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Your new gowns for the Fall and winter will cost less than they have for several years—especially if you BUY THE DRESS GOODS AND MAKE THEM UP ON YOUR OWN SEWING MACHINE.

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AT A NEW AND LOWER BASIS OF COST.

These attractive fabrics are marked at the lowest prices quoted on similar goods, since the big war price advance, and women who can make their frocks in their own homes may now gratify their beauty-desires to the full without extravagance.

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Special Line of 38 inch Dress Goods for \$1.59 in Black, Navy, Copen, Brown, Red and Cream.

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Black Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$4.50 per yd.  
Black Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$4.75 per yd.  
Black Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$6.50 per yd.  
Black Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$7.25 per yd.

Black Cheviot, 54 in. wide for \$3.89 per yd.  
Black Cheviot, 56 in. wide for \$6.00 per yd.  
Black Cheviot, 56 in. wide for \$9.00 per yd

### HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE DRESS GOODS OFFERINGS

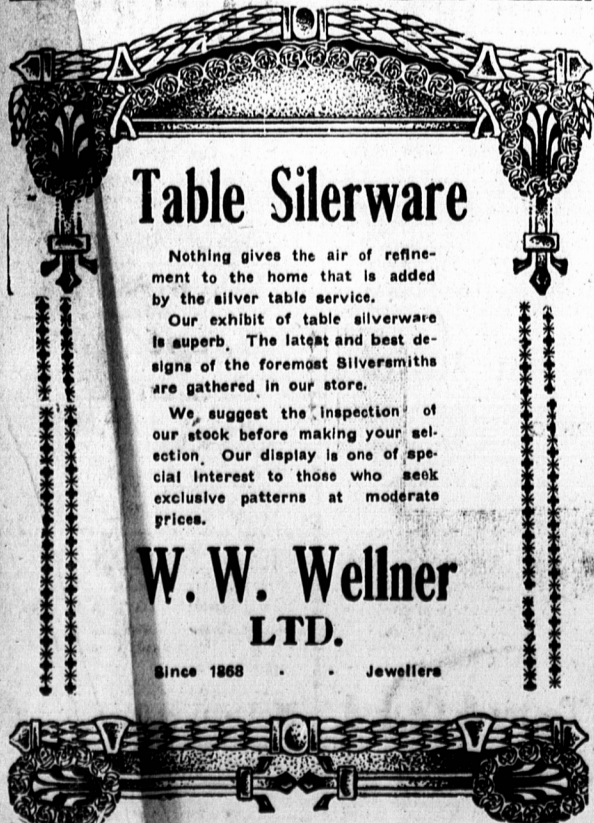
Navy Blue Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$3.75  
Navy Blue Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$4.75  
Navy Blue Serge, 54 in. wide for . . \$6.50  
Navy Blue Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$7.50  
Navy Blue Serge, 56 in. wide for . . \$9.25  
Navy Serge, 44 in. wide . . \$3.00 per yard  
Navy Serge, 44 in. wide . . \$3.25 per yard  
Navy Serge, 50 in. wide . . \$4.49 per yard

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Brown Serge, 44 in. wide for . . . \$3.25  
Navy Cheviots, 54 in. wide for . . . \$3.89.  
Brown Serge, 54 in. wide for . . . \$3.75  
Brown Serge, 54 in. wide for . . . \$4.25  
Brown Serge, 54 in. wide for . . . \$4.75  
Navy Cheviots, 54 in. wide for . . . \$4.75  
Navy Cheviots, 56 in. wide for . . . \$5.25  
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## THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance; \$4.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada, and \$4.50 for U. S. A.

Mal. A. A. Bartlett, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1920

P. W. COLLEGE IMBROGLIO.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the plain unvarnished story of the impasse in Prince of Wales College and what led to it. It is only one chapter in a series, each worse than the last, a series of blunders, of false promises, of imbecile negligence and worse on the part of a government that has so far blasted everything it has touched, that has set the province in a tumult of indignation and unrest and that, if permitted to continue in office for the remaining three years of its term will in all probability lead to irreparable disaster.

The Prince of Wales College trouble had been looming up since last December. Deputation after deputation waited upon the government with a view to a satisfactory settlement. Deputation after deputation was promised that something would be done and nothing was done and the teachers, seeing they were being ignored and duped, resigned. Not only were their representations ignored but even the memoranda they had presented to the premier were lost, even the object of previous deputations was forgotten and had to be restated. Till the last moment when the teachers on the solicitation of Principal Robertson resumed their work at the beginning of the present year they were assured by the Premier that their request would be granted if not wholly at least partially and yet nothing was done. By false promises the government lured the teachers into beginning the new scholastic year in the childish hope no doubt that it would then be too late to secure other positions. Having thus secured them, as they thought, they totally ignored them.

It is humiliating to recall all this; humiliating to be obliged to admit that we have in this province of whose progressiveness we often boast, a government so hopelessly imbecile as to permit such a calamity as this to fall upon its leading educational institution, an institution that for several generations has been our pride and boast and hope, and that ranked as one of the foremost colleges in Canada.

No sane person will believe for a moment that this impasse could not have been prevented. Had the least effort been made by the government towards conciliation with the teachers there is no doubt that a satisfactory compromise could have been arrived at but no such effort was made. The government's attitude throughout was so flagrantly inexcusable that EVEN THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, MR. ROGERS, WAS OBLIGED TO ADMIT AT THE STUDENTS MEETING YESTERDAY MORNING THAT HE HAD NO IDEA THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN SO NEGLIGENT.

The college is closed for two weeks. What hope can we have that a competent staff can be secured by that time? At best, with the best kind of a staff, it will require months to pick up the interrupted work. As a matter of fact, whatever success may be met with in securing teachers the students work for this year will be seriously handicapped.

As to the teachers' demand for increased salaries much might be said. In the meantime will the government inform us what salary is proposed to be paid to the agricultural professor recently engaged for Prince of Wales College, what is the salary of the principal of the new technical school about to be opened and also what is being paid to the present Director of Agricultural Education? These positions are all subsidiary and junior to the Principalship of Prince of Wales College. This information the public have a right to and should have been given before this.

As to the Patriot's gross misrepresentations with regard to the College staff particularly in its Monday's issue, the professors have a right to demand an apology now that the facts of the case have been made public.

### INCOMPREHENSIBLE BUT COMPLIMENTARY

Just how the Patriot can reconcile its yesterday's editorial effusions with the statement, in the same issue, by the Prince of Wales College professors is beyond us. We accept with becoming modesty its compliments to the far reaching influence of the Guardian which it credits with having been instrumental in forming the United Farmers movement, working up the present indignation against the government and causing the strike of the P. W. C. professors. As to our inhospitable act in inviting Mr. McMillan, the United Farmers organizer and then driving him out of the province we demur. We had nothing to do with bringing him here although we admit we did not contribute much to his comfort while here. We might add however that in any little thing we did in estranging the affections of the people from the government we had a very effective ally in the Patriot and an even more powerful one in the government itself. No other influence that we know of could have done this as effectively as the government and its organ have done.

### CURRENT COMMENT

The question is often raised as to who pays the duty upon articles of commerce, passing from one country to another. The generally accepted assumption is that in everything the consumer or final purchaser pays every cent and charge from the raw material to the finished article delivered at its destination. But this is a vast number of instances is not the case. If a farmer or merchant sends an article of manufacture or produce, say to Boston, he will be under compulsion to sell at the current price prevailing there, and the duty will be deducted from his proceeds regardless of what it cost him in the first instance. This has been illustrated in thousands of cases where produce consigned to commission merchants brought returns back less duty, freights and commission. In many lines of manufactured goods the American maker has two distinct prices, one to the native customer for home use or consumption, and another at a lower rate for export to tariff countries. Instance, a sewing machine dealer importing machines from the United States will receive two invoices. One representing the regular selling price to the American trade, at which price it must be entered at our customs for payment of duty, and a second invoice at a lower price representing the concession made by the manufacturer to meet the Canadian duty, which the merchant actually pays for the goods. This method applies to many lines of American goods upon which the Canadian purchaser pays only a portion and in some cases none of the duty.

Again manufacturers having a factory output in excess of the home demand do not usually seek to unload by reducing his selling prices to the regular trade. His method is to export his surplus to a foreign country, making it what they call a dumping market, and selling it at a lower price, often at a loss, besides paying the duty. In this way many articles find admission in Canada, are sold in competition with our home articles at less than the actual cost of production. In none of these cases does the consumer pay the duty.

Again in periods of keen competition an American manufacturer, in order to undermine a Canadian maker in the same line, will forego all profits to make a sale outside of his regular area of trade. In this way some Western co-operative purchasers secured some mowers from the United States at prices apparently below the Canadian prices. They discovered however that the articles were as cheap as the price, and there was in the following year a slump of many thousands of dollars in the imports of these implements. From these illustrations it is plainly evident, that while to some extent the Canadian consumer pays the tariff costs upon imported goods, it is an absolute certainty that a large portion of it is also paid by the manufacturers or producer in the countries of shipment.

There is war in the Liberal camp. Kind of a tempest, in a teapot only, but blowing just as hot within its circumscribed limits as a real big hurricane would outside. Looks almost as if Mr. A. E. McLean, M. L. A., has taken up the "challenge" of Mr. A. C. Saunders, with the conflict on a underground wireless. Lestways

### Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

#### ARE YOU DISCOURAGED

Remember this: (When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he ran for the Legislature in Illinois, and was badly swamped.)

He next entered business, failed, and spent seventeen years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner.

He was in love with a beautiful young woman to whom he became engaged—then she died.

Later he married a woman who was a "doubtful" burden on him. He then tried to get an appointment to the United States Land Office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the United States Senate, and was badly defeated.

In 1856 he became a candidate for the Vice-Presidency and was again defeated.

One failure after another—bad failures—great setbacks. In the face of all this he eventually became one of the country's greatest men, if not the greatest.

When you think of a series of setbacks like this, doesn't it make you feel kind of small to become discouraged, just because you think you are having a hard time in life. Remember those grand words of Lincoln—

"Die when I may I want it said of me, by those that know me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, where I thought a flower would grow."

Mr. McLean is only with damaging consequences of his inside experiences with the party at the last session of the House in which he claims complete estrangement with the Government on almost every important feature of their TAXATION ACTS. To this the Pioneer, apparently under powerful inspiration, comes back with highly tempered "you didn't say why, did you." It tells Mr. McLean that he was exceedingly quiet in the caucus for a man who is now showing such fervor outside and that in the secrets of their councils he was much more quiescent than he appears to be today. It submits that there were no "round robins" passed around and hints somewhat openly that Mr. McLean was inclined to exaggerate when he declared that he refused to sign it. The Pioneer's logic in this is a little deficient. Perhaps it didn't know what a round robin was. It is a kind of thing that wouldn't be a bird unless it had feathers and if members refused to sign it of course it would only be a blank paper and not a real live robin, and if members refused to sign it of course it wouldn't be passed around. But keep at it boys while you have opportunity for ere long the electors will consign your whole bunch to perpetual political rest.

Caught fairly in the trap set by himself on the other side of the continent, the Hon. MacKenzie King is now labouring to squirm out. In an hour of abstraction he was unwise enough to declare that the Government had expended seventy millions of dollars, or signed contracts for this amount, upon the merchant marine. This the Hon. Mr. Balfour promptly stamped as absolutely false. Answering this in an attempt to get out of the scrape he quoted some questions and answers from Hansard to camouflage the issue, but was again quickly called down by the Minister of Marine who pointed out that the parliamentary discussion had no reference whatever to the legality but to the method of expenditure. Distance it is said lends enchantment to the view, but it doesn't always lend security to disseminators of behind the back falsehoods, a fact that the Hon. Mr. King will no doubt in future remember.

It is said that hope is the sustaining influence of human life. If we are without hope life is vain. With this imprimis of existence shattered by the Colchester and St. John-Albert elections almost beyond recognition, Liberalism is looking, in the only direction in which it can look, to the future for some comforting tinges of color amidst the shows of their setting sun. It says these two bye-elections, where two ministers of the crown were in the running, can not be called a fair test of strength of parties; but with that "hope eternal in the human breast" they are pointing to East Elgin and predicting the wonders that are to happen there. While ministers of the crown may have advantages it is not always expressed by such enormous majorities, which surely have a pronounced significance. But for sporting reasons let us give them a chance and turn to East Elgin.

In that constituency Liberals have not ventured, and will not venture to put a candidate. As in Colchester they are depending upon United Farmers to do what they cannot do themselves. Admittedly it is a Farmers' stronghold and ordinarily the disadvantages are on the side of the Government, and the results are, by no means certain. But if the Government wins, will Liberals, and United Farmers bow to the decision of the people and accept the test as a fair one? By all precedent they will not and the air and press will be filled with the reasons why, and those other excuses which are ever in unending supply. There is good reason to expect that the intelligent farmers of East Elgin will put country before new fangled political fads, and will support the Melgish Government which stands for all that is for Canada's good. In case of such a not impossible contingency we trust that the Liberal remnant will then be willing to lie down and rest themselves on the couch of blasted hopes.

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Charlottetown Branch J. R. Dier, Manager

### THE PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

### HOME FOR AGED GENTLEWOMEN

Sir,—Kindly permit me space to call attention to a real need. There is a number of aged people in the city and throughout the country, both men and women, and in some cases aged couples, who have no one to care for them, and are living alone or boarding in places often not at all suited to their needs.

These people have a little means saved for their declining years but have no one to look after them and furnish the comfort of a home. Often it is difficult for them to secure places in which to board, especially where it is congenial. In the other Provinces and States there are homes where by paying a small amount such persons can go and spend the evening time of life in comfort and be assured of a home and good care. I understand that the Roman Catholic Church has in this Province a home for such aged ladies. Cannot something be done to provide a home for our aged Protestant people now living under conditions such as I have referred to above? You will notice I have spoken of both men and women for both need such a home. It also seems heartless to separate aged couples who have

journeyed through the years together. I fully realize that even to establish a home for aged ladies would require much money and to meet the need for both men and women would require much more.

The need exists and there is sufficient funds in the hands of God's people to meet the need.

About twelve years ago the late Mrs. Edward J. Sherrin of Charlottetown, formerly of Belfast, left a legacy of \$3000.00 which has been on interest and has now amounted to about \$4000.00 to be given to a Protestant Old Ladies Home in this province. I understand that another legacy was lost to this object because there was no such home to receive it when the estate was settled. A few days ago one of Charlottetown's most honored citizens told me that if such a home was established on a sound basis he had \$500.00 for it. There may be others who are like inclined and it is quite possible that there are other bequests not yet made known to the public that were intended for such a purpose.

I write this to call attention to the need and possibly others will make provision for their wills for this worthy object and that public sentiment may be aroused and steps taken to do something practical in this way.

I am, sir, etc., CHAS. R. FREEMAN

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Paine's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent purging follows their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

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Designed to Assist Investors

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