

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1924

OUR EDUCATION

We are paying fairly liberally for our education in this province although much less than is being paid in some of our sister provinces and in many parts of the United States. Our total expenditure for education in 1922, from government and from the districts direct, was \$428,869.21. The expenditure for 1923, the report of which has not yet been made public, will probably be about the same. The amount, for a small province like ours with its limited revenue, is fairly large. Are we getting full value for it?

The cost per enrolled pupil is estimated at \$28.84 for Charlottetown and Summerside and for all other districts \$20.05. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance for Charlottetown and Summerside is \$35.36 and in country districts \$30.76.

When we remember that for this amount, in addition to the unavoidable cost for clothing and keep, a child is, or may be, fully equipped for any vocation he may choose as his life's work or for entering his studies for a professional career, the cost cannot be said to be excessive. Yet, the question will obtrude itself, is the child receiving the full benefit of the opportunities placed at his disposal for this amount?

Up to a certain point in any curriculum that may be devised there is, or there should be a common foundation upon which the child is to build whatever superstructure he may desire be it the profession of law, the church, medicine, farming, fishing, mechanics or what not. This common, fundamental, primary education is necessary to good citizenship in any and every calling.

Beyond this point we find some subjects added which, while cultural and no doubt desirable, are not really essentials. The student, for example, who is preparing for a university course must take up the course of studies prescribed for the man or woman who is to make teaching their life long profession. The man who goes to Prince of Wales College to round off his education as a farmer or merchant or tradesman, must take up all the studies prescribed for the teacher in training. The advanced grades in the primary schools have one goal, namely entrance to Prince of Wales College, and the course of studies prescribed for that goal must be adhered to. In this way the student, other than the prospective teacher, is obliged to carry along a load of deadwood which may retard for a year or more his entrance to a university or, if aiming at any other course, prevents him from obtaining the kind of education that would be more useful to him. It would appear that our system of education should have a broader aim than that of preparing for the teaching profession alone as but a small proportion of our young men and women take up this calling.

The question is a broad one and is well worth looking into although this is but one phase of it. In a previous reference we recommended a general investigation of the whole subject of education by a commission, not a Royal Commission on a highly remunerative scale but a commission of well informed, intelligent men and women in touch with our school system and willing to give time and attention to the subject for the sake of bettering our province and securing for our people a better return for their money. We believe

such a commission would be of infinite value to our whole school system and that its assistance would be welcomed by our Board of Education.

DISTRACTED EUROPE

It appears to be an easy matter at present to kindle fear in Europe. How much propaganda, politics or credulity is involved in the present Anglo-French scare it is difficult to determine. Reference was made in these columns the other day to the fact that France was feverishly increasing its air force, a circumstance which has created a mild sensation in England. It is recalled that Great Britain at the close of the war possessed approximately 22,000 airplanes, compared with France's 20,000, Italy's 5,000 and Germany's 18,000. The Central Powers were forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles to retain any air services. Great Britain and Italy reduced theirs practically to skeleton organizations. France also reduced her air forces but immediately set about reorganizing them and providing them with modern equipment. The consequence has been that Britain has dropped into second place among the nations of Europe in so far as air power is concerned.

In May, 1923, it was officially stated that France possessed 140 squadrons of air craft while Great Britain had thirty-five squadrons, of which only seven were available for home defence. French squadrons numbered for the most part nine machines each, British squadrons twelve machines each. In addition, France had a civil air fleet of about 800 machines compared with a British civil air fleet of about 150. This situation resulted in assertions that Great Britain should place her air forces on an equal footing with those of France, or, in other words, adopt a "one power standard" in the air as well as on the seas. This the Baldwin Government decided to do. As a first step in that direction, it provided for the expansion of the Royal Air Force to eighty-two squadrons of which 52 were to be for home defence. Thirty-four new squadrons of 408 machines were to be raised by the end of 1923. Shortly afterward, however, the French Government declared its intention to increase its air force from 140 to 208 squadrons. This enlargement, it has been alleged, was due to a belief in the possibility of Germany developing an air fleet and of entering at some future date into an alliance with Russia which had been reported to be buying aircraft. Italy, too, by the mouth of Premier Mussolini, announced a policy of expansion of its air forces. It was this situation which prompted Sir Samuel Hoare, former Air Minister, to ask the new Ministry in the House of Commons the other day for a statement of its air policy. He learned that the Labor Government proposed to go on with its predecessor's construction programme, but did not learn whether or not the new Ministers would seek to establish the air forces on a one-power standard.

The problem is a perplexing one. In a race for air supremacy, Great Britain, with her great industrial resources, could compete but, lacking a system of conscription for military service, would find the contest more costly than would France. The prospect of such a contest is not relished in a country which is striving to reduce the liabilities incurred during the Great

Notes by the Way

On the eve of the opening of Parliament it is gratifying to read in the despatches from Ottawa that the Deputy Ministers have been instructed to revise and cut down their estimates for civil service salaries. It is to be hoped that these late instructions will be carried out. Quite recently it was stated in the Ottawa despatches that such instructions looking toward retrenchment had been given by the Government to the Deputy Ministers and that the latter had declined to act upon them on the ground that their estimates had been already prepared under instructions from their ministerial superiors and could not now be changed. Which of these contradictory announcements comes the nearest to the truth we can only guess. In any case it seems almost incredibly late now to be making up departmental estimates which are usually made ready a month before Parliament meets.

If with the now promised cut in the outlay for the civil service the government would also abandon the projected construction of 1,100 miles of railways which carried out must cost \$100,000,000, we would have more faith in the "economy" talk. But this is not to be. Political railway building must go on if it smks the country. Any cut in the civil service outlay will be at best a matter of thousands; the proposed railway outlay is one of many millions. Together this looks like attempting to "save at the spigot while leaving the bung open." All will join in the hope that the Senate will close the bung again as they did last year.

It was not our privilege to hear Mr. McKinnon, M. P., for Queens, or Mr. McLean, M. P., for Prince at the Liberal meeting on Friday night last. We have since read the authorized report of their speech. They both appear to think themselves fortunate in having done great things for this Province since they were elected two years ago and that Premier King has already proved himself to be "one of the greatest statesmen of the Empire." That was Mr. McLean's phrase. Mr. McKinnon was told "highly commended the splendid work of Hon. John E. Sinclair while only one or two of the famous bungalows have yet been completed, shows that the Liberal Mutual Admiration Society is still in good working order.

"The Liberals hold," said Mr. McKinnon, "that the less Protection we have in this country, the nearer we can get to Free Trade, the better it is for the people." How many of his Liberal hearers really believe that doctrine? We do not read that this profound utterance called forth applause. Nobody arose to give three cheers for making Canada and Prince Edward Island a slaughter market, and dumping ground for American pork, beef, mutton, butter, cheese poultry and eggs, as it would be under free trade. Our farmers are not yet bereft of common sense. Why are Canadians even now flocking in tens of thousands to the United States where protection is highest? Those who are going away surely do not believe Mr. McKinnon's doctrine that a low tariff is better than a high one. The Americans do not believe it, or they would be pouring into Canada which they are not doing.

As to the King Government's favor for economy we may believe in it when they begin to reduce their own salaries and stop creating new offices with stipends of \$15,000 to \$50,000 each, as they have been doing. It is a common report that the farmers who make up half the population of Canada, are not making money. With all the capital they have invested in land, buildings and live stock, and with long hours of toil, the majority of them have to content themselves with making a bare living after paying high taxes to give members of Parliament each \$4,000 per session. Four thousand dollars for a four months session, is at the rate of \$12,000 a year! Our Big Four do not care to talk about that, and they are all for economy!

We gaze upon these Parliamentary nabobs with awe when they come once in awhile to see us and talk to us. Our soldier boys who fought and died and died for a dollar a day to save their country must wonder what it was they really fought for. Thousands of them have settled upon farms and 90 per cent of them have made good, we are told. That shows the stuff they were made of. They do not make do they will strike hard!



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

I have never been able to understand why people liked to talk about their ailments. Where the credit comes, in having a severe touch of indigestion, an attack of rheumatism, or an operation for appendicitis, is beyond me. And yet we all seem to do it.

With the man who has always something wrong with him, we get a variety of ideas about all manner of ailments, and the ability or lack of ability of certain physicians.

Perhaps we are a bit proud of the way we came through it all. And yet if you and I were to get right down to the root of things and got the physician's candid opinion about the causation of our illness, perhaps we would not be so proud nor so apt to bore our friends by recounting our symptoms. Because if the truth were known in the majority of cases the cause of that illness was due to our own carelessness.

We have worked or played too long at a time, with no thought of the natural demands of the body in the way of food, sleep, and exercise. If we were to tell our friends that the physician said that it was simply over-eating, actually stuffing ourselves that brought on our indigestion or ton-sillitis, would they admire or sympathize with us? Not much.

They would say "It served you right."

Would you tell them that the real cause of the heart not behaving well during our recent illness was really due to our masterful inactivity—laziness?

I don't think we would. Don't misunderstand me. We are perhaps attacked by diseases or conditions over which we have no control, and that no thought on our part could prevent. But in the majority of cases we are to blame ourselves.

So I've been thinking that if we were to remember this, perhaps we'd spare our friends a lot of annoyance, and their sympathy could be expended on more worthy causes.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

- A MODERN BOY
He has a bicycle, of course.
A camera and a racket.
And roller skates, a microscope,
A banjo, and can whack it.
He paints a little, writes a little,
Takes four magazines,
Owns tennis suits and blazers,
"Sweaters" and velveteens.
He owns a shotgun, rifle,
A lantern, set of slides,
A pony cart and pony.
On which he sometimes rides.
He owns a paper shell and rows,
Plays polo, golf, baseball,
He has a lathe and scroll saw,
A motor, radio and all.
A tool-box holding tools enough
To build a railroad car.
A Pantagraph, a violin,
Typewriter and guitar.
For winter a togogan,
For summer a canoe.
And if there's something I've forgotten,
Be sure he's got that, too.
But yet, amid his many fads
He leads a duller life
Than came to many an old-time lad
With just his pocket-knife. —Ex.

Lest We Forget

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29.
JOHN WHITGIFT
Noted English prelate, appointed archbishop of Canterbury in 1583, and recorded as a persecutor of the Puritans, died at London on February 29, 1604.

ROSSINI
(Gioacchino Antonio) celebrated Italian composer of opera, whose work includes the widely known "Barber of Seville," "William Tell" and "Stabat Mater," was born at Pesaro, Italy, on February 29, 1792.

JOHN LANDSEER
Famous English painter, also an engraver and writer on art subjects, and father of Sir Edwin Henry Landseer, the celebrated painter of animals, died at London on February 29, 1852.

LOUIS I.
Ex-King of Bavaria, son of Maximilian I and a patron of art and literature, who had abdicated in favor of his son, Maximilian II, after the revolution of 1848, died at Nice February 29, 1886.

HERTEL DE ROUVILLE
On this day in 1704 Hertel de Rouville, a young Canadian, headed a raid on Deerfield, an English settlement, and carried off 111 men, women and children as prisoners. Among the prisoners was John Williams, a minister, his wife and six of his children. His wife was murdered on the way to Montreal, and his children held as slaves by French and Indians. Governor de Vaudreuil bought one of his sons. A little girl, Eunice, was held by the Indians at Caughnawaga, and grew up purely Indian, married into the tribe but retained her name of Williams. A son of hers, Ebenezer Williams, became a Protestant minister, like his grandfather, and originated a claim to be the lost Dauphin, Louis XVII, of France.

W. G. Y.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29
790 Kilocycles (380 Meters)
WGY (Schenectady, N. Y.)
General Electric Company.
Eastern Standard Time
11:55 a.m.—Time signals.
12:30 p.m.—Stock market report.
12:40 p.m.—Produce market report.
12:45 p.m.—Weather forecast.
2:00 p.m.—Music and fashion talk, "The New Spring Millinery," Robert L. Smith.
6:00 p.m.—Produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins.
6:30 p.m.—Children's program.
7:35 p.m.—Health talk, N. Y. State Department of Health.
7:45 p.m.—Radio drama—Comedy, "A Tailor Made Man" (Smith) presented by WGY Players. Instrumental selection "Intermezzo" Huester

WGY Orchestra
Comedy, "A Tailor Made Man," a comedy in four acts presented by special arrangement with the author, Harry James Smith.
WGY Players
The Cast
Mr. Huber..... Chas. S. Baumes
Mr. Rowlands..... Barrington Havens
Peter..... Frank Oliver
Dr. Gustavus Sonntag..... Jerome Lovenheim
Tanya Huber..... Rose Cohn
John Paul Bart..... Edward H. Smith
Pomeroy..... Maurice G. Randall
Mrs. Stanlaw..... Helen Campbell
Corrine Stanlaw..... Margaret V. Smith
Dorothy..... Lola Sommers
Miss Betty Westlake..... Harold Sundt
Miss Kittle Dupuy..... Ruth Brown
Mr. Jellecott..... H. A. Thompson
Abraham Nathan.....
Miss Shays..... Edward E. St. Louis
Mr. Grayson..... Hjordis Sandos
Mr. Whitcombe..... Burton Anthony
John Loftus.....
and
Labor Delegates
Time—1916. Place—New York City.

Act I—The Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Huber. Instrumental selection, "Marigold" Repper
Orchestra
Act II—Reception room at the Stanlaw's, the same evening. Instrumental selection, "Minuet" Puccini
Orchestra
Act III—The offices of the American Oceanic Ship Building Corporation, nine months later. Instrumental selection, "Melodie d'Amour" Tan Hurst
Orchestra
Act IV—Same as Act I. The morning of the following day. Instrumental selection "Gavotte Populaire" Seeböck
Orchestra

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 29
(Gate Program)
Eastern Standard Time
Instrumental selection "Here They Come" Richmond
WGY Orchestra
Tenor Solo, "I'm Drifting Back to Dreamland" Brown
Ramon de Bries
Instrumental selection, "Raymonde" Thomas
Orchestra
Reading, "Just Boy" (courtesy of the American Boy Magazine).
Violin and viola duet, "Dreams" Pleyel
Edward Rice and Leo Kilwen
Tenor solo, "Marcheta" Scherztsingre
Ramon de Bries
Instrumental selection, "Intermezzo Orientale" Loraine
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Eastern Standard Time
Instrumental selection "Here They Come" Richmond
WGY Orchestra
Tenor Solo, "I'm Drifting Back to Dreamland" Brown
Ramon de Bries
Instrumental selection, "Raymonde" Thomas
Orchestra
Reading, "Just Boy" (courtesy of the American Boy Magazine).
Violin and viola duet, "Dreams" Pleyel
Edward Rice and Leo Kilwen
Tenor solo, "Marcheta" Scherztsingre
Ramon de Bries
Instrumental selection, "Intermezzo Orientale" Loraine
Orchestra
Tenor solo, "Sometime" Lockwood
Ramon de Bries
Instrumental selection, "Barn Dance" Turner
Orchestra

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RECIPROCITY OF TARIFFS

(W. L. COTTON)

In this year, 1924, the economic and trade conditions of Canada are relatively similar to those which prevailed in 1874—fifty years ago. Many persons are leaving Canada for the United States and other countries in which wages are higher and prospects brighter. Business is dull. Manufacturing industry is discontented. Prices of farm produce are not profitable. Bankruptcies and assignments are not uncommon.

It is to be hoped that the policy pursued by the McKenzie Administration in 1874 will not be followed by the Government of Canada in the next four years. If so the conditions of 1874—8 will be in all probability duplicated.

Throughout the period of stagnation between 1874 and 1878, the leaders and press of the Conservative Party continuously insisted upon the need of Parliamentary action for the production of changed conditions. Sir John A. Macdonald submitted to the House of Commons a resolution in which it was declared that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy which by a judicious readjustment of the tariff will foster the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada those of our fellow countrymen who are now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment which is denied at home, and will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will encourage an active inter-provincial trade; that its motive as such ought to be in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, as far as the varied interests of Canada are concerned.

This resolution was voted down by the majority of which Mr. McKenzie was the leader. But in the General Election of 1878 it was endorsed by a large majority of the electors. The Conservatives then took the direction of the public business. In the following session the National Policy was introduced and a strong tide of prosperity for Canada soon set in and was maintained.

The Liberal Party after their return to power, though their leaders had nailed the "Free Trade Flag to the mast head"—did not dare to reverse the National Policy. But, from time to time they tinkered with it to the loss of several branches of Canadian manufacture. On the other hand the Congress of the United States has, in recent years so raised the tariff of that country that a number of articles of Canadian production—

notably those of the farm—practically excluded from the United States markets. In other respects the conditions of trade have been changed adversely to Canada. As a result of all the strong tide of prosperity which flowed into Canada for forty years after the introduction of the National Policy has slackened and there are dull times and discontent throughout the whole Dominion.

The reasonable course to pursue in these circumstances is to do as the Conservatives did in 1879,—to revert to the policy promoted by Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley and other patriotic and far-seeing statesmen in the unhappy years that preceded the General Election of 1878, and adopted after that event. The Government of the present day should not follow the unfortunate example set by Mr. McKenzie and his colleagues. The government and Parliament of Canada should take action, and that without delay, towards the repair of the breaches in the National Policy and the adoption of a fiscal system to meet the changed conditions of the country.

The motive now, as in the time when Sir John Macdonald submitted his National Policy Resolution, "ought to be in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, as far as the varied interests of Canada are concerned."

If the Parliament of Canada should postpone action in this direction until the majority in the United States decide to lower their tariff wall, the opportunity to recover the ground that has been lost may have passed. The National Policy was adopted "in the nick of time." If the Government of today should now defer action as long as that of Mr. McKenzie, the country may have entered upon very critical times. There was not in 1878, the enormous National Debt to shoulder that there is now. There were not then the extravagant expenditures to be met. Canada is richer, and stronger and more fully developed than it was in 1878. But it has now commensurably heavier burdens to bear.

There is need of Parliamentary action to improve conditions—and that at once. The great exodus from Canada to the United States, officially reported; the heavy imports from the

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
United States into Canada, the reciprocity of trade with the States can be obtained upon favorable terms or for any great length of time. But the Government and Parliament of Canada can, keeping in view the "varied interests and industries of the people, bring about a reciprocity of tariffs that will tend to a betterment of Canada's industry and trade by lessening imports from the United States and encouraging the increase of home products,—and so of home industries.

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Spring Sale Will Commence ON MARCH 27, 1924
Fine furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fisher, etc. intended for the Spring Sale, should be in New York not later than the morning of March 7, 1924.
Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc., reaching New York by the morning of March 14, 1924, should arrive in London in time for inclusion in the Sale.
Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., expect that January Sale prices will be maintained at the Spring Sale, and they