# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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*"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."*

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1944


## A Distinguished Guest

Prince Edward Island extends a cordial welcome to a distinguished hero of the last war, Brigadier Milton F. Gregg, V.C., M.C., and Bar, who will participate in the official opening of the Sixth Victory Loan drive in Charlottetown this afternoon. Brigadier Gregg is Sergeant at Arms in the House of Commons, a position which he relinquished temporarily at the outbreak of the present war, when he again offered his services to his country. He is at present in command of the Army training centre at Sussex, N.B.

Brigadier Gregg was a Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Regiment when he was awarded the Victoria Cross "for most conspicuous bravery and initiative during operations near Cambria, 27th of September to 1st of October, 1916. On the 28th of September, when the advance of the Brigade was held up by fire from both flanks and by thick uncut wire, he crawled forward alone and explored the wire until he found a small gap, through which he subsequently led his men, and forced an entry into the enemy trench. The enemy counterattacked in force, and, through lack of bombs, the situation became critical. Although wounded, Lieutenant Gregg returned alone under terrific fire and collected a further supply, then, rejoining his party, which by this time was much reduced in number, and in spite of a second wound, he reorganized his men and led them with the greatest determination against the enemy trenches which he finally cleared. He personally killed or wounded eleven of the enemy and took twenty-five prisoners in addition to twelve machine guns captured in this trench. Remaining with his company in spite of wounds, he again, on the 30th of September, led his men in attack until severely wounded. The outstanding valour of this officer saved many casualties and enabled the advance to continue."

## The Nova Scotia Commission

Reference was made on Saturday to the postwar planning surveys under way in our sister Maritime Provinces. Head of the Nova Scotia Development and Rehabilitation Commission is Dr. Robert McGregor Dawson, of the University of Toronto, of whom an interesting biographical sketch appears in the current issue of the Financial Post. His work on the Nova Scotia Commission is referred to as involving "one of the most comprehensive postwar planning surveys attempted by any Canadian province." Mr. Dawson is a native of Bridgewater, N. S. He is regarded as one of Canada's ranking authorities on political science and is the author of numerous works, including "Constitutional Issues in Canada," "The Civil Service in Canada," and "Development of Dominion Status", which are standard texts in their field. The report of the Dawson Commission, covering such diverse provincial fields as fisheries, mining, agriculture, finance, railways, industry, forestry and education will be in the hands of the Nova Scotia Government in ample time for the fall deadline set for the Dominion-Provincial conference.

It is to be hoped that our own Provincial Government will not lose too much time in preparing for this important conference, which will deal not with utopian schemes and projects but with hard facts and figures.

## Mr. King And Mr. Bracken

It is possible that Prime Minister Mackenzie King was not out of temper—he claims he was not — when from his place in the House last week he took another long distance pot shot at Mr. John Bracken, the Progressive Conservative leader; but, says the Sydney Post-Record, he assuredly was out of time and turn in speaking as he did. Irked by Mr. Bracken's previously published criticism of the position he had taken regarding Lord Halifax's unhappy speech, Mr. King disclaimed ever having made a statement to the effect that Lord Halifax had asked Canada "to make a commitment to fall in line, in any event, with a common policy for the Commonwealth on matters concerned with our external relations." He added that Mr. Bracken should be in the House to substantiate his statements regarding national affairs, adding that he hoped the condition would not continue indefinitely under which matters of state should be discussed "in a way that may be taken as official and responsible by individuals who have no seat in Parliament."

"This is, to put it mildly, a remarkable position for the Prime Minister of Canada to assume," says our Sydney contemporary. "It is to be hoped the day will never come when any free Canadian, to say nothing of the leader of a national party, must hold his tongue on public issues unless and until he has been elected to a seat in the House of Commons. Another Parliament will be elected shortly in which it is not improbable Mr. Bracken will have a seat while Mr. King will not, but even then no sensible person would think of attempting to close the present Prime Minister's lips and prevent him from discussing the affairs of state because he is being forced to occupy temporarily the position of a private citizen."

## The One-Room School

Some interesting letters are appearing in the Ontario press on the subject of the one-room rural school—which Premier Drew has suggested is behind the times, and needs reform if it is to hold its place in elementary education. The following comment from the Globe and Mail is applicable to this Province as well as to Ontario, where the pros and cons of the question have long been debated:

Many men and women who passed through a small rural school, where one teacher handled pupils from those learning their letters to those trying high school entrance, look back upon it as a great and efficient institution. Actually, of course, in memory they may confuse a happy experience with an especially competent teacher and the system itself. A one-room school with an inefficient teacher can be, and is, a very weak link indeed in our educational chain. But such a school under a teacher of strength and character, of skill in teaching, who maintains discipline, wields an influence far beyond the formal curriculum and has launched many a person on the eager pursuit of learning — by making learning attractive.

The poorest reason for defending the small rural school is that it is a traditional feature of rural life; the best reason is that in a broad way it has produced excellent results. But clearly it is time the whole subject was reviewed in the light of present knowledge and methods.

Obviously one great weakness of the rural school is the low salary paid its teacher.

The Globe and Mail is of opinion that the system of consolidated schools, with children taken to their classes by bus, might be well adapted for some areas, but it hardly would work in thinly settled districts, especially in winter. Another idea is to take the specialist teachers to their classes, instead of taking the classes to the teachers. The Ontario Government is appointing a royal commission to go into the whole question, whose findings should prove of general value and interest.

## EDITORIAL NOTES —

Sixth Victory Bond Sales start today.

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Provision has been made in the next year's air estimates to send six more R.C.A.F. squadrons to Great Britain, bringing the total number of Canadian squadrons overseas to 44.

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The Nazis bombed a London Hospital Thursday, killing more than a score of patients, and wounding many more; how would we like this to happen on the Island?

* * *

The cheese ration has been reduced in Britain from 3 to 2 oz. a week, but the monthly allocation of points has been increased from 20 to 24, and more tinned meat and fish will be available in shops. In addition the weekly allowance of milk will soon be increased from 2 to 2 1-2 pints.

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Paymaster Lieutenant Commander Lord Selby's name is not in the official list of peers serving in the forces because he joined the navy as "Thomas Gully", his family name. He is a grandson of William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1895 to 1905.

* * * *

The famous blonde hair of English women is worth a great deal more than its weight in gold now. The makers of wigs and toupees will pay five dollars an ounce for human hair, if it is long, fair and soft. Before the war, Italy and France were the chief sources of supply.

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A Soviet scientific commission is now in Novosibirsk, organizing a Western Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Novosibirsk will become an important scientific centre. The Academy will establish four institutes in the city—for chemistry and metallurgy, mining and geology, medicine and biology, and transport and power.

* * * *

Daniel Defoe, author and pamphleteer, died this date 1731; after spending a number of years as a political pampleteer, he attained fame with "Robinson Crusoe" still declared to be one of the masterpieces of English prose literature; his "Journal of the Plague Year," has been described as a masterpiece of realism:

"Nature has left this tincture in the blood,
That all men would be tyrants if they could."

* * * *

That the Canadian air training scheme is the best in the world, is the opinion of Flt.-Lt G. A. (Happy) Holmes, D.F.C. Flt.-Lt. Holmes further states that, in order to maintain the efficiency of the air force and ensure that enemy-occupied territory would continue to be bombed, every Canadian should purchase a bond in the forthcoming Victory Loan. In describing the wonderful work being done by women of Britain and Canada, the Flt.-Lt. told a Montreal ladies club that air force girls look after tractors, tow bombs, drive men to and from the airdromes, handle radios directing planes to their airdromes, do secretarial and kitchen work, and any other job they are called upon to do. Canadian women are to be found also in civilian jobs—aircraft, war factories, logging camps—besides providing recreational facilities for the boys on furlough. "Thank God for the women", said Flt.-Lt. Holmes. Flt.-Lt. Holmes completed 33 operational trips to enemy occupied territory, including the first 1000-bomber raids to Cologne, Essen and Bremen. He also participated in the daylight raid to Danzig and for his services was awarded the D.F.C.

* * * *

This gives some idea what is the future of airplane transportation. A new giant of the air paths, the Lockheed Constellation, crossed the continent Thursday in six hours, 58 minutes, an average speed of nearly 355 miles an hour—a speed well beyond anything flown previously for a similar distance. The big triple-ruddered four-engine ship with a shark's body contour flew east from Burbank, Calif., in the colors of Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., which sponsored its development, but is being turned over to the United States Army immediately for use in war transport work. Compared with the Constellation's time for the nonstop flight, is the previous fastest cross-country trip of seven hours, 28 minutes flown in a specially designed plane by Howard R. Hughes on January 19, 1937. Hughes flew from Burbank to Newark, N.J., on a 2,445-mile route at an average speed of 327 miles an hour. In contrast with his lone trip, however, the Constellation carried 17 persons, and there was room in its cabin for 40 more passengers with luxury accommodations. As a troop transport it could carry 100 soldiers with full equipment.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

**An historical survey of the problem, and of legal and educational measures to cope with it**

**By W. E. Bentley, K.C.**

VIII

The subject of juvenile delinquency has been dealt with from the point of view of the health and some of the environmental conditions of the delinquent. There remain to be stated a few words on the subject of his education and the influence of our school system upon the delinquent.

The Dean of Canterbury, the Reverend Hewlett Johnson, has declared that if society is to achieve the purpose for which it has become organized, it must achieve a new social sense, a sense of interdependence, instead of individualism and isolation. A new moral base must be found for the social organism. Men must be set free from the bondage of the acquisitive instinct. The way must be paved for a new organization of life on a higher level of existence. We have not reached the pinnacle of our organization. We need to be united in a yet larger whole.

Social organization demands renunciation of our dominant impulses. A moral purpose, instilled and inculcated in the minds of our youth, is essential if Society itself is to be inspired by the right instinct.

Are our schools of today performing their function of educating and preparing the "good citizen" of tomorrow? There are those who say they are not.

One of the noted educationists who has discussed this subject from the point of view of moral purpose is Professor John Dewey. Professor Dewey has held the position of Professor of Philosophy of Education in Teachers' College at Columbia University, and President of the University of Washington. A few extracts from his book, "Moral Purpose in Education" will indicate some of the criticisms being made with respect to our educational system.

### Individualistic Teaching

The complaint is made about our present system of instruction and school teaching that it is "essentially individualistic." The social spirit is not cultivated; on the contrary, it atrophies from lack of use. Individualistic motives and standards are inculcated, motives which are quite inadequate and indeed anti-social. The child is not taught to give.

A child is born with a natural desire to give out, to do, to serve. It is instinctive in a child to assist, to take part in doing things, to feel that he belongs, that he is of some use; that he is part of the purpose, and has a place in the social organism. This instinct or inclination is not only not stimulated; it is atrophied.

In our present educational system false standards of judgments are created. The child's work in school is estimated—not on the basis of its need, its usefulness, of its creating in the child a sense of responsibility and consciousness of appreciation of performance in fulfilment of the child's duty towards others—but by reference to some result external to the child's inner consciousness, a result, for example, such as passing an examination, getting promoted in class, excelling others, entering high school, getting into college, etc. The competitive instinct is stimulated. Remote success is presented as an aim. School work, instead of having an inherent value, is deprecated; regarded as mere preparation for something else. Instead of stimulating and increasing moral power in the pupil, moral power is lost.

Remote success appeals to those pupils in whom the egoistic desire to get ahead, to get ahead of others, is already too strong a motive. Those in whom personal ambition is already so strong that it paints glowing pictures of future victories, may be touched; others of a more generous nature do not respond.

Studies should be considered as a means of bringing the child to realize the social sense of our actions. History, science and geography are not being tought in a way to stimulate the social sense.

### Geography and History

Geography has to do with all those aspects of social life which are concerned with the interaction of man and nature. It has to do with the world considered as the scene of social interaction. Any fact will be geographical in so far as it has to do with the dependence of man upon his natural environment, or with changes introduced in this environment through the life of man.

The ultimate significance of lake, river, mountain, and plain, is not physical but social; it is the part which it plays in modifying and directing human relationships. It has to do not simply with business, in the narrow sense, but with whatever relates to human intercourse and intercommunication as affected by natural forms and properties.

History, also, is vital or dead to the child, according as it is, or is not, presented from the sociological standpoint.

The ethical value of history teaching will be measured by the extent to which past events are made the means of understanding the present — of understanding what makes up the structure and working of society today.

The study of history can reveal the main instruments in the discoveries inventions, new modes of life, etc., which have initiated the great epochs of social advance. It can present to the child types of the main lines of social progress; can set before him what may have been the chief difficulties and obstructions in the way of progress. This can only be done if it is recognized that social forces are always the same; that the same kind of influences were at work a hundred years ago, a thousand years ago, and are working today.

Everything then depends upon history being created from a social standpoint; as manifesting the agencies which have influenced social development and as presenting the typical institutions in which social life has expressed itself. When a study is taught as a mode of understanding social life, it has positive ethical import.

What the normal child continuously needs is not so much isolated moral lessons upon the importance of truthfulness and honesty, or of the beneficent results that follow from a particular act of patriotism, as the formation of habits of social imagination and conception.

(To be concluded)

## Notes By The Way

**The test of greatness is the** length of time a man is revered and remembered after he disappears from the headlines. — Calgary Albertan.

**They are certain to come, as** forecast: Roadside landing places for private planes. Tourists may yet be able to swoop down on a school of fish or a berry patch.—Toronto Globe and Mail

**Recalling the names of Stephenson,** Westinghouse and Pullman, one realizes that the Georges did much to make the railroads what they are. — Fort Erie Times-Review.

**The average age of Frank Sinatra's** fans is 19, according to a news story. This refers to physical age, of course. Their average mental age is six, going on five. — Kitchener Record.

**Toronto firemen are to have asbestos** suits. But what about the unfortunate policemen? Many a cop is burned up by the antics of the dizzy motorist. And he's not permitted to fire, either. — Ottawa Citizen.

**Asked what he thought would be** a suitable reward for returning $80 he had found, the finder suggested $80. If Isley needs another collector, this is the boy.—Sudbury Daily Star.

**The generous Mr. McLean states** that the money-seeking crowds at Windsor compelled him to flee from his hotel by way of the laundry chute. That, too, seems an appropriate route "to the cleaner's" — Hamilton Spectator.

**A masculine voice was heard expressing** the opinion that the girls look just the same in today's rayon or cotton stockings as they did when they wore silk hose. A turn of the head confirmed our suspicion that the speaker was getting on in years.—Fort Erie Times-Review.

**The American W. A. C. is now** permitted to discard uniform and don all the frills for her wedding. There was more than a touch of travesty about a girl who wore a sergeant's stripes and still promised to love, honor and obey.—Toronto Star.

**Of course there is no compulsion** upon members of the Legislature to listen to another member who has no appreciation of the value of time. They do not cling to their seats when they find their interest lags, and a member who is good for an hour may be quite a help to members who like bridge or who have other business to transact outside the chamber. He may empty the House, but in compensation more than one full house may be held elsewhere.—Toronto Telegram.

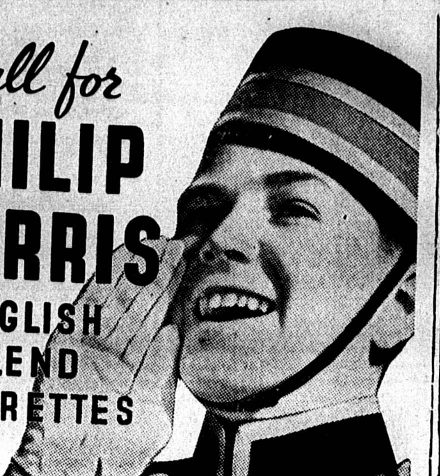
**There ought to be a lot of good** eating in the homes of Canada after the war. All the signs suggest that when the fighting ends, bigger and better meals will be consumed by more and hungrier people. Thousands of women, reunited with their sons and husbands, will joyfully slave over a hot stove (utilizing their discarded ration books as pot-lifters), preparing dishes calculated to make the surliest stomach warble like the nightingale. — Calgary Herald.

**Apparently, we are learning** something about rationing as we go along. Another year or two and we may be able to devise a system which will make it unnecessary for the family shopper to carry about a satchel full of ration books — two for each member of the family. After all, coupons are only a sort of supplementary currency, and some of the methods that apply to currency might be made to apply to them. Already retailers and wholesalers maintain coupon accounts at the bank. How long before the ordinary purchaser will be able to do something like that? Vancouver Province.

**There is no guarantee that when** peace is restored and normal conditions return the decline in the reproduction rate of the British people will not be resumed. If it were to fall to, says 60 per cent, Britain would be faced with the prospect of seeing her population cut in half by the end of this century. In that event she simply could not afford to encourage any emigration of her young people if she aspired to retain any serious political influence and economic power in the world. So it may be a case of now or never if Canada wants to secure a fresh stream of healthy British immigrants. — Globe and Mail (Toronto.)

**It was the Chinese New Year a** short time ago, an event which is surrounded with many customs. One of these is that every Chinaman should pay up what he owes to the last cent—or whatever is the Chinese equivalent of a cent — so as to start a new year with a clean slate, able to look the whole world in the face and owe not any man. The Chinese created a civilization and were a race of inventors, scientists, philosophers and teachers more than a thousand years before the Christian era. Sometimes, indeed, it is found that so-called modern discoveries were known to the ancient Chinese. There are Chinese ways of doing some things which we moderns have not been able to improve upon. When Christian civilization adopts the ancient Chinese custom of settling all debts at the end of the year, it will have something to boast about.—Chatham Daily News.

**The bureaucrat can turn us all into criminals** He can make ten crimes grow where one grew before. Instance One: A Bath housewife lost her handbag. At the police station they found coupons in it belonging to a friend. Instance Two: A man in Lowestoft killed a pig and sold half of it, as ordered by regulations. He gave joints from the other half to his daughter and his son's wife. In both cases the magistrates protested and imposed nominal fines, thereby showing wisdom and their reluctance to apply the processes of the law to ordinary decent citizens. [illegible] time regulations are inevitable, there is a great bu[illegible] responsible for their administration to see that they do not become oppressive. It is monstrous that the people whom they are intended to protect should be afflicted while there are big fish cruising about in the black-market pool. — Daily Express (London.)


# IMPORTANT WAR LOAN MEETINGS

| | |
|---|---|
| April 21—Cardigan | April 28—Hunter River |
| April 24—Georgetown | May 1—Murray Harbour |
| April 24—Kinkora | May 1—York |
| April 25—Borden | May 2—Murray River |
| April 25—Freetown | May 2—Vernon River |
| April 26—Bradalbane | May 3—Morell |
| April 27—Victoria | May 3—New Glasgow |
| April 27—North Wiltshire | May 4—St. Peters |
| April 28—Tignish | May 5—Eldon |

Prominent speakers, including men with Overseas Service in this war, will be present.

An entirely new series of War Loan films will be shown

Everyone who can possibly do so is urgently requested to attend these extremely important meetings.

THE NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE


# NOTICE

HIGHWAYS CLOSED TO MOTOR VEHICLES

Commencing April 11th, 1944, and until further notice, all highways in this Province are closed for motor vehicle traffic, except in such cases where the total weight of vehicle and load does not exceed 5,000 pounds.

Anyone driving on provincial highways contrary to this order shall be duly prosecuted.

Dated the 8th day of April, A.D., 1944

By Order,

C. J. STEWART,
Acting Clerk of the Executive Council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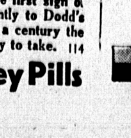

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