

THE GUARDIAN

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Head Office at Charlottetown
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DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

Annual Prize meeting of the P.E.I. Provincial Rifle Association. resumes Kensington, range, 8 a. m.
City Magistrate's Court 9 a. m.
Band Concert 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1913

NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY.

Under this heading Toronto News declares that according to the New York Post President Wilson's administration is not so democratic as it might be, the Declaration of Independence having been altered to read "all white men are born free and equal."

No negro, says one of the Senatorial spokesmen of the anti-negro forces, shall be appointed to any executive office in which there may be white employees subordinate to him, and the platform contains these further demands: "Segregation in all forms of Government employment; the entire separation of the races in Federal employ; negroes and white people must not be compelled to work side by side. "The integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race," so it is declared, depends upon the "faithful consummation" of this programme.

The News then proceeds: "Cabinet Ministers at Washington are already carrying out this plan. Negro employes in the departments are screened off by themselves in corners. A new caste system is thus developing at the administrative headquarters of the world's greatest Republic. The result must be to prevent self-respecting negroes from entering the service and to destroy much of the constructive work done by men like Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington. Observers cannot but compare this development with conditions in the neighboring British West Indies, where colored men enjoy all the privileges of full citizenship, sit upon the Bench and occupy seats in the Legislatures. Have we not here fresh proof that there is really more democracy under the British monarchical system than under republican institutions? May it not be said with some show of truth that the United States has the label while we possess the goods?"

We do not wish the British Empire to sail under false colors, and it might be as well to admit straight out that the colored races in the West Indies are not the free and independent citizens this assertion on the part of the News represents them to be.

It is true, with certain qualifications, that colored men enjoy the privileges of citizenship, may sit upon the Bench, and occupy seats in the Legislature, but this notwithstanding they are entirely without influence in the government of their respective countries. With the exception of British Guiana and Barbados, every West Indian colony is blessed with Crown Colony Government: that is, the Government is carried on by nominees of Downing Street who are permanently in the majority in the Legislatures. In Barbados, there is an independent constitution, but only twice in 30 years was a black man returned to the House of Assembly. In British Guiana, the Colonial Office, London, maintains a majority vote in the upper house, or Court of Policy, in which all laws are passed, and while the lower house, or Combined Court, is representative of the electorate, the day is not far distant when Crown Colony Government will be substituted, as the present arrangement has been found far from satisfactory.

In Barbados there are no colored magistrates, and only two in British Guiana, both these being English University graduates. In Trinidad they are all white, and so in all the larger islands, only in the small islands where they are unable to pay a salary that would attract a white man, are men of color promoted to the Bench.

Britain's experience in the West Indies has been that negro and colored magistrates do not command respect from their own people, nor as a rule do they respect themselves.

In South Africa, in Australia, and wherever the experiment has been tried, the result has been the same, with the whites on top. In the West Indies it may appear as if there were an equality, because the blacks are in an overwhelming majority of the population and most of the lower grades in the Government offices are filled by colored youths. But look to the bigger branches, and there, as elsewhere under British administration, the administrative positions, the offices that count in the ruling of a country, are exclusively held by members of the white race. It will be a bad day for the British Empire when this is not the rule.

ing of a country, are exclusively held by members of the white race. It will be a bad day for the British Empire when this is not the rule.

DEBIT AND CREDIT.

In the Census and Statistics Monthly for July, Professor Adam Shortt, C.M.G., Ottawa, gives an interesting review of trade conditions in Canada.

Attention is at first directed to the fact that for over a decade past Canadian imports have increasingly exceeded Canadian exports, until for the twelve months ended April 30th, 1913, the adverse balance amounted to \$287,130,000,—not including coin and bullion. At the same time, during the period of expanding imports the balance of exchange in gold has been rather in favor of Canada than against her.

As an explanation of this apparently unbusinesslike business on the part of Canada, Professor Shortt says that the great proportionate excess of Canadian imports over exports has at once resulted from and is offset by the borrowing of outside capital by Canadian governments, corporations, and individuals and by direct investment of outside capital in Canadian real estate, mines, timber and other enterprises.

The largest investments of borrowed capital, representing hundreds of millions, have been made by public authorities, the dominion and provincial governments and municipal corporations. The great railway systems also account for many millions of imported capital, while many other corporations of a semi-public or purely commercial nature, real estate and other investments aggregate a vast total. In many cases investments of this kind, absorbing many millions, have been of such a nature that while the capital was expended in a few years, many of the returns from them, however beneficial, will not take an economic form or figure in future exports. In other cases the returns cannot be immediate but must extend over many years, even decades or centuries as in the case of railways, canals, harbors, &c. In many cases also the product must represent educational and social services, which however beneficial to the public or ultimately contributory to the general progress of the country will not for some time at least affect the production of articles for export or materially diminish imports.

Some of these investments of borrowed capital although immediately unproductive, as far as our exports are concerned, have brought thousands of immigrants and given them employment; they have swelled the business of our merchants, of our transportation companies, and of our middle men. In their various capacities these people require for their sustenance and equipment a vast amount of domestic products in the way of food, housing, clothing and general supplies. Similarly they require great quantities of imported goods. The amount of domestic products purchased by these people, who are supported by borrowed capital diminishes the amount of such articles normally available for export, while the amount of foreign supplies furnished to them greatly increases the imports from abroad. Thus the same conditions curtail the exports on the one hand and increase the imports on the other.

Besides all this the growth of new towns in the West and the expansion in the larger and older cities have had the effect of drawing large numbers of native Canadians from the producing rural sections to the cities.

The adverse balance of trade which appears "on the books" in Canada, is therefore more apparent than real. We have the goods, the people, the assets. Professor Shortt concludes his review as follows:—

The gap between exports and imports has been steadily widening and will continue to do so until the construction of railways and other public works and the building of cities fall off. Then will result the inevitable consequence that a large portion of people,—employers and employed,—must return to the production of articles for more immediate consumption and export. When this return movement begins the gap between exports and imports will gradually close. Finally, when the principal and interest of the hundreds of millions recently borrowed come to be paid exports will exceed imports with as little disturbance to the exchanges as we have found in the past.

NOTES.

A correspondent writes: The town of Bedford, England where Captain Thomas writes from respecting immigrants, is the centre of a large farming community; an immense cattle market is held there weekly attended by hundreds of farmers from the surrounding country. When the Rev. J. A. Winfield was over in England he spent one month in Bedford and vicinity lecturing weekly at the cattle market to hundreds of farmers who gathered together to hear him, taking away with them books on P. E. I. No doubt this will be of some help.

to Captain Thomas who by the way, is finding it no easy matter to get farmers with \$3000 or more to come to P. E. I.

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FOXES

Sir,—I notice in your columns a persistent effort on the part of the owners of so-called P. E. Island foxes to boom the superior qualities of the fur and the advantages of investment in this particular stock.

With all this I have no fault to find. It is natural for one who has an article to sell to magnify its good qualities to those who are expected to buy. But these gentlemen go further. They denounce the imported fox. They say it is diseased. They decri its fur—its value. They warn the public against its purchase.

I say nothing at present about the cross-fox or the patched fox. They are a class by themselves. I speak only of the black or silver fox obtained from the Hudson Bay section—and I speak only of the best grades of these animals. As for the fur it is not coarse like some specimens from Newfoundland or Labrador. It is as fine and black and lustrous and valuable as any "produced" from the native foxes of this Province. If you want proof I would invite examination by experts. If you want further proof I would refer you to lists of sales of the Hudson Bay Company in the London and Liverpool markets.

But in the present stage of the industry there is something more important even than the quality of the fur to be sought after. We want breeders. We want breeders now—we want foxes that will produce and raise litters—foxes that will transmit their reproductive energies. You may go into one of the neighbouring ranches. Take a good square look at the young foxes. They are small in size—thin in body—long in legs—something like lambs newly born. And they are kept in that condition purposely. Why? Because if you feed them their strong natural food they cannot carry up their bodies. They go down in the legs. Are these, think you, animals such as you would expect to reproduce their kind? Are the litters likely to be large? Will these litters mature or will they drop off one by one from sheer lack of energy and vitality? If you add to this condition of things the fact that it is the habit to mate the brothers and sisters of the same litter—then with a grain of horse sense you could easily forecast the result—you would have, as you have to-day a lot of runty weakling foxes—more than half of them (non-producing), and with the chances of the future rapidly diminishing.

Some of our fox-ranchers have in the past scented the dangers of inbreeding and have introduced foreign stock. Compare the present Island litters with these from the Hudson Bay section. The imported fox is at least a third larger—is more elastic in movement—is closer set—is shorter in the legs—is much stronger and better developed generally than the Island fox. It is usually tame. Here is the material out of which one would naturally expect an offspring—an offspring too, that for a few generations at least, would be sure to transmit its reproductive vitality. And right here let me raise a finger of warning. The temptation is strong,—sometimes irresistible—for the owners of barren foxes (perhaps barren for years) to form up a new company, each contributing a pair or more of this precious stuff, call it dollars or cents, twenty to thirty thousand dollars, and to be inaugurated the skies, solicit subscriptions for stock and then unload the whole business upon the gullible public. Again, I say to the public beware!

One word more. The Govt. has established a quarantine as against imported foxes. It assumes a danger from contagious disease. How could contagious disease develop among animals dug out of dens hundreds of miles apart? The fact is, the wild fox in its nature element is the healthiest of animals. He may die from impure food or from confinement, or from a long journey across the continent; but there is no contagious disease in the nature of things there can be none. The diseases to be apprehended and guarded against are those developed in one's own ranch.

I am Sir etc., ARTHUR HOLLAND.

Cape Traverse Aug. 9, 1913.

GOOD MEETING EXPECTED AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, ONT., Aug. 12.—That the Windsor Jockey Club's second meeting, which is to be inaugurated Saturday, will furnish the best racing of the year in Canada seems now a foregone conclusion. In addition to all the best stables that raced here in July, there are now arriving at the track many fast horses that have been campaigning in the United States during the Spring and summer.

The principal events that will be run during the seven days of the meeting are the D. B. I. and Windsor Ferry Handicap, mile and a sixteenth, \$2,500; Windsor Stakes, one mile, \$1,500; St. Clair Handicap, six furlongs, \$1,500; Essex Handicap, for two year olds, five and a half furlongs, \$1,500; Canadian Handicap, one mile, \$1,500.

SUFFRAGETTES HORSEWHIP JAIL MEDICAL OFFICER.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A group of militant suffragettes armed with horsewhips today assaulted Dr. Aljan Campbell Pearson, the medical officer of Holloway jail, as he was entering the prison gates.

The attack was made as a protest against the treatment in the jail, of Miss May Richardson, while undergoing a sentence of three months' imprisonment for breaking windows. Miss Richardson alleged that the doctor had threatened to deal with the militant suffragettes in such a way as to make them physical and mental wrecks, after which they would be confined in lunatic asylums.

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

After a six weeks' trip through Eastern cities, says a Seattle exchange, during which time he visited his boyhood home at Charlottetown province of Prince Edward Island, Canada, Dr. W. G. Moore, Northern, Bank Building, says he is glad to be back in Seattle, where there is no such extreme heat as attended his stay in Chicago. His visit to Charlottetown was to attend the first family reunion held by his father in 18 years.

THE HUMAN PROCESSION

DR. F. ADLER.

Dr. Felix Adler, the German Jew who founded the ethical culture movement, was born in Alzey, Germany, sixty-two years ago today, the son of Rabbi Samuel Adler. He came to America in his youth and graduated from Columbia University, later returning to his native land to study at Berlin and Heidelberg. From 1874 to 1876 he was a member of the Cornell faculty, and in 1876 he founded the New York Society for Ethical Culture, the first of many similar societies throughout the world. The greatest need of the day according to Dr. Adler, is "trained and scientific motherhood."

SIR. A. L. LIBERTY.

"For always in thine eyes, O Liberty! shines that high light whereby the world is saved"—so one might pay poetic tribute to the genius of Sir Arthur Lasenby Liberty, who found England a dreary waste of sartorial and decorative ugliness, and transformed it into the abode of taste and beauty. The founder of the world-famous house of Liberty was born seventy years ago today, and with Horace Fletcher, the chaw-chaw man, was a pioneer importer of Oriental wares. The stiff and stuffy styles of interior decorations then prevailing in England aroused his animosity, and he began preaching a gospel of beauty that soon made his shop the gathering-place of famous artists, including Leighton, Whistler, Ruskin and William Morris. He next turned his attention to the clothes worn by Englishwomen, but his Grecian costume, internationally famous as "the Liberty-draped woman," was too extreme for general adoption. Nevertheless, his crusade was successful, and English ladies lost their unenviable distinction of being "the worst dressed woman in the world." Sir Arthur was made a knight the first of this year.

Congratulations to: Duke of Teck, brother of Queen Mary of England, 45 years old today.

FIRST THINGS

ABOLITION RIOTS.

The first of the anti-abolition riots that followed the organization of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 broke out in Philadelphia, seventy-nine years ago today and for three nights the rioters worked their will in the City of Brotherly Love. Half a hundred houses inhabited by blacks were attacked by the mob and many of them were destroyed, while the negroes were subjected to gross indignities and many were injured. In Boston, Alton, Ill., and scores of other cities riots followed, and the draft riots in New York half a century ago were of a similar nature. For several decades abolitionists were considered to be in the same category with "infidels," and many of them were unbelievers in Christianity. "An abolitionist was something to despise," says Paine, in his "Mark Twain," "to stone out of the community. The children held the name in horror, as belonging to something less than human; something with claws, perhaps, and a tail."

OPENING OF ENGLISH HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—With the close of regatta week at Cowes society folk have turned their faces toward the northern moors. Today, known to every lover of sport in the United Kingdom as the "glorious twelfth," marks the opening of the grouse hunting season. Despite the fact that the sport is enormously expensive it is more generally indulged in each successive year by English men and women of the leisure class and by not a few wealthy Americans who of late years have attracted attention by leasing some of the choicest hunting preserves. The indications are that the sportsmen will find the present season more than usually expensive. The Scottish game keepers report that grouse and quail are unusually scarce, owing to the fact that the persistent rain and cold of last spring destroyed the young. It is figured that every bird shot this season will cost the exuberant nirod between three and four dollars.

All critical smokers should get their supply here. We have without doubt the largest and best supply of cigars that is shown in any drug store in the city and keep them in first-class smoking condition in patent humidors. In the 10c line we have Orlanda, Marguerites, El Presidentes 7-20-4, Van Horne and all the other famous makes. Then you can buy at 5c Tuckett's Bouquet, Peg Top and many other satisfying small smokes. Get your cigars here. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt.

FIRE SALE

This Morning

At 9 A. M.

Entrance On Sydney Street

DEPARTMENTS on sale are Furniture, Carpets, and all Ladies' ready-to-wear, Outer and under garments.

No. YARDAGE dry goods on sale this A. M.

All original prices are cancelled by RED MARK.

NEW SALE PRICE IS IN RED

No. approvals, No. exchanges, No. phone orders, out of Town letter orders will be filled in rotation. SALE FOR CASH ONLY.

Parcels will be delivered as soon as possible. Customers will help Delivery Department, by taking all small parcels.

James Paton & Co.



All lovers of the beautiful in nature should attend the

Flower Festival

the first show of the kind ever held in this Province. The best blooms grown by the leading horticultural experts in the Province will be shown—the event will be a treat to your eye.

August 28th & 29th inst.

Prince of Wales College

50c pays for all charges, membership, exhibiting and admission. Apply to C. M. Williams, B. x 289.

No Matter

How big a company is or how much business it may be writing, the only way to judge of the merits of strong Life Assurance Companies is by their

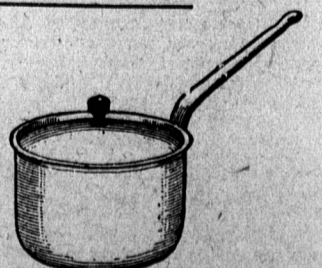
Dividends

The Canada Life, Canada's oldest Life Company has consistently and persistently maintained its position as the greatest Dividend paying Company in America. Let one of our representatives present the proof of this before taking a policy in any other company.

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That Will Stand Every Test

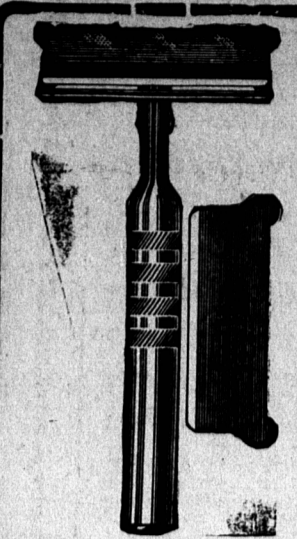


We can show you one of the finest lines of aluminum ware in the Province today. Extra strong and splendidly finished utensils of the very highest quality and marked at prices we consider unusually reasonable.

We have everything in the list from small drinking cups to large double boilers. Call in and look over the line.

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The Razor That Will Shave the World

Mark Cross—a \$5.00 quality razor, by its very name is working magic in the world of razordom. It swept New York with a wonderful record and has come to Canada with the same marvellous success.

To get thousands of these triple silver plated razors into use they are offered at a special

INTRODUCTORY PRICE

25 CENTS

The Blade—"a miracle in steel"—is made of Sheffield steel, scientifically treated, perfectly tempered, hand ground, honed, stropped and hair tested. Extra blades in waxed paper, rust proof packages—5 cents each.

Guaranteed better than any \$5.00 razor or your money back.

J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST



Dainty Souvenir Jewellery

Enamelled belt pins, brooches, cuff links, spoons, stick pins and fob.

Special Stock

G. H. Taylor Jeweler Optician



Montague Black Fox Exchange

Correspondence Solicited L. M. McKinnon, Manager Montague, P. E. I.

BIRTHS

BORN

HILLIER.—on Aug. 11, 1913, to Wm. J. and Mrs. Hillier, a son.

DEATHS

HUGHES.—At Charlottetown, on August 12th, John Hughes, aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 26 Pownal St. at 8.45 to the Pro-Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic cemetery.

HUGHES.—In Charlottetown, on Aug. 12, 1913, John L. Hughes, aged 50 years. Funeral from his late residence, Pownal St., Thursday morning, at 8.45 for the Pro-Cathedral, thence to R. C. Cemetery.

FOREIGN GOLF STARS TO COMPETE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The annual championship tournament of the Metropolitan Golf Association, which will be the biggest event of the year for golfers of the New York district, will begin on the Salisbury links at Garden City, L. I., tomorrow. The tournament this year promises to attract extraordinary attention. In addition to the cream of the American amateurs and professionals the participants will include the quartette of foreign experts recently arrived on this side. Harry Vardon, Edward Ray and Wilfred Reid, considered three of the best players in England, together with Louis Tullier, a famous French professional. They will try their skill against the best of the American players.