

THE GUARDIAN
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Head Office at Charlottetown
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DIARY OF EVENTS.
 TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.
 Dance in the Armories. Promoted
 by the Sergeants of the Light Horse.

THURSDAY JULY 10, 1913

RUMINATIONS.

According to statistics recently published the United States Inland Revenue receipts from liquor and tobacco last year amounted to the enormous total of \$309,478,000, sufficient to pay about half the government expenses.

Commenting on the returns, a New York paper remarked: "Just a trifle more drinking and smoking on the part of the American people would have enabled Uncle Sam to close his books for the fiscal year without a deficit."

The fact might be variously commented on. It was a fearful waste to begin with. But it paid half the running expenses of the government. Cut it out. Stop the sinful and extravagant indulgence, and the taxes on the whole population must be increased by fifty per cent!

It is the old story—the sinners paying the bill for the saints. Suppose indulgence in liquor and tobacco were to stop and the revenue of the United States were suddenly reduced by \$309,000,000 would there be general rejoicing over the suppression of so much evil or would there be a general kick over the increase of taxation? We have purposely confined this question to the United States.

This enormous revenue was derived in about equal amounts from liquor and tobacco, respectively. The amount in either case represents but a percentage of the actual cost of the liquor or the tobacco to the ultimate consumer, which, conservatively, might be placed at about \$400,000,000 each.

Thus far we have carried the liquor and the tobacco together. Without any prejudice for or against tobacco, justice compels us to draw the line at the point of ultimate cost. The ultimate cost of tobacco to the various consumers, saints and sinners, may be definitely ascertained by a simple mathematical calculation based on the percentage at which the revenue is fixed. A small sum possibly might be added for funeral expenses as we are sometimes gravely informed that excessive indulgence in the weed is fatal; and perhaps the price of a few barns might be added as it is said that some have been burned through carelessness in smoking. Generally speaking, however, the cost is confined almost exclusively to the amount the smoker pays to the tobacconist for his plug or his cigar.

With liquor it is otherwise. If the apparent cost to the consumer is \$400,000,000 the real cost may be found by multiplying this sum by any amount from ten up into the millions. It includes a large proportion of the cost of maintenance of penitentiaries, jails and poor-houses; it includes broken hearts, ruined homes, ruined lives; it takes in murders, hangings, suicides; it takes in the grave and even beyond the grave. The apparent cash cost of \$400,000,000 is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the actual immeasurable cost. This, strictly, as far as the United States is concerned, and the traffic in it paid at least a quarter of the running expenses of the government.

In Canada the figures are not so large. They stand, however, in about the same relation to the population as to cost per head, reduction of taxes, etc., as the United States figures. Last year they showed a slight increase per head in the consumption of both liquor and tobacco, a circumstance which we, perhaps ungenerously, attribute to the increase of immigrants and to their unholy habit of bringing their customs with them. It appears that some of the outstanding customs in all foreign countries are drinking and smoking.

Should we in Canada cut off this traffic would we rejoice greatly at the suppression of so much evil or would we kick about the increase of taxation?

These are merely hot weather ruminations—or recriminations, and the questions are not asked with any serious hope of receiving a satisfactory answer.

THE MAKING OF CITIZENS.

Calgary is a go-a-head city. Nobody can teach it anything in the way of boosting. Its present prominence and prosperity are due almost exclusively to its enterprise and novelty

in the way of advertising the good things it claims it possesses, and to be ready to dispose of, to those who have the courage to give in exchange their labor or capital. They are a mixed crowd in Calgary, a very mixed crowd indeed. There are many worthy citizens, especially those hailing from the East, and from this Province in particular; there are many more no better than they should be; and probably a large proportion who may rightly be described as "horn bad" and who, like their prototype Toby Beck, make their presence more intensely felt than do the other sections.

Anyway, certain of the good or bad citizens of Calgary have come to the conclusion that they are not getting better very fast, and that if they want reputable successors to carry on the city, it is time they had begun training the young idea how to shoot. So they have introduced a new subject into the school curriculum, that of citizenship. It is hoped by teaching the principles of civic government in this way, to develop citizens so interested in the community that in time there will be no inefficient or corrupt government. This is most laudable, and everyone must hope that it will attain a measure of success. But after all, why seek new systems and new departures when the old, old way is the best, cheapest and most reliable? If the citizens of Calgary, or any other town, would have good citizens in the next generations, let the children have good parents and teachers now. Good government can only result from the efforts and services of honest, capable men, and if the rising generation be taught by example and precept to fear God and honor the King there will be little risk of mismanagement or corruption in our municipal or legislative administration. The man with the old-fashioned idea of God in his heart will make a good citizen, an upright judge, and a wise counsellor. Milton, the now largely neglected, hit the nail on the head when he wrote: "It is a work good and prudent to be able to guide one man; of larger extended virtues to order well one house; but to govern a nation piously and justly, which only is to say happily, is for a spirit of the greatest size and divinest metal." In other words, the greater the knowledge, prudence, virtue and piety of the individual citizen, the better fitted will he be to guide aright the affairs of his city or his state.

But individuals, and parents especially, want to shirk their responsibility now a days. They tend towards socialism, though they would indignantly deny the insinuation were it made in their presence. They want the church, the school and the college to do the work which heretofore lay on the parents' shoulders. First they shied at family worship, the outward and visible sign of unity of purpose in a good cause, then they dispensed with the mid-week religious service, thus assigning religion to Sunday only; next they practically banned children from the church service and relegated them to a Bethel of their own, the Sunday School; afterwards they agreed with the day school teachers that religious teaching was hardly the thing for the secular school and should be handled by the Sunday School teachers—one hour per week. Now they wonder at the decline in good citizenship, and wish to introduce a new set of principles to guide the rising generation in the paths of rectitude and business morality. These new systems are not likely to succeed, though they may act as palliatives. Science in citizenship, to adapt a dictum of Wendell Holmes, is a first rate piece of furniture for a man's upper chamber, if he has a good conscience on the ground-floor.

TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

Pitt's magnificent plan for the American campaigns of 1759, the principle feature of which was the conquest of all Canada, began to take the form of action on July 10th of this year. On that date Niagara was invested by General Prideaux, who was killed a few days later by the bursting of a mortar. Sir William Johnson succeeded to the command, and before the close of the month completely routed the French relief force of General D'Aubry, whereupon Niagara capitulated. In the meantime the able but dilatory Amherst, commander in chief of the American forces, was marching on Ticonderoga, from which the French defenders fled upon his approach. At Quebec, the 10th of July found Wolfe engaged in the occupation of the east bank of the Montmorency. On the previous day he had ordered Monkton to make a demonstration up the river, and while this was in progress he moved 3,000 men of Murray's and Townshend's brigades across the channel. Under the fire of the guns of several battleships the troops, led by Wolfe, made a safe crossing and effected a landing early on the morning of the 10th. As a result of this movement, Wolfe's right and Montcalm's left faced each other within musket-shot, but a great gulf and the swift torrent of the Montmorency yawned between them. It was Wolfe's intention to force the Passes of the Montmorency, but the French were so strongly posted that such action was deferred. The English batteries on Point Lével were completed on the 10th, and the French, under cover of darkness, sought to capture them, but, in a panic, the two parties of French opened fire on each other, and fled leaving seventy dead and wounded on the field.

FIRST THINGS

The first announcement of his discovery of glycerine was made by Karl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish chemist, 137 years ago today. The inventor described the substance as "the sweet principle of fats," and named it *celsius*. Later investigations by Chevreul, Bertholot, and many other chemists, resulted in the perfecting of the glycerine reul, which is now so largely used in manufactures, medicines and the arts. Scheele made many other important discoveries, including tartaric acid, chlorine and baryta. He discovered arsenuretted hydrogen and the green color still known as "Scheele's green." Other researches were concerned with the animal concretion from which he got for the first time uric acid. He discovered a new method of making camol, which was the most valuable medicine of the physicians of his time. He discovered that the acidity of sour milk was due to lactic acid. Another of his discoveries was the composition of tungsten, since called scheelite. Prussic acid was another of his discoveries, and at first he was utterly unaware of its deadly poisonous character. Citric, malic, oxalic and gallic acids were also first described by this remarkable chemist.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING AT BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

KINGSBORO, July 8.—The educational meeting of the Baptist Association deserves more than a passing notice. It was a great success. Rev. W. L. Archibald, Ph.D., Principal of Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy, Wolfville, N. S., gave a fine address. He told what the Baptist are doing for education. Their rich history was referred to and the growth of the plant enlarged upon. He referred to the work that is being done in the Academy of which he is the Principal. The number of students is increasing and the worth of the school is being recognized. Prince Edward Island is sending a larger number of students this year than ever. While the schools at Wolfville are under the control and guidance of all the Maritime Baptists it is open to all and the greatest freedom of religious conviction is allowed. Nearly all the Protestant denominations have students there and the number of these is increasing every year, because of the scholastic standing of the schools and the good moral and religious influences which surround the students.

Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, D.D., Principal of Acadia Ladies' Seminary, answered in a very effective speech the question What Do Acadia Institutions of Learning Stand For? There are buildings worth more than \$200,000, the finest educational plant in the Maritime Provinces. There were 691 students registered in the University, the Ladies' Seminary and Boys' Academy last year. He spoke of athletics and of the Acadia spirit. Acadia led in athletics in the Maritime colleges last year. He also spoke of the intellectual and moral and spiritual life at Acadia. Education he defined as the bringing of the whole man into right relations to everything else. A Christian education stopped short of nothing less than the bringing of the soul into right relations with Jesus Christ. Acadia stands for Christian education and for the training of leaders. The churches should be on the look-out for the best material and send it to Wolfville. The Ladies' Seminary has a strong staff of teachers and is a school that gives the best in every department of its work. The school is very strong in music and Domestic Science.

Rev. A. F. Newcomb, Eastern Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, gave a fine address. He expressed his special pleasure at being present. It was appropriate that he should speak at this educational meeting of these Christian schools because it was the Bible that founded and nourished the institutions of which their call to higher education is taken from the Bible. The building of the Bible. Mr. Newcomb is himself a graduate of Acadia University and a regularly ordained Baptist minister. He was speaking for a great Society, the greatest in the world, the British and Foreign Bible Society. Pundita Ramabi was led to begin her great work by reading the Bible. We have a great opportunity in Canada for the distribution of the Bible with 500,000 immigrants coming into the country this year. Canada is the richest country in the world in its possibilities. The only permanent foundation of national greatness is the Bible and the Society which he represented was giving the Book of Books to these immigrants.

The education meeting at the Baptist Association was one of which special note should be made. There are more professors and teachers at the institutions at Wolfville than at any other in the Maritime Provinces. The endowment is now between \$700,000 and \$800,000 and it is expected that it will soon reach \$1,000,000. Hon. N. Curry has given \$125,000 and another \$125,000 may be secured to this end.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

NIAGARA-ON-LAKE, July 9.—A smallpox case has developed among the cadets in camp near here. No danger of spreading is reported.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

Theodore Marburg, who received the appointment of United States Minister to Belgium from President Taft last November, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 10, 1862. Congratulations to:
 Finley Peter Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), 46 years old today.
 Adolphus Busch, St. Louis brewer and philanthropist, 74 years old today.
 Rt. Rev. Henry D. Aves, Episcopal bishop of Mexico, 60 years old today.
 Samuel Wendell Williston, professor of paleontology at the University of Chicago, 61 years old today.
 George Fred Williams, for many years a leading figure in politics in Massachusetts, 61 years old today.
 Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southland, U.S.N., 61 years old today.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1704—The fortress of Gibraltar taken by the British.
 1780—A large force of French soldiers under Rochambeau arrived at Newport to aid the Americans.
 1790—Congress decided to meet at Philadelphia for ten years, and thereafter on the Potomac.
 1792—Captain Frederick Marryat, the famous writer of sea stories, born in London. Died at Langham, Eng., Aug. 9, 1848.
 1820—Gen. Andrew Porter, a distinguished soldier of the Mexican and civil wars, born in Lancaster, Pa. Died in France, Jan. 3, 1872.
 1832—First steamboat arrived at Chicago.
 1846—Col. John C. Fremont became governor of California.
 1912—The Colonial Institute in London gave a banquet in honor of Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier.

DISESTABLISHMENT WAS DEFEATED

LONDON, July 9.—A motion to reject the Welsh disestablishment bill was defeated last night in the house of commons by a vote of 347 to 244. The bill then passed its third reading.

NO OPPOSITION TO MR. MEIGHEN

OTTAWA, July 9.—Hon. Arthur Meighen will be returned by acclamation, the Liberals having decided not to contest the seat.

THE MILITIA IN CAMP

Last evening began and will be continued this morning perhaps the most interesting feature of the training of the Militia Forces at their annual camp on the Exhibition grounds. In order to give the men some experience in actual field training, and field manoeuvres, a sham battle is to be fought this morning in the open country a few miles outside of Charlottetown. For this purpose the Militia is divided into two forces, one to be the attacking force and the other the defending force. The attacking force will be under the command of Major Goodwill and the defending force will be under the command of Major Jones. The operations to be undertaken this morning will be according to a tactical scheme arranged by the camp commandant, Col. Allan. A battle will be supposed to have taken place at Colville Station. The defeated force will retreat across the Hillsborough Bridge to the South, and a body of men will be detailed to hold back the victorious army in check, until the crossing is safely effected. The attacking force will endeavor to gain command of high ground so that they can use their artillery against the bridge and destroy it before the crossing is made. The line of battle will extend from Upton farm to the Water Works, a frontage of about two miles. Major Jones will command the defending forces, with three troops of cavalry, three companies of infantry, and sections of the Hospital Corps and the Signalling Corps. Major Goodwill will have command of the attacking forces, with one troop of cavalry, five companies of infantry and one section of the A. M. C., with a section of signallers. Operations will probably end about eleven o'clock. Owing to the men will march into camp. The approach of the defending forces will not approach each other nearer than fifty yards. The troops will not march over any cultivated fields, and the roads will be utilized to a large extent. Among the umpires will be Colonel Allen, Major Jones and Captain Gibson.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

TORONTO, July 9.—Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways, had a conference with Premier Whitney yesterday. It is believed here that Cochrane plans to develop the Intercolonial into a Dominion system and the West as well as the East. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway might play a part in it.

Rezall Kidney Pills are just the right cure for weak back, backache, and all other forms of kidney disorders. This preparation is absolutely the best known treatment for combating all forms of diseases of the kidneys. Sold with the Rezall guarantee, money back if dissatisfied. Price 50c for box of 60 pills. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt.

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- Silk hair hose in black or colored 50c
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- Lustre coats for hot weather

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We have everything you could want in hot weather hardware—oil stoves, refrigerators, ice-cream freezers, camping supplies—can offer you a wide range for selection and quote the lowest and most reasonable prices. Call in and see our stock.

Fennell & Chandler
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Delicious Ice Cream In 3 Minutes



Consider the great convenience of having your own Ice Cream Freezer at your service when you require it. Many times during the hot summer your appetite will demand a cool, refreshing, ice cream, and when you can get it ready at home in so short a time you will appreciate it much more. Buy one of our freezers to day and so prepare for the hot days.

The Dana Peerless Freezer

This freezer is the latest out. It is strongly constructed with tubs of Cypress held securely together by welded wire hoops, which prevent the tub from swelling in any way. A very important feature in this freezer is the pressed steel frame. No gears on top of can to get out of order, all gearing is enclosed. A child can operate it without trouble. The can of the Dana Peerless Freezer is the smallest in diameter, and the tallest and has the greatest surface next the ice, which enables the cream to freeze very quickly. Note the low prices.

- 1 quart 1.75 2 quart 2.00 3 quart 2.25 4 quart 3.00 ea.
 - 6 " 3.50 8 " 5.00 10 " 6.00 12 " 7.00 ea.
- The Dana Peerless Toy Freezers for the kiddies, nicely nicked plated can and top and tubs of wood. 1 pint size, ea \$1.50
- Ice Cream measures 18 and 20c ea. Ice picks 15c ea.

The Rogers Hardware Co. Ltd
 Queen St.—Grafton St.

New Rubber Bathing Caps

We have a splendid new stock of bathing caps, all this season's goods in rubber lined and pure gum rubber in various colors and the latest styles. Prices from 25c to \$1.00 each.

Water Wings

We have these in cotton and silk.

J. G. Jamieson
 DRUGGIST



Dainty Souvenir Jewellery
 enamelled belt pins, brooches, cuff links, spoons, stick pins and tobs
 Special Sock
G. H. Taylor
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Mothers

Satisfy that

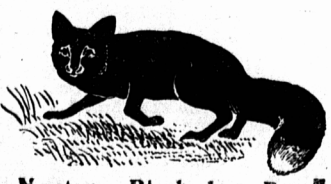
"Child Hunger"

With pure wholesome bread—It mean; much to the children—Health and strength

"Cameron's Home-Made"

"Is good bread"
 All our best grocers sell it and you will find the name on each loaf.

Ewen Cameron
 (Baker)



Montagu Black Fox Exchange
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L. M. McKinnon, Manager
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GORED BY A COW

HALIFAX, July 8.—The five-year-old daughter of Mr. Murphy, Acadia street, was badly gored by a cow last evening. The cow was being led along the street, and made a sudden plunge in the direction of the child. One of the animal's horns caught the child above an eye and caused a lacerated wound across and down the side of her face. Doctors J. J. McDonald, of New Glasgow and Dr. M. McDonald of Lourdes, were summoned, and dressed the child's wounds, and are doing everything possible to mitigate the effects of the injury. At last report the child was resting easily.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
 Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.
 Yours, etc,
 WILFRID GAGNE,
 Prop. of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3'04.