

### Moth Troubles

The exasperation from finding garments or other valued articles moth eaten is often intensified by the thought that the damage might have been prevented by the use of some of Jamieson's good moth destroyers. We've the finest quality of

**Gum Camphor**  
**Moth Balls**  
**Naphthaline Flakes**  
**Lavender Flakes**  
**Cedar Camphor**  
**Moth Proof Bags**

These latter we have used and sold for years and are the best procurable.

**J. G. Jamieson**  
Druggist

**Only \$1.00**

for one of our special fountain pens fitted with a 14k gold pen and fully guaranteed.

**G. H. Taylor**  
Jeweler & Optician



**Montague Black Fox Exchange**

Correspondence Solicited

**L. M. McKinnon, Manager**  
Montague, P. E. I.

**N. C. CHRISTIE**  
Amherst  
Nova Scotia

Breeder and Dealer in High-Grade Pedigreed Black Silver Foxes and all other Fur Bearing Animals. Correspondence solicited.

1105-27-6105

**PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKS**

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Wilson told correspondents today not to get the impression that the United States was going to war with Mexico, but the issue was only between the United States and the man who called himself President of Mexico. He thought it wise in the interests of peace to cut off at an early stage repeated offenses such as have been committed recently. The Congress will meet in joint session this afternoon to deal with the matter.

**THE RECORD FOR FORCED MARCHES**

LONDON, April 20.—British soldiers of the London Rifle Brigade claim the world record for forced march. They did 52 miles from London to Brighton in 14 hours 28 minutes. The best previous record was 50 miles in 15 1/2 hours by the famous French Foreign Legion.

**PILES**

Do not suffer from this distressing ailment. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly as you can see it on the face, or elsewhere, of the afflicted. It is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, burning, soreness, and all other ailments of the rectum. It is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, burning, soreness, and all other ailments of the rectum. It is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, burning, soreness, and all other ailments of the rectum.

**THE GUARDIAN**

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Head Office at Charlottetown.  
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TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914

**DIARY OF EVENTS**

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.  
Legislature, 3 p. m.  
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p. m.  
Prince Edward Theatre, 7 and 9 p. m.

**THE SESSION**

This week, probably Wednesday, will see the close of the present session of the Legislature. In reviewing the work done, it is not necessary for friends of the Government to indulge in any boasting over the record; it speaks for itself.

For the first time in many years the public accounts show a credit balance. This balance was not the result of starving public utilities; these were all well provided for. The revenue for the year had been greatly increased, not through accident or any supernatural agency but through the ordinary channels of regular and legitimate business, followed in a regular and legitimate way.

Governments, like individuals, are able to do things when the balance is in their favor and the Maritime Government, having laid its plans in such a way as to insure sufficient means to carry on the country's work, proceeded, with the same business tact, to carry it on. In the business-like manner in which this work was carried on the government has not only succeeded in winning the confidence of the people generally but in inspiring confidence in the province, which confidence had been sadly wanting for many years. It is a well known fact that the recurring deficits year after year, the everlastingly increasing debt, the conviction that the province was hopelessly doomed to yearly increasing deficits and to endless poverty drove many men and women to seek a living elsewhere. All this has been changed. It has been shown that the province is anything but poor, that we have practically unlimited resources, provided we hunt them up and use them; that we are prosperous. As a result the people are satisfied. "Nothing succeeds like success," and success has been written in large letters over everything undertaken by the government. And, after all, there has been nothing phenomenal in the success that has been achieved. We have one of the richest bits of soil in the world, we have as good a climate as any land can boast of, we have energetic, capable and intelligent people. We have a right to be prosperous. We have no right to be otherwise. The mistake under which we have labored for many years past was that, taking our cue from a government that could not make ends meet, we took it for granted that we were hopelessly poor.

Now that it has been discovered, that we can not only make ends meet but have something left over by which we can extend our business and our facilities for carrying it on, our people have taken new courage.

Our schools have greatly improved during the past year, and further improvement is provided for, the estimates for Education, as submitted on Saturday, being \$177,000 as compared with \$159,732 expended last year. Improvement along this line is fundamental and makes for greater progress in the future, for greater interest in the schools and for greater contentment among the young.

The session has been a comparatively strenuous one and a great deal of work was put through. Aside from the incorporation of fox companies, which involved much time and labor, several very important bills were enacted, notably the incorporation of the Sheep Breeders' Association, introduced by the Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture. Provision was also made for the purchase of schoolbooks by the Government, thus considerably reducing the cost of these, in many cases exorbitant. A grant to the three hospitals was a provision which shows that the government is at last in a position to extend needed aid to worthy and necessary charities. Altogether the session has been, from many viewpoints a notable one, but chiefly from the fact that it marks the beginning of what is evidently a brighter era for the province.

**LEGISLATION BY DELEGATION**

An exchange remarks that attempts to influence legislation or administration by the movement of large bodies of men to Ottawa have become a feature of Canadian politics in connection with which there is little promise of good. It instances the fact that when Hon. W. S. Fielding was Minister of Finance he used to receive bodies of manufacturers and to get his justification for declining what they demanded out of the remarks of the speakers who had not learned to measure the effect of their words before they were uttered.

There were delegations of farmers, numbering hundreds and even thousands, which went to the capital and presented arguments for and against particular lines of policy, the effect of which was to leave things in the minds of the parliamentarians just as they had been.

A few weeks ago there went up to Ottawa a great delegation from Ontario which demanded a great parliamentary grant to enable those concerned to create a system of local electric railways from the operation of which they hoped to profit.

Later another huge delegation was gathered to urge that the Government should pledge itself to construct the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay waterway works the cost of which is likely to be between one hundred and fifty and two hundred million dollars.

Such methods do not commend themselves as being the means by which the best results are to be had, either in legislation, fiscal regulations or the outlay of public money. A delegation may not mean more than a petition, and petitions and memorials may mean next to nothing. It has been said that signatures to petitions can be procured with equal ease to hang or to liberate a criminal, and it is generally admitted that a few personally interested individuals to promote an agitation and a cheap trip are often all that is required to make a demonstration that, to any who do not know what has been going on behind the scenes, might appear to be a spontaneous outburst of popular feeling.

It is quite possible that a local outburst of popular feeling may not be a good guide for a national administration. Especially is this the case where the expenditure of public money is concerned. In such cases where all the people are to bear the cost and a few only are to see the profit of the expenditure the decision should be reached after regard has been had for the greater as well as the lesser interest.

**EGG CIRCLES**

Sir.—We would request the favor of space in your valuable paper for the following:

The system of marketing eggs by means of Egg Circles having been tested and having made good, the farmers throughout the country intend to stand by it. There are several reasons.

1st. The merchants were accused of failing to place our eggs on the market in good condition. Last year's experience of the Egg Circles proved this. During the summer season the merchants were unable to pay within 2 or 3 cents of circle price, and in winter were 12 cents per doz lower; yet they paid their highest in competition. The Circle system has raised the standard of P. E. I. eggs and will raise it still higher.

2nd. The eggs that spoiled on account of the mismanagement of the merchants was the farmers' loss, not the merchants'.

3rd. The farmers find it convenient to sell their product at the door for cash—and a higher price. They also understand the advantage of cash buying.

4th. The centralizing of Egg Circles under one Association has given the movement strength, and has provided a market, for all dressed poultry of good quality, which gives the farmer, heretofore made by jobbers to those who should get it—the Farmers.

5th. The co-operation of the farmers in the poultry business is helping them to improve their stock and their system of handling poultry, to prepare the product for market, and in many other ways, while they thereby retain the assistance of an expert poultryman—Mr. Benson, who is second to none in Canada.

There are some things the farmers do not believe.

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2nd. They do not believe,—that the merchants, who disregarded the farmers' interest in shipping eggs in the past, are trying to break the co-operation movement because of the love they bear the farmers.

3rd. The farmers do not believe,—that the wholesale buyers are going to so much trouble canvassing the country without an axe to grind.

4th. The farmers do not believe,—that it argues well for the sincerity of the merchant, that he is willing to take inferior eggs; small eggs, dirty eggs, eggs of unknown age, to beat the Egg Circles. On account of such inferior eggs the merchants must lose money while the circles operate, and the farmers would lose money should they cease to operate.

5th. The farmers do not believe,—that the merchants can be bought back to the old system, by a free stamp which carries no guarantee.

The farmers should beware of this. The stamped eggs from Prince Edward Island are getting a good name. Let us not give the opposition the opportunity to again degrade our product.

Now a word to the merchants.

—Hands Off!

GEO. H. HUME  
and others.  
Brooklyn, Lot 61.

**NOTES**

The old adage that it is much easier to preach than to practice has just received a striking corroboration in the death of a clergyman at the age of forty-nine after having written a book on "how to live to be a hundred."

Some of the King's equestries are feeling the effect of the high cost of living. It is aggravated by the prohibition of what is vulgarly known as the raffle-off on the purchase of supplies. When the high cost pressure reaches higher circles it is generally shifted to those least able to bear it.

**EGG CIRCLES**

The London Daily Mail is authority for the statement that the center of Free Trade England, and the Metropolis of the world is "seriously concerned over the steadily increasing cost of living." Several instances are given, such as new-laid eggs at 22 cents a dozen, advanced rents, and an addition of 6 or 7 cents a pound to the price of meat. This leads the Hamilton Spectator to remark:—"The condition is sought to be aggravated by the statements that similar complaints come from France, Germany, New York, and even Toronto. But Great Britain in its distress cannot resort to relief by abolishing the duty on agricultural implements, or to free wheat, a fallacious remedy that many of Canada's eager to get-rich-quick wheat miners are clamoring for."

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**CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS**

Canadian transportation problems have been the subject of two papers read in London this week by men both of whom are eminent in their different spheres. Before the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday night, Dr. Frank Buffington Vrooman, editor of the "British Columbia Magazine," Vancouver, read a paper upon Canada and the Panama Canal; while the same evening before a group of eminent British engineers in the Institute of Civil Engineers, Mr. F. W. Cowie, M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer of Montreal Harbour, read a paper on "the transportation problem in Canada, and Montreal Harbour."

Dr. Vrooman prophesied great things for Vancouver in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal. So profound was the change to be wrought in Canada, he declared, that the canal was already throwing up across the Dominion a new economic continental divide, which meant that the movement of the new Pacific would draw two-thirds of the Dominion's surplus resources towards it. He further claimed that the advantages of the new route would be particularly beneficial to the grain growers of Alberta, by causing a huge reduction in freight rates to Liverpool. On this point, however, I am assured by someone who is cognizant with the business that one drawback to transporting grain by the Panama will be that it will have to pass through the tropical zone, an atmosphere that does not agree with wheat.

Mr. Cowie's paper took a different trend, inasmuch as he made a strong plea for the all-Canadian route, whether by land or water, with Montreal as the head. In a very able and carefully prepared lecture, he showed existing and proposed routes, and urged the desirability of Canada managing its own transportation instead of allowing grain and other commodities to pass over the border-line. That Montreal harbour was in a position to handle all this business and was taking active steps to increase its facilities; was demonstrated by Mr. Cowie who with Mr. W. G. Ross, president of the Harbour Commission, is now engaged upon a tour of inspection of European ports with a view to reporting upon the most modern port facilities and methods.

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Dr. Vrooman prophesied great things for Vancouver in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal. So profound was the change to be wrought in Canada, he declared, that the canal was already throwing up across the Dominion a new economic continental divide, which meant that the movement of the new Pacific would draw two-thirds of the Dominion's surplus resources towards it. He further claimed that the advantages of the new route would be particularly beneficial to the grain growers of Alberta, by causing a huge reduction in freight rates to Liverpool. On this point, however, I am assured by someone who is cognizant with the business that one drawback to transporting grain by the Panama will be that it will have to pass through the tropical zone, an atmosphere that does not agree with wheat.

Mr. Cowie's paper took a different trend, inasmuch as he made a strong plea for the all-Canadian route, whether by land or water, with Montreal as the head. In a very able and carefully prepared lecture, he showed existing and proposed routes, and urged the desirability of Canada managing its own transportation instead of allowing grain and other commodities to pass over the border-line. That Montreal harbour was in a position to handle all this business and was taking active steps to increase its facilities; was demonstrated by Mr. Cowie who with Mr. W. G. Ross, president of the Harbour Commission, is now engaged upon a tour of inspection of European ports with a view to reporting upon the most modern port facilities and methods.

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