

### Handy Heat When Needed

A hot water bottle is indispensable in every home. Heat is nature's cure for pain.

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the kind worth having. Our fall stock is the most complete we have ever carried. All kinds and sizes. The better kinds fully guaranteed.

**J. G. Jamieson**  
DRUGGIST

### One-Half The World

wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses.

Wrong glasses are often worse than none, they are a constant strain to the eyes. Be on the safe side; let us give your eyes a careful examination.

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



**Montague Black Fox Exchange**  
Correspondence Solicited  
**L. M. McKinnon, Manager**  
Montague, P. E. I.

#### MARRIAGES

**CHAPPELL-BISHOP**—At the Manse, Summerside, Oct. 2nd, James Chappell of Sherbrook and Sadie Bishop of Summerside were united in marriage by Rev. H. J. Fraser.

**COYLE-CURLLEY**—A pretty wedding took place at 7.30 yesterday in St. Joseph's Church, the participants, being Miss Emma Curley and Mr. Joseph Coyle, both of this city. Rev. Frank McQuaid performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a blue travelling suit with hat to match. The bridesmaid was Miss Margaret Coyle, sister of the groom, while Mr. A. Curley, brother of the bride was groomsmen. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride on Prince Street where a wedding breakfast was served. They left by the Northumberland on a trip to Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia.

**McRAE-DOUCETTE**—Among the weddings yesterday morning was that of Miss Harriett McRae and Mr. Ames Doucette both of this city, the ceremony taking place in the Pro-Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. Rev. Dr. McLellan officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Edith McRae, while Mr. Adolphe Doucette was groomsmen. A wedding breakfast was served afterwards at the bride's home, after which they drove to Pustico. The gift received were numerous and costly.

**LYNCH-MORRIS**—At the Pro-Cathedral yesterday morning the marriage took place of Mrs. Elsie Lynch of Glenfinnan and Mr. John Morris of Tracadie. Miss Florence Trainor sister of the bride was bridesmaid and Mr. William McGrath was groomsmen. The bride wore blue satin with blue beaver hat and the bridesmaid was attired in red velvet with black beaver hat. The happy couple left yesterday afternoon for their future home in Tracadie.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.**  
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dripping from the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. See a box; it's never free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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#### DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.  
Annual convention of the N. B. and P. B. I. Association, resumes, Zion Church, 9 a. m.  
Auction sale of furniture, Hotel Vendome, (Beairsto), 10 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1913

#### MEXICO

President Wilson's diplomacy, or lack of it, having failed with regard to Mexico, he is now out for a scapegoat. He finds him in Sir Edward Grey, though he is careful not to mention the British Foreign minister by name. In a speech before the Southern Commercial Congress, at Mobile, the President attacked "the Material Interests" which influenced the foreign policy of "some governments" and their relations with the nations of Latin America.

As Great Britain has stood in the way of President Wilson riding rough-shod over the constitutional government of Mexico, a government which was formally recognized by all the European Powers and also the United States, the reference is obviously to the British Government. Britain's material interests in Mexico are probably greater than those of any country. A great deal of Canadian capital is invested there. It would have been criminal folly on the part of Sir Edward Grey to have acquiesced in President Wilson's bullying policy which if successful could only have landed the United States in war.

The President now declares "that the United States will not again seek one foot of territory by conquest."

He cannot bind his successors. So recently as July or August the President issued an edict commanding all peaceable American citizens to leave Mexico. The usual preliminary to the declaration of war.

The Americans wisely paid no attention to the edict and events have justified their inaction.

The President's speech will be smiled at in the chancelleries of Europe just as was his Mexican message to Congress in August.

As was said at that time it is impossible to avoid seeing that President Wilson is unconsciously playing the game of those in the United States who want to control Mexican politics in order to fill their own pockets. Madero was their nominee, and he was overthrown and murdered by the Diaz party. This party is, it is true, represented by Huerta, but to represent the recognition of Huerta as a condonation of Madero's murder is pure nonsense. To expect a Mexican revolution to be carried through without murder is as absurd as to expect a Presidential election in the United States to be accomplished without corruption.

Unctuous rectitude is in this case only playing the game of financial villainy, and oddly enough, the very villainy President Wilson pledged himself to unmask.

This is not the American newspaper view. It is the British view, and the almost unanimous expression of opinion in the British press endorses it. Indeed, the only fear that has been finding expression in leading English newspapers is that Sir Edward Grey might back down before what some of the editorial writers term, "the screaming eagle."

In spite of all predictions to the contrary election day in Mexico passed off as quietly as possible. There was no semblance of disorder, and there was neither police nor troops in evidence except for their ordinary duties.

The President's essay in "big stick" diplomacy, backed by the Hearst yellow press, has proved an abject failure.

#### EFFICIENCY.

It has been remarked quite frequently that there are now no apprentices. Young men start out in life full fledged mechanics without the old time grind of years of poorly paid apprenticeship in their chosen trade. It has also been remarked, just as frequently, that there is no efficiency in the trades as compared with some years ago. There is unfortunately too much truth in the remark.

We are living in a money making age; the ability to earn money—or rather to get it, earned or otherwise—is the standard of success and the man who is not making money, whatever other good he may be accomplishing in the world, is usually counted a failure. The fact that work is well done, that the world is

being benefited, that civilization is being advanced, counts for nothing. It is only what sticks to the fingers of the philanthropist, of the reformer, of the worker, that stamps him as a success or a failure. And few questions are asked as to the manner in which the sticking process was accomplished; the thing regarded is that the sticking took place or did not.

The fact that there are no apprentices to the various trades is attributable to this system of measurement. A young man setting out in life has no time to learn a trade; he must begin making money. He begins without any practical knowledge of his art and he commands a fair wage simply because he is as capable as others offering. The result is general inefficiency, a characteristic which, unfortunately, is common to most callings today.

An effort is being made to overcome this now generally admitted defect by the establishment of technical schools in which a young man may, without abandoning the sacred privilege of money making, acquire some knowledge of a calling which will enable him to make more money. Trades are learned during of hours and at the end of a certain number of prescribed lessons, he is able to command a more responsible and therefore a more lucrative position.

This is the general rule as it applies to probably 90 per cent. of wage earners. The ten per cent. patiently and painstakingly acquire a knowledge of their chosen calling—and succeed. They are the few who have worked their way to the front in their respective spheres and whose names stand at the head of the list of successful men. This is true not only of the handicrafts but of the professions.

The idea of efficiency is not emphasized as it ought to be, either in our schools or in our homes. The employer of labor realizes it and recognizes it by placing a value upon it. The efficient clerk, the efficient mechanic, the efficient laborer usually pushes his way to the top while the inefficient plods on doing menial work at a menial wage.

The seeds of efficiency must be sown in the school and in the home. The too common idea that lessons are learned in order to make a demonstration at examinations, that success at the examination places the final seal upon efficiency, must be abandoned. Efficiency is thoroughness throughout the whole course, the ability to apply common sense to any undertaking. The gold medal and the display of fireworks at the final examination are oftener than not a delusion and a sham and are seldom a test of efficiency.

#### NOTES

\*The Monetary Times gives the following "Black Fox Wisdom from P. E. I."

All is not gold that litters. They cannot all be Daltons.

One may know the A.B.C. but the fox has learned his P.E.I.

The estimated earnings of fox farm companies seem to be figured largely with the help of Nature.

One day, the inevitable amalgamation of fox companies will come.

It seems to be a case of 3 per cent. or a possible fox per cent.

This new farming industry is in short a business of dollars and cents.

An island is a strip of land surrounded by water and trampled by foxes.

The prospective investor should examine carefully the company's foxpectus.

The demand for foxes is for stocking new farms, which in turn may create a savings demand, for new farm stockings.

As stated in another column of this issue a cheap method of organic manure has been discovered in England. It consists of nothing else than a simple chemical treatment of peat, and by actual experiments soil fertilized with this new kind of manure has given a wonderful increase of production. There are large peat beds in this province. The discovery is therefore of the greatest importance to our agriculturists.

The 430 students at present on the rolls of the Ontario Agricultural College, about one-half of whom are freshmen, have come not only from the Dominion, but from England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, South Africa, South America, Spain, Mexico, India, Germany, and Russia—indeed, from the four corners of the globe. This emphasizes the necessity and value of scientific agricultural training for those who are to take up the culture of the soil, and brings into greater prominence the efforts that are being made by our own agricultural Department along these lines,

notably the long and short courses for farmers of the Island that are to be conducted this winter. These efforts deserve the heartiest support of all our agriculturists.

#### THE LAND PROBLEM AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CAMPAIGN

In view of the English Land Campaign of Mr. Lloyd George, special interest attaches to a very able article which has just appeared in the October issue of the Fortnightly Review, which, by the way, maintains its position as the most stimulating and most "athletic" of monthly magazines. The article is anonymous, and, being written by a Liberal-Unionist, does not profess to be impartial; but it states the facts of the case with an obvious desire to be fair, and, although it leaves out of account the Socialist solution and the Single Tax solution, it gives at least, with great lucidity, the opposite points of view of the Liberal party and of the Unionist party.

The outstanding fact of the situation is that, in the course of the last few decades, British agriculture has very decidedly declined and decayed. Looking at it from the point of view of economic production: "Our acreage under corn crops and vegetables has shrunk very severely. Since 1873 alone more than 3,000,000 acres, a territory as large as the entire counties of Devonshire and Norfolk combined, have been abandoned by the plough. That shrinkage of cultivated land has caused the loss of approximately £2,000,000,000 of our agricultural capital, a sum which is about three times as large as our colossal National Debt. Our national wealth is usually estimated to amount about £12,000,000,000. We may therefore say that in consequence of the decline of agriculture we have lost about one-sixth of our national capital. Our population engaged in agriculture has rapidly and steadily diminished. In the course of the last sixty years Great Britain has lost fully three-quarters of her agricultural labourers.

In consequence of the stagnation and decay of her rural industries, Great Britain has become dependent upon foreign countries, not only for the bulk of its bread corn, but also for the bulk of its meat, butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, etc. Home-grown food has become the luxury of the well-to-do. The working masses in town and country are becoming less and less able to buy milk for their children, for milk is far dearer in Great Britain than it is in any other land. The security of the country is endangered in case of war by its absolute dependence on imported food. Often there is only a few weeks' supply of wheat in Great Britain. The physique of the nation has been seriously deteriorating, because the great majority of the people live in the vitiated atmosphere of overcrowded towns on imported, frozen, chilled, chemically treated, or preserved, and therefore, inferior food. Every year from 200,000 to 300,000 of our people, the healthiest and strongest of the race, emigrate from the United Kingdom and leave those of inferior physique to perpetuate the stock.

While our towns suffer from over-population, the countryside is deserted, and its desolation is increasing from year to year. Notwithstanding the great dearth of agricultural labourers, dairy-raids, etc., the emigration of the able-bodied people from the rural districts continues at an alarming rate. The British countryside, like the Campagna of Imperial Rome, is labour-starved, and is becoming a grazing ground deserted by man."

Nor is the position less distressing from the point of view of wages and population. British agriculture is carried on by about a million men, and of these about 800,000 are agricultural labourers. Their entire weekly earnings do not exceed in England an average of 18s. 4d.; in Wales, 18s.; in Scotland, 19s. 7d.; and in Irelands of the agricultural labourer the family of an agricultural labourer consists on an average of five persons, we find that an income of 18s. 4d. per week comes to 84d. per head per day for food, clothing, and shelter. In Ireland the total earnings of the agricultural labourer amount on an average only to 18s. 3d. per week, or to 1s. 7d. per day. If we again assume that the average family consists of five persons, we find that the Irish agricultural labourer has a total income equivalent to 37d. per head per day. That amount is scarcely sufficient to feed a good-sized dog. Agriculture is undoubtedly the worst of our sweated industries."

The conditions of British agriculture strike one as all the more deplorable if one compares them with those of other countries, such as Denmark or Belgium. Denmark, like Great Britain, is subject to Free Trade. Belgium, like Great Britain, is mainly an industrial country. Its soil is comparatively poor, and its climate is little better than that of Britain. Yet Belgium has achieved astonishing agricultural prosperity. The Belgian population of over twelve years of age engaged in agriculture was nearly as large in 1895 as in Great Britain, and today it is probably larger. "The weight of cereals produced per square mile of territory is three times as great in Belgium as it is in the United Kingdom, and in the production of meat, dairy produce, eggs, fruits, and vege-

tables, Belgium has a similar, if not a greater, superiority over this country."

Mr. Rowntree, in his notable book on "Land and Labour Lessons from Belgium," although he himself believes that the community should become a universal landlord, and although he does not support the system of Belgian land tenure, sums up the position of the Belgian agricultural labourer in the following conclusion:—"Taking the class of small holders as a whole, the writer considers their lot decidedly superior to that of the English agricultural labourer, with his hopeless outlook, and consequently, lack of real intelligent interest in his work."

The evils of present conditions are so glaring that all political parties are agreed, "that the land problem is the greatest, the gravest, and the most urgent British problem," but there is a profound difference between the land policy of the Unionist party and that of the Liberal party. The Liberals have embarked upon a socialistic land policy. They condemn the system of private ownership. They wish to make the community the Universal Landlord; they desire that the cultivators of the soil should not be owners but tenants. They assert that large holdings are more efficient than small ones, and they maintain that tendency is the best form of tenure.

On the other hand, the Unionist land policy, as applied to agriculture, is an individualistic one. By a curious intervention of party, it is the Unionists who defend the old Liberal ideal. The Unionists are in favour of universal ownership. Their motto is "Every man his own landlord," and they are partly in favour of creating a very large number of small properties. They point to the example of Scotland and Ireland to prove that what is wanted, above all, is to give the labourers a stake in the country, and that the land question is even more a moral and psychological question than a question of wages.

"In Scotland the wages of agricultural labourers are more than seventy per cent. higher than are the wages in Ireland, yet the proportion of agricultural labourers who emigrate from Scotland is far greater than it is from Ireland. The Irish labourers stay in the country, notwithstanding their pitifully low wages, because they hope to obtain, in course of time, a small freehold farm on which they and their family can live in peace and security. The Scottish and English agricultural labourers, although they receive wages which are sixty and seventy per cent. higher than those of the Irish agricultural labourers, leave the country in large masses because they do not care to remain serfs all their lives, with nothing to look forward to except a penurious life on an old age pension, or a sordid and degrading existence in a workhouse."

Although the agricultural question is not mainly a question of wages, the Unionists believe that wages will be increased under a system of small ownership:—

"The freehold system not only tends to attach men to the soil by bonds of interest and affection, but it tends likewise to increase the wages of the agricultural labourers. Wages are determined by supply and demand. At present the sole demand for agricultural labourers in a district comes from a few large landowners and farmers in the neighborhood, who may have agreed to pay a certain wage, and no more. As soon as the demand for agricultural labourers is no longer restricted to a few large men, and as soon as more intense agriculture is introduced, keen competition for the service of the labourer will send his wages up. Last but not least, an agricultural labourer will not consent to accept a weekly pittance instead of a wage if he can earn an adequate living as a small holder. Small holders who have children will certainly not allow them to work for other people unless they get an adequate remuneration."

Such are the underlying principles and the relative position of the two parties with regard to land reform.

#### THIS DATE IN HISTORY

1616—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded at Westminster for high treason.

1795—John Keats, famous English poet, born. Died Feb. 24, 1821.

1814—Thelma Fulton, the first steam war vessel launched at New York.

1839—Justin M. Rathbone, founder of the Knights of Pythias, born near Utica, N. Y. Died in Lima, O., Dec. 3, 1888.

1883—Henry Irving made his American debut in New York.

1900—R. P. Roblin succeeded J. H. Macdonald as premier of Manitoba.

1912—Serbian troops, led by Crown Prince Alexander, captured the Turkish town of Veles.

For making your hair long, silky and superbly soft treat the hair roots and the scalp with an application of Rexall Shampoo Paste. When this preparation was first issued 100 women tried it and of the 100, 93 sent unsolicited testimonials praising the wonderful merits of this preparation. It is a skin food that feeds the roots of the hair and makes the scalp healthy. Price 25c. a package, money back if dissatisfied. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt.

### QUALITY WINS EVERY TIME

Quality wins every time, so why not come to Patons, the house of Quality to do your shopping. We have Quality combined with value. We carry a great variety of cloakings. Cloakings of quality, coatings of class and coatings of distinction.

We have the latest diagonal weaves in Black and White, grey and white, brown and blue brown and black, tan and white, brown and white and black and grey in both narrow and wide stripes.

Our Chinchilla coatings are lovely they come in grey and black mixture, brown and green and plain brown.

Something very chic are the new Damasse weaves in brown and blue, also plain weaves in black, brown, navy, tan, green and grey.

For the children we have a bright red diagonal chevot, also blanket cloths in different shades, prices from \$1.35 to \$3.95 per yd.

SUITINGS. In suitings as in cloakings the rough surface cloths predominate. Our suitings are all inspirations of newness yet altogether practical. In plain cloths we have our celebrated Hygrade broadcloth in Navy, Tan, Green, Grey, Black also mannish serges in Navy, Blue, Black, Brown, Grey.

Also novelty worsteds in the latest shades, and the loveliest Eponge Boucles weaves in light and dark Green, Navy, Royal Blue, Tan, Purple and Red. Heavy chevots in Navy Blue and Navy. Lacey edging in great varieties from 15 to 50 cts per yd. Insertions to match from 15 cts to 45 cts per yd.

As a finishing touch to that suit why not get a feather bonnet, or better still a marabou set, muff and stole from \$4.75 to \$12.00.

Lest you forget we cordially invite you to visit our store and see the newest of the new for yourself.

lining. We have them from 18 cts to \$1.50 per yd.  
For the new dresses we have light weight serges in Black, Navy, Alice Blue, Marine Blue, Grey, Green, Brown, Fawn, and light Reseda green. The ever popular poplins in Tan, Brown, Green, Navy Blue, Dutch Blue, Black, Garnet and Red. Bedford cords in Brown and white, Black and White, and Pearl Grey. Plaids are a new favorite in the world of fashion, we have about 20 different checks, also many fancy weaves in dress goods from 48 to \$2.10 per yd. PATONS.

SILKS. We have both plain and novelty silks and satins, broad silks are very popular and we have them in Black, White, Taupe, Navy, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black, Mauve and White, Red and White, Green and Brown, Navy and Brown, with stripe.

For fall and winter satin faced silks have the endorsement of the highest authorities of New York and Paris. We have them in Black, White, Navy, Brown, Tan, Green, Grey, Taupe, Red, Delft Blue, Pale Blue, Pink, Light Green, Yellow and Cream.

Our all-over laces are exquisite from 98c. to \$1.75 per yd. We have the new Bulgarian all-over, also colored all-overs. We have cream all-over lace in both heavy and shadow \$1.00 to \$5.25 per yd.

Lace edging in great varieties from 15 to 50 cts per yd. Insertions to match from 15 cts to 45 cts per yd.

As a finishing touch to that suit why not get a feather bonnet, or better still a marabou set, muff and stole from \$4.75 to \$12.00.

Lest you forget we cordially invite you to visit our store and see the newest of the new for yourself.

### PATONS

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### ONLY THEN

#### REMEMBER

There will be some excuse for not insuring, only when the wife no longer becomes a widow. When the orphan ceases to cry for bread. When poverty and want are unheard of conditions. When the mortgage on the home is never foreclosed. When old age and a competence are lifelong companions. When debt shall cease to be a burden and sheriffs are unknown.

Until these conditions get control of human affairs there will be no excuse especially while the CANADA LIFE stands ready to take care of these conditions.

**W. K. Rogers,** R. B. ROGERS, S. side  
K. S. ROGERS, Ch. town  
Manager P. E. I. Agents.



### \$1.40 Will Start You in the Fur Business

There has been big money made in trapping and now since every specie of fur bearing animals is so valuable you should invest in some of our traps and try your luck. It does not require any capital at all to start this highly profitable business. A Dozen or so of the famous "Victor" traps is all you need. This "Victor" is made by the largest trap making concern in the world, and is the outcome of years of perfecting. The "Victor" is a sure catch—it has yet to fail.

Note the money saving prices.  
No. 0—Price £5. 13c by the Doz.....\$1.40  
No. 1 " " 14c " " " .....1.69  
No. 1½ " " 20c " " " .....2.35  
No. 2 " " 28c " " " .....3.25

### Tree Traps, Jump Traps, Stop Thief Traps

We have a large assortment of these traps. They are used in different places and are all complete with chain and swivel.  
Steel Tree Traps. Price No. 0 ...20c No.1 ...20c ea.  
No. 2 ..... 25c  
Stop Thief Traps No. 1...13c ea. No. 2 ...18c ea.  
No. 3 ..... 22c  
Get your supply here and save money.

**The Rogers Hardware Co**  
LIMITED.

### Choice Footwear

Now that the fall season is upon the threshold, it is high time for every woman to be thinking of her shoes for the new season. We are anxious to show our art's in fall styles. Our shoes excel in quality and fit, as well as style while the price element we know will appeal to you in terms of economy. A large showing of Patent, Gum Metal, Calf, and Dull Kids the popular leather for Fall.

**GOFF BROS**