

"House of Quality"

WHAT A STOREFUL OF NEW THINGS With Prices No Longer Extravagant!

There is a new delight to shopping, this Fall. For years, the pleasure of seeing new things has been constantly dampened by the shock of learning what the prices were.

We all knew there was reason for them, and we had to pay the manufacturers the necessary prices and we had to charge you a fair profit, of course. But we resented and fought the high prices far more, we think, than our customers did.

Today, while pre-war prices are not to be hoped for, we are gratified to be able to announce the DEFINITE MODERATION IN PRICES, which points to a more comfortable future for all of us—the time when a dollar will buy more, and quality will be more appropriate to the price.

The new exhibitions of apparel, for men, women and children, are now awaiting your inspection. Come!

PATONS

PRICES RECEDE. QUALITY ADVANCES

This Is the Good News of the Season.

We've been watching for the turn of the tide—waiting to buy the new merchandise until the prices were as they should be. Now the wanted goods are here and we paid the later and much lower prices for them—so will you, when you buy in this store.

Maybe you thought it negligent that we should be out of certain wanted things, during the past season—so did we. But we wouldn't buy at the high prices; for we knew you wouldn't—especially as now you DON'T NEED TO PAY THE HIGH PRICES. We waited. Perhaps we made you wait; but the new prices were well worth waiting for.

Every visit that you make to our store this Fall will impress that fact upon you. How may we serve you?

PATONS

THE HANDSOMEST COATS EVER MADE FOR WOMEN—READY.

Perhaps you've seen the new models—or at least pictures of them—and you know something about why we are so enthusiastic about these new coats.

There is a richness about the fabrics—there is such witchery about the styles, the graceful lines, the clinging, wrappy folds, the fetching collars, the fur trimmings.

There is more art than ever before—more refinement—more of the made-to-order effect, than has ever been seen before in ready-to-wear apparel for women.

Of course, many charming models are here in only one or two garments of a kind, and to get the one that is exactly suited to your figure and taste, you should choose now, while the assortment is at its very best. Selling for \$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00 to \$50.00.

—NO TAX—

PATONS

CHARMING NEW DRESSES FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

For women and young women—designed with artful skill, in a most gratifying scope of models. It seems that every dress is different from all the others. But this is not quite true, of course endless as the variety seems to be.

Dresses of silk, of satin, of tricotine and all the other favoured fabrics, silks and wools—for business wear, for gay afternoons and formal evenings—all here, all so delightfully made and finished that they seem as though specially made for each individual wearer. \$19.00, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$30.00 to \$45.00.

PATONS

STOCKINGS OF THE COMFORTABLE. GOOD-LOOKING KIND.

Stockings for women and girls. Stockings for children and the baby. Socks for men.

Cotton and Lisle-thread for useful service—

Silk, for elegance and beauty— Wool for comfort and warmth for tender feet.

They're all here—ready—best kinds fairest prices. Cashmerettes at 75c per pair.

PATONS

MEN'S SHIRTS THAT YOU SIMPLY CAN'T RESIST.

The materials are splendid; but it's the patterns that will get you. So smart, so striking, yet so refined. Then these shirts are all made on good-fitting models, and they are cleverly finished and well laundered.

Country Club shirts with stiff cuffs, \$4.00 each.

Of fine Madras, with French cuffs, \$4.00 each.

PATONS

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.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1920

THE P. W. C. MUDDLE.

The Patriot, in its Saturday's issue, adopts the bullying and challenging role it always resorts to when trying to get itself or the government out of a hole. It challenges the Guardian in capital letters to state in its next issue "that it justifies or condones the strike of Dr. Robertson and the college staff" and in grandiloquent tones it declares, "we put this issue up squarely to the Guardian and we will not be satisfied with anything but a straightforward pronouncement upon this matter."

Brave words these and very like the Patriot when cornered! Does the Patriot forget that a strike is or is not justifiable according to the causes which lead to it? Our information is that the cause which led to this unfortunate impasse was the contemptuous ignoring by the government of the teachers request for an increase of salaries; that the request had been presented some three months ago and that no reply had been received; that the government were informed positively at the beginning of the present term that unless an increase was granted the Principal and the whole staff would quit the service at the end of the month and that the first and only intimation the teachers received that their request was not going to be granted was the receipt of their cheques at the end of the month on the basis of the salaries which they had refused to accept for further service.

The Patriot denies this very lengthily and very evasively, concluding with the statement that "when Dr. Robertson and his staff entered upon their duties for the current year, early in September, the government felt assured, as it had a right to that this reasonable attitude of the government had been accepted in good faith by the teaching staff and that the work of the college would be carried on until the end of the year."

This is in flat contradiction of the reasons given by the Principal and staff for their resignation. Why had the government "a right" to believe that the teachers had "accepted its attitude in good faith"? Did the teachers inform the government of their intention? Did they, as the Patriot declares spring a surprise on the government? We hold no brief for the teachers. Possibly, if the Patriot would put "this issue up squarely" to them, it might get the "straightforward pronouncement" it is looking for. In any case it is up to the teachers to explain.

What the public are interested in is not whether the P. W. C. staff are or are not entitled to more pay but whether the government has again by dilatoriness and neglect made a hopeless mess of our educational system.

POTATO DISEASES

We are indebted to Mr. John B. McFadyen, President of the Potato Growers Association for the official report of an inspection of "Potato Seed Sources" conducted for the benefit of the farmers of the United States. The inspection was a very thorough one and covered all the potato growing states in the union and the principal potato sections in Canada. The aim was to ascertain the most healthy sources from which seed potatoes could be procured and the result is educative and interesting. It will be gratifying to the farmers of Prince Edward Island to learn that this exhaustive inspection bears out what the Guardian has long been impressing upon its readers at home and abroad, namely, that this province is freer from plant diseases than any other country in America and that it is quite possible to make Prince Edward Island the seed bed of the Dominion, not only for potatoes, but for other roots and grains.

The diseases sought out by the inspection above referred to were "mosaic," "leaf roll" and "other weak plants." The list of districts examined is much too long to be taken up in detail but this general summarizing will be sufficient for the present purpose. The states included are New York, Vermont, Maine, and, in Canada, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Generally speaking the more southerly points in the United States make the worst showing although there are notable exceptions to the rule, the heaviest percentage of mosaic being reported on a farm in Maine.

The following figures will give an idea of where Prince Edward Island stands in comparison with United States and New Brunswick points:

In Dexter, Maine, the amount of mosaic was 80 per cent; of leaf roll 5 per cent; of weak plants, 5 per cent. These percentages varied in other States from: 66.5, 35, 30, 12, 2 down to 0, the latter, that of freedom from mosaic being found on only fourteen farms. A few farms were found free from leaf roll and from other plant weakness.

In Chaham, N. B., mosaic was 8 per cent; at another designated New Brunswick, Canada 4.5 per cent and in Upper Sackville, .5 per cent and leaf roll in these places respectively 3, 1 and 5.

In Prince Edward Island the record was as follows: Montague, Mosaic, leaf roll and plant weaknesses respectively 5, 2.5, 0; in Augustine Cove, 1.5, 4, 1; in Lower Montague 0, 1.5 and .5, in Middleton 0, 1.5, .5 in Miscouche 0, 1, 0.

CURRENT COMMENT

There is a powerful subtle influence in nature which in exercise can attract the living creature to a certain and horrible doom. In mythology this power was ascribed to the Mermaid or Siren of the sea, which with its voice of song would entice the mariner to its haunts and there devour him. A species of snake will climb a tree or trysting place of the feathered tribe, fix its eyes with an irresistible magnetic glare upon a selected victim, which first fluttering and seeking to escape from what it knows to be a certain death, in the end quivering and trembling, yet deliberately, flies into the open mouth of the charmer of destruction. The Hon. MacKenzie King is the bird. Travelling upon the wings of freedom he has passed in safety the mountain ranges skirting the Western prairies and been permitted to view the blue waters of the Pacific. But the serpentine coils of a general Federal election commenced to display its old time subtle influence. Conscious that for him and his party it would mean certain political death, ye more, almost total annihilation, yet unable with all his strength to resist it old time powers of attraction fluttering nervously he spread his wings in willingness to take the fatal flight, when to his relief the mirage disappeared, the slake was only an evening shadow and for the time being he and his doomed following are in comparative safety. (The election has not been called on.)

One of the current surprises to the people of the East who visit Western Canada, is the rapidity of their progress in industrial expansion. In the race for supremacy it is already described as "running a close second to agriculture." Flour milling is, of course its industry of first importance and shows the greatest development. It is also enlarging in the manufacture of clothing, stoneware, bottles, cigarettes, mattresses, linseed oil, maccaroni and in developing brick, coal, timber, gas and other natural resources. In the three Prairie Provinces there were two years ago, 1,666 manufacturing giving employment to 35,562 people, with an annual output of goods valued at \$232,497,626, and these have since been growing in numbers and strength, so that these figures will be now much exceeded. This employment of labor in industrial works is creating a profitable offset to the danger of which is now becoming quite popular, and is expected to become a profitable offset to the danger of occasional failure in the wheat crop, giving them other resources in such a case to fall back upon. With their vast resource in coal, oil, natural gas and agricultural products, there is every promise of an industrial expansion in the future equal to that of any country of like possibilities in the world. These industries are also creating a demand for protection in all Western cities of importance, as also in the mixed farming centres where they are learning to value the home market for their products.

Driven to it, not unlikely by the desperation of ill political fortune,

Daily Selections Guardian Readers Furnished by W. S. Louson.

A GREED FOR OUT OF DOORS

I believe in the wonder of the out-of-doors, in the inspiration of the stars, and in the allurments of life in the open and

I believe in the strength of the hills, in the silence of the night, and in the music of the birds and trees.

I believe, also, that my body was made for action, that my mind was made for thinking, and that my heart was made for loving in unison with the life in nature.

I believe that to laugh and sing, to swing and play, to study and play, to eat and be happy, to be kind and free, to grow strong and good is my God-given right.

I believe too, that to be happy, I must be good, that to be worthy I must be kind, that to be loved I must think love.

I believe that God is as near as man, that I can hear Him in the brooks and pines, and that happiness and lasting peace are mine, as I live in the atmosphere of kindness, so near me in the life of the open world.

Get acquainted with nature. It will bring you no regrets. May these beautiful Autumn days, bring to your life joy and peace.

Among the passengers on the western train Saturday morning, was Miss Pearl McLeary, Morell, en route to Providence, Rhode Island, where she intends spending the winter with her cousin, Mr. William Kenny.

The Parties and The Tariff

A survey of the Liberal press and of the recent speeches of Liberal leaders discloses that the party led by Mr. MacKenzie King is industriously hank at its old-fashioned job of pussyfooting on the tariff. The pussyfooting and deception were resumed last year when the so-called National Liberal Convention, anxious to avert a complete debacle in the West without courting disaster in the East, manufactured a formidable-looking resolution which called for abolition or reduction of the duties on a list of eighteen articles, eleven of which were already free. Even then the plank was considered dangerous in the east, and Mr. Fielding made haste to assure us that political, like Pullman platforms, were "merely made to get in upon," and that, consequently, the Liberal tariff plank must be accepted "with interpretations and reservations." That he was sincere in this assurance was soon made evident, for in Parliament last session, when the party had an opportunity of proving its fiscal faith, Mr. King calmly proceeded to emasculate the 1919 platform, and instead of specific declarations for actual tariff reductions, put forward a few benign Cobdenite professions blurred by a rhetorical twilight.

Since then Protection appears to have been restored to the Liberal dictionary, with the West deserting him for Mr. Crerar, and the East in no mood to flirt with Free Trade, Mr. King had to make a choice or risk falling between two stools. The courageous thing for him to have done would have been to openly champion the policy which his party stood by in office or fifteen years; but honesty, apparently, is foreign to the present opposition, so Mr. King, while coming back to protection, and preaching a policy in the East that differs from that of the Meighen Ministry in matters of detail only, still keeps up a dishonest wooing of the West with weasel words about Free Trade. As to what his party would do in the event of returning to office there is, however, no doubt. Speaking in Toronto not long ago, Mr. King said this:

"There will still be required for purposes of revenue large sums of money which of necessity will have to be raised by indirect taxation through a customs tariff. In revising the tariff to this end care will be taken of the position and needs of all the industries of our country."

And a few days earlier Hon. Dr. Brland, speaking from the same platform with and in support of Mr. King, said to a gathering of Ontario farmers:

"I am the son of a farmer and represent a farming constituency. Speaking in the name of the farmers of Quebec I say to the farmers of Ontario, you are not free traders. You may say so, but you are not. You are not any more free trade than you are high protectionist, because you don't want to open

this country to the United States because integral free trade would mean practically commercial union with the United States and would subject our world-wide commercial activities to the good will of our neighbors to the south. Free Trade such as they have in England, you suggest? Who is ready to say that Great Britain will any longer be a Free Trade country within ten years?"

Pretty strong Protectionist doctrine this, and fair evidence that Mr. King in office would make precious few reductions in the tariff. Indeed, when one considers that the Liberals came into office in 1896 pledged to practically level every customs house in the country, and then proceeded to maintain the National Policy, one need have little fear of a Protectionist debacle under the same party coming office openly renouncing Free Trade.

The truth is that with the exception of the Liberal party's incurably dishonest professions and pussyfooting, there is no vital fiscal division between the two parties. The only difference is in the degree of courage with which they champion what they believe. The only party in Canada that stands for anything like Free Trade is the Farmers' party. Mr. Crerar, its leader, has preached in Parliament and out of it that the protective system is wrong, that tariffs must be abolished root and branch, and that Protection is the main source of most of the evils, whether real or imaginary, under which Canada labors today. By his speeches and his leadership a formidable movement has been put into motion for Free Trade; farmers have been inspired with a class consciousness; occupational politics has made its appearance in our public life and by an unnatural agrarian alliance with the Left of the Labor movement, there has been developed an extensive and disturbing unrest.

Just why agitation against the existing fiscal order should develop among the farmers is not clear. For whatever hardships mounting prices and general economic conditions impose upon other people, the agricultural classes of this country have not suffered. On the contrary, there never has been a time in the history of Canada when those engaged in farming were one half as well off as today. Take, for example, the burden of high prices, which weighs so heavily upon other classes, and in the case of the farmer, what do we find? Before the war a binder cost 200 bushels of wheat; today one can be had for 150 bushels. A Ford car cost 600 bushels of wheat before the war; today less than 300 bushels will buy it. A fat steer would buy a suit of clothes; today it will buy a suit, a pair of shoes and a hat. A few years ago it took four bushels of wheat to pay a harvest helper; today two and a half bushels will pay for one. And on top of this favorable balance for the farmer, land values have gone sky-high, and his other assets have greatly increased in value. Generally speaking he receives

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Fire Insurance advertisement for Hyndman & Co. Ltd. Includes text: "Is a matter of vital importance to every business man. Risks placed with first class companies at minimum rates." and "The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS advertisement with circular logo and text: "ALL KIDNEY DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE."

The Lowest Prices Quoted Since 1916 advertisement for Goff Bros. Limited. Lists various goods and prices: Men's Oil Ten Grain High Cut \$7.90, Men's Meno Grain Blucher \$7.90, Men's Kip hole Stock Clump Sole \$6.50, Men's Split Bluchers and Bals \$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.20, etc.