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SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1913

FALCONWOOD HOSPITAL REPORT.

The report of the Trustees and the Medical Superintendent of the Falconwood Hospital for the Insane gives cause for serious thought. The statistics show that the fiscal year, opened October 1st 1911 with 251 patients. There were admitted during the year 76 cases making a total of 327.

Of these 66 were discharged, 31 as recovered, 9 as improved and 26 removed by death. The percentage of recoveries was 40.78 and of deaths 6.1 per cent of the total under care. The number of patients is ten more than for the previous year.

Dr. Goodwill, in the course of his report, makes this statement: "It will be seen that our yearly admission number is not decreasing and that our residing population at the end of the year is steadily advancing. If it were possible to interest the public in the study of eugenics and mental hygiene and to inculcate

a correct idea of this disease it might be hoped to establish a recession process. As regards insanity being a disease, it has been found that mental diseases are largely physical diseases which are manifest in part by conspicuous mental symptoms."

"If it were possible to interest the public! Is there any attempt being made to interest the public in those matters which make for physical and mental health? The yearly increase in the number of insane is an alarming condition. If the public knew something of eugenics, if our marriage laws were sufficiently stringent, or had any stringency at all; if half the attention were given to human eugenics that is given to cattle and swine and horse eugenics the annual report of the hospital for the insane would be vastly different from what it is. If our cattle were produced and cared for under such conditions as our human population is our reputation for the production of cattle would be different also.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS.

For a small province like Prince Edward Island, a province which has the distinction of being the smallest in the Dominion, the report of the Department of Public Works for the past year makes cheerful reading. Although small the province is prosperous and the report before us is one of the best evidences of its prosperity.

During the year 1912 four steel bridges were built in Queen's County—namely at North River, Clyde River, Bradabane and Bonshaw.

In Prince County there were four built, namely at Beans, Tignish, The Hatchery on Dunk River and Rogers Mill on Dunk River.

In King's, Montague, Seal River and Indian Reserve were similarly favored.

The combined length of these bridges is 1350 feet with an average width of fifteen feet. These structures are all of modern design, built after the most approved engineering methods, and are a credit to the province. The bridge at North River, one of the most important river crossings in the province, is a magnificent piece of work, hav-

ing concrete abutment piers at both ends and fully protected against the wear and tear of ice and current. The longest span is 165 feet in length with five others of 90 feet each. This bridge will long stand a credit to the government, a monument to the Commissioner of Public Works and an ornament to the province.

The Montague Bridge, consisting of a single span 180 feet in length—the longest single span in the province—is worthy of the beautiful river which it spans and of the thriving village whose sections it unites.

The other bridges, although smaller, are equally well suited to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Their permanency is an asset for future generations and will do away with the ruinous yearly tinkering found necessary in the days of the old wooden bridges.

The government is to be commended on its policy of building permanent bridges and it is hoped that, ere many more years have elapsed, the expensive and uncertain wooden structures, still to be found on many of our rivers, will have given place to steel and concrete and so insure both safety and economy.

A PRINCELY GIFT

An absolute gift of \$20,000 and the interest of another \$20,000 for ten years, for the benefit of his fellow-men! Such is the gift of the Honorable Charles Dalton to the people of this province, as announced in the legislature yesterday. What more can be said?

The only condition attached to the gift is that there shall be no conditions. The institution to be founded is to be open to rich and poor alike, to every religious denomination alike. The rich may pay for the privilege; the poor MUST be treated free.

Mr. Dalton, in modestly making an announcement which fairly took away the breath of his hearers, humbly acknowledged his gratitude to the Giver of all good for placing within his reach the means whereby he was enabled to extend a helping hand to those who are suffering. This surely reveals a big heart behind the wealth; reveals the true Christian spirit which seeks its own pleasure in the pleasure of others; reveals that characteristic which the Master commended in the words "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of my brethren ye have done it unto Me."

Mr. Dalton has acquired wealth. In this he is not alone even in this little province, although he may have gone a few thousands beyond the others. He is, however, if we mistake not, alone in making a gift unhampered and unstinted by conditions. There have been other gifts, other donations, other bequests at death. Many of them were subject to conditions which either made them a burden to the beneficiaries or were limited in their application; some of them so circumscribed as to be rendered nugatory. Mr. Dalton's gift is absolute and to be applied to the doing of good wherever good can be done.

to him for the enjoyment of his wealth. With even this portion of it he could have surrounded himself and his family with comfort and luxury, could have travelled the world over and satiated themselves with the best that the world could give. And yet, it is safe to say right now that, from the approbation with which his offer was received yesterday, from the heartfelt words of praise bestowed upon him for his princely gift, he has already had more real enjoyment than if he had spent it all in selfish indulgence. And, from the Sanitarium about to be built, there will come to him the blessings of the poor and of those whom his generosity has helped back from the grip of the white plague to health and strength. And to a man with the heart to thus remember his fellow-men there can be no greater enjoyment than this.

That Mr. Dalton's gift will result in checking, to some extent at least, the ravages of the White Plague in this province and that he may live many years to enjoy his wealth and to receive the blessing of those whom he has undertaken to aid is to-day, we feel assured, the sincere hope of the whole province.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON.

Sir—I see in The Guardian, published Saturday, March 29th, printed suggestions, on the Sunday School lesson (Jacob and Esau), Rebekah and Jacob are accused of lying and treachery, which I believe to be a misrepresentation of the word of God. Now in virtue of Esau being the first born, he was entitled to the first blessing, but he married a Hittite, which was an abomination to God; he was a fornicator and a profane person and despised his birthright and sold it to Jacob. By doing so he gave Jacob the legal right to obtain the first blessing, which came from God through Isaac. Can you find one place in the Bible where God blessed a liar with a spiritual blessing? I can't. Remember Ananias and Sapphira lost their lives by lying; the devil was a liar from the beginning. We must put God before us, and not sympathy for Esau. In order to comprehend this narrative. See Gen. 25; 23-28; Rebekah having communion with God, and God unfolding to her what would take place, and doubtless instructing her in the discharge of her duty, see Gen. 27; 6-13; Rebekah instructing Jacob to be in harmony with God's will; Jacob loved God and was called according to his purpose and was un-

der the Divine approval; see the genealogy of Jesus, Jacob stands in a prominent place, he was a prince and had power with God and man, and had seen God face to face and was the father of Judah from which tribe the Saviour came. And God blessed and preserved Jacob from that day on which he received the blessing. In this lesson we have two characters, Jacob represents the man preparing for the future, being devoted to what is good, and having faith in the salvation of God through Jesus Christ. Esau represents the man, preparing for the present, enjoying the pleasures of sin, laboring for the meat which perisheth, neglecting the privileges and opportunities for doing good; lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God, having a form of Godliness, but denying the power thereof, actually selling his birthright for a morsel of meat.

I am, sir, etc., HENRY MCKENZIE, McKenzie's Corner, R. R. No. 1, P. E. I.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Sir—The question of military training in our schools is to my mind a matter of the gravest and greatest importance to every citizen of Canada at the present day, and why some intelligent people should oppose any plan to further the advancement of military instruction I am at a loss to know.

In the first place let us consider it as an educational factor and then, if we are just, we cannot fail to see that it is a matter worthy our most serious consideration. Now every teacher knows that discipline is absolutely necessary in the school before our efforts to teach any branch can be crowned with success.

The best teacher in the world must fall miserably if he cannot control his scholars and hold their attention to the subject in hand and there is no method in the world that will so materially aid us to obtain good discipline as that of military training.

How often have we seen public meetings disturbed or broken up by the uproarious conduct of the whole or a part of the audience despite the efforts of the chairman or officers of a meeting, been composed of soldiers one word from the commanding officer would have obtained the best of order. If a teacher has the same control of his pupils as a captain has of his company discipline is assured. Then, too, military training tends to make the pupil alert and obedient and obey them promptly, talking being strictly prohibited. In this way the teacher gets control of the pupil's body, so to speak, thus gains a mastery which bears fruit, not only in mere physical movements but in mental advancement, for by this mastery he is able to hold the pupil's attention and learning becomes possible. The erect carriage and quick, firm step of the soldiers are admired by all. How many grown up people do we see today with rounded shoulders and shambling gait, who had they been instructed, even in the first principles of soldierly in their youth, would today walk erect.

Nor must we forget that an upright and soldierly position of the body on the condition of health by allowing the free action of the lungs and a greater supply of oxygen so necessary to clearness of brain and even life itself.

Then too there is another phase of the question which is of paramount importance, namely, the training of the young for the defence of our country in the future should occasion arise. There are those who will agree that military training and the spirit of patriotism which it engenders can be left to a later date when the boy has become a man. Still others there are (but their numbers are few) who think that the training of forces for battle is unnecessary at any time in life. Though peace is to be desired and war, and all its accompanying horrors a thing to be dreaded, yet we know that our forefathers have been compelled to fight for home and country time and time again. Although we may not like to think of it we know that the present proud position of the British Empire has been won at the sword's point.

Furthermore we are confident from our knowledge of the history of great nations in the past and from present conditions that but for Britain's pre-eminent power as a military country we would very soon find ourselves paying tribute to some alien nation or nations. The best way to maintain peace is to prepare for war. By every means in their power the people of this country should endeavor to foster a spirit of patriotism in the pupils of the schools. Cadet corps should be established wherever possible. In short every legitimate means should be used to train our school boys in the arts of war that they may become efficient soldiers when grown to man's estate, not with the object of conquest, but to be able, should occasion arise, to defend their firesides and our ancestral rights, rights that our forefathers have purchased with their life's blood and which have been handed down to us as a sacred trust. Shame and woe be to us if we betray that trust.

So long as rival nations struggle for supremacy, in ships and men, by land and sea, just so long must we train for war; and since it is a necessity who shall say that we can come to the Primum throbb no longer. "Fill the battle flag is furled In the parliament man The federation of the world."

I am, sir, etc., GEORGE W. H. BEERS, North Wiltshire.

SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 1—Toward midnight, while the house was in committee of supply, and the sitting was at its dulllest, there suddenly occurred a violent scene between Postmaster-General Pelletier and ex-Postmaster-General Lemieux.

The house of contention was a contract recently made for mailing locks of the minister with the Ontario Equipment Company. The actual contract laid upon the table of the house this evening is not open to criticism. It provides for the purchase of new patent locks at \$1 apiece, to be delivered as required during the next four years. Mr. Pelletier, reading a carefully prepared statement, explained that the locks now in use were defective.

"If it is good English," he added, "I will say they are rotten." (Laughter.)

Mr. Pelletier explained that all the locks now in use were to be replaced by new ones, and that the great expansion of postal business during the next four years would necessitate the purchase of at least 120,000 locks. Officials of his department have placed the number at 350,000, taking into account the extra demands for new mailbags and new locks which would follow upon the adoption of a parcel post system.

DISCIPLINED BY PREMIER.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declared that the postmaster-general had ordered 350,000 new locks from the Ontario Equipment Co. His own answer in the house, a few days ago, was to that effect. Evidently the prime minister had disciplined the postmaster-general and the latter had made a new contract, and spoke of only purchasing 120,000 new locks.

With great vehemence, Mr. Lemieux denounced the deal as one reeking with boodle and graft. He quoted from a letter in his possession, to the effect that the new patent lock had been extorted from the inventor for a song, and was now being exploited thru the Ontario Equipment Co. by the political hirelings of the postmaster-general and his nephew, Mr. Baillergeon.

PELLETIER WAXES WARM.

Trembling with rage, Mr. Pelletier declared that he had not made a fortune out of politics, as had Mr. Lemieux. He demanded the letter to which Mr. Lemieux referred, and when the latter declined to give it up, he was denounced by the minister as a coward.

"I know," said Mr. Pelletier, "that the name of Mr. Baillergeon, my nephew—yes, my adopted son—is not in that letter, even supposing there is such a letter in existence."

From this time on, the scene was a spirited one, the postmaster-general at times beating his desk with both fists clenched, and Mr. Lemieux, standing well in front of the desk, almost shrieking defiance at the minister.

"Give up the letter!" Mr. Pelletier demanded. "Give me a committee of investigation and I will produce the letter and the man who wrote it," Mr. Lemieux retorted.

Finally Mr. Lemieux appealed to the prime minister to order an investigation into the affair. Mr. Borden's voice trembled as he rose to reply, and it was evident that he resented the somewhat reckless charges hurled against his colleague.

BORDEN BACKS PELLETIER

"If anything intelligible can be offered for an investigation, I will grant the committee," There was, he said, no charge of any kind against one minister before the house. The contract made by Mr. Pelletier did not commit the government to any expenditure. There had been insinuations based upon a letter from a man, whose name was unknown, which was not even read to the house. The locks contracted for was admittedly a great improvement, and cost no more than the old locks.

The government, however, would satisfy itself that the price was not excessive. "Make a charge," was the premier's parting shot at Mr. Lemieux, "and you can have all the investigation you want."

In the debate across the floor between Messrs. Pelletier and Lemieux, the postmaster-general stated that he had fixed the price at \$1 a lock, which has been established by Mr. Lemieux. He was not running to the United States to buy these locks, altho Mr. Lemieux had gone there when he wanted rural mail delivery boxes.

Mr. Lemieux pointed out that the postoffice department usually purchased 9000 locks a year, but Mr. Pelletier had purchased 12,000 during the six months he was in office, and now proposed buying 350,000 more. As to the rural mail delivery boxes, a few had been purchased in the United States, but the company (the International Mail Box Company) had been manufacturing for several years in Toronto. This company, by its contract, was only to be paid for the boxes as delivered, but Mr. Pelletier had paid the entire contract price in one payment of \$150,000.

The sudden demand of the government for so many mail bags locks Continued on page 14.

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A TIMELY BILL. Toronto, March 4.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to keep children off the streets of Ontario after 9 o'clock. "A good time to get some choice pieces of silverware at 1-3 off. G.H. Taylor, Jeweler. 4-5M11.