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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION CHARLOTTETOWN

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY (NOW EVENING DAILY) 1897 } "THE LATEST NEWS CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1914 FIRST OF ALL." { $3.50 PER YEAR (DELIVERED) IN ADVANCE $2.50 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

CANADIAN SHIPS BUILT IN CANADA

Hon. J. D. Hazen Declares this to be Policy of Government Wherever Possible.

(From Our Own Reporter)

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—"Wherever possible ships to be used in the Canadian service will be built in Canada." This was the statement of Hon. Mr. Hazen to-day during a discussion of the Marine Department estimates and the policy was heartily approved by members on both sides. "My policy," said Mr. Hazen, "is to have all vessels possible built in Canada. In calling for tenders today we are insisting that vessels for the Marine Department must be built in this country. There is no protection for shipbuilding in Canada and the rate of wages is lower in Great Britain than in this country. Canadian shipbuilders are at a disadvantage. Two dredges are being built for us at a Western Ontario shipbuilding plant, that of Collingwood, and tenders for ice breakers, which have just been issued, have a clause that they must be built in Canada."

"I sincerely congratulate the Minister on the announcement of his policy," added Hon. Mr. Lemieux. "It is good news to every Canadian."

Duncan Ross (West Middlesex), also agreed with this policy, but asked what policy was being pursued in the sale of Government ships. He instanced the Kestrel, which was sold for $5,000.

Mr. Hazen said the first offer was $2,500 and the man who later paid $5,000 had been regretting his purchase ever since he made it. The Kestrel is an old Pacific Fisheries Protection cruiser which had about half the speed of the ships she was supposed to watch.

There was a lengthy discussion of the work of Government steamers and ice-breakers in the course of which the Minister of Marine announced that the contract would shortly be let for a new ice-breaker on the St. Lawrence which would be as modern as any craft in the world. When completed it would be used for this work exclusively and he felt that complaints that were now made would end.

Mr. Jacques Bureau (Three Rivers) drew the attention of the House to a practice of the Department of sending the St. Lawrence ice-breakers on occasional trips to Seven Islands and other points. He thought that they should be kept on the work of breaking ice on the St. Lawrence so as to prevent spring floods.

Mr. Hazen said that the boats were sent on these trips at times when they were not needed for ice-breaking. They were in charge of Mr. Fourneret, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Ship Canal.

Mr. Bureau admitted that he was a good man; he could not control the elements, however. In the spring of 1912, at Three Rivers, he said there had been a flood which was known as the Borden flood.

Mr. Bureau asked the Minister if it was the desire of the Government to keep the St. Lawrence ice broken all the time as had been announced in the Government Press.

"Yes," said Mr. Hazen.

Mr. A. K. McLean asked if the Government was intending to adopt a policy of giving sailors and fishermen free medicine and doctors. He said that this policy had been advocated up and down the Maritime Provinces last campaign.

Mr. Hazen replied that the matter had been given a great deal of consideration but it was very difficult to frame a system which would be satisfactory and be within reasonable financial bounds.

Mr. Lemieux was also insistent in questions about the welfare of his constituents on the Magdalene Islands. He urged a better winter service and said that he understood that this winter there was a shortage of coal on the Island. He wanted the Government to make certain that several trips were made by the steamer Stanley during the next two months.

Mr. Hazen promised to do the best he could.

ARTIST LADY HIGHLY HONORED

(Canadian Press.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.— One of the most important posts in the British Art World goes to a woman, Miss Sarah Purser, appointed by Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant, to be governor and guardian of the National Gallery of Ireland.

ALL ARE SAFE

(Special to The Guardian.)

ST. JOHN, Feb. 3.— Adjutant Cundring in charge of Salvation Army Metropole which was destroyed by fire last night said this morning that of the 75 men in the shelter at the time he was sure all had escaped.

CONDENSED ADS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

One cent per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

SMART INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED for printing office. Apply Guardian. 1014-2.2MEtf.

LOST IN THIS CITY, BROWN leather handbag, containing money and other articles. Finder please leave at Stewart & Sons. K 1060-2-4M3ipd.

WILL THE PARTY WHO TOOK A small red leather satchel out of the R. R. Station, Coleman, about the beginning of the year, be good enough to return the same to the baggage master, P.E.I.R. 1061-2-4m4ipd.

FOXES FOR SALE.—I HAVE A number of Black foxes, one pair of Extra Island Patches, and some imported stock which I wish to dispose of at once. Prices right. If interested write or phone. C. E. P. Yeo, Alberton, P. E. I. 1058-2-4m3i

H. D. MCEWEN, MORELL, WILL be at the Queen Hotel Charlottetown, on the 5th and 6th of February to contract for poles, round and square timber, and stone for Rocky Point Wharf 1004-1-2-m3i

CHARLOTTETOWN BOWLING ALleys, Market Building, Billiard Room in connection; everything first class; bowl and never have appendicitis. Special Ladies' days from 3 to 6 Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Open from 10 a. m. till 11 p. m. 2698-11-17Mtf.

FARM FOR SALE. AT NORTH River Corner, 4½ miles from Charlottetown, containing 98½ acres in a high state of cultivation, with a good house and a large barn and seven other buildings. Apply to Rodd's Harness Shop, Charlottetown. 3826-1-12Mtf.

Minard's Liniment Cures Cold. ect.

THIRTY STUDENTS IN MONTREAL

Will Put to Test Relative Merits of Different Foods.

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Next Tuesday, thirty students of the Normal School for Physical Education, affiliated with McGill, will start a three months diet course. Five will take a meat course, three times a day; fifteen will adopt a modified meat and vegetable diet; four more will try a strict vegetarian diet; while others will attempt to subsist thirteen weeks on a strictly scientific bill of fare. The students will show up on June 3rd for medical examination. The experiment is being watched with considerable interest.

OIL WELLS BOOM

(Canadian Press)

MOOSEJAW, Feb. 3—Because the discovery of an oil well near the C. P.R. tracks Moosejaw is in the grip of an oil boom. Oil rights of 30,000 acres near the city have been taken out by citizens.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

(Canadian Press)

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The retirement of Chas. F. Murphy as leader of Tammany Hall is demanded in a resolution adopted by the National Democratic Club last night.

Joseph Cassidy a former Democratic leader for Queen's County and Louis T. Walter, Jr., his Lieutenant were found guilty last nibht of selling a nomination to the State Supreme Court bench to Wm. Wellet former Congressman. The entrance will likely be given tomorrow.

THE WEATHER, THE TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Increasing winds, mostly southerly and westerly; mild with a few showers of sleet or rain.

THE WEATHER.— Yesterday the weather from being cold in the early part of the day, became much milder by night. It was a bright day.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 33 degrees above zero, registered at 9 p.m., in comparison with five degrees above, the lowest registered on the previous night. At 9 a. m. it was nine degrees above.

U. S. REMOVES ALL RESTRICTIONS

Against Export of Arms and War Munitions into Mexico.

(Canadian Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Wilson, by executive order issued today and dated at the White House, removed all restrictions against the exportation of arms and munitions of war into Mexico from the United States, thus placing the contending factions on a basis of equality in the purchasing of arms in the United States. The order emphasizes that it is the intention of the United States to preserve the same neutrality towards Mexico as other Powers.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—As soon as the news of President Wilson's order reached here many residents left the capital for the coast by the night train. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Charge of Affairs at the American Embassy, was instructed to acquaint foreigners with the order but he did not inform Huerta, whose notification came from the American Embassy at Washington.

PREMIER WHITNEY

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3—Premier Whitney continues to improve but Senator Ross is not doing so well.

MR. J. J. HUGHES M.P. AGAIN CORRECTED

Lapses into Exaggeration and is Plainly Told His Statement was Untrue.

(From Our Own Reporter)

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In the House to-day, Mr. J. J. Hughes of King's drew attention to increased rates on the Prince Edward Island Railway, referring particularly to the $7 carload rate on cordwood. He claimed that the capacity of the cars on the Prince Edward Island Railway was only about half that of the cars on the I. C. R., so that this meant practically a $14 car rate, which was prohibitive and was practically the same rate as on lumber.

Hon. Frank Cochrane in reply said that the statement as to the size of the cars was untrue and that the member for King's had not been able to cite any other case of alleged injustice.

WOMEN VOTE

(Canadian Press)

CHICAGO, Ills. Feb. 3 — Women registered for the first time today for voting in the Chicago Spring Aldermanic Elections. They number about 200,000.

SECOND SENSATION IN QUEBEC CASE

Warrants Ordered Against Burns Detectives for Conspiracy to Corrupt Members of the Legislation.

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Judge Charbonneau this morning issued a writ of mandamus ordering Judge Lanctot of the Magistrate's Court to sign a warrant for the arrest of the Burns detectives, who took part in securing evidence of alleged graft in the Quebec Legislature.

The warrants were asked for yesterday by Tancred Marcil, but Judge Lanctot refused to sign them. Mr. Marcil then had recourse to the Superior Courts.

Mr. Marcil alleges that the detectives conspired to corrupt members of the Legislature which is a criminal act with a penalty of fourteen years in jail. It is said the warrants are to be issued on information of J. A. Labelle of the law firm of Fontaine and Labelle who claim money due to them by the Burns detectives for professional services rendered.

COMPENSATION FOR LEAD POISONING

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—The first claim for damages for lead poisoning, to be brought up in the local Courts under the Workmen's Compensation Act was disposed of today by Justice Beaudin, who handed out judgement in the case of John Armstrong vs. the Canada Paint Company. The plaintiff claimed $130 for wages lost since he was incapacitated while working for the defendant company, and an annuity for life of $50, representing twenty per. cent of his earning power which he claimed he had been deprived of.

The Canada Paint Company consented to judgment for the full amount.

BOARD OF TRADE RESOLUTIONS

In the Board of Trade Room Monday evening a special meeting was held for the consideration of certain questions which, the President explained, it was considered necessary to deal with separately from the general meeting.

The first matter submitted to the Board was a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Charlottetown Board of Trade from the firm of Farquhar & Co., Ltd., of Halifax with respect to a new steamship which is being built in Scotland for the purpose of carrying freight, etc., between P. E. Island and Newfoundland. The letter was as follows: "In behalf of the Maritime and Newfoundland Steamship Company which has recently been organized, we are having built in Scotland a steamer to operate between Halifax, Sydney, North Sydney and several ports on the south coast of Newfoundland. The steamer will have a carrying capacity of between 4,500 and 5,000 barrels; accommodation for about forty first-class and fifteen second class passengers; fitted with wireless, well-equipped for the handling of freight, and strongly built for ice work. Calls at Charlottetown will be fortnightly. This new steamship service will open up to Prince Edward Island merchants a large trade in Island produce direct with the various importers on the coast of Newfoundland. As this section of Newfoundland is prosperous, and from the various ports large fleets of fishing vessels are operated, consequently their requirements are considerable in produce, such as produced by Prince Edward Island. In order to give a satisfactory service we are seeking an adequate subsidy from the Dominion Government, and we respectfully solicit your Council's kind assistance in passing a favourable resolution.

"There was some discussion on the subject. One member of the Board expressed himself as being quite in sympathy with the letter, but he said that it would have to be stipulated definitely that the steamer put on the service should call at such ports in Newfoundland as would offer the best trade with Prince Edward Island. Mr. Jenkins, however, pointed out that since it would be in the best interests of the steamship company themselves to make as ports of call the most prosperous and the busiest points which would give them the greatest traffic, the matter of selecting such ports of call

continued on page 2

SUMMERSIDE CIVIC MEETING

(Special by Phone)

SUMMERSIDE, Feb. 3.—The annual ratepayers meeting was held here last night. The attendance was not large but the business was expeditiously handled. Mr. Ronald Campbell acted as chairman and Mr. Hugh McInnis, Secretary.

Mayor Morrison, who was the first speaker gave an interesting resume of the year's business. Speaking of the financial standing of the town he quoted from the town's accounts to show that the finances were in a healthy state and that there had been a surplus last year of $1500. There was he declared $15,000 to the credit of the town in the bank, which would be used for general civic purposes. He was in favor of permanent streets, but under no conditions whatever would he favor the issuing of debentures for permanent work on the streets, without submitting the matter to the people at the polls. This year, he pointed out, more had been spent on the streets than the year before, and a portion of Water street had been macadamized at a cost of over $400.

He also referred to the healthy condition of the town and paid a warm tribute to the splendid work done by the firemen.

Councillor Tanton, Chairman of the Finance Committee, confined his remarks largely to the civic accounts concluding with a recommendation for medical inspection of school children.

He was followed by Councillors McNeill, Sillinbant, Lidstone, Monkley and McArthur.

Thanks to the Mayor, the Councillors, the Water Commissioners and the Chairman.

COMING EVENTS. ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS ETC.

One cent per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

**A special general meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Bonshaw Dairying Co., will be held in the Court House at Bonshaw, Feb. 11th at 3 p. m. Installation of a Butter Plant to be discussed. Also other business. Wm. McRae, Sec. 424-1-31M6i

**"Your first day on the job." If you know the best known typewriter, The Remington, it will be easier the first day and every day. A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S. 1050.

**A general meeting of Strathcona Institute will be held in Hazelbrook schoolroom on Friday, Feb. 6, at 7 p.m. 059

**A basket social and entertainment will be held in the Marshfield Hall on Wed. evening, Feb. 11th. Admission 10cts. Ladies with baskets free. If stormy will be held following evening. 1056-2-4m2i

**R2-5, J. R. Munn Residence, Marshfield. 479, Marine Office, Capt. Taylor's office. 294-L, D. J. Bonnell Residence. 193-L. P. W. Clarkin Residence. 177-L, A. F. Webster Residence 478-J, W. H. F. Gill, Residence. 433-Y, George Higgins Residence. 457-L, E. A. Foster Residence. 448-L, Walter McGregor Residence. 38-L, Brenton Longworth Residence. 392-L, Ernest De B. Peake Residence. 441, Curling Rink. 248-L, W. A. Peardon, Grocer. 124-Y, F. A. D'Ornellas, Residence. 480, Custom House, Collectors Office. 272-L, George Wheatley, Residence. 273-L, Thomas Riggs, Clothes Cleaning and Pressing etc. 256-L, J. J. Johnston, Residence. 1031.

Minards liniment cures garget in cows.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN PROPOSED

An important proposal of interest affecting all classes of the community emanates from Dr. S. R. Jenkins, one of the Trustees of the primary schools in Charlottetown. Dr. Jenkins urges the regular medical inspection of all the children attending our schools. At Monday night's meeting of the School Board he discussed the subject and spoke so convincingly that the meeting nominated him and Messrs. T. C. James and J. Johnston, K. C., a special committee to consult with the City Council and draw up a memorial for presentation to the Legislature at its next meeting with the object of obtaining the Government's co-operation in the matter.

Dr. Jenkins' proposal is along the lines which modern and progressive ideas have created and are being pursued in various other countries, with eminent success. In the Mother Country, for example, an excellent system of medical inspection of school children is carried out with the most beneficial results. There is a concrete example much nearer home. In British Columbia an Act is in force—was passed in 1911—which provides for the medical inspection of schools. The act is entitled the "Schools Health Inspection Act," and it empowers the Board of School Trustees of every city, town and district municipality school district in that province to appoint one or more School Health Inspectors and assign each such inspector to the schools to be inspected, and to provide them with proper facilities for the performance of their duties as health inspectors of schools and school children; all such appointments to be subject to the approval of the Provincial Board of Health; such School Health Inspectors to be duly qualified medical practitioners, but the Board of Health being empowered to appoint from time to time persons other than School Health Inspectors to perform such duties as the Board may deem necessary or expedient. The Act further provides, in regard to the powers and duties of these School Health Inspectors, that each Inspector shall forthwith upon appointment, and thereafter at least once in every school year, or oftener if required by the Board of School Trustees, make a thorough examination as to the general health of all children attending school in the district of which he is such Inspector, and of all teachers and janitors in such district; also carefully examine all school buildings and school surroundings in his district, and shall report to the said Board, in detail, the result of such examinations; in such report stating whether or not he considers that the condition of health of any child, children, teacher or janitor is such as to endanger the health of the children at such school and setting forth his recommendations as to the school buildings and school surroundings. The Board of School Trustees for the district shall forthwith act upon such report, and remove from the school any child, or children, teacher or janitor, whose health is so reported by the School Health Inspector as being dangerous to children in such school, and such child, children, teacher or janitor shall not be permitted to return to school in such district unless and until he or they deliver to the Board a certificate in writing signed by the Inspector for the district, permitting such return.

"Further, the School Health Inspector shall have supervision over all physical exercises of pupils attending school, and in special cases may modify or prohibit such exercises. Provision is also made for the Inspector, on the demand at any time of the Provincial Board of Health, to make a report on the health conditions of the children attending any particular school or schools, or any other condition in or around the school which might affect the health of the children. At the termination of every school year, each School Health Inspector is to make an annual report to the Provincial Board of Health. The Act provides also for the remuneration of the Inspectors for their services, as agreed upon by the authority appointing them. It is further provided that "whenever a child shows symptoms of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, chicken-pox, diphtheria, or influenza, tonsilitis, whooping cough, mumps, scabies, ringworm, trachoma, or any other contagious or infectious disease, he shall immediately be sent home by the teacher in charge, or as soon as a safe and proper conveyance can be found, if such is necessary, and the Local Board of School Trustees shall at once be notified by such teacher."

DR. JENKINS' VIEWS.

It is upon lines similar to these that Dr. Jenkins desires to see the medical inspection of school children carried out in this province. A Guardian representative yesterday interviewed the Doctor on the matter. Dr. Jenkins told the reporter:

"I have been advocating this matter for the last ten years. My idea is that all children attending school should be medically inspected; there is no doubt about the wisdom of such a course. I think such inspection should not be confined to the city schools but should extend to the country schools as well. You see, a child cannot study if he is not in good health. He may be able to work along certain lines even though he may be physically unfit; but he would not be able properly to undertake the whole curriculum of advanced study. I think it is a great mistake to ask a child to do so or to force him to do so.

"There would of course be a great deal for a man to take up in carrying out such inspection, but I think it would probably be sufficient for him to find out whether or not the children are in good health. If the child is not in good health it should be the duty of the doctor to acquaint its parents of the fact and to recommend to them to have the child examined by the family doctor. In many cases ailments of the child are overlooked by parents, and it is only when their attention is drawn to the matter that they think there is anything serious.

"I think this inspection is a very necessary thing. For instance, take the eyesight of children. The sight of a very large proportion of children is affected. Very often children are put down as dunces or as stupid because they cannot read what is put on the black-board, or because they do not seem to follow the lines in the books, but which is all due to defective sight. Again, children have nose and throat troubles, and it these are looked after when they are young, it would often mean those children growing into healthy and strong men and women. There are various diseases children have that the early attention to which would result in the development of the child into a good strong man, whereas neglect would mean the child growing to be a weakling. Then the teeth of children are often a source of great trouble and irritation to them, and should immediately be looked after.

"I would go further. I would suggest that a certain amount of sanitation and nygiene, pertaining particularly to the health of young children should be taught in the schools; should probably be put in the curriculum of Prince of Wales College. There should be a teacher, a medical man, to deliver lectures, I think, to the outgoing teachers, so that the latter would be able to notice and pick out what defects are visible in the children under their charge."

Dr. Jenkins then referred to the British Columbia Act for the inspection of school children. He went on to say: "I see they have been advocating a system in the Old Country lately whereby, if the parents are unable to pay for medical attendance to their children, the School Boards have the power to employ medical aid for the children. My idea in having medical inspection here is not to interfere in any way with the family physician. I think this is a very necessary thing, the medical inspection of school children; and, as I say, I have advocated it for several years past with very little result up to the present. I would apply it not alone to the city schools. I think the better way would be for the Government to introduce a School Act empowering School Boards or Trustees to employ medical inspectors or insist on medical examinations of the school children."

BRIGANDS ARE HOLDING PRIESTS FOR RANSOM.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 31.—The band of brigands, who looted and burned Li Yuan Chow, murdered a French Jesuit missionary named Riche, and captured two others, Fathers Allain and De La Taille, and are holding them for ransom. The fourth missionary, Father Gilbert, escaped. A French gunboat has been ordered to get ready to sail from here for the scene.

A Home Week for All Islanders

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION, CHARLOTTETOWN

The Great Event of the Summer