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TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916.

MOTOR BUS BILL

We understand the bill for the incorporation of the Charlottetown Street Car Company Limited, is to be introduced in the Legislature, shortly, possibly today. The privileges and exemptions asked for by the petitioners have been modified materially after consultation with the City Council. A twenty years charter with ten years exemption from taxation is all that is asked and is a most reasonable request, considering the outlay of capital that will be required to launch the project and the time it will take to build up a business that will give any assurance of being remunerative.

There was some suggestion that the City itself should inaugurate such an enterprise as this. While there is a good deal to be said in favor of municipal ownership, very few municipalities take the risk of initiating such schemes, the risk being too great. It is best for the municipality and for the public that the experimental stage should be handled by a company. The interest of the municipality and of the public is safeguarded in the fact that the Company is being promoted by local men each of whom is well known in the community.

On a previous occasion when a similar charter was asked for and granted the demands were very much greater. Moreover the applicants in that case were outsiders. It is only reasonable to expect that our own people who are willing to risk their capital in the venture will receive at least as much consideration.

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST

The Patriot has found another "mare's nest" and in its yesterday's issue stands wringing its hands and shedding tears over it. Under the capital lettered headline "Startling" followed by capital lettered sobs, it exclaims:

"The Government on January 6th, 1915, handed over to the Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, a cheque for \$15,000. The cheque is dated January 5th, 1915. Yet there is no entry of this in the Public Accounts of 1915. This question will be debated in the Legislature tomorrow afternoon or evening. It is a startling revelation. The deposit continues to grow."

Out of consideration for our readers we omit the Patriot's capital letters and give the extract in plain type. We do not know what the process of "delution" may be, nor why under the circumstances the "deposit" should grow, but let that pass.

Is it ignorance or mania that possesses the Patriot? How many similar nests has it wept over during the past four years? Surely in an age like this—even with no better means of information at hand than its own self—it should be able to avoid making such a sorry exhibition of itself.

The \$15,000 referred to is not to be found in the

Public Accounts of 1915, and it is true that the amount was paid on January 5th, 1915. It is found, however, in the Public Accounts of 1914, under the heading "Expenditures owing to the war," and the reason why it is given there was fully explained in the Legislature by Premier Matheson on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, when discussing the Public Accounts as follows:—

"You will observe that the reduction in debt is larger than the surplus, that is because of the amount paid into the sinking fund, so that while the surplus for the year was \$10,572, the actual reduction in debt, taking into account every liability of the Province, was larger, namely, \$19,129. That reduction in debt would have been very much greater if it had not been for the outbreak of the war, which involved an expenditure of \$20,942. That is \$15,000 was paid by the Government into the Patriotic Fund. You know this is a fund provided for the care of those dependent on the men who go to the front. In other cities the wealthy men all over Canada have contributed until the fund ran past six millions. Private contributions were made in this Province exceeding \$10,000, but the amount would be considerably below what we were reasonably expected to contribute. The Government made good the difference of \$15,000. That amount was not paid until the current year had opened, but because we did not want to burden the year 1915 with more than it could carry we put the amount back into the accounts of this year. Altogether some \$28,000 that were actually paid in this current year were put back into the year 1914 because it could bear it and because we wished to keep the year 1915 as clear of all the old liabilities and responsibilities as possible. Especially in this time of war we need to take good care that we are ready to meet an emergent call, however great it may be; and finding that the year 1914 was financially so sound and so capable, we much preferred to turn back the clock and put those amounts a month or so further back to catch the year 1914. If it had not been for that we would have been able to show today, instead of a reduction of \$19,129 in the debt, a reduction of \$47,414." (Cheers.)

This is the kind of "startling revelations" and "scandals" that the Patriot has been dishing out to its readers since it went out with its party into the cool shades of Opposition, this is the kind of information with which it hopes to discredit the Government and bring its party into power. So long as it has no better arguments to use than it has been using, it and its party will remain where they are, growing more and more mouldy in the damp and dark shades of Opposition.

GOOD ROADS

A road is like a house; it must have a good foundation, and to have a good foundation it must be dry. What is the good of a house cellar if the water stands in it a foot deep, and what kind of a road can we expect to have if the subgrade is saturated with water several feet deep? The actual wearing surface or veneer of the road is the least important; the drainage and the foundations are the essential parts. The side drains should be two feet below the crown of the road. The best grade for side ditches is 6 inches in 100 feet; because if they are flatter than this, the snow will hold the water back in winter and cause trouble. The ditches should be kept running free in the spring, so that the water may run off in a hurry; because if the cold water is not drawn off quickly, the bed under the centre of the road will not drain as the frost comes out, but will remain wet and soft and allow the wheels to cut down into it.

Side drains are the key to the situation just as this time. The water should run across the road to the ditch, and not along the road in the wheel tracks. Culverts must be kept clear in the spring freshets.

Roads are often lower than the surrounding lands, so that the road becomes a natural ditch built by man for acres and acres of surrounding country. The road should be at least a foot higher than the surrounding country and 2 feet above the bottom of the side ditch, and if it is perfectly under-drained, it will not heave with the frost nor become water-soaked in summer.

If the roads are well drained the drag will be sufficient for the surface—drag the roads.

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WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

HON. J. A. MCNEILL
REVIEWS HIS WORK

(Continued from page two)

The present one. Now I think it would be well to examine this statement, and note the results. In 1915, the road taxes amounted to \$36,000 and the salaries paid our road masters for collecting and spending the same amounted to \$7,220 or 19 1/2 per cent. In 1911, the road taxes were \$15,139 and the salaries paid the supervisors, \$2,207 or 14.5 per cent. In excess of our roadmasters by remission of taxes \$900, or in all \$3,117, just a little over 20 per cent, for doing the business, that is to say, the old system was nearly 1 per cent more expensive than the present one. In spite of the great advance in price of labor, furthermore in 1911, road taxes were collected from 10,350 persons and for 19,158 horses. In 1915, they were collected from 14,442 persons and from 25,070 horses, an increase of 4,092 persons and 6,912 horses. That in spite of the fact that Souris, Tignish and Alberton did not contribute anything. We will allow however that their loss would balance the addition of persons over 60 years of age taken in 1915.

Now Mr. Chairman, it is most unreasonable to suppose that this increase of 4,092 persons and 6,912 horses could take place in four years. It simply means that under the old administration, with its poorly paid officials, these persons and horses were not taxed and a sum of \$5,820 was left uncollected when it was so badly needed. It was not only the loss of this sum to the public service but the unfair discrimination in favor of those persons so passed over that would condemn such a careless and incompetent system. The taxes collected from these very persons that were formerly allowed to go scott free, at the present rate would amount to \$8,902.00 or nearly \$2,000.00 more than the whole cost of the salaries of our present roadmasters. There is nothing that leads to greater dissatisfaction or is more destructive of patriotism than a knowledge of injustice or favoritism in taxation, and rightly or wrongly there was a wide spread feeling that not only in the collection of road taxes but in the collection of income tax as well the late Government was particularly unfair or inefficient.

The fact that in one single year there were 1,228 suits for the recovery of taxes shows how widespread was the feeling of dissatisfaction largely due to this unfairness, while last year less than 3 per cent of the road taxes were uncollected and all without recourse to any suit or legal action. This fact alone speaks volumes in favor of the present system.

It is not necessary for me to give a detail of the different works that have been constructed by this Government during the last four years. They are fully set forth in the Department's reports. I would only point out that whereas our predecessors built 14

steel bridges, having a total length of 911 feet, we have to our credit 28 steel bridges, total 2,300 feet. Where they spent on permanent works \$218,688.24 in the whole period of twenty years, in our short term of four years we spent \$201,978.77. Our opponents make a great ado about the increase in the road taxes. Practically every dollar of tax collected from the people is spent on the roads in their own district, under their own direction and large amounts in addition are contributed from the public revenue. I do not believe for one moment that any of our people object to the paying of this road tax and many of them would be willing to pay a larger amount for the sake of obtaining better roads. We confidently expected that a large sum would have been available from the Dominion for this necessary work, but it was lost to us through the interference of our ven-

(Continued on page three.)

MARY'S LITTLE LAMBS
(Revised Version.)

Once thirty men together met,
And made a solemn vow
In future they would make the laws
Or make an awful row,—
Then one and all they did agree
To search the land for votes,
And one came back an M. P.,
Upon a peck of oats.

The way another member came,
Would make a mummy laugh,
To see him riding into Town
Upon a bag of chaff.

Another to the forefront prest
And to expose himself a swell,
Because he floated from the West
Upon an oyster shell.

Another came on mischief bent,
And raised an awful racket,
Because he rode to Parliament
Upon a "long Straw Jacket."

One dear good man said 'twas a sin,
To touch or handle dope,
And like a lord came sailing in
Upon a cake of "Soap."

Some cried, "away to Halifax,
With temperance and prayers!
And, mounted on good stout black
jacks,
They all rode back in pairs.

Another bunch are on the screen,
The cause a lot of fun,
They tried to make a funny scheme
They can't tell which one won.

Now every wag and hoary sage
At such a farce laughs hearty,
When the stray lambs take the stage
To play "The Liberal Party."

Alas! of thirty not a sign
Or trace of seventeen
And Tories say they're "doing time",
Next door to "Hidder's green."

Another member thought himself,
The greatest man e'er born,
Singing as he rode along,
Upon an Auto horn.

But for their fate their friends don't
fear
They followed the advice
Of Patriot and Pioneer.
They're now in Paradise!

Meantime the country thrives apace
Under the guiding hand
Of Matheson and his good men,
Still at the same old stand.

SCHOOL BOY,
Prince County.

PREPAREDNESS

PATON'S Military Breeches are unmatched by comparison from any angle, PRICE \$5.00.

HATS OFF men of the 105th, drop that heavy Cap and get a smart new regulation cap at PATONS, at \$1.85.

You can tell Spring Lamb from old Mutton when you put it in your Mouth but can you tell kid from sheep-skin when you put it on your hands. Our Gloves were bought at last October's prices and are selling at \$1.35, 1.65 and 1.75. Remember the next lot will cost you more. There is responsibility behind them. PATONS.

We bought largely in Cashmere Hose and Half Hose, in fact we bought all we could get in Children's, Women's and Gentlemen's Hosiery, no matter what the condition of the market is we have got the Goods, you pay the same low price in all cases where we stocked before the advance came. Compare our Cashmere Hosiery with the best, they will stand the test, they will give absolute satisfaction, your money back if you are not satisfied. PATONS.

Typical Men Clothes, they have the air of lively smartness, three special prices for to-day \$8.00, 9.98 and 11.50. PATONS.

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OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

LISTEN OCCASIONALLY.

By J. R. Miller, D. D.

We miss a great deal by not being good listeners. The world is full of sweet music—bird songs, the chirping of insects, the sweet murmur of all nature, the breathing of the wind through the trees; the splashing of the waters; and yet some people never hear one melodious sound as they go through the fields and forests. God is ever speaking in our ears. In our science, in his world, in the gentle voice of his Spirit; but many of us miss all this wonderful divine speech. We ought to train ourselves to listen, to hear, to be "swift to hear." We learn by hearing. Truth comes to us from all sides. There is nothing so mean, so lowly, that it may not have some message for us. Wordsworth says:—
To me the meanest flower that blows
can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Unless we go about ever listening we may miss many a rich lesson, turning away that way many an angel who comes from God with a message for us. Silence is vocal if we listen well. And life and being sing in dulled ears. From north to night, from night to morning again, the world is talking with the articulations; but when God disturbs the soul with terror, or inspires with a great joy, the words of doubt and faith

Sound quick and sharp like drops on forest leaves,
And we look up to where the pleasant sky
Kisses the thunder-caps and drinks the song
J. G. HOLLAND.

PRISONER IN GERMANY

Sir:— In reply to the appeal for the adoption of Prisoner Malcolm Gillis

I am German, I shall be glad to under take his support from funds which I have in hand, and which I hope to receive for that purpose, and will write at once to the Prisoners in Germany Department of the Red Cross, to that effect.
I am Sir, etc.,
JAME SIMPSON,
Canon of St. Peter's Cathedral,
May 1, 1916.

Rids Poisons From the Blood, Clears Up the Complexion

SALLOW SKIN, PIMPLES, PAINS AND ACNES ARE SOON GONE WHEN DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY LIVER PILLS ARE USED.

The doctor feels your pulse and looks at your tongue, but at the same time he is reading your condition in your face. The sallow complexion tells him that your liver is not doing its work, the pimples tell him that the kidneys are not properly purifying the blood, he realizes that the bowels are constipated and the system over loaded with poisons.

You can apply this test in your own case and may be able to add other symptoms such as headaches, pains and aches through back and limbs, spells of biliousness and indigestion.

If you have not used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills you will be surprised to find how quickly they will rid your system of poisonous impurities and thereby remove the cause of pains, aches and skin troubles.

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