

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY JANUARY 19th, 1918.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

As previously intimated a mass meeting of citizens will be held in the Market Hall on Monday evening at which His Worship Mayor Brown will review in detail the civic term of two years now closing, and at which, also, citizens will have an opportunity of discussing civic matters, past and future. It is understood that nominations will also be submitted of intending candidates for the mayoralty and the council board.

The annual reports of the various departments have already been published, the citizens know exactly how the city stands financially, what revenues have been received, what expenditures have been made, what civic improvements have been effected—in short they know what they have received for their money and they will be in a position to approve or disapprove and to make such suggestions as they think best for future government. The meeting should be well attended and there should be an intelligent and full discussion of civic affairs past and prospective.

The financial statement shows a deficit on the actual transactions of the year; that is the expenditure exceeded the revenue actually collected up to the end of the year by \$4,883.84. Had all the taxes been collected there would have been a surplus of \$368.68. This unpaid amount is an asset, and, we understand, a good one, practically every dollar of it being collectable and much of it having been handed in since the close of the financial year.

This showing, it must be admitted, is a very creditable one and one of which both the Mayor and the finance department may well be proud. The two years just closed have been in many respects the most difficult years in the history of the city. Labor has been scarce and expensive; material has been expensive, yet the necessary public works of the city have been well maintained; many needed improvements have been as well looked after as could reasonably be expected, considering the difficulties to be encountered. There are many things yet to be done; our sidewalks in winter and spring have not always been as clear of ice and snow and water as might be desired, but this is due to neglect on the part of citizens combined possibly with a little too much leniency on the part of the Street Committee. Some allowance must also be made for the unusual conditions which prevailed during the present winter when a prolonged thaw followed an unusually heavy snow fall and brought about a state of affairs which was far from pleasant while it lasted. The promptness with which the civic authorities grappled with the situation is, however, to their credit.

Considerable noise has been made about the apparent deficit in the civic accounts, and unnecessary criticism indulged in. The accounts this year are in no way different from those of other years, with the single exception, we believe, that the uncollected accounts are not taken into account as an asset. Had these been included in the usual way, the accounts would, as already stated, have shown a considerable surplus. It will be observed that every civic obligation has been met, every sinking fund provided for and the new regime will begin business with a practically clean slate. It will be remembered also, or noted by a glance at past records, that this was not always so; in 1914, for instance, the sinking fund for the year had not been provided for; had it been, the civic accounts would have shown an actual deficit of something over \$4,500. The regime just closed, therefore, is one for which Mayor Brown and his council may well claim a good deal of credit and we have no doubt that when His Worship tells his story on Monday night his regime will be classed among the most successful and satisfactory in the history of the city. He has watched carefully from month to month the revenue and the expenditure and the fact that he more than made ends meet while providing for necessary wants is sufficient evidence that he made his appropriations and his expenditures with great care and foresight.

As to the future. It is unnecessary to emphasize the fact that the most strenuous time probably in the history of the city and of the world is in the immediate future. The government of the city will require the best that the city can give. The

present is no time for ward politicians, but for strong, capable, fearless men who will neither plunge the city into extravagant expenditures nor imperil its future by penurious economy. The selection of the future board is now in the hands of the citizens and upon them rests the responsibility for the future. We have the men and we have a city that is well worth the best we can give it. Let us give it our best.

CANDIDATE FOR MAYORALTY

Councillor John McNevin, in a card elsewhere in this issue, announces his acceptance of nomination for the mayoralty. Mr. McNevin has served at the Council Board for six years, and is therefore thoroughly informed as to the requirements of the city. There are now three candidates for the Chief Magistrate's chair, all of them gentlemen well known by the citizens and all of whom have in their respective lines, made records for themselves by which citizens shall be enabled to judge of their fitness for the honorable and responsible position of mayor. They are all three worthy citizens and no mistake can accrue to the city by whatever selection the electors make. Councillor McNevin's card speaks for itself and we commend it to the careful perusal of our citizens.

LOBSTER PACKERS' MEETING

A meeting of the lobster packers along the north shore of the Island will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown, on Wednesday next, 23rd instant, to consider the advisability of petitioning for a change in the fishing season on that coast.

For many years there have been differences of opinion as to the relative advantages of spring and fall fishing, especially on the north side. With the difficulties that have recently arisen in transportation on account of the war there is a growing opinion that more advantages would accrue to the packers here if their output were made available for shipping in the fall rather than in the spring. The procuring of rope and other necessary material, it is also claimed, would encounter fewer difficulties during the summer. For these reasons and others best known to the fishermen and packers it is desired to obtain the consensus of opinion and make an appeal for a change, if in the opinion of the majority; such a change would be advisable.

As the packers along the coast are conversant with the conditions a full discussion for the general good of all will, it is believed, result in a mutual understanding and mutual action for the common good. It is hoped therefore that there shall be a full attendance of those interested and that such conclusions will be arrived at as will help to still further develop this great industry.

MACKENZIE KING IMPOSSIBLE

North York will be interested in the report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has nominated Mr. Mackenzie King as his successor in the leadership of the Liberal party. The Winnipeg Free Press declares that Sir Wilfrid has no authority to make such a bequest. The Free Press continues: "Last September was the latest date at which it was still possible for him to bequeath a united party to his successor. There is now no Liberal party in Canada, as an organization. There is a party which today follows Sir Wilfrid and might, possibly, follow Mr. King tomorrow; but it is not entitled to the name Liberal. The Liberal leaders of Canada are in the Union Government and the Liberal electors are behind them. If the Liberal party re-emerges after the war, which is quite among the possibilities, it will look for its leader among the members or supporters of Union Government. No man who was wrong on the issue, which was settled on Dec. 17th, can ever lead a reunited Liberal party. Mr. King's attempt to re-enter Canadian public life as an opponent of Union Government and its war program ended in utter defeat. He will be well advised if he accepts the situation and returns to his job in the United States as a salaried employe of John D. Rockefeller. There is no future for him in Canada."

Coming from The Free Press, which is the most influential Liberal paper west of the Great Lakes, the statement should put an end to Mr. King's pretensions.

NOTES

To help to solve the fuel problem in Saskatchewan, carbonized briquettes are being made of the lignites found in that Province. They are said to be equal in value to anthracite coal and cheaper. The difference varies from 45 cents a ton at Portage La-Prairie at \$2.50 per ton at Moose Jaw.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire spent a week in New York and Washington, and visited their daughter, Lady Maud MacKintosh, and Capt. MacKintosh before returning home. Col. Harold Henderson, Capt. Buckley Johnston and Capt. Ridley were in attendance.

Thursday was Premier Lloyd George's Birthday.

Rumor has it that American Consul Pierce, who with Mrs. Pierce and children are now enjoying a trip South, is to be promoted, thus causing his removal from this city where he has taken a prominent place socially and otherwise. Dr. Strickland is acting Consul at present.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden have returned to Ottawa from Virginia.

There is quite a lot of entertaining going on at present, one table bridge, afternoon tea, and sewing parties, all quite informal and strictly on wartime allowances.

The afternoon and evening bridge club continue to meet weekly the ladies never losing interest in this pleasant pastime.

Sergeant Carl Fletcher of the C. P. A. who has been in Halifax for some weeks on military duty is leaving shortly for New York where he is to be attached to the British and Canadian Recruiting office for the purpose of recruiting British subjects in the United States. It will be remembered that in the fighting on the Somme Sergeant Fletcher was wounded and returned to England where he spent several months in the hospital before returning to Canada in July last. His appointment comes as pleasant news to his home friends.

Mr. Paul A. Murphy, pianist, pathologist, is receiving congratulations on his week on his appointment as instructor of potato diseases for the Dominion. It is pleasing to learn that Dr. Murphy will have his headquarters in this city where he and Mrs. Murphy have made so many friends.

Miss Nora Warburton after a delightful holiday returned Thursday to Strickhill to resume her studies.

Captain W. D. Herridge, the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Herridge, Ottawa, who has many relatives and friends here and who has been at the front for nearly three years, has received the promotion from the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the 1st Division to the general staff of the 4th Division.

The Marchioness of Donegal is busy with work for prisoners of war, and when she goes to England to see her son, the young marquis, who is at Eton, she takes an active part in canvas work. Lady Donegal, who was Miss Violet Twining, of Halifax, is greatly interested in the London General Hospital at Wandsworth, where many Canadian wounded are sent.

Mrs. E. S. Logan and little daughter who have been visiting Mr. Paton, M. L. A., and Mrs. Paton for several weeks have returned to their home in Halifax.

Miss Louise Harty, of Cambridge, Mass., a trained nurse, who is going across to France with G. Company 301st Infantry, left her home on New Year's Day for soldier's camp for the purpose of kissing each of the unmarried men, who are going across. The kiss is to be a Godmother kiss and will be accompanied with a box of sweets, for encouragement.

Miss Katherine Hughes, the talented P. E. I. writer, left Calgary this week for Montreal. En route she will lecture in Winnipeg. After a brief stay in Montreal she will proceed to Cuba where she will gather information on the work of Sir William Van Horne there to complete her new book, when deals with his life.

The outstanding event of the week, especially to the ladies, was the Sale of Days in St. Paul's Schoolroom. That it was an unqualified success is assured, as it is understood upwards of \$400 were realized. The different booths, each provided with suitable articles for the different days in the week, selling at "a bargain" were largely patronized. Everything imaginable could be bought from the very necessary stove and shoe polish, wash board and clothes-horse to the exquisitely worked centre piece and hand painted picture. In the tea-room all the delicacies of the culinary art were served by a bevy of prettily dressed young ladies who were untiring in their efforts to make everyone enjoy the Sale of Days. The different committees are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.

The Great War Veterans are having their room in the Hazard Block fitted up for the use of returned soldiers, everyone being interested in the work to be undertaken.

There have been quite a number of visitors in the city during the past week attending the Poetry Shows and Central Institute Meetings. It was unfortunate that the weather was so stormy as others were disappointed, but all meetings were well attended and much profitable information was given and received.

Mrs. Ralph Fielding and children of Alberton are spending the week in the city the guests of Hon. John and Mrs. Agnew.

This week the Army and Navy Veterans fully organized and selected a room for meeting in the Market Building and are now ready for work. They have also formed a Ladies Auxiliary who will assist in the welfare of the returned overseas men.

It is seventeen years since America's greatest contralto, Madame Louise Homer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, visited Toronto and on her arrival there last Tuesday she declared that she enjoyed coming back. The famous singer recalls how seventeen years ago she sang before the present King and Queen at a concert in Toronto.

Last spring there was a perfect epidemic of military styles, caps, collars, brass buttons and so forth, and then the mode changed, and the Summer fashions were the softest, frilliest, frills possible. Now we are having more military costumes, and seem only more subtle in their resemblance to the uniforms and other tawdry of the men.

Never had brown, army drab, khaki color and navy blue been so much used. Get bread, too, abundance on the frocks for afternoon. High boots in the lovely mahogany-brown or lighter tan have wide military heels; and there are whippers that wooten stockings, ch. fine, soft, lovely wooten stockings, are replacing the cobweb by silk ones.

As to hats, they, too, are quite martial. Now they are wearing raid suits in England. Made of the lines considered proper by Ted Riving Hood there is a cosy, fur-lined hood on the cloak. These are worn to the theatre or restaurant, for this is the time of night when the air raids are usually made.

Miss Tweedy who has been visiting her uncle Mr. George Tweedy for some days has returned to Alberton.

How Kidney Trouble Struck Uxbridge Man
Mr. R. J. Thompson Was Seized With Convulsions

His Life Was Despaired of, But After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills He Feels Himself Again.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Jan. 18th.—(Special.)—Mr. R. J. Thompson, who lives on R. R. No. 2, near here, is fond of his prize of Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," he says. "The doctors said I could not live, and if I did I would never be able to do anything again. As I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work again."

"My trouble came on very suddenly. I had just finished my dinner, and was taking a man home when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon, and the third day I had nine more."

"I have taken only eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I feel like myself again."

Mr. Thompson is only one of many in this neighborhood who look on Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for kidney ills. They are purely a kidney remedy, and are used for all kidney troubles from backache to Bright's disease.

Carry a Good Pen
We have the best assortment of Waterman's Ideal fountain pens.
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G. H. Taylor
Jeweler and Engraver

BARGAINS IN MEN'S BOOTS
A Man's Box Kip Bluc. Boot, Solidly made and suitable to wear with or without Rubbers or Overshoes.
Big value at \$3.85.

GOFF BROS., Shoe Men

Writing in the Harvard Graduate Magazine on "The Loss of Louvain," John Alynne Gade relates an anecdote which he had personally from the Prince de Ligne, whose great-grandfather refused the Belgian throne because his own title and rank as the first nobleman of Belgium seemed to him "quite as good and far surlier than that of King of the little hither kingdom newly formed" out of such different elements by the Congress of Vienna.

"Let Us Die Honorably."
The present Prince de Ligne said to Mr. Gade:

"I want to tell you something which I wish you always to remember, and to tell your children. The history of this war will some day be written. However it may be written, here is the truth from me to you. On the evening when the fateful ultimatum was delivered, giving Belgium twelve hours in which to decide whether to allow the German armies to cross Belgium in order to strike immediately at the heart of France, I was sitting with King Albert and the Queen of Brussels."

"His Majesty, I saw a great wave of emotion sweep through him; he rose and went to his wife. She read what he held. Then she stretched her two hands out to grasp his and I saw, as it were, the soul of one reach out to the other. His Majesty turned to me and said: 'Mon prince, si j'ai fait mourir, mourons avec honneur!' ('Prince, if death must come, let us die honorably!')

Life Among the Ruins
From the windows of the house of Monseigneur—, a professor in the university of Louvain, Mr. Gade looked upon the blackened ruins and turned to ask his host how it was bearable to live among such horrors. The priest answered:

"We leave them yet a little while, but we must reconstruct from memory all that had been the slow work of centuries."

"Safe in the vaults of the cellar" of the university library Mr. Gade's guide drew a photograph from under his robe. It showed the front entrance in relief against a cloud of smoke. To the right of the door was still legible the placard posted there by the German authorities and proclaiming that "artistic monuments, historic edifices and national works will be carefully guarded and respected."

Only the Blonde Beast
Gaul, Roman, Frank, Burgundian, Spanish, Austrian and Dutchman had all passed this way, remarks the American. "The Teuton alone had left the mark of the beast."

Louvain is a free university. Catholic and truly national. When it reopened in 1834 (for the French Revolution had caused its closing) every believer in Belgium was asked by the Church to give one franc to the institution. Louvain has had few scholarships and little endowment. She has depended on tuition fees and private generosity. Burn or raze to the ground Oxford or Cambridge; Harvard, Yale, Princeton—any one of a dozen or more American colleges—and the situation would be less desperate, remarks the New York Sun. They would each be able to rebuild and could then proceed to recruit new endowment funds. Must not Germany make reparation, strict reparation as is possible?

No Reparation Possible.
No reparation can restore to the world the galleries where Charles V., ruler of almost all Europe, pored over old learning. There is no way to replace the 250,000 manuscripts which went up in smoke and ash on August 27, 1914. Manikins is permanently poorer by the destruction of complete sets of all sixteenth century editions of Virgil nineteen sixteenth century editions of Terence, ten of Salust, seventeen of Quintilian, practically complete sixteenth century editions of Tacitus, Seneca, Martial, Ovid, Horace, Juvenal, Livy, Lucretius, Lucian, Cicero and Caesar. Rare copies of Aristotle and the immortal Greeks are lost forever; priceless early Bibles, whole libraries of ecclesiastical history and

LOUVAIN'S TREASURES LOST

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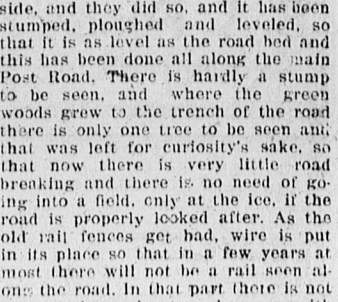
WINTER ROAD MAKING

Sir—I saw different complaints made in the press by different parties regarding the way the winter roads are kept, and I think that Mr. Lea very nearly hit the mark. Now, I am going to show what our district has done since taking charge of the road some years ago. At that time there were places that it was dangerous for carriages to pass by each other at night, on account of the narrowness of the road. Now, such is not the case for it has been widened, and our district is a very hilly one so that it was a pretty hard job to keep it broken in winter. So I looked it over and saw by moving the fences in on one side that it could be remedied to a great extent and I spoke to the parties who owned the land and they agreed to put a wire fence there, and give so many feet and straighten the road and move the fence in so many feet on that side, and they did so, and it has been stumped, ploughed and leveled, so that it is as level as the road bed on this has been done all along the main Post Road. There is hardly a stump to be seen, and where the green woods grew to the trench of the road there is only one tree to be seen, and that was left for curiosity's sake, so that now there is very little road breaking and there is no need of going into a field, only at the ice, if the road is properly looked after. As the old rail fences get bad, wire is put in its place so that in a few years at most there will not be a rail seen along the road. In that part there is not one wooden culvert to be seen with broken planks and a bump on both sides; they are placed with pipes. You may say, oh yes, when the Government put them there, I know there was one very bad one in a low place that required a new one and I said give me the price of a new one and we will raise the place and cut a drain to the nearest brook. It has been done and now it is a solid road bed and it looked into there are scores of miles along the road where the same could be done and be a saving and a credit to the district. We get the pipes of the others and put them in out of the tax, and we opened about a mile of new road to connect with the next settlement and the mail carrier and egg man say that it saves nearly two hours a day for them so it must be a great convenience to others.

Now Mr. Lea blames the Commissioner but put him in his place and the Commissioner in his, what would he expect him to do but to report the state of the road to the Commissioner and the name of the Road Masters and by calling in different school districts he could have found that out and report. I think it is the duty of every traveller to do that and have better roads, for the road masters not give them certain pieces to look after and they do not do their duty. The Master does not want to sue and fall out with his neighbor and go it may be five or six miles to a Magistrate, and then look for a Constable to serve the papers.

Now I say this should be changed and a fine of five dollars imposed on every man who fails to assist in keeping the road broken. The Road Master would only have to hand his name to the Commissioner to collect it and I bet there would be very few but would show up.

(Continued on Page Six)



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