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DRUGGIST

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wears glasses but, not half of that half wear the right glasses. Wrong glasses are often worse than non, they are a constant strain to the eyes. Be on the safe side; let us give your eyes a careful examination.

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Jeweler & Optician



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

## DEATHS

**LLEWELLYN.**—At Stellarton, N.S. on Tuesday Sept. 23th, there passed away, Erna Marjorie, infant daughter of Earle A. and Hilda Llewellyn, aged two months, formerly of Gasperaux.

## THE CHINESE LOAN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A practical dissolution has taken place of the Chinese loan agreement, by which the five powers concerned, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, gave a monopoly to certain banking groups for all Chinese loans, and from which the United States government withdrew its support.

The British government took the initiative in the dissolution of the agreement because of the failure of the other powers to observe its spirit. They had made of the agreement, according to the British officials, simply an instrument against the interest of British financiers.

The five powers mentioned still act together in making loans to the Chinese government for general administrative purposes, but each of the powers has been free to support any of its citizens in floating loans for railroads and other industrial projects and for provincial purposes.

The declared object of the original agreement, it is pointed out, here, was to prevent an international scramble to lend China money, but such a scramble is in progress, and the dissatisfied faction of British financiers thinking that their government is using its influence to prevent them from bidding has compelled the British foreign office to withdraw from the quintuple monopoly. Its support had heretofore been given to these banks participating in the quintuple loan to China.

## SOUTH DAKOTA ABSTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

**BELLE FOURCHE, S. D., Oct. 1.**—Today is the opening day of the two days' annual convention of the South Dakota Abstractors' association and several hundred members are in attendance, many of them accompanied by their ladies. The business sessions will be held in the forenoon, while the afternoons and evenings will be reserved for the entertainment of the visitors.

## THE GUARDIAN

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Head Office at Charlottetown  
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Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

## DIARY OF EVENTS.

### TODAY

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a.m.  
P. E. I. Tennis Championships, Double Final, A. A. A. grounds.  
Special Service, St. James's Church, subject of address, "The Elder Brother."  
The Klark-Urban Company, performance at Opera House, 8.30 p. m.

### THURSDAY OCTOBER 2, 1913

## "THE WHITE SLAVER."

An important conference of social workers and all interested in social work will be held in Zion Church tomorrow, particulars of which will be found in another part of this issue. The Federal Government, by its recent amendment of the Criminal Code, has provided satisfactory means of dealing with the "white slave traffic," and social workers throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion are making a determined effort to drive the scourge from our land.

Curiously enough it is easier to protect incomers from other countries than those within our borders. All immigrant and passenger ships are met at the ports of landing by special committees who, no less zealous, look after the newcomers and see that they are put in communication, in the provinces and cities to which they are destined, with people who will see, as far as practicable, that no harm befalls them.

But emigrants from the Maritime Provinces to Upper Canada, the Northwest, or to Boston, have no such protecting influences surrounding them. How many hundreds of girls have left this Island for Boston and for the Northwest who have never been heard of, or who may have written once or twice, and then became as silent as the grave?

Hardly a week passes but the clergy of this Island are appealed to by some sorely distressed parent concerning the disappearance of some child, son or daughter, who has set out buoyed up with hope to make a fortune in the "hub of the universe" or in the golden West. The clergy know full well that, if it be a girl, the chances are she has got in the grip of the "white slaver" who is constantly in Boston and Montreal on the look-out for fresh victims for his nefarious traffic.

How to circumvent them, and what steps should be taken to prevent the young people of this Island coming to such an end, will be among the problems discussed at the conference in Zion tomorrow. Rev. Dr. Shearer, Toronto, who has had extensive experience in social work throughout Canada, will be present and give the assistance of his experience and advice.

In whatever action social workers of Canada decide upon, they are certain of the sympathy and support of Mr. Borden. Speaking in the House of Commons on the subject in June, the Prime Minister said:

"If any further amendment to the Criminal Code can be provided for the purpose of tracing and discovering those who make their livelihood by this means, and of punishing them as they ought to be punished for their efforts to lead innocent girls astray, I am willing to pledge myself to this Parliament and to the people of this country, so far as my ability goes, to put such a measure through the House and to endeavor to obtain for it the consent of Parliament."

## THE ABNORMAL CHILD.

Professor Tait's address a few days ago before the Teachers' Association has aroused considerable thought and occasioned considerable questioning.

The abnormal child! There are many of them and they are growing into criminality as those of a few years ago have grown into the criminals of today. There are abnormal cattle, abnormal horses, and sheep and swine in many of our herds and flocks, and experts from the Departments of Agriculture, federal and provincial, are engaged in devising ways and means to restore them to a normal or at least a comparatively useful condition.

It would be preposterous to assert that the cattle are more highly valued than the children of the home for they are not, even in the most abandoned homes, but it is too true that in very many homes the cattle receive more care and are more systematically fed, than the children. Dairy cattle are given "balanced rations" in order to bring their milk production up to the highest possible limit; horses are fed, according to a scale approved by expert veter-

inarians, to give them endurance on the race-course or strength for their daily work. We know to a pound the proportion of proteids and carbohydrates required to produce the best quality of bacon, but how many boys and girls are given "balanced rations" to ensure the best physical and mental strength, the greatest endurance in study or work?

It is undoubtedly true, as Professor Tait claimed, that feeble-mindedness is congenital; it is also true that many children born with normal physical and mental health, have become feeble-minded, physical and mental wrecks because of absolute neglect or criminal carelessness on the part of those who should know how to care for them, and who really do know how to care for the animals in their stables or in their fields. This may read strangely in a country often complimented on its intelligent men and women; it is nevertheless true and not of this province alone but of the great majority of civilized countries.

It is no doubt true, as Professor Tait said, that the "Twentieth Century will be noted for a great advance in mental science along the lines of psychology." When this advance comes it will result from greater care of the physical health of the children, more attention to the food they eat and the physical fitness with which they are able to pursue their mental training. "A sound mind in a sound body" is a long recognized rule of life.

"The school should fit the young man and the young woman for the duties of life," and the home must fit that same young man and young woman for school and for life as well. If we are to build up a nation that is mentally and morally fit we must build up the children mentally, morally and physically. No nation can rise higher than the highest type of home in that nation. Protect the home and you safeguard the child; safeguard the child, mentally, morally and physically and you insure the future welfare of the state. And the state built upon the solid rock of these conditions will endure "all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" and all the storms and tribulations of the ages.

Child labor and drudgery, evils which we usually associate with life in the larger cities, are not entire strangers even to this blessed land of our own. There are on many farms of this province children under fifteen years of age whose lives are being blighted and whose future is being darkened by the never-ceasing drudgery of wearing chores, unrelieved even by the "balanced ration" of a carefully prepared meal while the cattle upon which the drudgery is expended are fed and cared for after the most scientific methods.

## NOTES

Furnaces and stoves were just being thought of when the Clerk of the Weather changed his mind.

Commercial travellers visiting the Island say they have done more business in the Maritime Provinces this trip than ever before. Business is booming, they say.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has been chosen Liberal Candidate for Chateauguay, a Liberal stronghold which has not for half a century elected other than a straight Liberal. It is expected by the Liberal party that Mr. Fisher will be elected by a majority of 300 or 400.

Lord Northcliffe, who is said to be behind Mr. Brenton McNab in the new Montreal Daily Mail venture, has been complaining that the Montreal reporters have not done him justice. To this Mr. F. R. Benson, the Shakespearean actor, replies: "From what I have seen of Canadian journalism you seem in every case to get at the bottom of what is meant. The thing about your journalism that interests me is the extent to which you emphasize the personal equation, a thing that we in England have nearly forgotten how to show in art and industry as well as journalism."

Some Liberal newspapers (says The Gazette), are trying to revive the Tait-Fielding reciprocity agreement, as a matter of discussion in the Chateauguay Parliamentary bye-election campaign. In so far as they succeed they are likely to hurt their party. The idea that Canada to be prosperous needs to have its tariff legislation bound up with that of the United States got a hard knock on September 21, 1911, and no unprejudiced observer has been able to note any signs of its revival in the two years that have since elapsed.

Plug Tobaccos.—All critical smokers come here for their smoking supplies for we carry the best line in the city. Our plug tobaccos are kept in very best condition free from all that bite, sting and burn you find in other brands. We are showing now the famous Shamrock 10c, Master Mason and Master Workman 15c. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. M.E.U.

## A VISIT TO SOURIS.

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Geographically, Prince Edward Island is comparatively small, about 130 miles in length and 34 in average width. The area from which its wealth is derived, however, and it is wealthy—the wealthiest province per head of the dominion—extends far beyond those terra cotta banks over which the summer visitor and the occasional poet rhapsodize. It is beyond its land bound limits, and with in easy access, the infinite wealth of the ocean. The waters around its shores are teeming with inexhaustible wealth.

A representative of The Guardian, had the privilege this week during a short visit to Souris, of seeing at close range how this outside field is being exploited at the eastern end of the province and of forming a vague idea of the possibilities of further exploitation in the immediate future.

Souris is a town of some 1,400 people. It has four or five large general stores, a bank, a first class hotel, drug stores, an eight room school, churches and, in short, all that goes to make up a comfortable, well regulated town with ordinary modern conveniences. Its stores are of such proportions and carry such a variety and quantity of stock as to at once set the visitor wondering why, in so small a community, there should be a sufficient demand for so great and so rich a variety of goods, goods of a quality usually seen only in the larger cities. The answer is that the surrounding country is rich.

Whence its wealth? From the farms largely. Yet the triangular peninsula, of which Souris is the centre and shipping port, is little over ten miles in width at the base and twenty miles in length to the apex at East Point. This peninsula, particularly that portion of it immediately surrounding Souris is one of the best farming sections in the province. The product of these farms is marketed in Souris and their supplies are purchased in Souris. With increasing wealth the demand has increased for the better class goods now to be found in its stores. But this is not all.

Beyond the peninsula, stretching out indefinitely into the Gulf of St. Lawrence and from the Gulf to the infinite ocean is another source of wealth. A visit to the harbor front gives some idea of the magnitude of this source. At the wharf of Messrs. Matthew and McLean, which, with its surroundings in fish flakes, cold storage warehouse, fishing stages and fish curing buildings, constitutes the centre of the fishing industry, operations in this line were in full swing during the visit referred to. A field, some two acres in extent, covered with drying stages, on which were tons of codfish in process of drying, gave the first impression of the magnitude of this one branch alone. On enquiry it was learned that Messrs. Matthew and McLean alone handle an average yearly \$16,000 worth of cod secured from the waters in the immediate vicinity. Their average yearly business in fish is as follows:

Cod..... \$16,000  
Lobster..... 70,000  
Hake and Cod Oil..... 2,500  
Hake sounds..... 3,000  
Mackerel (this year) about..... 10,000

Total..... \$101,500  
Cod oil and hake sounds are some of the by products, the sounds—found only in the hake—selling at 25 cents per pound and each quintal of hake producing about 2½ pounds of sounds. The estimate for mackerel is for this year only. During the past twenty years mackerel fishing was practically a failure. This year they struck in in immense quantities and of immense size. During the past two weeks every available schooner and boat has been put into service and every man or boy who can devote the time and can handle a line, either for pleasure or profit, is engaged in the sport. Some individual fishermen have landed, on favorable days, as many as four barrels each and at the price, \$14 a barrel, it will be readily seen that a good deal of easy money is being made. At present mackerel fishing is the only rival in sight, to the black fox industry, and in Souris, at least, it almost rivals it in excitement.

From the quantity of fish handled yearly by this one firm alone, some thing over \$100,000, the yearly harvest for the little town of Souris alone may easily be estimated at \$150,000. And, it will be remembered that at present the fishing business in this province is seriously handicapped. There is practically no export of fresh fish as the transportation facilities are inadequate.

The Messrs. Matthew and McLean ship yearly, in small lots, fresh fish packed in ice to the United States markets, but the transfers from steamer or vessel to cars and the frequent handling necessary in transit make the business too hazardous to be engaged in to any considerable extent.

In the impetus it will give to the fishing industry alone the carryery will effect something like a revolution. With a continuous rail haul, a carload of fresh fish can be shipped direct, from say, Souris or Tignish, without breaking bulk, clear across the continent or to any point in the United States. This will enable dealers to choose the time in shipping, to ship in larger quantities, to suit their shipments to the conditions of the market and so secure the best possible price as well as a

continuous market. The carryery cannot come too soon for the fishing industry and when it comes it will add indefinitely to the value of the Island's fisheries. At present practically all the Island's fish is shipped cured; the June catch of mackerel to the West Indies and the later catch to the United States. With facilities for the shipping of fresh fish, with cold storage cars and a continuous haul the fish can be kept in freezers here till the opportune time and then forwarded immediately as the markets may demand.

At Souris and in the vicinity there are in all about 200 men engaged in the fishing business. In addition to these the lobster factories employ some 400 boys and girls during the packing season, so that at least 600 people make their living in whole or in part from fishing. Anything, therefore, that will help to develop this great industry will be a boon to the whole province and will lead more and more to the employment here of the many who now are obliged to seek employment elsewhere. So far practically no definite steps have been taken to develop the fisheries of this province. Undeveloped, working almost automatically, "digging where they have not strayed," hundreds of fishermen have made a living—and some of them a competence—out of it. What it would mean to the whole province and particularly to the regular fishing centres, such as Tignish, Rustico, New London, Malpeque, Souris and other points, to have the business exploited, developed, aided systematically and scientifically can only be conjectured, but from the present outlook the possibilities for development look exceedingly promising.

Souris is more than a farming and fishing centre. It is a summer resort that is yearly becoming more and more widely and favorably known. In a recent issue of a Toronto paper the following paragraph appears, among others dealing with summer outings:

"I have a joyous letter from a girl friend who has spent the summer at Souris, in Prince Edward Island. She tries to make me envious by telling of the daily and twice daily dips and swims, the perfect beach of sand, the motor launch, the picnics and clam bakes, the moonlit excursions and the wonderful good food. I pass her report on to the public for she is a good and keen critic, and either of us would take the others' judgment about a holiday with absolute faith. She has been ever since the beginning of July, until last week, in her latest happy hunting-ground, so that speaks well for her conviction of its qualities."

The young lady whose good opinion of Souris is thus expressed spent the summer at the Cox Hotel and more than once during her stay expressed similar opinions and always with the vow added that future summers would be spent here whatever other attractions might offer.

During the summer just closed there were more visitors than ever and very many of them were former visitors, a fact which of itself speaks volumes. It is a beautiful, seagirt, sea bathed resting place with more solid comfort and more opportunities for real enjoyment, probably, than are to be found anywhere else in the province, or continent.

And naturally, inevitably, the town is growing. It is perhaps the only centre in the province that more than held its own during the last decennial census. Its population is larger than it was ten years ago, a statement which, unfortunately, cannot be made with reference to some other towns and villages in the province.

At present there is in course of erection a new and commodious office for the Canadian Bank of Commerce which will be a distinct acquisition and a fitting companion building to the handsome stores of Messrs. Matthew & McLean, Mr. J. J. Hughes and the Messrs. Sterns Brothers in the same row.

The large cash and door factory of Messrs. Bernard Creamer and the contractors Messrs. Joseph Steele and James McEachern are kept busy either building new residences or in preparation for building. Souris is growing; it has many natural advantages and with the enterprising captains of industry now at the wheel it is bound to grow.

## TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

The spirit of Canadian imperialism found enthusiastic expression at a great meeting of militia officers held in Toronto on this date, October 2nd, in 1899. The sentiment of the gathering was all in favor of Canadian participation in the South African war. It was resolved, with fervid unanimity: "That the members of the Canadian Military Institute, feeling that it is a clear and definite duty for all British possessions to show their willingness to contribute in the common defence in case of need, express the hope that, in view of the impending hostilities in South Africa, the Government of Canada will promptly offer a contingent of Canadian Militia to assist in supporting the interests of our Empire in that country." Ten days later it was announced that a Canadian contingent had been accepted by the Imperial Government, and at the close of the month the first force of a thousand men sailed down the St. Lawrence from Quebec,

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To The Charlottetown Guardian, Charlottetown.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find..... Guardian to Dec. 31st, 1913.....

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to the accompaniment of a great outburst of popular patriotic enthusiasm.

October 2 is the birthday of Sir James Pliny Whitney, for eight years the Prime Minister of Ontario, at Williamsburgh, Ont., 1843. On this date in 1895 the vast unorganized northern regions and islands of Canada were formed into the districts of Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin, and were originally placed under the control of the territorial government at Regina.

## BALLROOM FLOOR—SET ON SPRINGS

SPOKANE, WASH., Oct. 1.—A ballroom floor set on springs effecting a "live" footing for perpendicular effects, is being installed in the \$2,000,000 Davenport hotel being built by Spokane capitalists. The ballroom on springs is the last word in building construction, and is said to lend a buoyancy and exhilaration to dancing that is impossible on the ordinary "dead" floor. The floor is suspended on resilient steel cables, made of a special steel, and the general principle is along the line of the suspension bridge. The floor is perfectly smooth and rigid, but under the rhythmic motions of the dancers gradually adapts itself to the movements and sways slightly, but quite noticeably, with a mild, dreamy ocean wave effect. The "live" floor has been used slightly in some parts of the east in private ball rooms, but so far as known in Spokane never on so large a scale as planned at the Davenport hotel.

## CHANGE IN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.—The resignation of Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, N. H., as one of the members of the International Joint Commission for the adjustment of boundary disputes between the United States and Canada became effective today. Mr. Streeter's place on the commission was taken by Obadiah Gardner, formerly United States Senator from Maine. A salary of \$10,000 a year is connected with the position.

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