The Charlottetown Guardian

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What Did He Mean?

"Some of those who believe in total abstinence did not believe in the prohibition law while others did, *and those who believed in prohibition believed it was the right law for the other people, though not for themselves*".----Premier Campbell, as reported in yesterday's Patriot.

From this sweeping imputation of hypocrisy to prohibitionists the Premier, out of courtesy, might at least have exempted Mrs. Newcombe!

School Consolidation

An educational issue which is being revived in some of the Canadian provinces at the present time is that of rural school consolidation. Up till quite recently, the plan of school organization worked out in Ontario nearly a century ago by Dr. Egerton Ryerson was in general operation. This plan combined local autonomy and central supervision. The department of education directed policy, supplied supervision and provided some financial assistance, but the people of the district, through their elected trustees—usually three in number—were chiefly responsible. It is the basis of our present school system in this Province.

This plan, says the Vancouver Province, was quite well suited to earlier times, when roads were poor and communication difficult. Besides giving the children a drilling in the three R's, it was designed to educate the parents in some of the principles of self government. Conditions, however, have changed and the three-man board administering a single school has become more or less of a nuisance. There are exceptions, of course, but on the whole it is contended that the old time plan is proving, in practically all the provinces, cumbersome, costly and ineffective. Departments of education everywhere would like to replace it with larger units. But local autonomy is jealous. The people do not like to lose direct control of their schools.

A brave start on the organization of education on a new and more modern basis, says the Vancouver paper, has been made in British Columbia. The change was practically forced upon the province by conditions in the Peace River district, where, as recently as four years ago, education was found to be in a bad way by reason of inefficient management, inexperienced teachers and primitive and often quite unsuitable school buildings. An experiment in eliminating the local boards and organizing larger school units under an official trustee was made, and, in spite of strong opposition at first, proved successful. More recently an experiment was undertaken in a more thickly-settled area in the Fraser Valley, and, in the face of serious handicaps, that, too, is proving successful.

Now it is announced that Dr. William A. Plenderleith, who was in charge of the Peace River experiment and has lately been in charge in the Fraser Valley, has been loaned to New Brunswick which is interested in reforming its school system on a basis similar to that under way in British Columbia.

This brings the movement pretty close to our doors. And it will be interesting to note the reaction in this Province which years ago rejected the consolidation scheme as impracticable. Many of our readers will recall the establishment of the Mount Herbert central school by Sir William MacDonald, to which pupils were conveyed in covered vans from the surrounding districts. The cost of maintaining this school, which was borne by Sir William for three years, proved considerably beyond that of the several schools of which it was composed. This, of course, was before the advent of the automobile and paved roads. Even at that time, and in spite of local opposition, there were advantages to the plan from the efficiency standpoint which educationists were loath to see abandoned. Has the time arrived for testing public opinion again on this issue with better prospects for its success? At any rate, the developments in New Brunswick will be watched with considerable interest here.

Aviation Progress

A Canadian Press despatch quotes Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, as stating that within a few weeks he plans making a test flight from Montreal to Vancouver in one of the transport planes which will be used on the trans-Canada service. He expects to breakfast in Montreal and dine in Vancouver the same day, making the 3,000 mile journey between sunrise and dark.

This flight by the Transport Minister will inaugurate a daily 16-hour passenger and mail between these widely separated centres, to be followed, early next year, by a complete daily coast-to-coast service, and within two years by a service which will link all the principal Canadian cities.

Coincident with this development Mr. Howe forecasts a complete all-British air service touching every country in the Empire within a few years.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the enormous importance of this air transportation scheme. Already aviation in Canada has scored a remarkable achievement in opening up the North-West Territories and providing quick and easy access to the vast mineral resources of those areas. The plans now under way will bring the remotest parts of the Empire nearer to us than our own North-West was a few years ago. It will change our whole conception of Empire relations. No longer will it be possible to adopt an isolationist attitude toward Empire responsibilities.

Sheiks On The Phone

Bedouin chiefs and sheiks in the Transjordan desert can now sit in their tents and, if they have any money, call up London or New York on the phone.

Many of the chiefs have had telephones installed in their tents on orders from Captain Glubb, known in the desert as "Abu Huneik" (Scar-face), head of the Transjord Desert Patrol. The idea is an attempt by psychology to put an end to wire-snipping and attacks on the Iraq pipe-line.

The main job of Captain Glubb's patrol is to guard the pipeline and the telephone wires. Finding that the Bedouins had more opportunities for cutting the wires than he had for catching them at it, he hit upon the plan of installing phones in the chiefs' tents, paying them a monthly allowance to protect the wires and pipeline.

Now, if they cut the wires they also cut themselves off. And the telephone adds to a chief's prestige. So far Captain Glubb reports that the scheme is working well, for even a Bedouin gets no kick out of talking to himself on the telephone.

Editorial Notes

Midsummer Day.

* * *

The British Minister of Health announces the appointment of a commission of two medical men and an administrative official to visit Scandanavia and investigate the successful operation of the compulsory reporting of the treatment of venereal diseases there.

* * *

Like rats deserting a sinking ship, financiers are getting out of the League of Nations. Two recent resignations from the Finance Committee are those of Sir Otto Niemeyer, President of the Bank of International Settlements, and director of the Bank of England; and Sir Henry Strakosch who represented South Africa on the Committee.

* * *

This is interesting to our farmers who are specializing in potato growing. The Irish Free State Department of Agriculture announces that bounties at the following rate will be payable on potatoes exported from the Free State to Great Britain or Northern Ireland. 4 pounds ($20) per ton on new potatoes from May 24 to June 20; 1 pound 17s. 6d. ($8.75) per ton on exports of new and early potatoes during July and August.

* * *

Our liquor exports under the Canada-U.S. trade agreement for the last five months were 2,111,542 gallons, valued at $7,604,510. Since the Volstead Act went by the board and export from Canada acquired a legal status, 12,000,000 gallons have been exported. The 50 per cent. duty reduction under the agreement signed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Washington is accountable for most of this enormous trade in the product of Canadian distilleries.

* * *

They still believe in the efficacy of gravel in Quebec. Roads Minister Leduc says the first step towards dustless roads in the province would be the laying down of larger, and better quality gravel on various dirt roads. Mr. Leduc states the gravel would be laid to a depth of 10 inches to provide a lasting foundation for the bituminous carpets the Government will spread over Quebec's principal gravel highways in August. The minister points out many Quebec highways will be dusty for a time but that motorists would benefit considerably in the long run.

* * *

Canada can have any amount of unskilled labor from Britain but skilled workers cannot be spared, Sir Alexander Gibb, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, who is attending the semi-centenial meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, told a Montreal interviewer. "Definitely improved business conditions have made the British unemployment situation better. This is probably more apparent in the South of England, where new industries are being established, than elsewhere. It may also be seen about the coal pits where light industries are being set up. All of this has brought about a marked shortage of skilled men," said Sir Alexander.

* * *

This is a sample of Ashley W. Cooper's "Frank Speaking" in the Montreal Gazette: "Oh, for a Canadian nation! The scrap of paper that is the Statute of Westminster is fine for the hustings entertainers to wave around election times. But does it tell the truth? Are Canadians a nation; or just nine little grumpy boys and girls bound by the tyrannical ties of national debt and deficit that make inhumans of us all I said the rah-rah lads of election times wave the Statute. That's all they've got to wave! A flag? What flag? In B. C., the Union Jack. On the Prairies, the red ensign with the Maple Leaf. In Ontario again, the Union Jack. Down here in Quebec, all those and the tricolor and perhaps (a little hidden) the Sacred Heart. In the Maritimes, make the choice fit the spot; except that P.E.I. insists on the Union Jack and nothing more nor less."

* * *

Mutual but unofficial assurances of aid in the event of war were exchanged at the second Conference on Canadian-American Affairs held at Kingston, Ont. The stringent provisions of the Canadian neutrality legislation, prohibiting the exportation of any materials convertible for war use, would not be invoked against the United States if that country became involved in a war, Professor Norman Mackenzie of the University of Toronto said. For example, he added, the flow of nickel to the United States would in all probability not be stopped. In reply to a question by Professor Mackenzie concerning the policy of the United States in defense of the North American continent, Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University said: "I never met any American who had the slightest idea that if Canada were attacked the United States would not jump in to her defense."

Notes By The Way

Years ago it was said of the Earl of Meath, to define his particular enthusiasm, that he would tear down all the buildings in London to make open spaces for the inhabitants. A recollection of that saying is provoked by a minor bit of legislation just passed by the House of Representatives; the bill provides for the acquisition of 7,500 acres of privately owned land by the United States and its addition to the Yosemite National Park. Some 6,700 acres of this tract is covered with a stand of virgin sugar pine, the tree which John Muir called the "largest, noblest and most beautiful of all the seventy to eighty species of pine tree in the world." Hence the natural interest of conservationists in the bill.—New York Sun.

Independence is a much mis-understood word: The nations are crying for it all the time and yet none of them can exist without being dependent more or less on others for some of their food manufacturing industries. Independence has lost its magic since nations and individuals are dependent, each on the others.—Guelph Mercury.

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and after leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd. "If your family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a coat, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences." After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box; and his next words were: "Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"—Santa Fe Magazine.

Acting Mayor Ralph Day, of Tor-onto, welcoming the Belgian Trade Mission yesterday, said "the time has come to consider seriously means of extending our purchases, otherwise Canada will not be able to hold its own or increase its sales with the balance so heavily in our favor." That, of course, was the polite thing to say to a delegation seeking to sell more goods in this country. It is often said, especially in Dominion election campaigns, that "we must buy if we hope to sell." That is not absolutely and literally the case, however, in regard to any and every country. The reason it is not 100 per cent. true is because the buyers of goods are not governments: they are private individuals and companies supplying consumer demand. They purchase where it is advantageous to do so, and they do not first sit down and consult bluebook to ascertain if the proposed country of origin is a heavy importer of goods from their own nation.— Woodstock Sentinel Review.

Thus, on paper, there isn't much to show for this Conference. Which doesn't matter. For the importance of these Conferences doesn't depend upon what they do—on paper. They are not legislative bodies; not executive. Their value lies not in the decisions they take; it lies in the spirit they engender; in their creation of understanding; in the example they set of free and equal discussion; in what they bring of co-operation. That is value enough. —Ottawa Journal.

From the first, Hitler had his heart set on completing his control of Germany, body and soul, by making a subject Church to order as a State agency and gradually eliminating all others. The Bolshevik doctrine is that religion is the dope of the masses and so must be obliterated. The "National-Socialist" idea, which originated as a violent reaction to Bolshevism, strangely enough harbours exactly the same contempt for religion as its Russian enemy, but recognizing the instinctive hold religion has on the minds and hearts of men, it believes by comparison in providing them with a fake Church to keep them quiet, in this case a blasphemous parody on Christianity based on the Aryan myth.—Derry Journal.

The wholesale slaughter of cer-tain species of birds is deplorable, when one considers the important part they play in keeping insect pests in check. Naturalists who dabble in statistics tell us that one family of nuthatches, during the breeding season, consumed 24,000 insects and larvae, besides an enormous number of insect eggs. It has been estimated that a fledgling, in the first month of his life, will eat 12 times is own weight of insects. This becomes more significant when we learn that a young caterpillar, in the same space of time, will devour 40,000 times its own weight of food! Were there no birds, insects would quickly gain the upper hand, despite all man's efforts to control them with nicotine sulphate and lead arsenate.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Wireless and aeroplanes—instru-ments of war, but instruments of peace, too! From Cameron Bay on Great Bear Lake flashes a wireless message to Edmonton, 1,100 miles south. Two trappers are in desperate need of hospital attention. Pilot Stan McMillan takes off in his plane, lands on a "handkerchief-sized" strip of water in the open ice of the bay, loads Shorty Latta and Tommy Drew, the stricken men, aboard and flies back to Edmonton. Peace has its aces, no less than war!"—Windsor Star.

Tools are appearing to take care of sufficient dispersion to prevent undue accumulation. But the underlying and enternal problem is the problem of so using our national plant and our resources that the income of the country may steadily and continuously rise. The job is to level up far more than to level down. Distribution is one problem. But if the ultimate goal is to be reached, there must be a great deal more to distribute.—Ex.

Natural scientists now believe that the speed of an aeroplane can never exceed that of sound, which is only 700 miles an hour. This is rather disappointing to engineers who may have hoped to send a transport plane across the country so fast that it would arrive at its destination fifteen or twenty minutes ahead of the noise of the engines.—Christian Science Monitor.

In Defence of Bagot

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY ASSOCIATION AT OTTAWA

(By Rev. Wm. Orr Mulligan)

I

When Sir Charles Bagot decided to admit French-Canadian representatives into his cabinet for the carrying our of proper representatives governments, he became immediately the object of a series of bitter criticisms in Canada and even in England which traduced him and his work so much that his reputation has suffered most undeservedly and severely ever since. English-speaking Canadians have been more disposed to follow the rancourous, partisan and unjust criticism of Major Richardson, than the discerning, sympathetic and judicious appreciations of Dr. Ryerson. The detractors of Bagot, past and present make much of his sympathy with the French Canadians. They consider him so partial to their claims and so indifferent to other Canadian and imperial interests as to have endangered the British connection. A curious commentary on the attitude may be seen in the nomenclature of the streets of the city of Montreal. In the centre of that great and busy city in the English district there are the names of Stanley, Peel, Metcalfe, Mansfield, all close together, but no Bagot. Only in the east end and in a solid French quarter is his name to be found. Quebec province has named a country in his honor. The Canadian National Railway has its Bagotville—but English-speaking Montreal and Quebec have ignored him.

The aim of this paper is to correct an obvious misinterpretation of the work of Bagot after reconsidering a number of the factors and some of the material on which he has been judged. Of the five governors, Durham, Sydenham, Bagot Metcalfe, and Elgin, whose abilities, industry, leadership and advocacy, gave us our modern Canada, I hope to show that Bagot occupies a more important place than that usually given him, and that our estimate of him and his work should be reconstructed on a different basis. For the present occasion I shall deal only with Bagot considered as an authority on American-Canadian boundary questions. Of the five governors who came to us he was the best informed on Canadian questions of importance at his time—the north east coast, and the north west coast boundary questions. He was quite familiar with American usages and methods. During his ministry at the Hague he had much to do with the difficult Belgium and Holland division of territory and thus became conversant with the bearing and importance of questions of religion and language on political policies. He thus brought a rich and varied experience to bear upon the problems which confronted him as governor-general of Canada and in dealing with them he had the courage to do what he deemed right rather than expedient or politic. But at the time of his appointment Canadian affairs were seriously complicated with American ones especially in the frequent occurrence of "border incidents" and the rights of parties concerned. In dealing with the issues involved in American-Canadian boundary questions there has been a marked disposition on the part of Canadian writers to ignore entirely, or at most to treat very cursorily the social and political conditions prevailing in Britain, Europe and the United States at the different times these boundary problems required settlement. These conditions should have more attention than our own historians have been disposed to give them, because they not only exercised considerable influence on the procedures adopted in dealing with American-Canadian questions but they had also, in consequence of these procedures much to do with the results which followed.

Were not the appointments of Sir Charles Bagot to Canada and of Lord Ashburton to the United States influenced as much, if not more, by the British, American, and European social and political condition of affairs than by the purely local Canadian conditions? A brief survey of these will convince the doubter that they were.

In Britain a new government under Sir Robert Peel had taken office in September 1841. Immediately it was compelled to deal not only with a series of grave problems in foreign politics world wide in extent, but also with others as grave in nearly every part of the empire as then constituted. Gravest of all and most distressing were the social and economic conditions existing in Great Britain at that time.

The Peel government had to face a foreign situation full of dangers and uncertainties. In Europe almost every country was seething with discontent which broke out in frequent uprisings and rebellions against the rulers and governments then in power. The year 1848 is synonymous in European history with "revolution." Previous to 1848 the factor which make that year a sign-post of social and political upheaval had been gathering force not only in Europe but in Britain and her colonies. Foreign affairs demanded their best efforts to avoid war with France. A collision of interests in far-off Tahiti in the South Sea Islands furnished the war mongers with the necessary casus belli. Had not both governments been able to hold them in check war seemed inevitable. Britain was already engaged in the far east in a long drawn unpopular war with China which was not terminated until the signing of the Treaty of Nankin in 1842.

Bad as was the state of affairs in Europe those within the Empire were worse. There were the humiliations, ignominies and problems arising out of the disgraceful and disastrous Afghan War. As a direct outcome of the Afghan troubles India became unsettled and two wars with Indian peoples followed in quick succession. South Africa was also the cause of serious concern, both to the British leaders there and in London. "The great trek to the north" by the Boers took place in 1838-1840 and brought them into collision, not only with new tribes of warlike natives, but also with the British settlers in Natal. In 1841 antagonisms between the whites and the natives and Briton and Boer became so acute that preparations for war were made by the British authorities. In the West Indies there was much suffering and dissatisfaction. Business in general in these islands was ruined consequent on the abolition of slavery in 1833 and the agricultural, commercial, political and social readjustments occasioned by such a profound change in the status and outlook of the great majority of the inhabitants made such slow and dubious progress that the confidence of many of those directly interested in the welfare of the Islands and their inhabitants gave way to despair and con-

(Continued on page 9, Col 8)

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

COMMUNISTIC TACTICS

Sir,—At the last Canadian Youth Congress held recently in Montreal, where representatives of many youth organizations and youth councils gathered to discuss topics of common interest, the French-Canadian delegates, as a condition of their co-operation, requested the congress to endorse a seven point resolution, as follows:

"That the French-Canadian representation consist of one-third of the official delegates and the continuations committee."

"That the congress acknowledge freedom of creeds in Canada."

"That the congress favor justice to all."

"That the aims of the congress be internal and world peace."

"That the congress proceed according to the principles of democracy and affirm (a) a belief in God; (b) the right of individuals to property; (c) the necessity for international peace and co-operation between all classes; (d) the sanctity of the human personality."

"That the congress condemn subversive doctrines."

The above resolution was accepted by the rest of the congress, though how the Communist and other Leftist delegates could have done so, when their movements continually issue so many pamphlets and newspapers condemning the very things the resolution endorses like religion, property etc., may be difficult for some to understand. However, when it is realized that the Communists and other radicals now make use of the so-called "United Front" tactics, the endorsation by the radicals of the above resolution is not hard to understand. In other words, if the radicals, and especially the Communists, can gain the support of more people in Canada by pretending to be in favor of such things as religion and private property, they are now prepared to do so as evidenced by their ready endorsation of the aforementioned resolutions despite the fact that their own publications condemn such institutions daily and ridicule the idea of God in various ways. When Comrade Domitrov gave the order to employ these methods at the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International held at Moscow in 1935, Red sympathizers in every country, including Canada, quickly used them. While such underhand methods may succeed in fooling some of the people, the Young Citizens League is convinced that the majority of Canadians, including the youth, will not be led to sacrifice their democratic liberties for the type of government which the Communists and their sympathizers wish to establish in Canada, and which is now operating so successfully (for Mr. J. Stalin), in Russia today.

The above resolution embodies to perfection the very principles that the Young Citizens' League endorses, and the French-Canadian youth have the congratulations of this league in placing before a gathering of Canadian youth such as the Canadian Youth Congress, such a worthwhile and constructive resolution.

We are, Sir, etc.,
C. S. THOMAS,
President.
PETER G. HARTNELL,
Vice-President
Young Citizens' League
of British Columbia

Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Tea Pott Says:
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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

AGE—HEIGHT—WEIGHT

Many years ago, finding that the table of weight and height didn't just seem to work out correctly in a number of cases. I tried to work out one that I thought would be more accurate. I had the records of hundreds of examinations.

I soon learned, as others had learned before me, that there are various types of individuals—the long lean and the short lean type; the long stout and the short stout type; the type with the short body and long legs; and the type with the long body and short legs. I decided therefore to strike an average weight for the man of average height—5 feet 7 inches,—and for a woman of average height—5 feet, 4 inches. Then if the individual was of the type with the long body and short legs I added 5 to 7 pounds (because the body or trunk weighs more than the legs) and if of the short body and long legs type I subtracted 5 to 7 pounds.

Thus while the man of average or normal build should weight 150 pounds, one with the long body should weigh 155 to 157 pounds and if of short body and long legs he should weigh 143 to 145 pounds. Similarly with women. The average weight for the woman of 5 feet 4 inches is about 130 pounds and the same rule (adding or subtracting 5 pounds) according to length of legs and body applies.

Of course, the above applies to adults—men and women of about thirty years of age, as we are not "supposed" to get much heavier or lighter after the age of thirty.

However age enters into the matter from the insurance or health standpoint. Thus Dr. Milton Thorp, Nashville, Tenn., in a letter to the Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, gives an interesting formula which conforms to the usual "standard weight" tables issued by insurance companies. "Multiply the number of inches above 5 feet, by 5 1-2 and add 110 for adults under 35 years of age. For adults over 35 years of age add 10 pounds more. Thus for a person 25 to 30 years of age and 70 inches in height, 10 times 5 1-2 plus 110 equals 165 pounds. If 3[illegible] years of age the weight should b[illegible] 175 pounds."

While Dr. Thorp gives no table, for women, if we multiply every inch over 5 feet by 4 1-2 (instead of 5 1-2) and add 110 pounds, it would be about right. Thus a woman of 5 feet 4 inches, 30 years of age would weight 4 times 4 1-2 or 18 plus 110-128 pounds; very close to 130.

The Poets' Corner

WANDERLIED

O, west of all the westward roads
that woo ye to their winding,
O, south of all the southward ways
that call ye to the sea,
There's a little lonely garden that
would pay ye for the finding,
With a fairy-ring within it and an
old thorn tree.

O, there upon the brink of morn
the thrushes would be calling
And the little lilting linnets, sure
they'd wake me from the
dead;
With the lime trees all in blossom
and the soft leaf-shadows
falling,
O, there I'd have a place at last to
lay my head.

O, would I had a swallow's wings
for then I'd try and find it;
O, would I had a swallow's heart,
for then I'd love to roam!
With an orchard on the hillside and
an old, old man to mind it,
O, there I'd lift my lodge at last and
make my home.

O, there I'd see the tide come in
along the whispering reaches,
O, there I'd lie and watch the sails
go shining to the west,
And where the fir-wood follows on
the wide unswerving beaches,
It's there I'd lay me down at last
and take my rest.

—Marjorie Pickthall.

COMBAT RHEUMATISM

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