

THE Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1916.

CIVIC ELECTION

The civic election campaign is now on and the candidates are all lined up ready for action. In only one ward has the representative been elected by acclamation, namely, Ward Two, in which Dr Ledwell had a walk-over. All the sitting members are out for re-election with the exception of Councillor Riley, who is running for the Mayorality against Mr P. S. Brown.

The new candidates in the various wards are well known citizens and men of public spirit and should give the sitting members a close contest and probably in some instances defeat them.

There are no burning questions before the electors and little prospect of any exciting contests. Evidently it is a case of men, not measures, all along the line, and this being the case, it is difficult to recommend candidates or forecast the result with any degree of certainty. A great deal must depend upon the personal canvas of the candidates themselves and the esteem in which they are held in their respective wards.

For the Mayorality it was thought at one time that Mr D. J. Riley, "the man who holds the purse," would have a walk-over, but the many friends of Mr P. S. Brown have persuaded him to enter the field and he is fighting for the position on his record of six years as a City Councillor, when he was instrumental in introducing the Public Works Department of the Council and the adoption of a sewerage system. Both candidates are sufficiently well known and their records as public men need no canvas. Mr Riley has for years been looked upon as the safe man at the Council Board. He has looked after the finances in a manner creditable to himself and beneficial to the community. No doubt he and Mr Brown will conduct the campaign fairly and squarely, and may the best man win.

The Water Commissioners, Messrs McCarron, McDonald and McGregor have been re-elected without opposition. They are three good men and true and have given excellent service during their past two years of office and have been closely identified with the waterworks since their inception, certainly Mr McDonald has.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

Among the activities promoted and encouraged by the Agricultural Instruction Act, now in its third year of operation, having come into force in June 1913, as detailed in the Report recently presented by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and which can be had on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, there is none that exceeds in influence and usefulness the work done by the District Representatives. Their duties are manifold and unceasing, but their helpfulness in the agricultural industry is abundantly testified to in every district where they have been appointed, and there are now 45 of them in Ontario alone. It is theirs not only to be ever ready with counsel and advice on farming subjects, but also to manifest a live and active interest in every undertaking having for its object the better cultivation of the land, the increase of productiveness, the development of the live stock industry, the improvement and extension of educational facilities, the social uplift of the people and the welfare of the agricultural community generally. In short their usefulness can hardly be overestimated, and towards their support the funds forthcoming from the ten-million dollar grant provided to be distributed among the provinces during a term of ten years under the Agricultural Instruction Act, is largely devoted. All this is fully detailed in the Report of the Commissioner previously referred to and which affords instructive reading. Taking the provinces separately we find that the amounts directly utilized for this purpose in 1914 were:

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Prince Edward Island | \$ 4,000 |
| Quebec | 10,000 |
| Ontario | 80,000 |

In most of the other provinces the system has not yet been organized under the title of District Representatives, but in all of them the funds allotted find a somewhat similar disposition in furnishing means for the promotion of demonstration work. In Nova Scotia \$4,200 was so employed in 1914, and in New Brunswick \$14,200 under the title of travelling instructors. In Manitoba upwards of \$30,000 of the grant of \$51,720 was disposed of by means of demonstrations. In Saskatchewan \$27,148, and in Alberta \$14,594 practically went the same way. In British Columbia \$7,500 was devoted to demonstration work. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, besides the amounts mentioned as directly used in the maintenance of the District Representative system, substantial sums were also supplied to demonstration purposes.

AID TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The grants under the Agricultural Instruction Act being supplemental to those from provincial and other sources make many things possible that otherwise would be considered impracticable by reason of the expense involved. In particular are they valuable in the prosecution of the higher education in agriculture. By the help of these grants not only are agricultural colleges and schools made more efficient in equipment, but it is made possible to pay men of first-class information and experience salaries becoming to their station. Further graduates who have passed with honours and obtained degrees in our own colleges and universities are induced to stay in their own country rather than to go abroad in search of remuneration to which their ability entitles them. Indeed, several good men have already been repatriated and have accepted lucrative engagements in the land of their birth. How far the funds are being used in this direction is indicated by the following appropriations made from their allotments for 1915-16 by the different provinces immediately for schools and colleges, apart from extension work, short courses, demonstrations, etc.:

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Prince Edward Island | \$10,050 |
| Nova Scotia | 27,500 |
| New Brunswick | 16,500 |
| Quebec | 60,000 |
| Ontario | 93,813 |
| Saskatchewan | 22,800 |
| Alberta | 38,000 |

Manitoba and British Columbia apply portions of the fund in a similar way, but through the public, normal and high schools, and thus the grants appear under another heading than agricultural schools and agricultural colleges.

DRIFTING FROM HOME

What are we doing for our young people? This is the question uppermost, as it ought to be, in all our charitable organizations, in our churches, our church societies, among our pastors, teachers and our charitably and philanthropically disposed men and women, lay and professional. The motive behind the question is a worthy one, worthy of Christian manhood and womanhood, worthy of the best that is in us. Our "young people" of to-day will be the husbands and wives, the fathers and mothers, the pillars of our churches and schools of a few years hence. What are we doing to fit them for the duties they are so soon to fulfil?

Let it be frankly admitted that, through the organizations and the individuals above mentioned, very much is being done and with the most praiseworthy motives, praiseworthy but often misdirected and mischievous and ruinous. The most casual observer will admit that, for some reason or another, the home life is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, entertainment—so-called—is sought anywhere but in the home, the evening at home is the irksome one and when a "good time" is looked for it must be anywhere else than home. There are, of course, many exceptions to this, many homes that are dearer to their young people than anywhere else, but the rule is as stated above, away from home for a "good time."

This was not always so, and if it is so now—and we believe few will say that it is not—there must be a reason and the reason should be sought out and carefully examined. What is it, then? Why has the craze for entertainment grown so abnormally in recent years that even our school work must be made palatable to our children; that even our church services must be made entertaining. Why is it that booksellers and librarians tell us that seventy-five per cent. of the books read to-day are works of fiction, and that seventy-five per cent. of those read are the veriest kind of trashy, wishy-washy sentimentalism? Examine the books in our Charlottetown library to-day and you will find that the best books show little if any evidence of having been read, while every page of the lightest novels is scarred and thumbred with stains that tell of eager perusal.

One reason for all this is that we are doing nothing to counteract it, if indeed we are not encouraging it. We are multiplying our social entertainments, encouraging the away-from-home habit and placing the emphasis on everything but the home and, too often, on everything but the intellectual. Through overfeeding with away-from-home entertainment and trashy literature our young people are becoming intellectually dyspeptic and unhealthy, as far as home life and solid literature are concerned; just as one fed on sweets and condiments, instead of wholesome, nourishing food, becomes physically dyspeptic, unhealthy and unfit for the active duties of life.

And the away-from-home and the entertainment habit acquired by the young people will follow them into their maturer years. The new home of their own, to which, naturally, all young people look forward, will soon lose its charm and the habits acquired in youth will reassert themselves. Husband and wife will tire of home life and they will look for their entertainment and amusement elsewhere; the husband will go to his club or to his boon companions, the wife to her "bridge party" or, if that be inconvenient, will spend her nights in loneliness in her home which is no home.

This is the present-day tendency; we are drifting rapidly towards homelessness. Some have already arrived and happy homes have become unhappy because of the away-from-home habits acquired in youth. Are our churches, our schools, our various charitable and philanthropic organizations doing anything to prevent the drift or are they encouraging it?

REPLY TO "TEACHER"

Sir:—In reply to "Teacher" in yesterday morning's Guardian we admit that the answer to the problem, to which he refers, should be "The proportion of males to females is 31 to 40" and not "40 to 31" as was stated in the Teachers' Magazine; and "Teacher" admits that the work is correct. Now, would it not be possible that the printers in setting up the type, of the then editor of the Mathematics Department, (who by the way is now on active service) in his hurry of preparing the copy for the printers, inadvertently transposed the words "males" and "females" or the numbers "31" and "40"? We are not surprised that a few errors crept in to us, for the then editor-in-chief, whose duty it would have been to notice and correct such errors, answering the call of a more important duty, that of his King and Country, enlisted, and we were left without an editor-in-chief, to bring out the first number with the limited time at our disposal, as best we could. In these trying times we are not complaining and we trust that "Teacher" will be satisfied with this explanation. A similar explanation applies to the other problem to which he refers. In conclusion let us say that the prime object of the Teachers' Magazine is to help teachers in their work, and our aim is to make every succeeding number of the publication better than the last one. With this in view, we welcome criticisms and suggestions for improvement and we now take this opportunity of thanking "Teacher" for drawing our attention to the errors in the December issue.

Thanking you Sir, for your valuable space we are,
Sir, etc.,
THE TEACHERS' MAGAZINE,
Charlottetown, February 2.

CIVIC FINANCES

Sir:—The printed volume of the Accounts of the City of Charlottetown for the year 1915 were issued to the public a year ago and from the hurried review which I have been able to make of same I note the following particulars which may be of interest to the citizens: The total assessed value of all real estate in the City amounted to \$3,330,170 and the total liabilities on debenture account for City water and sewerage purposes amounted to \$639,500. But from this there should be deducted the sum of \$54,378.74, which is the total amount of the Sinking Funds on hand. These Sinking Funds, except a small amount which is still held in debentures, are invested in the Royal Bank of Canada and bear 4 per cent interest. The City last year issued \$30,000 debentures. Of this amount \$13,000 was spent for macadamizing streets and laying concrete side-walks, \$9,000 of the amount was spent for putting down the storm sewers, and \$4,600 for the Motor Sprinkler. There would still be a balance of \$17,000 on debenture account, which it is difficult to find from the published accounts how it was spent. The ordinary expenditure of the City last year amounted to \$51,110.83. This sum included \$13,849.32 for interest and discount. There was paid to the School Trustees \$15,430.27 and the Finance Committee shows a surplus on the year's transactions of \$118.44.

The report of the Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply shows that there are 2,600 dwellings, stores etc. supplied by the City Water System and 1,183 buildings are connected with the Sewerage System. The total revenue collected was \$30,234.76, an increase of \$804.16 on the previous year. The expenditure on maintenance account was \$13,232.35, which left an excess of revenue which was paid over to the City Council of \$17,024.41 and the Commissioners point out that this amount is \$7,869.91 more than the combined interest on water and sewerage debentures outstanding.

I am, Sir etc.,
TAX PAYER.

MOUNT HERBERT

Three Young Men Joined 105th at Tuesday's Recruiting Meeting.

A successful recruiting meeting was held last night at Mt. Herbert when three young men signed on for active service in the 105th Battalion, namely Wallace Cameron, Stewart Higgins, and Fred Dixon. The speaker was Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Judge Stewart and Lieut. C. J. Stewart, while excellent solos were given by Messrs McInnis Campbell and J. A. Moore. The Charlottetown visitors were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Cameron and all speak in the highest praise of the kind treatment and generous welcome extended to them not only by their host and hostess of the evening but by all whom they met.

READY-MADE PUDDING

Mix two tablespoonfuls of flour with a little milk, boil one pint and pour over the flour, add one egg and bake half an hour.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

PAYING OUR DEBTS.

Any man making a pretence at being honest will try to pay for what he gets. But having admitted the justice of the claim that he so he may be surprised at the willingness of the application of the principle that lies at the back of it. The earth pays for what it gets—the rain and the sunshine, and the breezes of heaven—with fruitfulness waving grain, buds and blossoms and fruits, and the smiling green of fields. It is not a mere sponge, receiving always and never responding to the giver. It gives back everything, with an added something of its own. The earth is honest, generously honest. And a man ought not to be any less so. He is getting every day the hour and moment of his life, getting from all sides and by all possible ways. If every man or woman would try to pay his or her debts in the community what a relief it would be for all concerned. Is it not worth while for us to try and make life easier for others? Think it over.

Colonel Hughes And Canadian Steel

(Continued from page one.)

November 1, and at least 20,000 men thereafter. Usual inspection charges. Shall we proceed? If so, please arrange line of credit through Canadian High Commissioner and in favour of Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, Canada. Specifications 15-pr. Just to and. Price later. Please answer. Committee wait.

I may say that later we arranged to have the credit note placed to the credit of the Shell Committee in Canada, and not as is suggested in this message. The price of \$8.55 as arrived at by the experts of the Militia Department who made their calculations with the assistance of machinists and large steel workers throughout the country. Another cablegram follows, from the Militia Department to the War Office, dated September 18: Committee reports 100,000 shrapnel 15-pr. shells, price \$8.30 each, delivered at Montreal. Assuming proceeds with 18-pr. first, can make delivery of 18-pr. already cabled, and follow with 20,000 15-pr. November, and 30,000 per month thereafter.

I should like the House to note that we made the offer of \$8.30 for the 15-pounders and \$8.55 for the 18-pounders. On September 19 the War Office cabled as follows: With reference to your telegrams numbered 132 and 133, we accept the prices as offered for 100,000 each 15-pr. and 18-pr. shells. Please proceed. We trust you will ensure punctual delivery. At that time the Shell Committee was formed and until they were dissolved some time ago, took over entire control of the whole business. Neither directly nor indirectly did the Militia Department or I as Minister of Militia ever interfere in any shape, form or manner with the contracts, or with the price. In each instance the price was fixed by the British Government.

At this same time, I obtained many offers from American firms. I will take as an example, to show what credit is due the Canadian manufacturer for standing by his guns to help the Empire, as compared with the concessions asked by United States and other manufacturers, which were really freely conceded to them by the British War Office. Our manufacturers never got one cent of bonus, never got one cent of cash payment, never got anything. They took their own risks, put in the machinery, turned out the shells with their own capital and under their own arrangements, and delivered the goods; I will show before I have finished that they delivered the goods at a lower price than any other country, not even excepting Great Britain. The course which the Canadian manufacturers pursued in this connection will stand to their credit for all time, the little handful of them that we could induce to take hold of the business at this time; later they were more numerous.

The Crucible Steel Company, one of the largest concerns of the continent of North America, on September 10, wrote me as follows: We are prepared to make the following proposition: three weeks after the receipt of order for 200,000 shrapnel shells complete, without explosives, and absolutely in accordance with blueprint already submitted. We can ship 1,000 per day for three weeks; after six weeks we can ship 2,000 per day until the order is completed. You will remember that our price was \$8.55 for the 18-pounders and \$8.30 for the 15-pounders. Their price was as follows: Price, \$12 each. Mark you, our manufacturers undertook the work at their own risk, put in their own machinery, financed their own business, did everything. I will read on:

In view of the fact that very speedy delivery is required, it means we will have to put an extension to our plant, and also purchase additional machinery. While we do not feel that there is any likelihood of the passing of legislation by the United States Government which would interfere with the shipments of these shells, we are willing to agree that in such event we would be willing to absorb the cost of all the small tools and the extension to our own plant, but the Canadian Government would pay us the actual cost of the extra machinery, in which event it will become the property of the Canadian Government and subject to their disposal. The contract will not be subject to cancellation. The contracts of the Canadian manufacturers were all subject to cancellation—suspension, or reduction, for any other cause than above referred to. That is, the passing of legislation by the United States.

All the above quotations f.o.b. Harrison, New Jersey, Cash in gold on surrender of bill of lading. It will be seen, therefore, that the famous Crucible Steel Company, one of the best institutions of the kind on the continent of North America, made a price of \$12, while our manufacturers did the work for \$8.55 and \$8.30. Not only that, but the proposal of the Crucible Steel Company was such as to give rise to the possibility that at the close of the war the Canadian Government would have some thousands of tons of scrap iron on its hands—and that is what the British Government is doing in the United States to-day. To one United States firm with a branch in Canada \$12,000,000 in cash.



Spring, 1916!

This 84-page spring quarterly style review of Butterick contains authoritative Paris and New York fashions and advance information about style tendencies, materials, and dress accessories.

PATONS

THE SHORTEST DAY. "Mother, what is the shortest day of the year?" asked little Alfred, who was studying his lessons. "December 21, I think, but ask your father, to be sure," replied his mother. "December 26 is the shortest day in the year," affirmed Alfred's father who was just then reckoning up his Christmas expenditures. OPINIONS OF WOMEN. "If I had my way," said the positive woman, "I'd make every unmarried man pay a special tax." "What would be the use?" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Any man who can dodge matrimony would surely succeed in dodging his taxes."

The HEINTZMAN Is Canada's Greatest Piano

There is only one best—there can only be one best among Canadian Pianos—and that best is the HEINTZMAN. In tone, in touch, in finish of design the HEINTZMAN is Canada's greatest Piano. Not because Heintzman & Co. say so—not because we say so—but because such noted pianists as De Pachmann, Mark Hamburg, Adele Verne, Albert Jonas, Hyllestad Burmeister and Friedheim say so. These world famed artists have tried every piano, everywhere and each has said: "I prefer the HEINTZMAN."

Heintzman Pianos are made to meet the requirements of people of discriminating musical tastes. Built to give long and continued satisfaction under all kinds of conditions—to stand up well under the constant use of good and indifferent performers. And they have done this—they are doing it now—and they will do it to the end of a Heintzman Piano, time and trouble are secondary considerations.

If you are thinking about purchasing a Piano, be sure and hear the HEINTZMAN before making a selection.

MILLER BROS. 123 Kent Street.

Put a New, EAGLE CLAY Lining in That Stove

Eagle Stove Clay is a scientific preparation for repairing or replacing worn and burned-out stove linings.

Eagle Stove Clay is easy to apply, cheap to buy and lasts much longer than any other kind of stove lining.

We sell Eagle Stove Clay in large packages, for 25c. Get a supply.

FENNELL & CHANDLER Victoria Row

Choice Footwear

Everything that's new, correct and desirable in Footwear awaits you here, no matter what price you want to pay be it \$1.00 or be it \$6.00 or any of the popular prices between—you'll find here reliable shoes in the latest, and correct styles for men, women, boys, misses and children. Come see for yourself.

We have rubbers for every member of the family.

GOFF BROS.

Home of Good Shoes