

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
Morning Daily (founded 1871), \$3.50 per year, (delivered) in advance; \$2.50 per year (mailed) in advance to anywhere in Canada; and \$3.50 (mailed) to U. S. A.
Evening Daily (founded 1907) \$1.50, (delivered or by mail) in Canada, and \$2.00 for U. S. A.
Saturday Weekly (founded 1887) \$1.00 per annum by mail in Canada or U. S. A.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

When the Legislature resumed yesterday afternoon, there was an echo of the wrangle which took place on Friday when on a question of privilege the Premier drew attention to the extravagant and uncalled for language used by the Patriot in its description of what took place. The Premier stated that such an account going broadcast over the country was calculated to bring the House into disrepute and to cast discredit upon the Speaker. He blamed the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Johnston for attempting to bring undue pressure to bear upon the Speaker in the discharge of his duties and asked the House to remember that it was their duty to protect and support the Speaker, in whom rested the safeguarding of their rights and privileges. The Speaker himself delivered a short address on the rules of conduct in the House and deprecated the introduction of disorderly conduct in this time of national trial. They should conduct themselves in a befitting manner and if any members wished to fight their place was not in that House, but in the fields of France and Flanders. Mr. Bell and Mr. Johnston both denied that any blame was attached to them for the scene in the House, the former insinuating that the Leader of the Government had something to do with it in advising the Speaker that he could reserve his ruling on a point of order, and in asserting that Mr. Kennedy could delay carrying out the Speaker's ruling till the end of his speech. Both the Speaker and the Premier took exception to Mr. Bell's insinuation, the former stating that he acted on his own initiative in the ruling he gave. The subject was then allowed to drop.

The Premier introduced the resolution on the subject of the Drainage Bill and explained the object of the measure. When the people in any district desired to avail themselves of the proposed Act they must petition the Government, who will send an engineer to meet and discuss the matter with them. If a majority of the meeting decide to favourably consider the scheme the matter will again come before the Government and the engineer will go into the matter in detail and submit the cost, etc., at another meeting of the people in the district. The unanimous or almost unanimous decision of the second meeting will be necessary before the work is proceeded with. A loan, not to exceed the cost of the tile drains, may be granted by the Government on the security of the land, and this loan will have priority over any other charges, such as mortgages. The money will be repayable in equal annual instalments over a period to be decided upon. The money will be raised by debentures. The services of the expert engineer, who will have supervision of the work, will be given free. These are the salient points of the measure outlined by the Premier. In the evening session he went further into the matter, in reply to questions by Opposition members, and the bill was introduced and will be read a second time to-day.

The Premier then tabled the Public Accounts, and the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Agriculture tabled their respective reports.

The Public Accounts showed a total revenue for the year ended December 31, 1915, of \$477,841.80 and expenditure \$574,964.49 or a total deficit of \$97,122.69. This showing, although considerable, is not as serious as might be at first anticipated. There was a falling off in revenue of some \$48,000 on the estimate. The fox tax dropped \$42,000, the revenue from the Provincial Secretary's Office fell \$1,000, due to the fees from incorporated companies not coming up to expectations. Oyster culture revenue was down \$3,000, land and income tax down \$2,000, and other items down \$1,000. On the other hand expenditure exceeded the estimates by \$53,291.49. The bulk of this was incurred in the Public Works Department, which exceeded its estimate by \$40,282.51, including \$13,000 increased capital expenditure. This excess was due largely to the destruction caused by the equinoctial gales and high tides in the latter part of September 1915, which played havoc with many of the bridges and public roads in the province. Then the cost of elections exceeded the estimates by \$1,400 and there was \$11,000 of special war expenditure which had not been specifically provided for in the estimates except by the words, "a sum sufficient." Altogether, after making provision for the funded debt, the net deficit or increase in public debt amounts to \$86,000. This, in this time of stress, when every country and province in the world has been adversely affected by the war, is not a bad showing. Alberta had a deficit of \$500,000 last year, New Brunswick \$290,000 and Nova Scotia \$120,000, so that we with our \$86,000 are not out of proportion.

The deficit is due to the fall of revenue in consequence of the war and the increase on Public Works, and the election due to unforeseen circumstances, and the special outlay in connection with the war. It is natural and to be expected that the Opposition will make the most of this deficit, but thinking people will not be influenced by their extravagance in language and invective. In normal circumstances the carefully prepared estimates for the Government both as regards revenue and expenditure would have been realized, and the Government are in a position to justify both the estimates and the actual results realized.

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Prince Edward Island Development Commission! In the name itself there is inspiration, and in the names of those comprising the Commission there is hope. In the list are the names of men who are not only prominent but have been successful each in his own calling, and all the callings in the province are represented. The Commission is fully representative of all our activities, commercial, industrial, agricultural, educational. It is absolutely non-political and non-sectarian; it is distinctively Prince Edward Island and its aim is to develop the resources of the province. That there is room for its activities all will admit. We have a variety of resources, a variety of opportunities for outstanding success in many lines, notably those connected with agriculture and fishing. Side by side with these and supplementary to them are many others, but all interwoven and making up the web and woof of our successes or our failures. Under intelligent direction there can be no failure and there is room for unlimited success.

Elsewhere in this issue the lines to which immediate attention will be directed are given. They are all vital, they all have to do with the future prosperity of the province, and each of them is to be made a special study by men chosen for the purpose because of their experience in the matter assigned them.

We have good grounds for the hope that much good will result from the deliberations of this Commission. We have no doubt the Government will be guided largely by its suggestions and we may rest assured that these suggestions will be in no way biased by political or party considerations. We trust that the Commission will receive such encouragement and such co-operation from the people throughout the province as its purpose and its character deserve. Its aim is the public good, the public, we trust, will co-operate with it.

PREJUDGING

With a Royal Commission ready to investigate the charges made by Mr. Kyte in connection with the shell contracts, with General Sir Sam Hughes and Colonel Allison on their way to Ottawa to "face the music," or to introduce a new tune, as the case may be, ordinary British fair play would suggest that the "dogs be called off" until the accused receive a hearing. Such a course would be in accordance with our best and most cherished traditions, in accordance with the principles of fair play and justice for which our manhood is risking and giving its life on the battlefields of Europe. But this is not the spirit in which the scandalmongers and the muckrakers went about this business. The attack upon the Government and the Shell Committee was begun, not as alleged, in the interests of the Empire or of Canada, but in the interests of the Liberal party. This has been abundantly proved during the debate in Parliament when all the insinuations and allegations made dissolved into thin air under the light thrown upon them by several Government members. No specific charge had been made and nothing, therefore, could be proved or disproved. When Mr. Kyte made a specific allegation involving the honour of a Minister of the Crown, General Sir Sam Hughes, Premier Borden unhesitatingly announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to probe every charge made. This Commission has been formed and every arrangement made to sift the matter to the bottom. This was, however, not the conclusion the muckrakers had anticipated, nor was it what they wanted. They wanted to have a say in the questioning, to be in a position to substitute a new allegation for one that could not be proven, to have a general fishing expedition in which any kind of a trumped up charge would form the text of a patriotic (?) sermon which would be dished out to the electors as campaign literature. They demanded an investigation while what they wanted was a fishing expedition. Now they are going to have what they asked for, an investigation, judicially conducted, in which every charge will be tried on sworn evidence and authentic documents and a verdict reached.

The Liberals are disappointed. They are not as cock-sure of the outcome as they were some weeks ago and they are now engaged in the most nefarious of all campaigning, trying to prejudge the case, trying to prejudice public opinion. Their insinuations have not ceased with the entry of the case into court. They are still muckraking, still hurling invectives at the Government. They cannot wait for the judicial verdict. It is true the better class of Liberal journals have, since the appointment of the Royal Commission, adopted a more elevated tone, have decided to await the verdict of the judges, have commended the action of Sir Robert Borden in having a commission appointed. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, has, according to our yesterday morning's telegrams, recovered from the sulks into which he fell when disappointed in his demand for a parliamentary committee and has consented to appoint counsel for the Royal Commission investigation. But the other stratum has become even more venomous in their disappointment. Although they know that the truth, whatever it may be, will now be made public they cannot wait.

In our own province we have had a somewhat elongated sample of this species of argument. In the recent provincial election insinuations, allegations and vague charges were hurled broadcast, refuted wherever met and again repeated as if they had never been questioned. The same allegations were repeated on the floor of the House, disproved as before and may even yet be repeated. The philosophy, we presume, is that if mud is persistently and continuously thrown some of it will stick. It is a species of argument, however, that will mislead only the unsophisticated. The country on the whole is intelligent and, this year especially with its thoughts engaged in really serious things, it will have little patience with that kind of small scale politics. What the people want is the truth.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY HOSPITALS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

BY SURG. LT. ALEXANDER ROSS M. D.

All over England are to be found a large number of hospitals used for military purposes.

There is first of all the old military hospitals which were adequate for the requirements of Britain's small armies of the past, but which were utterly inadequate for the present need.

Since the war began a number of large residences were loaned to be used as hospitals for convalescents or as homes for the poor fellows who were so unfortunate as to be crippled. A large number of the old military hospitals have set apart certain wards to be used for wounded soldiers. Besides all these a large number of hospitals have been built, equipped and in full running order in the past eighteen months. All over the United Kingdom one finds these hospitals and there is every reason to believe that there is ample provision now made for the care of those who may be wounded in the coming final struggle which is to decide the fate of Europe and of civilization.

It is impossible for one to know the location, number and extent of all these new hospitals that have recently been built, but those who are near the centre that controls their organization. The Germans in the kindness of their hearts are eager to drop bombs on them, so their location is not published. Suffice it to say that each hospital has its own military area and the sick there before they were drafted are sent to it. After a big drive when the wounded are numerous the distribution of patients is controlled by the central organization.

The building and getting ready of all these hospitals, though only a small part of the work done in the past year, is in itself a huge undertaking. One who has not been here to see it can form but a faint idea of the amount of work involved to say nothing of the cost.

A description of the hospital to which I shall refer to as "X" and which is one of many others, may be of interest to your readers and help them in forming an idea of the great work that has been done over here.

This hospital is what is called a self-contained hospital, that is, it includes quarters for the staff and for administrative purposes as well as the hospital proper.

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS.

It happens to be situated in one of the most picturesque and lovely parts of England, fragrant with historic and literary associations. Near it is a moor that has been used to frequent as they lay in wait for the stage coaches that passed over it. Now one sees there a town of military huts, soldiers drilling upon it and digging trenches and foxholes and dugouts. Instead of highwaymen hanging in chains on gibbets, one sees rows of bags stuffed with something hung up for soldiers to practice the bayonet upon.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

The buildings, which are all two and one story are built of corrugated iron on a concrete foundation. The floors are red brick, with the usual red chimney pots on top that adorn all flues here are built on the outside.

The plan of the hospital proper consists of one main corridor 600 feet long and 10 feet wide, flanked on each side by 10 wards each accommodating 30 beds. These wards are all alike and project at right angles to the main corridor. Each of these wards is about 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. From the centre of the corridor projects the administration building on one side and the operating and "X" Ray room on the other, and the kitchen.

The wards have attached to them a nurses bunk or work room, a small side ward for the seriously ill or for infectious cases, a linen closet, a small kitchen, a bath room, a wash room, a small room for urinals, bed pans etc., a patients' lavatory, a soldiers' linen closet and a nurses lavatory.

In the operating wing is an "X" Ray room and a developing room, a linen room, a sterilizing room, a wash room, a dressing room, besides the operating room.

The administration wing has a corridor running through its centre on one side of which is a waiting room with a small private room for the examining of patients for admission as well as a lavatory; a dispensary, a telephone booth, a spint closet, the orderly medical officers room with bath and lavatory attached, and the Board room, four rooms for clerks, a store room, four rooms for clerks, a store room, four rooms for clerks, a store room the matrons room, the post office.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

THINK IT OVER.

The angry are not brave. Anger is a form of fear. Anger is a nervous panic caused by the realization of one's impotency. When our souls get hot and boil over it is a sign they are too small, I used to be angry often. If I knocked over a glass of water and spoiled the tablecloth I was angry; if I bumped my head on the closet shelf I was angry. If I forgot an appointment, if I missed the golf ball and dug up the turf, if I tripped on the rug or mashed my finger with the hammer, trying to drive a nail, I was furious.

Then I awoke to the fact that there was only one man who was injured by my ill-temper and that was myself. My petulance never did any good. It did harm only to me and to the people that were sentenced to live with me. So I swore off, quit, reformed. Not wholly; but when I want to say things now I go into my private room and exclude spectators.

"JUST HUMAN," BY DR. CRANE.

Notes from the Furniture Sale

100 Baby Carriages and Go Carts from \$2.00 to \$27.50—all the new kinds are here. Office Furniture, five Desks, also Revolving Chairs, four Typewriter Desks and Office Filing Cases, (Shanon Files) also four Office and Library Tables, three only Brass Beds, ten Round Extension Tables, four China Cabinets and twelve sets of Dining Room Chairs, all on sale this week at clearance prices.

Couches and Lounges at clearance prices at PATON'S Office Furniture at clearance prices, also Side Boards and Buffets and Refrigerators at bargain prices—PATON'S

Hall Furniture and other odd pieces at Money Saving Prices—PATON'S

Rich Parlor Suites at the Furniture Sale—PATON'S

PATONS

RAISE YOUR CALVES

By raising them and choosing the best you will be able to improve the standard of your herd and make bigger profits from it.

INTERNATIONAL GROSSFAT CALF-MEAL

enables you to do it without using up your milk for the purpose. It is a scientific preparation that contains all the nourishing elements needed by the calf.

Mix it with skim-milk and you save your cream or butter for sale, thus feeding the calf without decreasing the revenue from your dairy herd. It costs but a fraction of the value of the whole milk that would otherwise be required.

Write for our booklet on raising calves.



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

Dealers in P. E. I., can purchase Grossfat Calf Meal and other International Preparations from

CARVELL BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers, Charlottetown.

MONUMENTS

In Granite and Marble

In our show room 117 Kent St. Revere Hotel Block. We have a large number of finished Monuments which the public are invited to inspect.

Call or write before purchasing.

Special attention will be given to lettering on monuments already set in all cemeteries.

P. C. BROWN & CO.

8067-4-2M1mo.

PERMANENT AND ARTISTIC

wall decorations come from using
Alabastine. Moreover, insect pests and germs carrying contagious diseases cannot exist upon Alabastine coated walls. Your walls will actually breathe and remain sweet and clean when coated with!

Alabastine

Not only are the mellow tones of Alabastine more dainty than other wall decorations, but a room can be redecorated with one-half the work necessary for paper or kalsomine, and at much less cost, inasmuch as the first coat does not have to be removed before renewing. Let us tell you more about Alabastine. Come in and we will show you tint cards and booklet.

Victoria Fennell & Chandler Richmond Street

Prepare for Sloppy Walking RUBBERS RUBBERS

Buy the best "The Merchants Brand." To fit all kinds of boots. Rubbers to wear well must fit well. Ladies ask for our red heel Rubbers.

Job lot of Men's Rubbers
69c. Women's 2 1-2, 3,
4 1-2 7 at 50c. Infant's
size 6 1-2 only 29c.

GOFF BROS

To make room for new stock
Ladies' \$3 & \$4 boot going
at 2.25. See our counters
for other bargains.