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ROYAL COMMISSION.

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, submitted to parliament the other day and briefly summarized in our despatches at the time, will be awaited with keen interest by all Canadians. The Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. W. Robertson—well known in this province, was the largest in personnel, the widest in scope, and the broadest in point of territory covered by any commission appointed by any nation during recent years. Its report, when completed and published will be the most comprehensive and thorough of any commission which has yet reported on the joint subjects of industrial training and technical education. It will represent the last word in technical education in the civilized world, its conclusions being drawn from the experience of the leading countries in Europe and in this continent, the results of work along educational lines in over one hundred places, as gleaned from the testimony of 1,470 experts.

As previously stated the commission recommends an expenditure, by the federal government, of \$3,000,000 annually for ten years for the purpose of getting the whole business started on a sound basis. The system outlined provides for local initiative and responsibility under provincial control, 75 per cent of the appropriation to be administered directly by the provinces on a per capita basis and the balance to be expended through the central Dominion Board in securing experts for teaching, training and organizing. Every phase of industrial work is to be provided for, including agriculture, fishing, practically all the various phases of manufacturing, household science, manual training and drawing in schools, art, etc. The idea, in short, is conservation, the conservation of natural resources, the economizing of the natural raw material, making the utmost use of the brain, the talents and the natural aptitude of men and women and so develop to the utmost possibility the progress and the prosperity of the country.

The aim is worthy of the progressive age in which we live. With all the wonderful development which has revolutionized the world during the past half century there has been waste through extravagance in the use of raw material, waste through neglect of human talents, waste through ignorance, waste through the elbowing and jostling of one another in the mad race for wealth. The aim of the commission is to stop this waste. The manner proposed is to teach men and women the economic way, to show them how and why the wastes have occurred and to teach the coming generations, from youth up, how to avoid them. The sum of \$3,000,000, to be spread over a period of ten years, has been asked for to carry out this noble work. And the amount is not extravagant, in view of the gigantic nature of the task, nor will it be spent in vain if only a fraction of the hope is realized.

The machinery to be set in motion to bring about this reformation may be included in the one word, Education. It is recognized by the Commission, and has long been recognized by many others, that the waste, and the unprogressiveness—wherever it appears—are due to the lack of education, education in its broadest sense, education which makes a man the master of his calling whether it be known by the humble name of "trade" or the more euphonious title of "profession."

Will the machinery to be thus set in motion find sympathetic and willing material to work upon? Is the raw human material hungering and thirsting for that education which will make it master of the work which it will be called upon to do? Such hungering and thirsting is by no means in evidence at present. Indeed the tendency is the other way, to slop through the educational period in any old way and plunge into life's great and apparently only aim-making money.

We no longer have apprentices. The boy today has no time to learn a trade. He must begin making money, and takes the first "job" that offers, provided he can make a little money out of it. Advertisers for a boy to learn a trade. If the advertisement brings forth a response at all—which is rare—the boy's interest in the proposition is not the acquiring of the trade but the wage attached to the apprenticeship and the speed, with which the apprentice days can be rushed through. When he acquires a

general idea of his work he secures a position elsewhere as a "tradesman" at a higher wage and so he goes through life, untrained, untaught, unskilled, and generally, unaided. His life is wasted. The fault was in the aim. He made "haste to get rich," taking the short cut, with such gambling chances as might present themselves to "get something for nothing"—and they are many in this age of ours. Whether the gambling chances proved a success or not, whether he succeeded in life's great aim—making money—or not, he failed in life's great duty, to make the world the better for his having lived in it.

The work proposed by the Commission is radical. To succeed, the aim, the Twentieth Century aim—money making—must be changed to a higher one. This will be the work of the homes and of the schools, for the aim is determined in very early youth. This will mean the employment of specially trained teachers and a general raising of our school standards. Much is included in this, and with all that it means for the school, and even the home, the intention of the Commission will have to do, the development of the plan outlined will be watched with interest as upon its success will depend very largely the future of our country.

NOTES.

While congratulating our Prince Edward Island marksmen on their win in the Interprovincial shoot yesterday, at St. John, it is interesting to note that the telegram announcing the event, after giving the detailed particulars, concludes with these words: "Rogers' score spoiled by getting scared of automobile." Is this the "irony of fate?"

An esteemed correspondent writes: What would be the matter in all the road masters of P. E. I. organizing themselves into an association for the purpose of promoting a "good roads" scheme for the entire Island? A convention could be held, say in July, while the exhibition is in progress, and plans for organization could be fully and freely discussed pro and con. An association of this kind composed as it would be, of the pick of the Island's best citizens, would raise a voice mighty enough to be heard at Ottawa and heard even by the Senate. Road masters, this is well worth thinking over, and see what a lot of fun you could have besides.

Now that the motor boats have taken to the rivers again and, by reason of the various enchantments thereto appertaining, are occasionally unable to return to the home port until after dark, the several-year-old complaint about the unlighted Hillsborough Bridge rises once more on the balmy spring air. Only those who have spent anxious hours in the lonely night on the "eel grass," off Falconwood, can appreciate the solemn sincerity of this cry, and the number of persons so wasting their anxiety is daily and nightly increasing. Scarcely a night passes but some hapless sailor, and often hapless salloresses, repeat their devotions "on the eel grass," lured thither by the misleading lights of the harbor and by the still more misleading darkness of Hillsborough Bridge. Motorists who have tried often and unsuccessfully to negotiate the treacherous eelgrass along East River in the darkness inform us that one solitary light over the draw-bridge arch of the bridge would overcome the whole difficulty and would completely change the moral atmosphere that now hangs nightly, like a pall, over the eelgrass flats aforesaid. If the finances of the province cannot afford to light the whole bridge, as was at first intended, cannot this one light be affixed in the centre to enable motorists to return home at reasonable hours and so avoid unpleasant questions as well as serious consequences to the motor boats?

TODAY IN DOMINION HISTORY

Kingston was founded 240 years ago today, when Fort Cataragui was established on the site of the present thriving Ontario city.

Seventy-two years ago today the first session of Parliament under the Union Act of 1840 was opened in Kingston by the Governor, Lord Sydenham, who had chosen that city as his capital.

Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, who was Prime Minister of Quebec, Dominion Secretary of State, and Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died fifteen years ago today.

Hugh W. Blackader, editor of the Acadia Recorder, died half a century ago today.

FIRST THINGS

The first mayor of New York, Thomas Willett, assumed the office 218 years ago today. Willett was proclaimed Mayor by Col. Richard Nicolls, the English governor, who had taken New Amsterdam from the Dutch in 1664, and ordained that "all the inhabitants of New York, New Harlem, and the island of Manhattan are one body politic under the government of a mayor, aldermen and sheriff. When he died in 1674 he left a large estate of land, merchandise, cattle, negroes, houses and ships. Since he laid down the office ninety-three men have held the title and on a slab above his grave one may yet read that he was "Ye First Mayor of New York and Twice Did Sustain Ye Place."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Maris Dressler is to become a Shubert star in August. "Oh, Oh! Delphine," is to be produced in Paris in September. Bayard Viller has four new plays. "The Little Rich Girl" has passed its 150th performance in New York. William Faversham and Julie Opp will spend their vacation in England. Henry Miller, Jr., is in the cast of "Within the Law," playing in New York. Three road companies will be put out on the coming season to play "Damsel in Distress." Percy Haswell opened her fourth stock season in Toronto, Ont., the other day, using "Mrs. Dot." "Rob Roy" is to be revived in the fall. Bessie Abbott and Jefferson De Angelis will be among the stars engaged for the cast. When "Madame Sans Gene" is produced by the Metropolitan Opera Company next season, Pasquale Amato will play the role of Napoleon. Next Fall Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sir John Hare are to appear together in London in Mr. Barris's new comedy, "The Legend of Leonora."

PASTORAL LETTER TO METHODISTS

(Continued from page one.) Many as possible and bring them to God. The idea is sadly erroneous. The children belong to God and they are to be held for him. Too often, in the past, we have demanded of childhood the religious experiences and manifestations of mature life and raised a standard that was unnatural and impossible. The child must show a child's religion. As a Conference, while recognizing the pastors' duty to gather the children in classes for religious instruction, we feel the time has come when parents should see their duty and field of opportunity in the religious training of the children. We prize the Sunday School because of the good work it is doing but the Sunday School cannot do the parents' work. If parents take advantage of the Sunday School to shirk their responsibilities in giving proper moral and religious instruction to their children and be lost to the church. Teach the duty of opening the heart and life to Him. Do not look ahead and think of a time when they will be "converted" and have an "experience." Child-like, ethical devotion and consecration to the will of God bring their appropriate experience and into healthy, Christian characters and be invaluable in the work of the Kingdom in the eventful days that are to come.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To some Christian workers in New Brunswick this has seemed to be a direction in which the church was obliged to seek the enlargement of her opportunity. Upon request our church co-operated in a discussion of the matter by appointing representatives to an interdenominational committee. As was not unexpected by many, little agreement could be secured upon definite recommendations to the Provincial School authorities. The most that appeared possible was to urge the provincial officers of education to provide, as they might be able, for the wider and more frequent observance by the teachers of the provisions for moral instruction at present contained in the public school manual. A sub-committee was appointed with Bishop Richardson as chairman, to take this matter up with the proper authorities. So far we understand the committee has not been called together. It does seem that the reducing process, touching what religious education does and does not involve, must make further progress before it can be hoped to unite the churches on presentations which will extend the work of the public school in this direction.

THE BOOK ROOM

We are full warranted in calling to your remembrance the interests of our denominational book depot at Halifax. It merits your orders for what you may need in books or other literature because it not only meets other dealers in the matter of service and prices but a goodly percentage of its profits is returned to the church through the Superannuation Fund. May we not speak to you again about the interests of our church paper, "The Wesleyan." This organ of our Maritime Methodism will be just what you need. It is a representative and influential paper. We may have it, and there are ways to get it. The first logical step in this direction is for each individual and

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

The marriage is announced at Boston of Mr. William F. French, a well known Massachusetts newspaper man and former Paymaster of the United States Navy to Miss Matilda Marie Howatt, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howatt of Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island. Methodist to see that the amount of his subscription goes to the Wesleyan office at Truro. The whole question of the improvement and enlargement of the paper is ultimately a question of income.

MORAL REFORM

We are gratified with the position our church takes in relation to the great problems of reform throughout the country. Through a well-organized temperance and moral reform department, in charge of the alert and vigilant Rev. Dr. Moore, our church is making her voice heard and influence felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The evils of the day must make herself strong enough to make these the stronger of two influences will predominate when they come into conflict and if the church does not smite the sins of modern society they will smite the church. While we rejoice in what is being achieved by our reform department we must call to aid the work of reform by projecting Christ's ideal and spirit into the community's life. It is the duty of Christ's followers to build up a Christian Commonwealth. We must Christianize the agencies of civilization, purify business, political and social life and win them over to the purposes of the Kingdom of God. In the past we have had too small an ideal for the church. One reason why politics has grown so corrupt is because the church has not taken a purifying hand in the government of the country. If men without the statesman's vision can reach positions of power by debauching the electorate with a political bribe we cannot wonder if public life continues to be outraged by disclosures of political corruption. As a church we must hold up before the country Christ's standard of life and educate men to appreciate his scale of values. If Christ's followers are inert, if this ideal does not express itself in measures of reform it will not take a country long to reach depths of degradation in political and social life just as there is a speedy decline in industrial life if men are not alert to their opportunities and prepared to risk something for industrial expansion.

In regard to the evils of intemperance, public gambling, the white slave traffic, labour abuses and others of kindred character we must show that his principles are dictating our policies and practices. The world itself looks for correspondence of character between the Master and His follower and the evidence of this it sees not in our devotion to worship but in the correctness of theological statements nor in the holiness of our lives but in the way he observes the moral distinctions of the Gospel in the numberless transactions of everyday life and in the expression his Christianity makes of itself in the moral improvement of the community where he lives. The one who lags behind his Lord in the holiness of everyday living and doing will not have a high valuation placed upon his professions of personal piety by a discerning and exacting world.

OUR RURAL CHARGES

In common with all organized enterprises the business of the church is affected by the fluctuations in the population of her constituencies. Emigration has affected our work upon many of our rural charges in N. B. and P. E. I. The rural to the cities has not yet ceased and from both city and country there is a westward movement of our people to the west. There are many signs, however, that in this matter of our maritime population a turn is coming. The problem will be to make a proper disposition of the settlers our immigration agents may secure, to guard against congestions in our cities while we man our arable farms with productive labour. Meanwhile we understand how our weakened membership in the country churches must bear the burden of the time. We recognize the great need there is for vision and consecration on the part of those for whom the glamour of the home provinces has not departed. We give thanks to God for the earnest men and women who with increasing self-sacrifice stand by the organized effort to hold forth by word of life in some depleted communities within our Conference territory. You believe that the lifting up of a standard for the people is not a call to be obeyed only when the task is easy and the coat of tribute is light. It is our joy to be associated with those who count it their high duty to keep alive the witness upon which individual salvation and the public conscience depend even when human inspirations to this duty have been lessened. The claims and blessing of Christ may well be a sufficient impulse to steadfast and self-denying service.

We have noted however, as you have, how denominational conditions in many places press the question of church union. We believe that in one form or another this must come in some of the country sections of these (Continued on page five.)



Ship Ahoy! NO PLACE aboard for Miss Amidships in a pinched or cramping suit. But always a ringing welcome for the nautical girl who rejoices in the flexible ease and freedom of a Wash Suit.

The New Wash Cloth The New Cloth, known as Ratine is here in all the leading shades, in plain and stripes, single and double width, ranging in price from 30 to 80 cts per yard. Plain White, Natural, Pink, Tan and Mauve, 27 in. wide, beautiful for dresses, suits and coats at 35 50 cts. per yard. White with mercerized stripe 27 in. wide at 48 cts. per yard. White with raised cord of self colors at 35 cts. per yard. 1 Rose stripe 27 in. at 32 cts. per yard. This is an exceptional value. Batiste white with black spot, white with mauve spot, champagne with green spot and mauve with white at 20 cts. per yard. White with Sky, Pink and Mauve flowers at 20 cts. per yard. Just the thing for a smart summer dress. Colored chambrays with ratine border. That "ratine" that every-body in New York is going wild about, the news came to Charlottetown, so every body was talking about "Ratine" and Paton's are the first to handle it in quantity and variety of patterns. Come early while the stock is complete and fresh. You can get any color at almost any price. Dainty little muslin, in white and colors for the hot days in summer at 18, 20 and 25 cents per yard. Mercerized linens 27 in. wide, all colors 30 cts. per yard. Prints in all patterns light and dark at 9, 11, 12 and 15 cents per yard.

The New Cloth A Combination of Ratees & Crepe with linen effect. Our Wash Ratees are 25 p. c. Better Value than elsewhere. PATON'S

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You Needn't Have a Corn What's the use of hobbling around on sore, corn-tortured feet when there's a remedy so simple, safe and easy to use as Jamieson's Corn Salve apply for a few nights and they are easily removed without pain or soreness. J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST

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Cameron's Home-Made "White" and "Brown" bread is the kind you should always use. ontague Black Fox Exchange Correspondence Solicited L. M. McKinnon, Manager M ontague, P. E. I.

Horse Races A SPLENDID DAYS SPORT Wednesday June 18th will be a red letter day in sport. The popular Johnstn River Track will hold its annual meet. 2.24 Tr 4; 2.30 Pace and Farmers Race The latter for a \$75.00 cream Separator presented by George Ballincaal Esq. Do not fail to come and see the best racing of the season. Dancing booths and refreshments on the grounds. Admission 25 cents Ladies and children 15c. JOHN McDONALD, Secretary June 13 M 6i Ethstn8i (pat)

TURNIPS: To insure this valuable crop, apply in addition to your Barn yard manure a few hundred pounds of the "Old Reliable" Swift's Animal Brand Complete Fertilizers. It never fails to give the best results. A. Home & Co. 67ME1wk

NEW FURNITURE AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES. Another carload of furniture received at Paton's, consisting of Sideboards, Dressers, Commodes, Parlor tables, Bed-room tables, Kitchen tables, Extension tables, square or round. This carload lot was bought before the advance and will be sold at prices equal to auction, open for Quality furniture and general household furnishings. Paton's. 5-21mt88i.