nor the Opposition need worry about the imminence of an election.

Mr. Borden has hardly made a beginning of the work he has set himself to accomplish, and he will not be coerced into going to the country until the greater part of his constructive policy has been passed through the House of Commons at all events. The Government was returned on an extensive platform, and has a right as well as a duty to attempt to carry out the whole of it, before appealing to the country for a fresh mandate. The tactics of the Opposition in obstructing the Naval Aid Bill was a blunder the Government will greatly profit by, and the longer the country has to appreciate to the full extent the senatorial sentiments which guided the Opposition in that obstruction, the better it will be for the Government and for Canada. Apart altogether from the question of policy, it would be bad for the country as a whole were the Government to dissolve Parliament at a time of financial stringency such as we have been experiencing recently. It does not take a prophet, nor one in the inner circle, to foretell that there will be no general election before 1915. In the meantime, the Government forces will have to prepare to meet the campaigning of the Opposition with counter campaigns, for only by these educative means will the country be kept thoroughly familiarized with the issue, and the discreditable methods of the Laurierites in daring to frustrate the will of the country as popularly expressed in the House of Commons.

CONSERVATION.

There are few countries in which the possibilities and the advantages of conservation have been as rapidly evolved as in Prince Edward Island, few countries, perhaps, in which there are greater possibilities still for evolution.

Many still living have seen lobsters pitchforked in cartloads out of the shallow waters and from under the rocks around the shores, little valued because of their commonness, used sparingly at the tables, fed to hogs or thrown on the land as fertilizer; and they have seen them converted into one of our most valuable exports and their preparation for market converted into one of our greatest industries. The lobster fishery had been of absolutely no value to the province until "discovered" only a comparatively few years ago.

It was only a few years ago that it was found there was a market for smelts. Until that discovery was made the millions of these valuable fish which swarmed in our bays and rivers were absolutely valueless to us. Now, and for several years past, we export thousands of dollars worth of smelts annually and the industry gives profitable employment to hundreds of our people.

Quahaugs, of which we now export thousands of dollars worth annually, flourished, grew old and died, renaissance succeeding generation, until four or five years ago, when someone discovered that they were a delicacy in great demand in the United States. Thenceforward quahaug fishing became an industry, hundreds of our people made good money fishing them and we export them to the value of thousands of dollars yearly.

Foxes and mink ran wild in our woods since the Island first became habitable for wild animals. A few enterprising pioneers with guns or traps made some dollars occasionally by hunting them but the returns were so small that these valuable animals, although abundant, could scarcely be counted an asset. Someone found that they could be bred in captivity and today we have millions invested in the business.

The list of things thus found in our woods and around our shores and evolved from comparative uselessness into valuable assets might perhaps be extended but those mentioned are sufficient to prompt the question, What next? It were folly to conclude that we have reached the limit of development, that we have redeemed from the wild all that is redeemable. It were folly to conclude otherwise than that we have but merely touched the fringe of our natural resources and that there are even greater than these within reach if we only stretch forth our hands to seize them.

Our soil, our forests, the seas around our shores, our streams and rivers are loaded with possibilities for development. One by one they may be discovered by accident, as those mentioned have been, and as the years go by one after another will be redeemed from worthlessness. In this age of research and of specialization it is not to our credit that we should wait for accidental or incidental discoveries. We should get after them. We know the value of many of our undeveloped resources.

We have seen what other countries, less favored than ours, have done in the development of fisheries. We know what other countries have done in developing their clay deposits—and we have clay of the finest quality. These and many others are lying at our feet, undeveloped, practically

useless and awaiting the touch of a skilled hand that will convert them into gold mines.

Through the efforts of the Royal Commission on Conservation the idea of conservation is in the air and we should seize it. No country needs it more and few countries have more to conserve.

Conservation can come only through education, the education of our young men and young women.

Our provincial government has made a most creditable beginning by providing a short practical course of training for our farmers. This is being followed up by a similar course for our teachers. And may we not hope that this also will be followed by practical instruction in the development of one after another of our many resources, for example, the fisheries, brick and tile making or even better still the general art of searching for our undiscovered resources?

THE ISLAND VS. THE WEST

Sir:—In your June 4th issue in reference to Mr. Peake's defence of the "Golden West," let me say the West is all right to those who want to live there, or I might say exist, as there is no enjoyment or pleasure in living there. The summer season is too short and the winter too long and cold—eight months winter four months summer. The Canadian West is a great country, and is building up fast; money is easy and a good deal in circulation on account of so much railroad building. The C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. R., are building main and branch lines all over the West. There are built along these lines, and they both together make business good for all of Canada, as the East furnish material and supplies for the West. Some of the towns and cities are a credit to Canada. Winnipeg, Regina, Moosejaw, Calgary and Saskatoon are all good towns; Regina has the best laid out streets and is the prettiest city in the West. But, Sir, the winters covering the territory, say from Fort William to Medicine Hat, is cold, good and cold; from October to May. The winter spent, one winter out there (or was there a whole year) made neat quarters at Winnipeg, and from Dec. 23rd to Feb. 10th the warmest it got was 20 below zero. There was not much snow as it was too cold to snow. (moisture is frozen up). The winter weather is nice and pleasant but there it has it drawback, as the swarms of Mosquitoes in Winnipeg are almost unbearable. They cannot grow but one crop each year, and have to watch out, or the frost will catch that one. Good crops of wheat, oats and flax are raised. It is too cold to grow fruit; that is East of the Mountains.

Comparing the West with P. E. I. for a place to live and make a home; I might say there is no comparison. Prince Edward Island has the finest climate of any place in Canada from May to December and the winters are no colder than on the Mainland if as cold, and very seldom ever freezes up until December. The winter was of the train between Toronto and Detroit. In the Pullman car there was a gentleman and his family returning from somewhere near Kensington P. E. I. to his home in St. Louis Mo. This was in the smelter, speaking about various subjects he spoke about his vacation on P. E. I. He said: "I have spent one of the most enjoyable and pleasant summers I have spent any where in my life. Said he owned an Island up in the Mesquoge District. But, up there the mosquitoes and black flies were bad. He also owned an Island down on the Red River as Arkansas there it was no pleasure as the red bugs made life miserable (the red bug is what we call the jigger it is a very small insect that drives into one's flesh, gets under the skin and dies there leaves a sore place). "But down on P. E. I. there are no flies, mosquitoes, ants or black flies to bother you."

The climate was lovely, "why" he said, they can grow and raise almost every thing they want; catch all the nice fish they want; He never went fishing for trout but what he brought home some and sometimes quite a string. They have there own milk make their own butter, and have there own eggs and chicken—and even kill there own meat, raise there own vegetables fruit and berries."

Said he was to California and Florida in winter and summer resorts, all over, but the cheapest place he ever was, is on P. E. I. no fuss or fashion, a place to spend a good nice summer and enjoy living" some people might think he was stretching it some, but we P. E. Islanders know he was just stating facts. There is no question about it, but P. E. I. can raise every thing that can be grown in any other place in Canada, and then grow and produce things, that cannot be grown in other parts of Canada, and then have a pleasant place to live.

I am, Sir, etc., J. R.

SEVEN PERISHED IN NEW YORK FIRE

NEW YORK, July 1.—The bodies of seven persons, lodgers in a small hotel, known as "Till's Hotel," at No. 66 Greenwich Street, were taken from the top floor following a fire in the building last night. One of the bodies is that of a woman and another that of a three-year-old child. None have been identified. A dozen injured were taken to hospitals.

Rezal Tooth Paste is free from germ and all deleterious ingredients. It is equally good for natural or artificial teeth, keeps them sweet and pure, hardens the gums, prevents and destroys the invasion of oral bacteria. Sanitary tube 25c. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mtl.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. E. W. Thomson, of the Toronto Globe, is at present on a visit to Dr. MacPhail at Orwell. Mr. Thomson is greatly interested in politics, and is intimately acquainted with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many of the leaders of the party at Ottawa and throughout the Province.

Rev. J. B. Cropper, head of the Canadian Presbyterian mission to the East Indians in British Guiana, is at present at Kensington in connection with the ordination today of Mr. J. Lockhart as a missionary for that field of work. Rev. Mr. Cropper is the most successful Canadian missionary in British Guiana, and has done magnificent work in connection with improving the material, as well as the moral, condition of the coolies. It is interesting to note that Mr. Cropper threw up a lucrative civil service position and all its prospects, in order to become a missionary.

SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page one) foreclose the mortgage. The defendant went further; a writ of execution was issued, under the collateral bond signed in connection with the mortgage, and then a writ of ejectment was issued which was placed at once into the hands of the sheriff. The property was valued at \$1,100, and Stewart made many fruitless endeavours to negotiate a loan to meet the defendant's claim, and prevent the property going to execution. He tried, but unsuccessfully, to arrange with the man Buchanan and with Messrs. McLeod and Bentley, and on the 1st December, 1912, the place was sold at public auction, when it was bought in for the plaintiff by him (Mr. Gaudet), in order to prevent Stewart being turned out of possession.

Evidence was then led in support of the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff was examined and estimated his damages at \$200. Besides the loss of time and employment and expense which he suffered on account of the taking into execution and sale of his property, he said that he had been put to considerable mental worry and that his credit had suffered, as one dealer from whom he had previously obtained goods on credit, and had paid, had refused to give him further credit since his property was advertised for sale.

At the conclusion of the evidence, Mr. Gaudet again addressed the jury and argued the grounds on which the action was brought, that there was no default on the part of the plaintiff in regard to the mortgage agreement, and that even if there was a default it was due to Buchanan's own action in not repaying to the plaintiff before he did the amount he had borrowed on account of the interest on the mortgage. He submitted to the jury that even if the plaintiff was in default in being a day late in the payment of the interest, that right of default was waived on the part of the defendant when the money was accepted by McLeod and Bentley. On the question of damages, Mr. Gaudet said that that was a case of all others where the jury should put their feet down, and give exemplary damages. It was a matter of a kind that affected many people who had to do the same thing, borrow money on mortgage, and therefore they should know where they stood in such negotiations. It did not matter whether the plaintiff collected a cent of the damages from the defendant; the jury ought to give damages which would be a warning to future money-lenders to be careful that they did not pounce down upon a man's back. The foreman of the jury: Why didn't you prevent the sale of this property when you held the receipt from Bentley and McLeod? Mr. Gaudet: We could not prevent it.

His Lordship in his charge to the jury commented upon the conduct of the proceedings in the foreclosure of the mortgage, and said upon the question of damages that they had heard the plaintiff's assessment of what he had suffered, but that the jury were not limited to the \$200 he claimed, and could make the damages \$300. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and meanwhile the Court took the dinner recess. On the resumption, the jury returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, to whom they awarded damages to the amount of \$300.

Before His Honor, Mr. Justice Hazard John A. Chappell vs. Wallace Wheatley—an action for damages for breach of agreement in the alleged wrongful disposition of the plaintiff of certain farm land situated in Charlottetown Royalty. For the plaintiff, Mr. Shaw; for the defendant, Mr. McLean, K.C. Mr. Warburton, K. C., represented the plaintiff in court; while for the defendant, Messrs. McLean, K.C., and McKinnon appeared.

The defence in their pleadings alleged that there was no breach of the agreement, and that the defendant had the right to take possession under the agreement. After Mr. Warburton had opened the plaintiff's case to the jury, the plaintiff gave evidence, claiming \$400 damages. He was put through a lengthy cross-examination, at the conclusion of which, the court adjourned to 11 a.m. today.

HOW'S THIS?

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TENDERS
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Tenders will be received up to noon of the 8th July for installing Hot Water Heating and Plumbing systems in the Cameron Block, Charlottetown. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. B. CHAPPELL, Architect. 6-30Mtl.

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