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BIRTHS

O'DONNELL—At Avondale on July 27, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Donnell, a daughter. Congratulations.

DEATHS

GRANT—At Brighton on July 28, 1913, William W. Grant, aged 12 years, son of Richard and Clara Grant. Funeral from the father's residence, 124 Water St., Wednesday morning at 8.45 to the pro-Cathedral thence to the R. C. Cemetery.

FRED CHASE DROWNED AT LOCH BROOM.

WESTVILLE, July 29.—Fred Chase, a young man 32 years of age, lost his life at Loch Broom, a local summer resort, this afternoon in a drowning accident. Chase with other pleasure-seekers from Westville and vicinity, had gone to Loch Broom to spend the day, and at 4.30 p.m. went in bathing. He, in some manner, got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, perished before help reached him. The body was later recovered.

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DIARY OF EVENTS To-day.

City Magistrates Court, 9 a.m.
Summer School of Science resumed.
Lecture at Y. M. C. A., 7.30.
Special Meeting of City Council 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 29 1913

THE EXPLANATION.

Perhaps the present financial situation in the West is best and most accurately summed up by the New York Journal of Commerce as follows:

"The Dominion has an area of 3,743,000 square miles and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. With a territory as large as Europe, Canada has a population of only 7,750,000. Her net public debt is within \$350,000,000, or only \$45 per head of her population, while her annual income from agriculture, mining, forest products, fisheries and manufactures is close upon \$1,500,000,000 or about \$200 per head of the population. Deducting \$150,000,000 a year as the payment for which Canada is liable in respect of her indebtedness for interest to British and foreign creditors, and there still remains a net income of \$1,350,000,000, or \$174 per head. Assuming the national wealth of Canada to be eight times the amount of her net income, and we have the impressive total of \$10,800,000,000, or \$1,400 per head of the population. Canada has, moreover, a comfortable surplus of revenue over expenditure in her annual budget and her burden of taxation is relatively light. For a country so fortunately situated the bursting of an inflated real estate bubble can only be a temporary disaster and one that can hardly fail to carry with it a valuable lesson. How much the lesson is needed may be inferred from the fact that as high as \$5,000 a foot has been paid for land in the choicest part of Calgary, and that in an obscure little town a corner lot 130 feet by 100 feet has commanded as high a price as \$60,000. In parts of Edmonton land has been held as high as if it were in the heart of New York or London, and in Winnipeg and Montreal there are sites which their owners would scarcely exchange for a similar surface on Cornhill in the British metropolis."

After some further detailed analysis of the situation, this recognized financial authority argues "that Canada has a solid basis of prosperity and a sure hope for the future after the town-plot bubble has burst and the fever of speculation has been stayed, is beyond question."

POLITICS VS STRINGENCY.

An attempt has been made in certain quarters, notably in the Halifax Chronicle and the satellites depending upon it for inspiration, to make party capital out of the severe money stringency in the West. These tactics have been repudiated by the more reputable Liberal organs which rightly ascribe the trouble to causes outwith politics altogether. We have already traced the origin of this stringency, and shown that it was world-wide, and not confined to any one country. But in the West the trouble has been accentuated by over-speculation in real estate; when the banks drew in to protect themselves, the rash speculators were badly hit. No government can do anything to prevent, or relieve, such a situation. The promoters of "wild cat" schemes take the risk, and when the bubble bursts their victims are to be commiserated with, and this is all. It is one of the consequences of gambling common to all speculation—even in Marconi shares.

But there is nothing to excite any feelings of unrest and anxiety in the present situation, and in proof of this we may quote against the Chronicle and its satellites leading Liberal authorities. The Toronto Star says: "The trade of Canada has now passed the billion dollar mark, accepting the convenient definition of a billion as a thousand millions. Sixteen years ago it was only a quarter of this amount, and for some years it had been almost stationary. After 1897 it kept on mounting, until in 1906 it passed five hundred millions. In 1911 it was \$759,000,000 and in 1912, \$879,611,838."

After referring to the growth of our export trade, and the borrowings necessary to develop a new country, the Toronto Star proceeds: "Borrowings are part of the conditions of a young and expanding country. New land is being brought under cultivation, new factories established, new railways built. In all these cases the immediate investment is greater than

the immediate return. The wise and courageous investor knows that, and builds for the future as well as the present."

This disposes of the financial bogey. As to agricultural conditions, the Winnipeg Free Press is a good Liberal authority, and this is what it has to say:

"It is generally expected that Western Canada will produce one of the best coarse grain crops in its history, and that the quantity will be much larger than a year ago, with the exception of flax, the acreage of which is considerably under that of a year ago."

"The question of harvest hands is already being taken up by the provincial authorities, and it is being predicted that there will be a shortage of men this year again. It is estimated, however, that more laborers can be secured this season in Western Canada than a year ago."

TEACHERS SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer School for Prince Edward Island teachers, which opened in Charlottetown yesterday, will be what the teacher-students will make it. Its success or failure lies practically in their hands. Capable lecturers have been engaged to conduct the classes; every necessary arrangement—as far as the management is concerned—has been completed to facilitate both teaching and study; the teaching is assured, the study and the ultimate results rest with the students.

The curriculum for the course has been carefully arranged, the main object, we take it, being to give the teacher-students a start along various courses of study which it is desirable that they should follow up later to the mutual advantage of themselves and their pupils.

But apart altogether from its strictly educational features there is another feature which cannot be too strongly emphasized, namely, the association side. The majority of the teachers of the province will be brought together; they will engage in a common study; they will discuss matters of common interest; they will learn of each other's successes and failures; of each other's hopes and aspirations; they will become acquainted with each other.

The idea has become current that the relations of the teacher to the community has undergone a change in recent years, to the detriment of the former; that he no longer commands the respect accorded to the schoolmaster of the olden days. And there is some foundation for the idea, not so much, perhaps, because the teacher has fallen below his former standard as that the educational status of the community has risen. In the "good old days" the teacher was one of the very few in the community who were educated and was, in the majority of cases, the best informed of them all. Hence he was very properly regarded as an authority. His salary also, in comparison with ordinary wages and salaries, was fairly liberal and even then, as now, "money talked."

Today the positions are reversed. The whole community is fairly well educated, many of the people being better equipped in this respect than the teacher. He is not now the only authority. His salary also is not the commanding power that it was, being in many cases less than that received by tradesmen, mechanics, farm help, and even domestic servants. And today, also, money talks with an even louder voice than then, and unfortunately also, its talk carries more weight than that of education or even of ordinary common sense.

To make our schools the power they ought to be the teacher must be restored to the place once occupied by him—he must be a leader and an authority in the community. His relation to the educated community in which his work is most still be the same as that of his predecessor to the uneducated community of his day. He must still be a leader and an authority and a commanding figure in the community. And this applies equally to lady as well as to gentlemen teachers.

What has the Summer School for Teachers to do with this? Very much. The assembling together of so many teachers, the enthusiasm which can be created only by numbers, the mutual encouragement and ambition which will be instilled by skilled and tactful leaders, the sense of union and co-operation which comes of a getting together in a common cause, all these will make for the strengthening of the teacher's position and placing him in a more favorable relation with his community.

We hope for much from this Summer School. It has in it the elements and the principles of co-operation and on this rock only can an

efficient and satisfactory system of teaching be built.

We heartily welcome the teachers to Charlottetown and trust that their short stay will be pleasant to themselves and a great boon to the educational system of the province.

RECORD-BREAKING TOUR.

Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, who came down to Quebec to see Sir Ian Hamilton off, said in an interview tonight that the tour of inspection just finished was record breaking in several ways. It was notable in particular for the mileage covered, this being far more than when Sir John French visited the Dominion, and the number of camps inspected being twice as large. Then too, it was the first time that a Canadian Minister of Militia had accompanied the Inspector-General for the whole tour. This fact was much appreciated by Sir Ian Hamilton, and undoubtedly did an immense lot to facilitate his work and bring him in contact with the important men of the Dominion.

Referring to the camps, the minister said he had never been so impressed with the earnestness with which those who had taken part in them had carried out their work this year. This argued a new appreciation of the value of patriotism and the desire to fit themselves for national defence.

Taking up the question of his remarks at the banquet at Halifax, the minister said he had received hundreds of letters from all over the country approving of his action in this respect. The keynote of many of these letters was that the writers could not understand why the militia had not been run on business lines in the past and why the same energy, earnestness, and discipline would be required by a business man for the men in his employ.

For himself, he could say that no one more appreciated the good work being done by the officers of the permanent forces, but he considered it was up to the good officers to purify their regiments of the disreputable ones whose actions did harm to the forces as a whole. They should either reform them or get rid of them. He knew of no career where there were such opportunities, provided a man were earnest and strove as much after efficiency as he would in other pursuits.

The colonel concluded that there had always been the greatest spirit of cordiality and co-operation between himself and the great majority of the officers of the various divisions, especially the Quebec one.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- 1588—The Spanish Armada dispersed.
- 1657—The first Sulpicians arrived in Canada.
- 1763—Crown Point, abandoned by the French on the approach of the British.
- 1773—An earthquake and volcanic eruption destroyed the City of Guatemala.
- 1885—First general assembly of Indiana territory met at Vincennes.
- 1883—Rev. John Baptist Lamy appointed first Roman Catholic Bishop of Santa Fe, N. M.
- 1854—The Danish Government proclaimed a new monarchical constitution.
- 1856—Robert Alexander Schumann, famous composer, died near Bonn. Born at Zwickau, June 8, 1810.
- 1884—The Imperial Federation of Great Britain and her Colonies formed in London.
- 1900—King Humbert I. of Italy assassinated at Monza.

TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

Attempting the conquest of Canada was one of the principal diversions of the New Englanders of the seventeenth century, and, on this date in 1711, all Boston gathered at the waterfront to witness the final preparation for the sailing of an expedition which, it was hoped and believed, would wrest the northern country from the "papists." The fleet presented a brave array, and the English flag flaunted over fifteen ships-of-war and forty transports. Under the command of Sir Hovenden Walker were seven regiments of veterans from Marlborough's army and a battalion of marines, besides the colonial troops. The embarkation of the fleet proceeded on the morning of the 29th, and on the following morning the middle of August found the expedition in the St. Lawrence, and success seemed certain when, on the 22nd of that month, a storm wrecked eight of the vessels. The remainder returning to Boston, having accomplished nothing.

Tracy's expedition against the Iroquois bore fruit on this date, July 29, 1667, when the chiefs of the Mohawks appeared in Quebec to sue for peace. The other four nations of the league had already taken similar action. The Indians left some of their number as hostages, and begged that Jesuit priests, surgeons and blacksmiths should be sent to live among them. This was agreed to.

and the peace won by force of arms and riveted by religion continued without serious rupture for twenty years. In the long and bloody history of Canadian Indian warfare, Tracy's expedition was the most productive of good results, and in the resultant period of peace many industries—including Canada's first brewery—were established.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

Rev. A. R. Kirby, of Phillipsburg, St. Martin, West Indies, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, is leaving there for New Brunswick on the 6th of August with a view of entering the N. B. and P. E. I. Conference. His wife and family for the present are remaining South. He is expected to supply the Sunny Brae Circuit till next Conference.

FIRST THINGS

The first newspaper printed west of the Allegheny mountains was the Pittsburgh Gazette, which issued its official number 127 years ago today, July 29, 1786. At the Gazette Times this journal still occupies a prominent position in Smoky City journalism. The Gazette did not long remain the only newspaper in what was then "the wild West," for in the following year the Kentucky Gazette was established at Lexington by John and Fielding Bradford. In 1793 the Centinel of the Northwestern Territory—a large mouthful for the "newsies," if such there were in those days—was founded in Cincinnati by William Maxwell, postmaster of that town. This was the first newspaper north of the Ohio and west of Pittsburgh. The Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette entered the Ohio field in 1799, and in 1804 the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury made its appearance. The Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser was another early Ohio journal. The Canton Repository, still in existence, was founded in 1814 by John Saxton, who continued at the helm until his death in 1871. During his remarkable journalistic career, Saxton published accounts of the battle of Waterloo, the American civil war, and the surrender of Sedan.

The first of Blondin's extraordinary if foolhardy feats at Niagara was performed fifty-four years ago today, when he walked a rope stretched across the gorge between the falls and the whirlpool rapids. He carried a balancing pole forty feet long and weighing forty-five pounds. Several times thereafter he repeated the performance, once trundling a barrow across, and on another occasion carrying a man, Harry Colcord, his manager. In 1860 Blondin walked across on stilts, and this performance was witnessed by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward. Many tight and slack rope performers have since emulated Blondin, among them a woman, Maria Spolterina, who crossed with baskets on her feet. The first attempt to swim the whirlpool rapids was made thirty years ago this month by Capt. Webb, who lost his life in the foolhardy venture. Five years later a Philadelphia cooper, named Graham, went safely through the whirlpool rapids in a barrel. A Mrs. Taylor was the first to go over the falls themselves, which she accomplished a dozen years ago, strapped in a specially made barrel.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION:

Congratulations too: Thomas S. Martin, United States senator from Virginia, 66 years old today. William C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad, 60 years old today. Prince Christopher, youngest brother of the new king of Greece, 25 years old today. Rt. Rev. Thomas Sebastian Bysne, Roman Catholic bishop of Nashville, 72 years old today. Arthur M. Beaupre, United States minister to Cuba, 60 years old today. Joshua F. C. Talbot, representative in Congress of the second Maryland district, 70 years old today. Stephen M. Sparkman, representative in Congress of the First Florida district, 64 years old today.

No matter what price you want to pay, 5c. or 10c. straight or 3 for 25c., you will find our line of cigars the most satisfactory every time you choose. We keep all our cigars in best smoking condition in patent humidors and all good smokers, supplying this, come here for their supplies. Call in today and look in our large silent salesman and see samples of the best cigars made. The Mackinnon Drug Co., Corner Great Geo. and Kent Sts. Mt.

Buy Hyacinths

If thou of fortune be bereft,
And of thy store, but two loaves left,
Sell one of them and with the dole
Buy Hyacinths to feed thy soul.

See the display of Hyacinths at the "Flower Festival," August 28th and 29th.

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Four More Carloads of Carriages Now Ready

The carriage you have been waiting for is here now. Four extra carloads arrived the other day bringing us the picked best from the McLaughlin, Dominion, Tudhope and Canada factories—the four leading lines of carriages on the Canadian market. You will find here the style, grade and kind you want at the very price you wish to pay.

These carriages have all the newest and perfected points—the utmost in strength, style, workmanship and good materials. If you cannot call at our showrooms and inspect the lines, we have agents in all parts of the Province who will be pleased to show samples.

Harness Wraps, etc.

We have just received a special shipment of harness, made especially to our order by the largest concern of the kind in the country. Call in and look over the 25 different styles, ranging in price from \$10.00 a set up.

Then we have wrap, cotton dusters—everything else of the kind you could need for driving. See our umbrella tops, singe and double, all colors. You will find our prices low and the quality high. Call in and see the line.

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Light running, quick freezing, smooth, strong, durable freezers, with every good point that you could desire. You will find the quality top-notch in every case and the prices lower than you would expect.

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such as refrigerators, lawn mowers, oil stoves, garden hose, screens, etc., can be had here at the highest quality and each marked at the lowest price.

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Victoria Row.

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BARGAINS in men's shoes—a window full of them at GOFF BROS. We want every man who is interested in good shoes—splendid shoes at a tremendous cut prices, to see our \$4.00—5.00 shoes, now \$2.35. The leathers are box calf, vici kid, patent, colt and gun metal. No words expressed here can impress you half as well as a visit to our store. We're now going to give our patrons something unusual in shoe values. It will be nothing short of

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No more to be had at these prices.

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