

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

NOVA SCOTIA CONSERVATISM

Nova Scotia has the reputation of being the most conservative province in the Dominion. It never changes its allegiance. The majority of the people have been born Liberals and no matter what happens hereditary Liberals they remain till the end of the chapter. It was no surprise, therefore, when yesterday's polls gave a new lease of life to Premier Murray's Government. There was no serious question before the electorate; the general record of the Murray Government was under review, and on the whole, Premier Murray has little or nothing to be ashamed of in the things he has left undone. He might not be so progressive as many would like, but Nova Scotia has the reputation of being the sleepest province in the Dominion, and Premier Murray is shrewd enough as a politician to do nothing to startle it out of its slumber. So long as the people are satisfied to jog along complacently, why should he risk the fortunes of his government by innovations and progressive measures? That has been the keynote of the Liberal regime and it has answered its purpose. The Liberals have been long enough in office in Nova Scotia to have reduced patronage to the science. There are not many dissatisfied or disgruntled men in the party. About eighteen months or two years ago there were. Some went the length of writing over their own names in the party organ that they were so dissatisfied that they would not poll another Liberal vote. Enough, said for Premier Murray to immediately set about and make the dissatisfied ones smilingly eat their own words. He found means of conciliating and pacifying them— which is the first duty of every politician in such circumstances— then he got them to lie low, and last on the dissolution he made them come out and endorse the Murray Government for all they were worth. Men prominent in by-elections in opposition to their party were equally prominent in the general election in supporting the Government candidates. They did not do so from a sense of conviction that they had been wrong in their opposition, but because the Murray Government found the ways and means of removing their personal grievances, real or supposed.

On the other hand there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Conservatives in Nova Scotia over the manner in which the Dominion patronage has been distributed. Unlike the Liberal Nova Scotia Provincial Government which never failed to placate the faithful, the Dominion Government has been careless of the interests and claims of its party supporters, with the result that many former stalwarts have become lukewarm and indifferent to the fortunes of the party. The Liberals have the reputation of always playing the game and giving no chances. The Dominion Government knows no party in the distribution of its favours, and a complaint in a Grit organ or by an astute Grit politician, that the Dominion Government has favoured one of its own supporters is keenly resented at Ottawa instead of being taken as a compliment.

This has had its influence not only in the Nova Scotian election but elsewhere, notably in Westmoreland N. B. But primarily the Murray Government has been returned because of the hereditary Liberalism of the province. This was helped by the combination of Liberal prohibitionists and Conservative liquor interests in Halifax. The prohibitionists were Liberal first and prohibitionists afterwards, while the others were traders first and foremost, giving their support to the party from which most was to be expected.

Taking these and other things into consideration there is little room for congratulations on the part of Liberals in Nova Scotia or elsewhere. The average Liberal majority for the previous eight elections has been 22.

Following is the record of the eight general elections in thirty-four years—

	Liberals.	Conservatives.
1882	24	14
1886	30	8
1890	28	10
1894	25	13
1897	35	3
1901	36	2
1905	33	5
1911	27	11

THE U. S. SITUATION

President Wilson has been nominated, and the campaign is on. It is not necessary to discuss the platform on which he is running. Neither the President nor his party cares much for planks or pledges after an election. That has been adequately demonstrated since March 4, 1913.

If the President is to be re-elected, he must re-elect himself. It may be that no man is greater than his party, but it is enough to say that there are thousands who, having not the slightest confidence in the Democracy as an organization, have a good deal of confidence in Woodrow Wilson, the man. If there are enough of them among the anti-Democratic voters of this nation to re-elect Mr. Wilson, he will be re-elected.

Otherwise, his tenure of office will be limited to one term, in accordance with the pledge of the Baltimore convention. The Democratic party itself cannot re-elect him.

The Traveler remarked some days ago that "he was kept us out of war" would be the chief argument of his supporters. It will appeal strongly to every man, no matter what his party affiliations may be, who believes in peace at any price when war orders are coming this way. If the President's Mexican policy, which has not been a policy, but an incredible botch from beginning to end, does not keep us out of Mexico this summer, then the chief asset of the administration will prove to be a weak one.

But let us not, at this season of the year, take our politics and our candidates too seriously. On the other hand, let us look on the lighter side of things. The amusing Mr. Marshall has been renominated for Vice-President, and the unctuous Mr. Bryan has once more pronounced the benediction.

President Wilson has defied "disloyal foes." It was a manly utterance on his part, and as such it should be commended. What the "disloyal foes" to whom obviously he refers will do about it remains to be seen. In this section of the country they are not as numerous as they are in the middle West, but they are noisier. What they lack in number they make up in eloquence.

Perhaps the President understands the make-up of these "disloyal foes" better than those who believe and insist that he is compelling them to vote the Republican ticket. He believes, undoubtedly, that, just as they are too cowardly to do anything more than to talk about fighting Great Britain, or to furnish funds for the purpose of enabling their poor dupes in Ireland to be slaughtered, so they would be too cowardly to leave the party with which, as a rule, they are identified, and to which many of them are indebted for the political pap that enables them to subsist comfortably and devote themselves mainly to oratory.

The President had a problem on his hands in dealing with certain professional blatherskites in his own party. It is probable that his early word of warning will have the effect intended by him. Their accession to the Republican party, even for a short time, would cost that party many votes and compel it to guard carefully, as never before, against the complete loss of its self-respect.—Boston Traveler.

THE RECRUITING SITUATION

A strongly backed agitation is on foot to get the Government to introduce some form of National Registration in connection with recruiting. Everyone engaged in recruiting work knows the difficulties and disadvantages of the present haphazard system which, more often than not, ropes in the very men who should be allowed to remain to develop the necessary industries.

Apropos of the agitation, an analysis by Mr. Oliver Hezzelwood, Toronto, of the 1911 census returns and the recruiting figures respecting the various provinces, brings out the following decidedly interesting facts:—

	Males of Service Age.	Gov't Apportionment of Recruits.	Enlistments to June 1.
Maritime Provinces	161,937	65,000	31,061
Quebec	362,077	139,000	34,918
Ontario (less Thunder Bay and Rainy River)	527,931	185,000	138,491
Manitoba and Saskatchewan (plus Thunder Bay and Rainy River)	374,556	60,000	62,858
Alberta	174,097	26,000	30,709
British Columbia	166,550	27,000	30,709

There seems to be a big argument for registration in this analysis. In the first place it discloses a serious inequality of enlistment, and in the second place seems to show that the quotas called for from the various provinces are not soundly based. It will be noticed, for example, that the Maritime Provinces, with 161,937 males of military age, are asked to supply 65,000 recruits, while Alberta, with 174,097 men of service age, is asked to supply only 26,000. This means that in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island two out of every five males would have to enlist to make up their quota, while in Alberta a little more than one in seven would be sufficient to fill up the ranks. And it must be remembered that since the census returns of 1911, Alberta benefited by the flood tide of immigration of a part of 1911, and of the whole of 1912 and 1913, an immigration that consisted chiefly of males of military age, while the Maritime Provinces remained practically stationary in the same regard.

In Ontario and Quebec the quotas apportioned call for over a third of the total number of men of military age. On a similar basis the western provinces should enroll over 230,000 men instead of the 113,000 they have been asked to supply.

These figures undoubtedly suggest injustice and inequality in the present system of recruiting. Districts are apparently being called upon to supply more than their rightful share while others are not being sufficiently canvassed. There are so many elements to be taken into consideration in recruiting, so many matters, not apparent on the surface but existing nevertheless, which call for organized effort instead of the haphazard spasmodic endeavors of the present time that it would seem to be the task of wisdom for the government to step in and take hold of the situation at once.



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Buying Hogs on Quality Basis

Sir,—In your issue of the 13th there appeared a treatise on the Improvement of Live Stock on P. E. I., by Mr. W. J. Reid and in referring to Swine he makes the following statement:—"Among the factors that militate against the greater production of pork is the prevalent system of buying on a set scale without regard for differences in quality," and the intent of his treatise so far as the pork industry is concerned appears to be non-attention to buying on-quality-basis by all except a Montreal firm who bought some hogs here last year (the only occasion). We hesitate to cast reflection, much less to contradict statements of gentlemen engaged in this necessary and excellent work of improving our agricultural conditions. There is room for their efforts, yet when Mr. Reid or anyone else reflects unjustly on our methods we must make serious objection.

We don't know how long Mr. Reid has been engaged at this work here, but if he has been for any time he should have knowledge of the fact that ever since we have been handling the major portion of the pork business we have in season and out of season, advocated quality, advertised quality, and discriminated against inferior quality in the most effective manner known to us—by paying a premium for good quality and making discounts against their inferior and unfinished hogs regardless of the weights of same. If this disregard for quality, we would ask Mr. Reid what he would consider regard for quality. That we have (with the co-operation of the farmers) been in a measure successful we need only point out that for the year Sept. 1914 to 1915 the quality of hogs marketed was all that could be expected, while it is true that the other hand that largely as a result of poor crops and high feed price last season many hogs were marketed from Sept. 1915 to date in this poor and unfinished condition, yet Mr. Reid should have known that we took every step possible to discourage this and spent considerable time and money in informing the farmers of the injury to themselves that would result, and we always made reduction on the prices of inferior hogs. You will recall, Sir, that you very generously came to our assistance in this matter, and devoted considerable editorial space to it last fall.

Now we would like to ask Mr. Reid to point out what efforts the Montreal firm (good people, none better) made last year to encourage the production of better quality hogs on P. E. I., and why he should ignore the work of a local firm who have considerable at stake and who for years have been working along the line of encouraging the production of quality, as well as increased production, particularly during the season of highest prices to the farmers, namely September and October and late spring months. (If more hogs are produced during this period, then we have been some hope of extending them into July and August on an all year supply.) We are not looking for glory but we want Mr. Reid and the general public to know that there are other people outside of Ontario who have long ago realized that we can only advance our own business interests by taking account and working for the general good of all interested; in this case the farmer who produces the hogs, and we are laboring under sufficient disadvantage, here now without being placed in a false position by anyone. We are charitable enough to believe that Mr. Reid's article was written without having made inquiries, and if any preference is to be shown, it is humbly submitted that the local people who have their money invested to care for local business should receive first

consideration if they are doing their duty. If they are not let Mr. Reid or anyone else criticize them all they like.
 We are, etc.,
 DAVIS & FRASER.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. ANDREW STEWART.

In memory of the late Mr. Andrew Stewart who died of hemorrhage of the brain on the 9th of May, 1916 at his home at Upton, aged 52 years. He died trusting in the Lord. He was the son of Mr. Donald Stewart of Upton and leaves an aged father and one brother Charles of Upton and one sister Mrs. A. G. Mathieson of Dundas. He was much respected by his neighbors and all his acquaintances. He was a hard working man and a good honest citizen. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Mr. Rand and Rev. Mr. McLeod at the house and Dundas Cemetery.

MR. EDWARD LANE.

This beautiful June afternoon a large concourse of people from Dunstaffnage, the adjacent districts, and the city, gathered at the home of the late Mr. Edward Lane to pay their last tribute of respect to one who was so widely known and highly respected in this part of Queen's County. He passed away on Monday last after a rather prolonged illness. Up to a few years ago Mr. Lane was a man of magnificent physique and undoubtedly blessed with that health and vigor and constitution which promised a strong and useful life. Then he commenced to fall and, notwithstanding medical skill, rest, and change, he never seemed to recover his wonted health and vigor, and on Monday last the inevitable occurred.

He was about 70 years of age, and was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Mathieson and his second, who still survives him, Miss Miller. There are two of a family, a son in the United States, and a daughter at home. For at least thirty years he carried on blacksmithing business and farming operations at Dunstaffnage, and his business, naturally brought him into contact with more people than men in other walks of life. He was a wide reader, and took the leading papers and periodicals, and his extensive reading coupled with his own natural ability gave him a strong grasp of the affairs of the day.

Mr. Lane was a strong Liberal of the old school, and his knowledge of Liberalism, and the leading public men of the past and present was considerably more than that of most people.

In days gone by, his was a well known figure at political gatherings, in which he took a deep and active interest.

He was a genial, whole-souled man who enjoyed the companionship and was friendly with all.

He admired true greatness, and possessed a clear insight into human nature.

In his passing one of the best known and favorably regarded citizens of this part of the country has passed to his reward. To the bereaved we extend our most respectful sympathy.

"PATONS Special worsted suit \$14.50 is the most popular. To-day's price would be \$17.50 if they had not secured a large stock before the advance.
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"The wagon wrap that PATONS are offering at \$5.75 cannot be had at that price from the maker to-day, they were bought when wool was 25c a lb. Secure one and save money.
 465-6-22-M1E11.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

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SCHOOL OF THE WOODS.

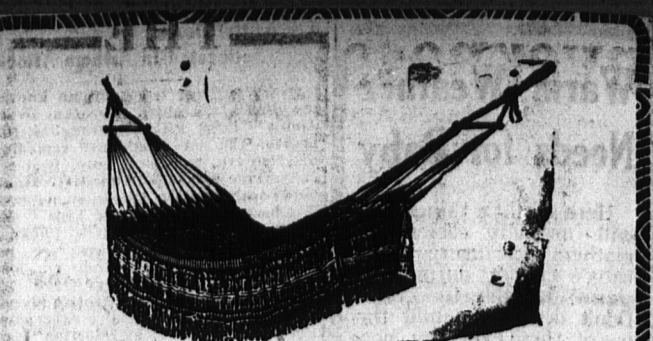
(By Edith Dart.)

Great Mother, let us learn of thee
 Thine elemental lore;
 With thy varied cloisters be
 Such lessons none else store.

The lonely heart, bereaved late,
 A solace seeks to find;
 Here calls the blackbird to his mate,
 And softly swings the wind.

From last year's leaves the starry
 eyes
 Of pale primroses gleam;
 And underneath Spring's faint blue
 skies
 Blooms blackthorn by the stream.

In her own way doth Mother Earth
 Sure consolation give,
 Bringing to hearts bereft re-birth
 Of will, new power to live.



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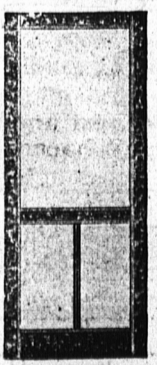
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