

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1918

SCHOOL MEETINGS

The annual school meetings, which will be held throughout the province this year on June 18th, will be of much more than ordinary importance. We have come to a cross roads in our educational progress. Our teachers, one after another, are either leaving the profession or taking it up in the other provinces where they receive better wages and the rest are likely to follow them unless there is a distinct betterment in their salaries. While other callings are offering higher wages even in this province and while there is a continuous call from the western provinces for teachers at much higher salaries than are paid here our teachers cannot be blamed for the course they are taking.

As already pointed out in the Guardian the government allowance to teachers has reached its limit. Already the government is paying very much more per pupil than any other province in Canada, while the cost of education per pupil is much lower here than elsewhere. The government is paying an average of 75 per cent. of the teachers' salaries in the whole province while it is paying practically all in many districts. Those schools that do not contribute a fair proportion of the salary cannot expect to get efficient teachers, if indeed they get any at all. The teachers have agreed among themselves that they must receive higher salaries than they are now receiving or abandon the profession here. They cannot be blamed for this. Salaries in other callings have been increased to keep pace with the increased cost of living; many school districts did very well last year, the aggregate increase in supplements for the whole province being over \$4,000. This year it will be necessary to do very much better than this if our schools are to fill the place they are intended to fill.

The position taken by the Teachers' Union, as we understand it, is that their services are worth more than they are being paid at present and that if they are not given a reasonable increase they will take up some other business or go elsewhere to teach.

The school districts also have their rights. They have the right to expect and to demand service that will be commensurate with the salary they pay. If they pay a first class workman's wage they will expect first class work and no doubt supplements will be voted on this principle. The best schools will vote sufficient supplement to secure the best teachers and, this done, we have no doubt best teachers will be forthcoming.

We trust that at the meetings about to be held full provision will be made to ensure the maintenance of the highest possible standard. This can be done only by voting such supplements as will induce good teachers to accept the position.

BLIND SOLDIERS' HOSTEL

We are in receipt of the third annual report of St. Dunstan's Hostel for blinded soldiers and sailors, just issued by the Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Care Committee of which Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., is chairman.

The work done in this institution is perhaps the most wonderful yet done for the soldiers. To quote from the report "it is a place full of wonders—the wonders of tragedy turned to joyful content, of helplessness turned to capability, of courageous resolution in the conquest of apparently overwhelming difficulties, of dauntless determination and of truest heroism."

Of all the wounds and disablements received in battle apart from the wrecking of either physical or mental health or both, blindness might ordinarily be regarded as the worst that could happen. Yet even this terrible affliction has been very largely overcome at St. Dunstan's. Men are taught trades by which they become self sustaining; they are given hope and courage and inspiration to begin again to fight the battle of life. According to the report the men "are 'taught to be blind,' to make their blindness the normal condition and 'to keep on keeping on' in that condition. The soldier, to begin with, is a hero. He had proved this on the field of battle and while life remains he remains a

hero. The heroism they display in beginning the battle of life in darkness is even greater than that shown on the field of battle. Yet it is a form of heroism that needs to be renewed every day, perhaps every hour of every day. In this renewal of hope and heroism they are aided by wise teachers; the newly arrived are cheered by the cheerfulness and the hope of those who had entered upon the new life. This incident is recorded by Sir Arthur Pearson in his report:

A blinded soldier arrived one day from hospital at St. Dunstan's and like all new arrivals, after his first interview with me, was taken over the building, through the class rooms and the workshops and the grounds. On his return I asked him whether he had been happily impressed. He answered "Yes, sir; only I cannot believe all these men are blind."

He was so impressed with their cheerfulness that it seemed impossible to him that they were as he was, blind. Everybody was working, learning a trade, working at a trade already learned and earning a living, everybody was happy and content.

As to the trades learned they are legion ranging from basket and rugmaking to carpentry, shoe making, gardening, poultry keeping, typewriting, telegraphy, etc., etc.

Up to March, 1918, 464 men had passed through St. Dunstan's. Of this number ninety per cent had been fully trained and have been set up in the occupations they had learned. Numerous letters are given in the report from men who had gone through St. Dunstan's and, although totally blind, were making a good living, some of them a better living than they had made before they were blinded.

St. Dunstan's is maintained by bequests, by the free loan of buildings and grounds and by contributions from the public through church, patriotic and fraternal organizations, and through newspapers in every part of the world which have opened their columns for donations and for publicity.

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PARIS AS A PRIZE

Paris is the chief capital of civilization within striking distance of the Germans. They wanted it badly in 1914, and they want it worse now. Not for strategic reasons, but for political reasons. The capture of Paris would not, in reality, bring the Germans very appreciably nearer to victory than anything else they could achieve on the western front.

Success in the north, with the capture of the Channel ports, would mean much to the militarists and the commercialists. But it wouldn't look half so much like victory to the mass of the German people as the taking of Paris, the heart of France. And, when the tide is turned and in defeat Germany is forced to relinquish her conquests, as her leaders probably admit to themselves she will be, the temporary possession of the Channel ports would not remain long in memory as a German victory, but the fall of Paris would stand as a testimony to the might of German arms.

Paris was the glittering goal for which the Germans strove in the first drive of 1914, ignoring all else. The road to Calais was less obstructed. But they passed by the opening and headed for the capital of France, returning toward the Channel ports only when they had been hurled back from Paris and definitely blocked in their ambition. And it is the same this year. The offensive of March was started in the direction of Paris, and was later pointed toward the coast when the defence in front of Paris stopped progress there. Now, a supreme attempt to reach Paris over the shortest route is under way, the advantages gained weeks ago in the direction of Dunkirk being allowed to rest.

To ensure the greatest political effect should the venture succeed, the Crown Prince is directing the attack. If the Kaiser's monstrous ambition is defeated and Germany has only loss as reward for her sacrifices, Wilhelm can go to his people and point to the odds against which he failed; he can justify his failure to secure for Germany her "place in the sun" on the plea that he could not win against the world. It would mean much to him then to have the capture of Paris to his credit. He could claim that he had carried Germany to victory over her original adversaries, and that he was robbed of that victory only by the coming of the millions of Americans. Paris would be the Hohenzollern's vindication before his people, but the hope is gone. The road to Paris is again closed to the Hun.

THE MISSION OF THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

While the British Navy has been the chief protection of the British Empire, and has maintained the freedom of the Seas for all nations, the German Army has been the instrument of aggression, has preached Conquest to the people of the German Empire, and has menaced the Peace of the World for 40 years.

The British Isles, the self-governing Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies constitute the British Empire, spread over the face of the whole earth, and connected together by the Oceans and Seas, mark you, connected, NOT separated. The Navy guards and protects the sea routes upon which depends the integrity of such an Empire. The Navy is inadequate as an arm of attack against fortified Sea Coasts of enemy countries. It does not represent Aggression. Its purpose is for Defence—not Attack. It exists to protect the possessions of the British people—no to invade the rights of others.

The Army of Germany is practically Germany itself. Every child learns about it. Every fit boy is compelled to join it. The Kaiser is the head of it; the Government is mostly composed of its members; the Aristocracy commands it, the University Professors are subservient to it; great Reviews and Military Pageants, cannons, swords, uniforms, bands and goose-stepping are always in display to entertain and hypnotize the German people.

The British Navy is not on parade; it is not on the Squares; it is not on the Streets; it is out of sight of the public; it is on the Seas, it is away from home; it makes no noise; it is a Silent Service.

The Navy League of Britain is composed of men of all shades of political thought, united in the common conviction of the complete dependence of the Empire upon the Fleet. The King is its head, the Duke of Buccleuch is its President. Among its officers are hundreds of thousands of thinking citizens from all walks of life. The Navy League was formed to create a bond between the Navy, the Mercantile Marine and the public, to make known the mighty mission of the Fleets, to show forth their glory and to build into the minds, as well as into the hearts of the people, the essential fact that the security of the whole Empire is dependent upon the Navy and the Mercantile Marine.

The Navy League of Canada has been formed for a like purpose, and to make it clear to all Canadians that the Fleets are established and maintained for Defensive Purposes, as guardians of the freedom of commerce and liberty for all to come and go on the Seas, and of access to the various sources of our commercial success and prosperity.

What Might Have Been

Accurate knowledge of the details of naval warfare cannot be known outside of a limited circle of leaders immediately responsible for its policy and strategy. In speaking of the Navy and its achievements and in order to show the protection and benefits it has given to the Dominion of Canada,

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE MILKMAN

The milkman woes his weary way before the rising of the sun; he earns a hundred bones a day, and often takes in less than one. While lucky people snore and drowse and bask in dreams of rare delight, he takes a stool and milks his cows, about the middle of the night. If you have milked an old red cow, humped over a big six-gallon pail, and had her swat you on the brow with seven feet of burry tail, you'll know the milkman ought to get a plunk for every pint he sells; he earns his pay in blood and sweat, and sorrow in his bosom dwells. As through the city street he goes, he has to sound his brazen gong, and people wake up from their doze, and curse him as he goes along. He has to stagger through the snow when others stay at home and snore; and through the rain he has to go, to take the cow-juice to your door. Through storm and flood and sun and rain, the milkman goes upon the jump, and all his customers complain, and make allusions to his pump. Because one milkman milks the creek, instead of milking spotted cows, against the whole brave tribe we kick, and stir up everlasting rows. Yet patiently they go their way, distributing their healthful juice, and what they do not get in pay, they have to take out in abuse.

WALT MASON

"THE HABERDASHERY"

Clothing Values are Here

Our Ready-to-wear Clothing Department is brimful of values for the man or boy who wants anything in the clothing line. No matter what you are going to buy—Suit, Raincoat, Light Overcoat, Odd Pants, Duster Coat—you will find here a large assortment to choose from and the prices very reasonable.



Special \$15 Suits

See our special \$15 Suits. This is extra value in a good weight strong Suit. Just the suit you have been looking for. Very Special.

\$16.50 and \$18. Suits

At this price we can offer you splendid values in Suits. Don't fail to see them if you want a real good Suit at a reasonable price. Showing in regular Norfolk and Pinch Back models. These suits are splendidly tailored. Other suits at \$20, \$22 and \$25.

Odd Pants

Hundreds of Pants to choose from. Strong every day pants \$2.25 and \$3.35. Heavy all wool Pants \$3.50 and \$3.75. Karki Duck Pants \$2.25. Fine Tweed and Worsted Pants \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 \$5.50 and \$6.00

Raincoats

Everything in a Raincoat, Oilcoat and Gum Rubber \$5.75 and \$6.00. Tweed Raincoats in plain or belted style \$12 up to \$18. Shower Coat and Duster \$5.00.

BOYS' SUITS

Come here boys for your New Suit. You will find up-to-the-minute style in the suits we sell. They are shown in Norfolk, Pinch Back and Belted models—in Greys, Browns and Mixed Tweed effects. We also have a number of long pant suits for the older boys in sizes 34 and 35 at \$15.00 and \$16.00.

HENDERSON & CUDMORE

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we must approach the subject from another angle and contrast the situation in Canada as it is today with what it would have been had the Navy and the Mercantile Marine failed to meet the enormous demands imposed upon it.

Had the German Navy been successful, Canada would have become a German possession. Canadian citizens would be German subjects, and, as Mr. Gerard, that eminent American, has written, Canada would have been compelled to pay an indemnity equal to her natural resources.

Had the British Naval Blockade been less perfect and had German light cruisers been able to escape from their home ports the result would have been the destruction of the lines of sea communication of the Island Kingdom with other parts of the Empire, with her Allies, and with all neutral countries.

Had Supremacy of the Seas not been completely held and maintained from the very beginning, England and France would have been starved into defeat and the consequence to Canada would have been equally fatal.

To be Continued

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D. D.
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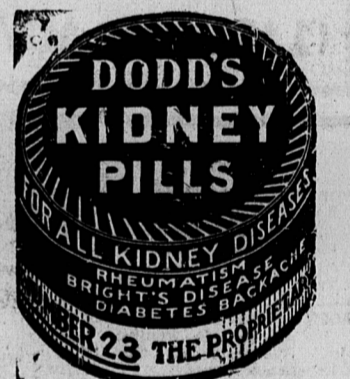
Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only or use a pseudonym.

CHARACTER OF CHRIST:—"A Free Thinker" asks, "Why is Christ

regarded by Christians as the greatest man that ever lived?" For the same reason as Napoleon is regarded as one of the world's chief soldiers and as Mr. Gladstone is regarded as one of the world's most notable statesmen, Christ is regarded as the greatest man that ever lived, because it is true, Christ's short earthly ministry of three years has made a greater impression upon posterity than any other man's work of sixty years. His self-denying life, his matchless philosophy and his sacrificial death has stamped him the greatest man of all time.

REACHING THE MIND THROUGH THE STOMACH:—"Inquirer" asks, "What benefit are banquets as a means of promoting business or benevolence?" A banquet prepared for specially invited guests is generally an effectual means of bringing them together. The food and the good cheer of the banquet put the guests in a

very happy frame of mind and they are in a psychological condition to listen sympathetically to what may be brought before them. They are in a frame of mind to take hold of a profitable business or to support any benevolent scheme.



THE OLDEST INSURANCE AGENCY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND



Who Takes the Chances

Who runs the risk when the breadwinner neglects to secure the protection of Life Insurance for those dependent upon him? Not himself surely, but those for whom it is his duty to provide, run the risk of his untimely death.

Whatever chances a man may rightly take for himself, there can be no excuse for subjecting others to a risk against which they cannot guard. The Great-West Life Policies offer all that can be desired in Life Insurance; low rates, high profit returns, and the safeguard of careful, conservative management.

HYNDMAN & CO., LTD.
59-61 Queen St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

WARM WEATHER FOOTWEAR

White poplin and canvas boots high and medium cut, printed or round toes white enamelled leather or canvas covered heels, prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.75. Pumps and oxfords in the very latest styles, also a big showing of rubber sole sporting shoes. High cut canvas boots for the growing girl in low and medium heels. Misses sizes 11 to 2, \$1.85 to \$2.60. Infants white boots sizes 3 to 7 1/2, \$1.35.

GOFF BROS.