The Guardian Talks Daily to Almost Half the People in this Province

12 PAGES—Sworn Daily Average of 7072 for 1907

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING Daily—Catches All Early Morning Mails.

MORNING DAILY FOUNDED 1891 WEEKLY (NOW RURAL DAILY) 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

2½c A MONTH BY MAIL IN ADVANCE $2.00 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

THE MEN'S CORNER. BY PAUL THOMPSON

Learning to Use Your Hands.

For many men there is little use in learning how to use their hands, for their sphere of activity will be such that time devoted to training of this sort will be time that is truly wasted when it might be devoted to the development of brain power. The latter, more than anything else, is needed by these men in the struggle for existence which most men are confronted with either during their boyhood days or, at any rate, when the school or college days have ended and the contest with the world begun. For the average man, however, no matter what may be his daily work, it is a wise provision to learn the intelligent use of his hands and for him to know how to instruct his boys, if he have any, in the same kind of usefulness. It is knowledge that will be of value countless times in his lifetime, and will render easy many manual tasks which confront the average man in his own home. Particularly is this true if he live, not in the city, where his is one of several families occupying narrow apartments, but in the smaller town and the country itself.

The average school education is a good thing and is indispensable; but for the boy who is going into a trade, in particular, it is too incomplete and does not give him the specialized knowledge which he needs in his lifework. This has long been recognized, but probably the most comprehensive and sensible recognition of the fact and of the necessity of making provision for this division of the country's younger generation of future toilers was that accorded in Chicago. Here were gathered together 500 representatives of the commercial, manufacturing and educational interests of the Middle West, as members of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. President Roosevelt, through a letter, and President Eliot, of Harvard; James Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, and Henry L. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation in Pennsylvania, were the men who advocated efforts being made which would better the conditions for the boy of the next decade who is going into the trades.

The introduction of trade-school training in the elementary schools of the country, including the establishment of a combination of school and shop instruction to occupy the time of the pupils between the ages of four and 17 and advancing the compulsory education age to 17 or 18 were two ideas advanced. Both are admirable, as are the suggestions that a system shall be established whereby elementary school teachers shall sort out their pupils and direct the work of education for the children in the divisions thus made to best fit them for the line of work which they propose following. The formation of a special educational commission to organize a trade school system and the creation of a national commission of industrial education will be worked for as tending to the same end as the other idea.

The interest manifested by the President of the United States well expresses the ideas of the other men interested in the work and who believe in the wisdom of such a movement. It is to the effect that "more than anything else the American boy should have his best opportunity for development." The present condition of affairs in our great school systems does not permit the realization of this, for no account is taken of what a boy wants his future to be or what he may be best fitted for. If the plans of the organization which met in Chicago are only partially realized, it means that the industrial supremacy given to this country by its wonderful natural resources will be more than upheld by this vast army of rightly educated youngsters. They will make better workmen because they will have started earlier learning those things which they have had to defer learning until after the completion of their school days, either that or they will combine the teachings of the technical school, to which their inclinations have led them, with their elementary school education. Whether or not, a boy afterward goes into the line of work which he had been studying especially for does not matter, for, as intimated at the beginning of this article, knowledge of how to properly use his hands is worth much to the average man, no matter what his position or work may be.

"BARGAINS" FOR MEN.

Real success is usually achieved after many failures. An active man builds success upon a foundation of failures; a passive man does not. A real man is not hurt by hard knocks, for they make character.

Thrift is an element of successful manhood, so do not despise bargains in clothes as a womanly trait. The only thought about clothes, outside of the essentials of taste and neatness, that a young man need spend is to look out for bargains at the lowest price.

The boy who gets bargains in socks makes the man who gets bargains in stocks.

Correct Clothes for the Careful Dresser.

For motoring, and in this day and generation there are special clothes without they would be without a spark plug or some other essential part of the machinery, a wide variety of garments is possible, each being equally correct. While this is undoubtedly true, the same theory obtains here as in the pursuit of any sport or recreation. The tyro is much more apt to bother himself about the clothes he wears than is the man who likes the sport for sport's sake. There are certain things which add materially to the comfort of a journey, such as linen coats in summer and goggles to keep the eyes of driver or guests free from dirt, but for the most part the man who dresses himself up like a comic opera star is more interested in the impression that he creates than he is in the game itself. Simplicity is much to be preferred, the utter absence of anything which may hinder the easy and comfortable manipulation of the car.

Most men are always in doubt as to just what they must wear at a noon wedding, being in the throes of uncertainty as to whether or not they may wear evening dress clothes. For a matter of fact, there is one fixed, unchangeable rule for all weddings held before 6 o'clock. A frock coat, white waistcoat, gray striped trousers, white shirt, white or pearl gray Ascot tie, poke collar, patent leather boots (buttoned), gray suede gloves and a silk hat, the latter carried; these are the correct thing for groom, best man and ushers. There can be no deviation from this rule.

One good pointer for the man having dress clothes made for the first time or even for a second or third time, as it is possible even the latter may be ignorant of the value of this plan, is to see to it that your shoes are the same as those you propose wearing with the dress clothes so the trousers will fit perfectly there. If you are going to use dancing pumps wear low-heeled shoes when being measured or else have your tailor cut the trousers just a trifle shorter than he would, taking into consideration the high-heeled shoes that you are wearing every day with your business clothes. You will find this little point is well worth thinking of and trying out.

Black and white are always effective. Possibly that is the reason why fashion, in respect to evening clothes, is so unchanging and why mankind continues to wear one set of stereotyped garments, while women change their dress clothes with each season. White waistcoats, as I said in an earlier letter, are the correct thing to wear with dress clothes. The same kind is correct for a frock coat, possibly because the contrast to the black coat is thus most effective. With a dinner coat only is the black waistcoat correct. For a single-breasted frock coat a double-breasted waistcoat is best; with a double-breasted coat a single-breasted waistcoat. White is always a correct color for a waistcoat, but some license is permitted in the substantiation of gray or buff. The fashionable waistcoat has broad, overhanging lapels and fits the waist very snugly, in many instances lacking a back buckle, so perfectly are they cut to arch over the hips.

American Flags in London.

The recent sale in London of the flag of the Chesapeake, captured in the war of 1812, almost 100 years ago, recalls the fact that there are today in London, in the chapel of Chelsea Hospital, the museum where many of England's most notable war relics are kept, 10 other American flags captured during that same war, a strife which is remarkable in that its conclusion was virtually without any terms whatsoever. These flags include a flag of the Sixty-eighth Regiment, of James City, and a cavalry flag belonging to the Second Hartford Dragoons, both captured by the Eighty-fifth Foot; a regimental color of the Second United States Infantry; a white American flag with the eagle on it, but nothing else to indicate where it came from; another which also can be traced to no particular regiment, though it would seem to have come from some Kentucky organization; a flag of the Fourth United States Infantry, supposedly captured at Detroit, and several others. It would be a splendid thing were it possible to get these also for this country. The genuineness of the Chesapeake flag cannot be doubted or that of the others, for English officers have long had the custom of retaining captured flags, and handing them down to their heirs.

TRITE AND TRIVIAL.

Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, is a songbird of wide reputation.

It is not surprising that Uncle Joe's boom should spruce up a bit just now. So many statesmen need him in their business.

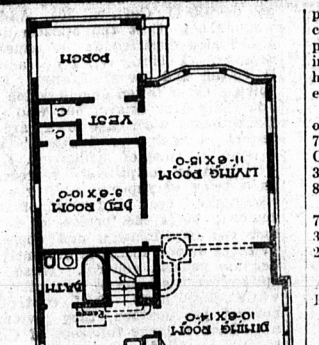
A Thousand-Dollar Six-Room Cottage.

Designed By Chas. S. Sedgwick, Architect, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

There are so many enquiries for a small cottage that can be built for one thousand dollars that the author offers this study, believing that many people desiring a small economical home will be specially interested in it. This design has had careful study with reference to economy of cost and convenience of arrangement.

There is a small cellar under the central portion, with one chimney located so that one stove will warm the entire house or a small heater can be used in the cellar. The size of the cottage is 22 feet 6 inches by 41 feet. The foundation finishes six inches above the grade line, the superstructure rising from this point, using ten-foot studding, with a sill on top of the wall, the main floor raised 2 feet 6 inches above the grade, the height of story being 8 feet. The roof is low pitched, with high projected eaves, very simple cornice, with gutter.

The outside of the frame is sheathed and covered with heavy building paper and the lower section of the beveled window-sill is boarded with wide v-joint siding. From the top of sill to plate the outside is boarded perpendicular with four-inch beveled-edge battens, covering the joint and giving the appearance of half-timber construction at very small cost. The receding panels painted in dark gray and the horizontal siding below painted in the same manner, the battens, casing, sills, water table and corner boards painted white. The roof is shingled. The inside is finished in natural pine, with hard pine floor, and the woodwork trimmed with dark stain.



FLOOR PLAN.

The following is an itemized statement of materials required and their cost:

70 yards excavating, at 20c.	$14
Chimney	25
30 perches stone, laid, at $2.50	75
8,000 sup. feet. timber and boards, framed, at $28	224
7,500 shingles, laid, at $4	30
375 yds. plastering, at 24c.	90
2,600 ft. weather base and flooring, at $30	78
All millwork put up complete	300
Paintin	113
Total	$1,000

These prices include all labor.

NEGLECTFUL

Modest but unsuccessful tyro (who has been flogging the river for hours)—"Is there anything I am omitting to do, McWhirr?"

McW—"I wadna just say that exactly. But I'm thinkin' ye drink vara leet" for a man whae's no killin' fush."

Suggestions on Garden Making.

It is a big advantage in garden making to lay one's plans well ahead of the growing season. The home garden plot is too often left to the inspiration of the spring weather. When the air becomes mild and plants come to market, the idea of making a garden is forcibly suggested, some plants are purchased and stuck in the ground and that is called a garden. The ordinary result is that some rows of geraniums or cannas and, perhaps, a bed of verbenas constitute the garden—as such plants will usually survive rough and ready treatment, but such a garden, while it does something to beautify the surroundings, misses one of the main functions of the house garden—that of supplying cut flowers for the house. It is quite within the power of any amateur, by taking thought and bestowing attention, to have plenty of flowers a large part of the year, and it is far cheaper as well as more satisfactory to grow flowers from seed than to depend on purchased plants.

While plants have simple requirements they are exacting about them, and unless conditions are right results will be disappointing. Still, there are some flowers that are as easy to grow as weeds, and at the very head of this class stands the nasturtium. It will grow anywhere if it can have sunlight for some hours of the day, and really does better in poor soil than in rich soil. I get plenty of cut flowers every season from a bed planted along a high board fence so situated that only the afternoon sun reaches the plants. I find the tall, or climbing varieties, much preferable to the dwarf, as the flowers grow on long stems and are thus better for cutting. It is not necessary to give them any support. Let them sprawl on the ground. They form a dense mass of foliage, so that the flowers have to stretch their necks to reach the light, and thus they form long stems. It is best to purchase seed of named varieties, so that you can depend on getting just the colors desired. They have been much improved, so that fine shades of scarlet, maroon and orange can now be obtained, that make a striking effect when massed in a vase. The seeds are so large that they are easily handled. I have never had a failure with them, although I have planted them as early as the middle of March in the latitude of Pittsburg. Planting them is the easiest garden job I know of. My practice is simply to make a shallow furrow the length of the bed with the corner of the hoe and drop the seed at six-inch intervals. Then the earth is drawn over them with the hoe and pressed firmly down with the flat of the hoe. Two rows, about a foot and a half apart and 15 feet long, furnished me with blooms enough to keep several vases filled from early June to late in September.

The floral catalogues make a point of giving some novelties every year and from time to time valuable additions are made to our garden plants, but after all there is nothing that excels the old-fashioned flowers, such as poppies, corn flowers, marigolds, asters, zinnias, and petunias. Poppies are sure bloomers, provided an early start is made. They do not do well after settled warm weather is in. The seed should be sown just as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, and they will not stand transplanting. As a rule they come up too thick, and they should be thinned out. A few plants open to sun and air will give more and better blooms than a far greater number jammed together. My practice is to draw the hoe across the poppy bed as soon as the plants are up, so as to leave space of at least a foot and a half between the rows of plants left standing. That gives them space in which to expand. No garden plant gives such gorgeous blooms as the poppy, but many people find it an objection that the blooms wilt so soon. A bunch brought in from the garden often hang their heads at once. To avoid this the thing to do is either gather the flowers in the morning before the dew is gone or else in the evening after the sun has gone down. Any kind of flowers will last better if gathered in the evening and then placed in water and left in a cool, dark place all night. Treated in this way a bunch of poppies will last for days.

Most annuals do better if transplanted after they come up. The ordinary amateur finds this a great botheration, but it can be managed by very simple means. By means of his equipment of hotbeds and cold frames the professional florist gets a very early supply of plants. The amateur cannot, of course, compete with him in this respect, but I have found that as early a start as need be may be had by using an improvised cold frame, made by getting a shallow box from the dry goods store, removing top and bottom and sinking it in the ground about six inches in a sunny place. The soil should be smooth and friable, and if it is stiff some sand should be added. My practice is to sift the soil for this seed plot through an ordinary ash sifter. Seed may be planted in rows and protected against light frosts by a covering of cheesecloth. With an apparatus of this kind brought into use when dangers of a cold wave are past I have had no difficulty in raising an abundance of plants at small expense. The cheesecloth keeps the ground shaded and moist, and yet admits sufficient ventilation. In case of a cold snap extra covering can be laid over the frame.

Both marigolds and zinnias are old-fashioned flowers that are not appreciated as they ought to be. Zinnias have been much improved, so that by buying named varieties of seed beautiful shades can now be obtained. They bloom till late in the fall. Marigolds keep up their blooms until late in October, and I have obtained blooms from a bed of marigolds after other flowers have been nipped by frost. Unfortunately, their foliage smells rather strong, but not unless it is handled, and a bunch of marigolds, to my mind, gives a decidedly cheerful appearance to the living room.

BEATRICE CAREY.

Smart Blouse of Pale Blue Chiffon Broadcloth.

New Blouses and Separate Waists.

BY DOROTHY DALE.

The new blouses designed for spring vary in some particualrs from those of the past season, the sleeves showing some changes and the jabot effects being very noticeable. There is also a renewed liking for colored waists, especially in striped effects, and a great many very smart-looking tailored waists are shown in striped wash silks, sheer linen and mercerized batiste. These blouses are worn with the tailored street costume or for morning or informal home wear, but for matinees, bridge parties, luncheons and other semiformal daytime functions, where it is most convenient to wear a tailored coat and skirt costume, very attractive, dressy little bodices are made up in especial designs and colorings to combine, and even seem part of the costume. The smartest of these waists follow very closely the coloring of the cloth skirt with which they are to be worn, and although, pink, pale blue and other light fancy colors are seen among these waists, they are not nearly so modish as the waists, which really complete a three-piece suit. Some of these white lace blouses and pink, lavender and blue waists are very attractive when worn with a light colored skirt to match for home wear, but most of the blouses pictured are of the class that are to accompany a tailored coat and skirt.

For instance, the first sketch shows a model in pale blue chiffon broadcloth, although the design would be equally successful for other colorings or materials, such as serge or other wool fabrics or in silk or linen. The bodice was trimmed with three-inch insertions of cluny lace

Attractive Blouse for Wear With a Cloth Costume.

and finished by stitched bands, and there were buttons of the material and simulated buttonholes to carry out the tailored effect. The yoke and collar were of washable tulle, finely tucked, and the undersleeves were also of the tulle.

The second blouse illustrated also accompanied a cloth costume of a light shade of grey, and the blouse was of soft grey cloth, woven with a fine cord effect, trimmed with applied bands of the cloth of which the suit was made. The little rever collar and the small vest pieces in front were of black panne velvet, embroidered in pastel colors and silver cord. The chemisette and sleeve frills were of chantilly lace and dotted net.

The third bodice pictured is a good model for white or colored tailored waists, a variety of which are necessary in the wardrobe of a well-dressed woman. A half dozen shirts made on the lines shown in the drawing will be found none too many, and variety may be given by the materials used and the finish of the front. The blouse pictured was of white wash silk having a tiny hairline stripe of black. The blouse was cut perfectly plain, with tailored cuffs, in which link studs were to be used, and there was no yoke in the back. A single inch plait was laid in an inch and a half from the sleeve seam at the shoulder and stitched flat to the bust line to insure plenty of fulness, and the only trimming consisted of a plaited frill of Valenciennes lace set on a strip of the silk on either side of the box plait in the middle of the front. A pocket was stitched on the left side. Sheer plaid or striped linen, madras or nainsook or white mull or fine lawn with a

Of White Wash Silk, Bearing a Tiny Hairline Stripe of Black.

stripe in color all make very good-looking blouses, and the striped silks with a white ground with a stripe in pink, blue, brown, black or lavender are in favor. Much of the effect of these blouse lies in the perfect fit and finish and in the accessories, such as the collar and tie. The embroidered linen collar, stiff and rather high, is still the favored neckwear with these tailored morning blouses, the ties being of various styles, from the little lace bows and plaited lace jabots to the mannish string ties worn as long four-in-hands. In ties of this sort the knitted silk ones are in great vogue, and this season there is rather a fad for orange and yellow tones, to be worn with plain white or white with a hairline black or grey striped skirt.

To return to the subject of the more elaborate blouses, an excellent idea which can be copied in various colorings with excellent results is shown in one or two of the French models seen. For example, one blouse shown was especially designed for wear with a coat and skirt of the new Copenhagen blue, which color, by the way, will probably lead in favor this spring, Copenhagen blue as shown in the light weight cloths for tailor suits is rather difficult to match in other materials, as it is a peculiar shade, of greenish blue with also a tone of soft grey. The blouse is designed for the cloth costume of this only.

SARA CRANFORD.

Egg Dishes.

Eggs Baked in Green Peppers.—Select green peppers of uniform shape and size and cut off the stems close to the peppers, so that they will stand firmly. Take off the tops and remove the seeds and ribs, then parboil them. Remove them from the water as soon as they are a little tender, but before they become limp. Break an egg into each one, and then set the peppers into a baking pan, with a little hot water, and bake slowly about 15 minutes, or until the eggs are set. Arrange them on rounds of browned bread, with white sauce in the dish.

Poached Eggs With Greens.—Boil green leaves of lettuce until tender, drain, then chop fine, and season with a little white sauce. Cover rounds of bread, which have been browned in butter, with the lettuce, or, if convenient, with well-seasoned creamed spinach. Make nests in the green, leaving the edge of the toast clean, with a border half an inch wide around the depression. Place in each one an egg, poached in the French style, or break an uncooked egg into each hollow and place them in the oven until the eggs are set.

Spanish Eggs.—Cover the bottom of an earthen baking dish with well-seasoned tomato puree. Arrange on it poached eggs, leaving spaces to show the red color. Lay between the eggs whole, small sausages, already cooked, or sausages cut in inch lengths. Place a bit of butter on each egg and set the dish in the oven to heat it.

Dressy Blouse of White Chiffon Cloth.

Laundering Delicate Fabrics.

BY BEATRICE CAREY.

This in between season is an excellent time to look over one's last summer's wardrobe and renovate the gowns that are worth renovating and refurbishing for the coming season. Organdies and delicate muslins will often look like new if carefully cleaned and pressed, but the cleansing process must be carefully done to attain the best results. Then, too, some of the new fabrics that are to be laundered often after being made up are soaked and then pressed to set the color or else to shrink the material. Linens are generally shrunk before being made up, and the proper method of doing this is to allow the material, still in the original folds, to soak over night in warm water, then unfold carefully so as to keep the edges straight, pin on a clothesline, allow to almost dry and then iron on the wrong side while damp.

To set any of the different shades of blue, from the palest up to the medium dark shades, soak a few hours in a pail of water in which an ounce of sugar of lead has been dissolved.

Some authorities say that soap should not be used on delicate mulls and organdies, recommending as a substitute wheat bran. To prepare the bran boil about two quarts in water, let it cool and strain the liquor, which may be used in place of soap, as it takes out the dirt, but does not affect the color. This bran water also obviates the use of starch, as it stiffens the material slightly.

In washing colored fabrics hard water should be avoided, as it is especially objectionable to delicate garments, and in buffs and grays it even seems to have a tendency to spot.

An excellent starch that can be used on fine materials is made in the following manner: One tablespoonful of lump starch, a quarter teaspoonful of borax dissolved in a little boiling water before mixing, taking care not to pour in the dregs; a quarter inch of tallow candle, two tablespoonfuls of cold water, with enough boiling water to make a stiff jelly. Dissolve the starch in cold water, add the borax and tallow candle, dissolved, before adding the boiling water.

BEATRICE CAREY.

Making the Best of Old Furniture.

The little bedroom shown in one of the illustrations serves as an example of what can be done with old and seemingly unattractive furniture, if one is willing to spend a couple of days painting and refurnishing. Often one will see, especially in third-story rooms, or in a small spare bedroom, a hideous set of yellow old-time painted furniture, or possibly—which is even more objectionable—a modern, golden oak set of cheap quality. If you are the possessor of any such furniture, try the wonderful improvement that a few coats of white paint will make possible, and transform an ugly little room into a dainty, attractive one. The room shown in the sketch was furnished at very small expense as far as the furniture went, the cost of the refurnishing being mainly in the expense of the white paint and enamel, with which the old yellow oak was covered, some cretonne for chair covers and curtains and a white matting for the floor. The little bed was attractively covered with a spread of heavy white cotton material, trimmed with three-inch bands of flowered cretonne in a Dresden band pattern, the valance about the sides and foot of the bed also being of the cotton fabric. This white material costs about 10 or 12 cents a yard, and is sometimes called "cannon cloth." The dressing table was made from a small kitchen table, painted white, with a brass handle used on the single drawer. The mirror was framed in white pine, varnished and painted to match the furniture, and bracket candlesticks made of brass were fastened at either side of the frame. The old bureau which originally served with the bed was too clumsy in style to serve as it was, so the awkward looking top and mirror were removed and the high bureau was then painted and used as a chest of drawers. A few rugs were placed on the floor, and there were inner curtains of cretonne over the white madras ones used next the window panes. The paper added much to the attractiveness of the room, the walls being done over in a pink stripe of rather a deep rose shade, with a cut-out festoon frieze of roses and foliage.

A Bedroom Made Attractive By a Little Paint and Refurnishing.

Lamb Cutlets With Tomatoes and Mushrooms.

Chop a little suet finely, mix it with bread crumbs, add salt, pepper, a little chopped parsley and herbs to suit the taste; mix with a beaten egg. Scoop out the centre of six or eight tomatoes, fill with the mixture; arrange them closely in a pan, put a small piece of butter on each and bake. Wash, dry and peel a pint of mushrooms, put them into another pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter mixed with a teaspoonful of flour. Add salt, pepper and a little water and stew for about 15 minutes. Trim your cutlets, rub each over with butter and bake. When done arrange them standing up in the middle of a dish with the tomatoes and mushrooms around them. Pour the gravy from the tomatoes and mushrooms together and serve with the lamb. Serve hot.

Lamb chops are nice baked in this way. Dip them in egg and rolled cracker; season the same as for frying, place in the oven and baste with butter and water. Have a hot fire and bake quickly.