THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 4, 1939.

Educational Expenditures

A bulletin issued by the Canadian Teachers' Federation, addressed to every teacher in Canada, reviews a report on Canadian teaching salaries presented by the Alberta group at the Federation conference in Montreal last August. The conditions revealed in the report are by no means satisfactory. Here is one set of figures on which emphasis is placed: it represents the number of rural teachers who were paid less than $500 in 1937:

Prince Edward Island, 349; Nova Scotia, 957; New Brunswick, 901; Ontario, 64; Manitoba, 809; Saskatchewan, 2535; Quebec (estimated) 7500; Alberta and British Columbia, none.

Special attention is called to the large proportion of inadequately paid teachers in this Province. It must, however, be pointed out—as was done in the brief presented to the Rowell Commission in 1938—that while we are able to spend far less per pupil per annum than any other Province, our percentage of Provincial Government expenditure on education is some 65 per cent of the total, *or more than twice the percentage which any other government in Canada is contributing.* We commend the following statement in the brief to the Teachers' Federation:

"Without Crown lands, without natural resources, without manufacturing industries, without any distinctive advantages, our limited financial resources not only fail to permit the undertaking of a complete system of education, but the very existence of the present one is often seriously threatened. It must be agreed that the national importance of education justifies the Dominion Government in taking what steps circumstances will permit to foster this service, the most important of all the social services, and to give aid where aid is needed to those provinces which, like Prince Edward Island, are unable to secure revenue adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of general education."

There has been long and inexcusable delay in presenting the report of the Rowell-Sirois Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. It is hoped this report will contain some constructive suggestions towards remedying the educational problem in a manner which, in the words of the Prince Edward Island brief, "will balance the needs of the whole of Canada in education against the resources of the whole of Canada." Toward that end the campaign of the Teachers' Federation should be persistently directed. To hold up one Province to criticism because, by reason of straightened circumstances, it cannot vie with larger and wealthier Provinces in the matter of educational expenditures, is to lose sight of the real issue, which is one of federal responsibility.

Nazi Propaganda

A compilation of articles and cartoons selected from the German press and exposing propaganda against England, has been published under the title "Beware of the English!" with a sub-title, "German Propaganda Exposes England." The complier is W. G. J. Knop and there is a Foreword by Commander King-Hall, retired naval officer, son and grandson of British admirals. Messrs. Musson are the Canadian publishers. The selections are dated from October 9, 1938, to July 1, 1939, and they fill a stout volume which went into two printings in July by Hamish Hamilton, London.

In his brief Foreword, Commander King-Hall urges every Englishman to read the horrible falsifying stultifying selections "carefully, and draw his own conclusions." They throw a lurid light on the Germany represented today by such as Hitler. Readers may think of Bismarck and his life, and reflect. "The evil that men do lives after them."

The Commander points out the value of the book to Englishmen in showing them how the average German, who is as decent as the average human being, has no means of learning what the English people and their leaders are like, or at least very little means. He is convinced that the British Government should have used some of the vast resources at their disposal in an "intellectual counter-attack designed to revive the critical faculty in German minds by providing them with an alternative" to the stuff with which they have been continually doped.

A dictum from Mr. Anthony Eden is used by the compiler as a motto above his Preface: "Mass propaganda or the mass production of opinion can do more to separate than any other factor. It can rouse prejudice and passion and, if pursued over a long period of time, it can close the minds of its victims to all other points of view." Well then, here is the dictum of Goebbels, a Minister of the Reich, and controller of the German Press, the wireless service, the film industry and of every means of influencing the German people: "Propaganda must not be in the least respectable; nor must it be mild or humble; it must be successful."

Was Von Fritsch Murdered?

Several war commentators have hazarded the guess that the German General, Werner von Fritsch, reported killed in action in Poland, was actually murdered in cold blood by the Nazis. Were the background anywhere but Germany, the idea would be fantastic; but what purports to be a circumstantial account of the incident has been forwarded by a Paris correspondent, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, to the Chicago Daily News and the Winnipeg Free Press. It runs as follows:

At the opening of hostilities Hitler asked General von Fritsch to choose what command he cared to be attached to as special headquarters observer. Von Fritsch answered that if ordered he would command his old artillery regiment. Hitler answered that he should accompany the artillery regiment not as commander but as special headquarters observer. At his orders, Von Fritsch received an adjutant, two aides and a secretary, all of whom belonged to the Death's Head group of the S.S. (Storm troops) under Ernst Przedetski, from Chemnitz.

On Sept. 21, the day before his death, according to this story, Von Fritsch made two reports concerning the harsh treatment of Poles by Nazi troops and technical criticism of the manoeuvres of motorized units. The Nazis declared that Von Fritsch had gone further than he had the right to and that he lacked respect for "der fuehrer". The next day, Sept. 22, the following is alleged to have happened:

Von Fritsch stood near the observation post of the second battery, with raised field glasses. The second S.S. aide shot Von Fritsch in the back. The general turned and drew his revolver but fell dead before he could fire. S.S. officers immediately went to the commanding officer and explained that the entire artillery regiment must immediately be withdrawn and replaced.

Hitler then published an explanation which was parallel to the one he published when Gregor Strasser was murdered during the purge of June 30, 1934. To calm the officer corps, among whom the real story passed like wildfire, Hitler then ordered that Van Fritsch be given a state funeral.

This amazing story is believed to be corroborated by the fact that Gen. Franz Halder, another big shot of the new German army, has not been heard of since the outbreak of war.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

It is gratifying to learn that Col. C. C. Thompson of the P.E.I. Highlanders is now in command of all the infantry regiments in Cape Breton; and Col. J. C. Blake of the P.E.I. Army Medical Corps is Chief of Medical Service in the same district.

* * * *

There will be general regret at the reported serious condition of Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., who is now in hospital in Boston. Mr. MacLean's friends are legion on both sides of politics, and there are few homes in Prince County where he is not personally known and esteemed.

* * * *

A leading New York paper referring to the price of fox pelts declared: "It would be senseless to expect furs to go up when other things were going down. It is just as senseless to believe that furs could stand still or go against the trend when all other articles are rising in price. All present indications, which may change overnight, point toward an uptrend in the prices of most furs."

* * * *

At a service club gathering in New York the other day, Magistrate Troy praised the work of Chief City Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman Jr., declaring that when Mr. Schurman assummed office the magistrate's courts showed a deficit of $87,000, whereas at the end of last year the same courts showed a profit of $405,000. "We're not running the courts to collect fines," the speaker asserted, "but the day of the district leader's visit to the judge is gone."

* * * *

Your mitts will cost you more. Advances of 50 cents to $1.50 a dozen on men's gloves have become effective, with the largest increases on knit lining types, reports in the New York market indicated Saturday. The $7.50 a dozen styles have been moved up to $8 while the $13.50 a dozen knit lining types have gone as high as $15. Soaring skin prices have been chiefly responsible for the increase. Knitted gloves have been withdrawn from sale entirely, because of the sharp advances in wool yarn.

* * * *

Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, told students at the first chapel services of the college year that they were taking up their academic tasks in an atmosphere of uncertainty and tensity created by war, but expressed the belief that the world was not facing the end of civilization. "I shall make certain assumptions about the next ten years which seem to me sufficiently probable to be the basis of intelligent action," said Dr. Conant. "First, I assume that contrary to the dire prophecies of recent years, we are not facing the end of civilization; second, that the war will end while the present students in this university are still young men; third, that the country in which these young men must live and earn a living will not be radically different from the United States as we now know it; fourth, that the devastation of the European war will place a unique burden upon the citizens of this nation to carry forward the culture of our time." He declared that the sympathies of the people of the United States were entirely with the French and British.

* * * *

Replying to criticism of the Ministry of Information, Lord MacMillan, the Minister, said in the House of Lords that the policy of the Ministry was that there should be no propaganda in the United States. "We are content with Herr Hitler as our propagandist and no one could be more efficient," Lord MacMillan said. "We prefer that in the case of the United States the facts should speak for themselves." Continuing, he said that the decision to leave facts alone as far as the United States was concerned did not absolve the Ministry from the very important duty of seeing that the United States got the facts, "in so far as the American people desire it." Lord MacMillan's speech also contained a general defense of his Ministry. The public was wrong in accusing the Ministry of not supplying information, he declared. Its job was of distribution and transmission, he said, adding that blame for the lack of news so far should be addressed "to the circumstances of the war and the way in which events are developing."

NOTES BY THE WAY

According to popular belief the sandwich, a typical American food product, first came into existence in England when the Earl of Sandwich was caught off base one day by the pangs of hunger. He had bread and meat handy, but no knife, fork or plate. What could he do about it? No problem would have involved if he had been an uncouth American, but, alas, he was not. Noblesse oblige prevented him from using his fingers on the meat, and although sorely tempted something within him prevented him from letting down the British aristocracy. Finally, when hunger had sharpened his wits to the point of desperation, he removed his monocle, scooped up the meat with it, placed it between two slices of bread, and made gastronomic history. Now comes a statement from the National Geographic Society depriving the noble earl of his claim to fame. The society's researches have shown that the sandwich was known to the ancient Romans under the name of "offula," a diminutive of "offa," a bit or morsel. Thus not only does the sandwich itself trace back to antiquity but apparently also the custom of making it as small as possible—a little bit of a little bit, so to speak. The Geographic Society further insists that when the Romans invaded Britain they carried sandwiches with them. It is difficult to tell. If so, they were effectively eclipsed by that ponderous invention of Old England, the suet pudding and must have remained dormat for centuries. They might still be so but for the march of progress In 1827 the first railroad in the world was opened to traffic in Albion, and ran so slowly that passengers were forced to get off every now and then to keep from starving to death on the trip. To prevent such defection, train butchers were put on to sell sandwiches, and have been doing so ever since, not only there but all over the world. There is no truth to the rumor that they are still selling the same ones brought over by Julius Caesar. — Washington Star.

It is, among a great many other disagreeable things, undoubtedly a very puzzling war. You can make a long list of these puzzlements for yourself—anyone can — and when you are done it is just as puzzling as ever. The war strategy, first of all, is mighty hard to understand. There has been no bombing of London and Paris by the Germans. There has been no bombing of Berlin by the Allies. That, you remember, was to have been the technique of Blintzkrieg, the Nazi lightning stroke, the knockout blow in the first round. And, despite the censorship (or because of it), it is hard to believe that there is, so far, war on the grand scale on the Western Front. There are other things—and there is the absence of things that seemed inevitable to the breaking-loose of this conflict at last. The Nazi-Soviet pact still does not make sense. The neutrality of Italy does not make enlightement. And how come these strange stories of fateful doings at Rome, diplomatic conversations, secret pourparlers, the suggestion of frenzied anxieties to buy off Mussolini so that he will stay bought. On such scurryings in and out of the Palazzo Venezia, so the rumor has it in all-too-portentous phrase, depend "the outcome of the war and the future of Europe." We need not wonder too much at all this, and a great deal of the puzzlement will cease to puzzle if we stop letting it. Some of it, certainly, is referable to the operation of the most extraordinary propaganda that the world has ever known. And some of it is just simply wishful thinking; a lot of us are finding it hard, still, to face the fact of this war. People are wistfully looking up to heavens of brass and hoping for miracles, even though it is past the striking of the twelfth hour. But you had much better make up your mind not to let this war get you down. — Vancouver Province.

The Daily Enterprise of McComb, a little railway city about one hundred miles north of New Orleans, is undertaking a special service for confused readers. It plans to label each war story so that the proper value may be put upon each as it comes along. It is using four symbols. V is "Verified." OP means "Official propaganda." A "seems Authenic" and R is "Rumor." It is an ingenious scheme and yet there are manifest difficulties. Even the Mississippi editors might be wrong and the last state of the reader be worse than the first. There are also some stories which would be hard to classify. Take Hitler's speech at Danzig. Without question Hitler spoke at Danzig. Should the story fall in V class? The reports of that speech, although there were some differences, for instance as to how many bombs he promised to send for each Allied bomb, seem authentic. Does this put it in the "A" class Certainly its release and broadcasting to catch the big circulations of the North American newspapers, on the eve of a momentous decision by Congress puts it in the OP class and as certainly Hitler's misstatement of facts puts it in the "R" class. The only apparent solution would be to use all the symbols and label it "VAPOR." —Moncton Transcript.

Reports from Berlin and Moscow claim that Russian and German troops are being welcomed with cheers and kisses by the people of Polish communities that have been invaded. The Nazis and Communists attach great importance to the warmth of these welcomes. They shouldn't be too enthused over that. In the last war, when the British and French were advancing and the Germans retreating, the village belles would sometimes gather at the east end of the town to kiss a last goodby to their German boy friend, and then rush to the west end of town to toss a few kisses at the newcoming British and French. — Clark in Windsor Star.

Cessation of Canada's trade with Germany will cause little disturbance in this country, according to the Chain Store association's bulletin, since the total imports of German goods have accounted for only one or two per cent of Canada's total annual purchases abroad. The Canadian - German trade made certain tariff concessions. Canada's objective being to increase exports of wheat and other raw materials. German goods will be barred from Canada, of course, but the Chain Store association points out that boycotting of such goods, now in Can-

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW — CANCER EXHIBIT

As I was about to enter the Bright's disease exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress, a young woman said to her companion, "Let us go in here and find out about Bright's disease as our physician says that is what is wrong with Mother."

Further along was an exhibit showing the various steps or stages in an operation for appendicitis. It was true in detail and thousands viewed it daily and learned just what the surgeon did when he removed the troublesome and dangerous appendix.

At the New York World of Tomorrow, an exhibit of interest to thousands was that of Cancer, sponsored by the New York City Cancer Committee. "The slogan "Fight Cancer with Knowledge" is the first thing that strikes your eye on viewing the exhibit. The attention is arrested by the figure of a woman, transparent and lighted from within at a single spot in the breast. As the lights change, spots appear at either points. This figure illustrates the spread of cancer, if unchecked, from a local (located at one spot) infection to other parts and organs of the body. You learn here that cancer can be cured if treated in its initial or "beginning" stage; that the second stage makes cure more difficult; that with its spread into the glands of the neck, cure is remote; and with its further spread into the chest or bones, cure is impossible.

"It is the purpose of the exhibit to explain in the simplest terms the importance of early and proper treatment and to convey the message that a cure in a large proportion of cases is possible if this baffling disease is taken in its earlier stages."

The treatment which brings about a "cure" in so many cases is shown by (a) antiseptic surgery, (b) Xray, (c) radium), and (d) research.

Surgery shows a modern operating room with every aid needed to remove cancer successfully.

The Xray section illustrates the discovery of this valuable aid by a replica of Conrad Roentgen's simple experimental laboratory, and the Xray machine of a million volts now available.

The radium section gives a reproduction of a scene in which Marie and Pierre Curie are shown in the midst of their experiments.

The research section shows research methods and photographs of microscopic specimens of animal and human cancer.

adian wholesale or retail establishments, would be a futile gesture. The goods have already been paid for. To boycott them would be merely to injure the Canadian distributor whose purchases have been in accordance with the government's policy of increasing foreign trade. — Halifax Chronicle.

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(Contributed)

My Son,—Again we are in the maelstrom of murder. When the last great rape upon civilization was committed you were not here. Today you are. Standing with shining eyes and a dominant spirit of patriotism, where once we stood in 1914—upon the threshold of eternity.

You and millions more—whose standards are hitched to a star — which you hope to fetch back with you — go out to establish if you can a continuance of civilization.

Carefully have I nurtured you. In the kindliness of parenthood have I been able to give you the material things of life of which I was never possessed. Now in the bloom of young manhood, you go forth in the armour of honesty and justify my faith in you and satisfy my pride that I have reproduced my kind.

No misty eyes at parting. A hand clasp—that lump in your throat and mine is because we both would like to sing "Tipperary." If you do come back, God is Good. If you don't come back, it was worth the gamble of the Gods in righteousness. I will still be able to stretch a hand across the vale of eternity, and give you a "Hail," so that when this old ship goes down to the sea at night on its final trip, you will recognize my riding lights, and pilot me into that safe haven from which no mariner desires to return.

Wars Of Other Years

(Spectator, Annapolis Royal)

People are still living who remember the Crimean War and many who were personally familiar with survivors of that conflict, including not a few sons and daughters of its veterans still alive in Nova Scotia. That was a conflict in which there still existed in active British service at least one corps armed with bows and arrows and it was all before the age of breech-loading guns of any sort. The Dominion of Canada did not then exist and British North America was very little interested until after it was all over and veterans came here to settle. Next came the Indian Mutiny, of even more remote interest, and a few years later the American Civil War which was of interest to Provincialists only as being contiguous to our territory and including some of our relatives and friends across the line. The wars of other nations and to only a slight extent the Boer War did not especially affect the residents of North America, so that until 1914 we were free of the dread of war's alarms. Even during the last great war business was continued as usual in all respects in Canada and there seems no reason to suppose that it will not equally be maintained upon a solid basis in this Dominion throughout the present conflict. Of course the news of paramount interest from now on will be the war news, but there is no reason to expect an enemy invasion on this side of the Atlantic or anything of that sort.

Drastic Censorship

(St. Catherine's Standard)

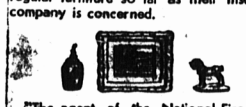
Wide and drastic are the powers of censorship as announced from the office of Director Walter Thompson at Ottawa. It is regarded as ironical that the Chief Censor now occupies the office formerly occupied by the German Consul-General to Canada. Might it not be said, having regard for the strictness of the censorship, that the occupancy is as appropriate as it is ironical.

There is no doubt that Walter Thompson will exercise his power with judgment and finesse, but one is forced to enquire if it will mean jail for an editor to deliver sound criticism of the administration of the day. Will it be possible, without penalty to be able to expose say, for instance, a shell stortage, as was done by Northcliffe in England during the Great War? One regulatory clause reads: "Any report or statement likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of the forces" will involve prosecution. The Prime Minister has intimated that he will have the life of Parliament prolonged which means an election next year. With war in progress, does it mean that critics of the administration will be muzzled under the rules of censorship? It would be impossible to conduct an election without the freest of speech and criticism for all that the government has and has not done.

It is true that in time of war it is highly necessary to forego individual rights for the common good. We doubt if there is a newspaper in Canada which will deliberately give offence, but it has to be admitted that the censorship regulations are stiff, particularly so for a country in which there is such a large circulation of United States newspapers which can say anything at any time. Has the thought occured to the Chief Censor that it will prove salutory to put the ban on some American issues?

J. Ins. Fuller Says:

YOU know, an awful lot of people in this country are in for a terrible shock if they ever have a fire loss. Every home has a lot of things of special value—old family pictures, heirlooms, treasures of sentimental value, that are only regular furniture so far as their insurance company is concerned.



"The agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford set me right on that point—with a Fine Arts Insurance Policy that takes care of all these special items in one separate policy. I'll bet there are hundreds, maybe thousands, of dollars' worth of antiques or heirlooms in your home, neighbor, that ought to be insured this way—not only against fire, but against all other risks. For your own peace of mind, why don't you get in touch with my agent?"

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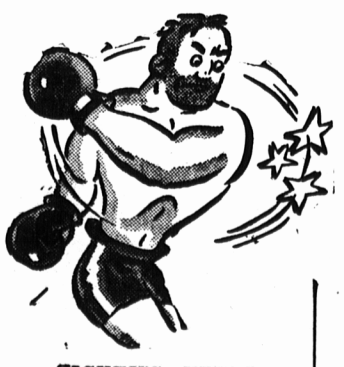

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