

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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General Representatives—All Advertising Agents in all parts of the world.
Special Representative—Frank R. Northrup 807 Chicago, Tribune Building

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1913

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

The very large attendance of the public in the House of Assembly on Wednesday evening to hear the Budget Speech of the Hon. J. A. Matheson testified both to the growing optimism of the community and the popularity of the Premier. The Premier was in excellent form and spoke for almost two hours retaining the unflagging interest of his audience from beginning to end. The speech was an able and vigorous one, and easily convinced any doubter, if doubters there really were among the audience, that the finances of the Province are in a sound, healthy condition, and the prospects for the future as rosy as could well be imagined. There has been a good deal of juggling with figures at the expense of the Government since the Public Accounts were published, but it will be generally admitted, irrespective of party bias, that hitherto the finances have not been in a satisfactory condition and that now they are, as is evidenced by the prospective surplus of revenue over expenditure for the current year. Of course it may be argued, as the Hon. Mr. Richards did argue, that "if it materializes it will be a matter of satisfaction to the people" and "if there is no surplus it will indicate poor management on the part of the Government." Thus naively put by the honorable the Leader of the Opposition, whose quiet humor so frequently brightens debate in the House, the Government will not be entitled to much credit anyhow. But it may be safely assumed when the Government prophesies a surplus there will be one. No Government is going to risk its reputation by under estimating the cost of running the machinery of Government, simply for the purpose of promising a surplus. We may be very well assured that in making their calculations the Government has left little to chance, and that if their optimism is not verified by the facts at the end of the financial year, then it will only be because

something extraordinary and entirely unlooked for has intervened. There is no likelihood of anything of the sort happening, so we may depend upon the Government coming forward next year with the most satisfactory of all announcements from a Government and tax-payers' point of view, that the administration has been efficient, economical and that there is a balance in the treasury.

On only four occasions since 1873 has such an announcement been possible. In 1873 there was a surplus of \$147,000, in 1880 a surplus of \$12,000, in 1884 a surplus of \$726 and in 1889 a surplus of \$171,000. The last mentioned was only made possible by a draft of \$200,000 on the Dominion Government at Ottawa. Thus the estimated surplus is of almost unique interest foreshadowing the commencement of an area of prosperity such as the Province has been a stranger to almost since Confederation.

Is not this something to boast about, something to encourage the optimism that even the Hon. Leader of the Opposition admits was never more prevalent in the history of the Province? Let quibblers quibble and babblers babble about the alleged shortcomings of the present administration, the fact remains that it is under them that prosperity has visited the Province, and that it is under their policy that the people have learned to be optimistic; and what matters it that a few croakers and hammerers are found bewailing their own misfortune—not the Province's? It only goes to prove the rule of general satisfaction.

Let us boost the Island for all its worth. The tide has turned at last, and it is up to every patriotic soul in our midst to drop carping criticism and pettifogging lamentations about our alleged shortcomings as a people and in Government, and to so navigate our little craft that it will come in on the crest of that flood-tide which leads to fortune.

OUR HOPE.

It has been pressed home upon our people from our public platforms and through our newspapers that we are an agricultural country. It is true we have sidelines from which we, or at least some of us, make an occasional dollar—like the fox business, fishing, &c., but, for the great majority, the business is, and must continue to be, agriculture. On this and this alone the country's future prosperity depends. A few fortunate individuals will make money by one or another of the sidelines mentioned but it will always be the few. The others, the great majority, will make their living by the farm. For this reason every attention must be given to methods of farming, to marketing, to transportation, and to every detail connected with the production and distribution of farm products.

It will at once appeal to the observer that Prince Edward, the smallest of Canadian provinces, surrounded by provinces which will compete with us in every market, will necessarily be at a disadvantage in such competition—if we are going to compete upon equal terms and without some special advantages.

Now we are not obliged to compete upon equal terms; we have special advantages, if we choose to use them. We have a climate that is in many respects more favorable for the finishing of certain products than that of any of our competitors. We have neither the extremes of heat nor cold to which even our nearest neighbors are subject. For the production of the highest grades of butter, cheese and eggs this is a distinct advantage.

Our grasses are more luscious than those of any other country in the world except Ireland, and for the same reason, both being constantly washed with ocean air and being located just between the zones of extreme cold and extreme heat. Because of our sweet and luscious grasses Prince Edward Island lamb, without any special care in breeding or feeding, commands a higher price both in our own West and in the United States than the native variety. Such of our fruits as are cultivated with care and properly handled are of better quality and flavor than those grown in warmer latitudes. These, and others which might be mentioned, are some of our special advantages.

And we are so situated, geographically, that we can make these advantages distinctively and peculiarly our own. We can control our exports and imports as no other part of Canada can do. We can by exercising the necessary care exclude the disease, the unclean; we can develop our production in our own way; we can so arrange it that every article, exported from our province shall be of such a quality as we may wish to send to the world's markets as a Prince Edward Island product. This can be arranged by inspection.

The trade mark, "Made in Denmark," has secured for Danish products a place in the world's markets held by no other products in the world. Danish butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, command prices which are not realized by those of any other country in the world. The reason is that when a customer buys an article bearing the Danish trade mark—and everything imported from Denmark bears the trade mark—he knows he is getting just what he buys and the best of its kind.

As an agricultural country Prince Edward Island stands on a much higher level than Denmark, both in the matter of climate and of soil. Our natural advantages are incomparably greater than their's. What then is the inference?

What the Danish trade mark did for Denmark a Prince Edward Island trade mark would do for Prince Edward Island. We cannot compete with the larger provinces in the production of common farm products. They can outsell us and swamp us. In the production of the best grades in everything we can be more than their equal and we can secure a place in the best markets which they cannot reach, for the simple reason that we are so situated—geographically—that we can have absolute control of our exports. This control can be had only through a system of inspection, a system which will compel the grading of our products and the official marking of everything that leaves the province.

"Made in Prince Edward Island," properly safeguarded by rigid inspection can be made the open sesame to the world's best markets and the market's best prices. In this way only can we hope to excel as an agricultural country and it is earnestly hoped that the Department of Agriculture will at once take such steps as will carry out this system. It is our only hope.

LOANS ON MORTGAGES.

Sir—As our local legislature is now in session I beg to call the attention of our representatives to the intolerable rate of interest paid by our farmers on loans and mortgages and humbly beg them, to take into serious consideration this grievous question. Ours is a farming community and as a matter of fact our farmers in the final analysis must bear the whole financial burden necessary to keep our public machinery in motion. If our representatives would devote a short period of the session to this real interest of the farmers who send them to the legislature they would not only receive our heartfelt thanks but would stand a far better chance of receiving our votes when they come before us again for re-election than by continuing to ignore this burning question of 7 to 8 per cent interest on loans and mortgages.

On behalf of our farmers I call upon our representatives in the local legislature now in session to take the earliest opportunity for the discussion and ventilation of the rank injustice of allowing loan companies and loan sharks to prey upon the financial vitals of hard working farmers.

I am Sir, etc, TRUTH SEEKER.

PRINCE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Sir—I feel that I would be remiss in my duty if I did not ask you for space in your paper to give public expression to the feeling of gratitude that wells up in my heart to the skilful doctors, the faithful and efficient Matron and nurses of this grand, up-to-date institution, whose prompt efforts on my behalf tended so successfully in God's good Providence, to relieve my terrible suffering and restore me to health and strength again.

When an operation became absolutely necessary in my case, many of my friends advised me to go to some of the larger hospitals, but after watching the success and studying the record of this institution since it started, I pinned my faith to the noble and capable staff of officials here and I think the successful issue will prove that it was not misplaced. I was not in here very long before I discovered one of the secrets of their success and that is their unanimity. All working together unselfishly, town and country doctors, no matter whose case it is, all interested and working for one common end, the cure of the patient and success of the hospital.

I think these words of appreciation all the more necessary when we remember the opposition this Prince County Hospital met with from different sources from the very start, not the least of the hindrances coming from many in our own County who were skeptical as to the need of it, but I think that theory has been effectually exploded when we remember that in the half year it has been open to the public, over one hundred patients have been treated and sixty successful operations performed, besides being full on several occasions, as it was when I came here, and the P. E. I. Hospital full at the same time, and not only that but one patient from the west end of the Island who had been operated on here for an unusually bad case of appendicitis and complications told me since I came here that he believed that if there had been no Prince County Hospital that he would not be alive today, for his case had advanced so far before getting here that he was only just in the nick of time, and didn't believe he ever would have lived to reach Charlottetown.

Instead of this Hospital not being required here, I believe the time is not very far distant when it will prove altogether too small and a wing will have to be added, for people are only just awakening to the benefits of the hospital when sickness overtakes them. Your family and friends may do everything in their power, but they never had the training and I think it is generally conceded that proper nursing is more than half the battle in getting round. True, you may engage a trained nurse in your own home, but even then they haven't the facilities for working with that they have in a hospital, and besides, it is more expensive, for you would have to pay a good trained nurse \$10.00 per month on board, which you can come here and get an up-to-date private ward together with good board, and the attendance of trained nurses day and night all for \$10.00 a week and besides, be under the eyes of the doctors all the time.

This being the case, and our Hospital being such a valuable asset to this County, and the northern end of Queens, surely it becomes us all to stand nobly and loyally by it with our gifts and contributions, and the people are doing well in this respect, the last month being the largest for some time, but it is all needed, more too, for whatever is not required to run and properly equip the institution, goes toward paying off the debt. But those gifts vary from month to month and the Trustees never know how much they may expect and I think it should be put on more of a business basis some way. I would suggest forming Ladies Aid Societies in every district. I understand that there are ladies here in Summerside willing to go to the country and assist in forming such, and we all know that when the ladies take hold of any good work like this, we can always rely on the success of the undertaking.

But money contributions are not case of itching, Blind, Bleeding or the only things needed here. There protruding film in 6 to 14 days. etc.

are roots, vegetables, fruit and many other things going to waste round the farms in the country sufficient to keep this Hospital for a long time and they are just as valuable here as the money. Then there is old linen and soft clothing, which many throw away or burn is more valuable here than new material. The most apparent necessity here at the present time is an ambulance to move the sick to and from the Hospital, but I am proud to hear that one of our big-hearted, generous fox men has signified his intention of supplying that need—long may he live to see the benefits of his noble gift.

None of us know how soon we may be stricken with sickness and disease and perhaps have to come here and if so what a comfort to feel that we are a shareholder in the institution because we have been a contributor to its support, and even if we never have to come, what a comforting thought when the end draws near and the material things for which we are now striving, are slipping from our grasp, to remember that we have done what we could to alleviate the suffering of our fellow-beings.

I am, sir, &c., GEORGE B. McNUTT.

Malpeque.

SHIP DRIVEN BY ELECTRICITY.

MONTREAL, April 9—The first sea-going vessel electrically propelled has been built for service on Canadian waters, and the craft that is to mark a new epoch in naval architecture, according to its designers, will arrive at Montreal during the coming season, after which it will be utilized for the navigation of the Canadian canal system.

The vessel referred to is the Tyne-mount, which has been built to the order of John Reid and Company, naval architects and marine engineers, of Glasgow, London, Montreal, and New York, and will by them be delivered on arrival here to the Montreal Transportation Company. The Tyne-mount was launched at Middlesbrough on March 24.

Much has recently been heard of the adoption of the Diesel engine in marine work and the use of various systems of transmission gearing between the prime mover and the propeller to reconcile the connective rates of revolutions, but the Tyne-mount's designers and builders claim that it has remained for them to embody in one vessel the Diesel engine as the power generator combined with electric transmission to promote efficiency and liability.

DUCHESS OPERATED ON

LONDON, April 9—The Duchess of Connaught, who with the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, arrived in London on March 30, has been advised by her physicians to undergo an operation, in order to prevent a recurrence of the acute attack from which she suffered in Canada. The Duchess was stricken with an attack of peritonitis on January 8, at Ottawa and was removed to Montreal. After her convalescence she came to London to receive treatment from specialists here.

LONDON, April 10—The Duchess of Connaught was operated on again to-day in Clarence House. The operation was a severe one, but was borne well. Her condition afterwards was as good as could be expected.

HANS WAGNER SUFFERING FROM INJURY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 8—Hans Wagner, premier shortstop of the National League, may not participate in the opening game in Cincinnati. Manager Fred Clarke, of the Pittsburgh Club, has sent Wagner to Youngstown, Ohio, for treatment. Wagner is suffering from a torn ligament in the right leg near the knee. He received the injury on March 28 in a game with the Boston Red Sox. He continued to play, not thinking it serious.

EASTERN HOCKEY TEAMS BACK FROM THE WEST.

MONTREAL, April 8—Art Ross' All-Star Hockey aggregation has returned from the Pacific Coast, and the Montreal members of the expedition, including the great captain, came back to town yesterday.

Mr. Ross expressed himself as mightily pleased with the trip, having been well treated, having met with big houses, and having enjoyed a good time all round.

Manager Mike Quinn and Captain Joe Malone of the Quebec hockey team, arrived from the West last night with few new laurels, but enough money to overcome the deficit they had before they left for the Coast. The same regulars and spares have been engaged for the next season and the three contract-jumpers of last year—Macdonald, Frongers and Ostman will not be given a chance to play here any more. As a result of a conference between the authorities of the Eastern and Western leagues, it is stated that next year the championship of the world will be played in home and home series between the Stanley Cup holders and the champions of the Pacific league.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

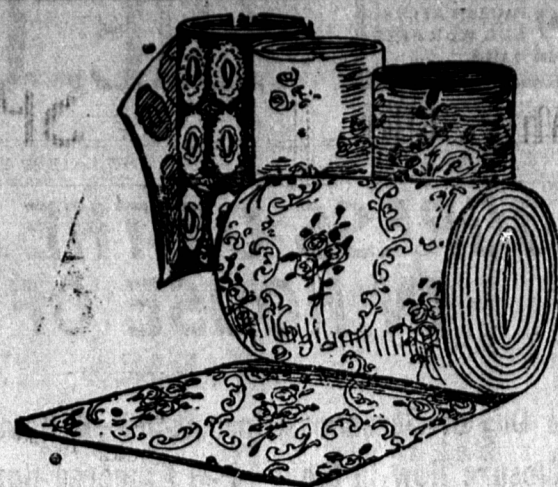
Your druggist will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or the only things needed here. There protruding film in 6 to 14 days. etc.

Ladies' Tan Boots For Spring Wear

We have a very up-to-date showing of TAN BOOTS in all the best make—J & T Bell—Art, Vassar and Classic As well as the higher grades—we would like to show you our line of tan buttoned and laced at \$2.50. Great value for the money.

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Hundreds of yards of New Spring Carpets are rolling in and out of PATONS Big Carpet Dept this month. Madam—Do come and see those Quality Squares at HALF PRICE.

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House Cleaning Helps

From now on the busy housewife is deep in housecleaning. But she cannot expect to do work right, promptly and efficiently unless she is properly equipped.

For the housecleaning "stunt" you will need selections from our line of scrubbing brushes, scouring soaps, mops, wood and metal polishes, floor-pans, alabastine, kalsomine, paint brushes, white-wash brushes, weigh brushes, dust pans, pails, etc.

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No. 9 "ab"

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Call at these Grocers— C. Barry Foster, (Rochford Square) Crockett & Co Mrs Geo Moore (Water St) Mrs Trainor (Rochford St) And say "Camron's Home-Made Bread"

Children's Dresses

No more sewing for the kiddies. We have about 100 dresses in white, and all shades of Gingham and Chambrays in plaids and stripes. These dresses were shipped too late for last season, which enables us to sell them this year at a great discount. Sizes range from 6 to fourteen years. Colored worth up to \$2.25 for 98c cts. White \$1.50 for 48 cts. Patons. 4-11M31E11.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

35 ladies' white lawn waists in different styles, tailored and fancy with high or low necks. These waists are slightly soiled, and are in old sizes, clearing at 48 cts. There are also about 10 dozen new white lawn waists, which are in different styles, both high and low necks. These are splendid value. Special 85c cts. Patons. 4-11M31E11.

Boys' Suits

About 30 boys Russian suits, in Navy, Fawn, Green and light Blue stripes, assorted sizes. Worth up to \$2.10 for 98c cts. Patons. 4-11M31E11.

"Have you seen Moore & McLeod's display of clothes?" remarked a prominent citizen the other day. "It is one of the best I have ever seen. The suits are unusually high grade and distinctively tailored while the style and fit is equal to that of any tailor made suit." Moore & McLeod's are indeed offering men a splendid opportunity to get good clothes at moderate prices. 4-9M31.

"Sampson's Suits 25 cents. This is particularly backed for the working man having double reinforced tabs of heavy leather, also the webbing is extra heavy and durable. Patons. 4-10M31E11.