

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1924

COST OF EDUCATION

Reference was made in The Guardian a few days ago to the cost of education in this province. The cost is not excessive when compared with that in some of our sister provinces and no complaint is made regarding this phase of the subject. As in all other cases the real question with reference to cost is whether or not we are getting value for the expenditure.

We find in the report of the Superintendent of Education for the year 1922 that there are 148 schools in the province with an average daily attendance of from 3 to 14. Of these two have an average of 3 and 5 respectively; nine have an average of 6; seventeen an average of 10 and so on up to 20 with an average of 14.

The upkeep of the school with a small average is practically as costly as that of the school with an average of 30 to 50, while the work being done in such a school is practically worthless. To maintain and equip a school, to provide a teacher worth paying the lawful minimum salary to, for three or four or even 14 children cannot be regarded as other than waste of money and energy. Yet the school district which can only average an attendance of even three cannot be neglected. The province has a right to contribute its share of the cost of educating all its children. The question is what is to be done with or for our small districts? Some more economical way should be available than maintaining a school and school equipment for them. Consolidation of districts has been recommended but little has been done so far. This is an additional reason why the whole school question should be enquired into by a competent commission.

Another matter very closely related to the small school is that of compulsory attendance as prescribed by law. Is this law being enforced?

Section 95 of the Public School Act 1920 and 1921 provides that "Every person having under his control a child between the ages of seven and thirteen shall during the continuance of such control, send such child to some public school in the city, town or school district in which he resides, every month for at least 60 per cent of the days on which such school is in operation."

This provision, we are advised, is not enforced and because of such non-enforcement very many of our children are deprived of the education they are entitled to while the cost of education is higher than it might otherwise be.

A. P. E. ISLAND SLOGAN

The Publicity Committee of the Prince Edward Island Tourist Association has rightly estimated the attracting power of a suitable slogan and are offering a prize for the best that can be made up. Full particulars will be found elsewhere in this issue under the heading "Ten Dollars for Slogan." The idea is to have a sharp, crisp, phrase full of meaning and calculated to direct attention to the province as a tourist resort. We trust all our readers will take an interest in the contest. The successful competitor will have the distinction of not only having his or her literary product broadly circulated but also of attracting many visitors to have had when the play began.

The power of a good slogan is proverbial. Try it.

WHEN IDOLS FALL

Every child has his hero or heroine, some one who stands transcendently above all other people, who can do things better, can play better is more genuinely dependable than any other. This hero or heroine is not necessarily father or mother; these are in a class by themselves, more akin to omnipotence and providence than mere human people. The hero and heroine of the child is a superman or superwoman to be copied in walk and gesture, in speech and opinion. Blest is the child whose hero or heroine is worthy of the innocent adoration; blest the hero or heroine honored with such childish confidence.

Yet heroes and heroines are human and one of the blackest hours in the life of a child is when his hero or heroine fails, when the feet of the idol are discovered to be made of clay, when a promise is broken, when confidence is betrayed. Thereafter for the child there are no heroes or heroines; there is but little difference between these people and all are human.

It is within the power of most men and women to become the hero or heroine of children. It can be done only by undeviating honesty and truthfulness, for, as a certain writer put it "there are two whom you cannot deceive, God Almighty and a little child." The child's confidence is instinctive and is rarely misplaced. To retain it through the child's growing years and to be worthy of it is well worth while, and an inspiration to both.

BY WAY OF ECONOMY

In the speech from the throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament it was intimated that a Royal Commission would be appointed to look into the affairs of the Home Bank with a view to ascertaining whether or not the depositors should be recouped for their losses sustained through the failure of the Home Bank. Referring to this the Montreal Gazette, in the course of an editorial says: "The intention of the government to appoint a Royal Commission to ascertain whether the Home Bank was a solvent institution a few years ago, or otherwise, does not display an ardent desire to economize public expenditure. There is absolutely no information the Commission is directed to obtain which cannot be got in a few hours by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. . . . It apparently has not suited the purpose of the government to proceed in this way, that purpose being to attach to the matter an importance far beyond its desert and to make a theatrical gesture to the unfortunate Home Bank depositors."

Such evidently is the government's purpose. Interest in and sympathy with the unfortunate depositors will be expressed in eloquent words, no doubt, but at the cost of the country as well as in utter disregard for the professions of economy so loudly circulated at present. "Theatrical gesture" is right but it has become so habitual with the King government that it has lost whatever force it may have had when the play began.

Notes by the Way

The sparrows have not all gone; we saw a small flock of them in town the other day. But why are there so few of them about compared with the hosts of some years ago? Not that the hardy and pugnacious little fellows are greatly missed. There is a very general belief that their fighting proclivities have driven away our charming song-birds, which were formerly much more numerous than they have been in recent years. An observant citizen credits the motor cars with driving away the sparrows. Since the advent of the cars there are fewer horses on the streets and highway and less forage for the birds in the ordure of the street.

Not all the sidewalks are so promptly cleared of snow after a storm as might be but there has been a steady improvement in that regard from year to year. Any one who remembers the rather appalling condition of our city walks as they were in the winters of twenty-five years ago must have noted the contrast and the improvement. But our concrete walks being set much lower than the wooden walks of old, there is proportionally more trouble from ice. Sand has come into considerable use as a remedy for this trouble, but is not always so promptly applied as it should be and many slippery spots are left uncovered from time to time to the peril of the unwary walker.

The snow is not yet deep in this Province but March frequently brings the heaviest snow-fall of any month of the year with the most notable interruptions of railway traffic. So far this winter we have had little to complain of in that regard, but nature does not disclose the secrets of her mysterious weather laboratory in advance. And there are frequently some specially disturbing elements in the blustery month, which like the soothsayer of Caesar's day bid us beware. For one thing there are so many Parliaments, Legislatures and Congresses then in operation, mostly with wind as a motive power and generating much oratorical hot air, that stable meteorological conditions cannot be reasonably expected.

When our usually reliable Car Ferry misses a trip in winter as she did on Thursday last for good and sufficient reasons, we all realize how vastly important to the welfare and convenience of the travelling and business public the Winter Steamer is. Perhaps we need to be thus reminded lest we forget to whom we owe it, the great importance of its daily work and the deplorable condition of things existing before its advent. The Province was indeed winter-cursed before we got the Car Ferry and the anniversary of its opening is as worthy of being honored in this Province as are half the holidays we observe from year to year.

It has been the custom of nearly all governments to put into the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament a promise of economy. It sounds well to those who hear it read and it reads well in the newspapers. But the old politicians smile at each other knowing how little such words have meant in the past. They know that the first estimates presented to the House are usually framed with some show of economy. They usually call for less than the amount expended the previous year. This goes abroad to the country showing sundry millions saved. Weeks or months later supplementary estimates are presented. These in turn are not infrequently followed by second and even third supplementaries. That was what so greatly alarmed and astonished the country last session when in the last hours before prorogation supplementaries providing for tens of millions of expenditure were railroaded through the House.

It is true that both the old parties have at times taken a hand at this game when they had the power. But the most flagrant examples of such nefarious practices have been recorded within the past two years. The evil is growing and needs to be checked with a strong hand by press and people until real economy in our public affairs is established. It was never so much needed as it is now. The Ottawa Pork Barrel has rapidly become almost as infamous as that of Washington and the contents have been largely distributed in the form of supplementaries.

Little 3-year-old Betty Leo saw a man walking along the street with his arm in a sling. "Oh mamma," she exclaimed, "there goes a man with his arm in a hammock."

Lest We Forget

SUNDAY, MARCH 2 JUVENAL

Poet and rhetorician who left five volumes of satires to posterity, was born on March 2, 60 A. D.

DE WITT CLINTON

Distinguished governor of New York State, under whose administration the Erie Canal was pushed to completion, was born at Little Britain, Orange County, New York, on March 2, 1769.

SAM HOUSTON

Famous Texas pioneer, was born at Lexington, Va. on March 2, 1793. As Commander-in-Chief of the Texans he defeated the Mexicans and became President of Texas in 1836, serving two years and again in 1841-44. He represented the new State as United States Senator 1845-59, and became its Governor in 1859.

CARMEN SYLVA

Queen of Roumania, who achieved distinction under the above nom de plume as a poetess, died on March 2, 1916.

CANADA'S PROBATION

Little more than a century ago Canada's safety rested upon men who maintained in the untamed new world, the discipline and traditions which they had absorbed in the military centres of the old world. They were British soldiers stationed here to guarantee the integrity of Canadian territory. Their scarlet coats blazed, their brass buttons gleamed, every strap was as white as the chalk with which it was assiduously rubbed. Military precision marked every duty, and with the country tearing with fish and game, they were almost prohibited from the use of rod and gun. The monotony of such an existence may be imagined. Desertion to the United States or mutiny against such a system were often tempting, and punishment always painful, for insubordination was put down with a ruthless hand. On this day in 1804, four mutineers and three deserters from Ontario were executed in Quebec.

MONDAY, MARCH 3

PONCE DE LEON

Spanish soldier and adventurer, sailed from Spain in search of the mythical "fountain of youth," believed to be located on an island (Bimini) off Florida, on March 3, 1513.

WM. CHARLES MACCREADY

English tragedian, noted for his rendition of Shakespearean roles in England and America, was born March 3, 1793.

GEORGE M. PULLHAN

American inventor whose ideas in the construction of the sleeping car revolutionized railway travel, was born on March 3, 1831.

GEORGE DEVEY

Who, in a brilliant coup, sank the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor shortly after the opening of the Spanish-American war, and took the Philippine Islands, was made an Admiral of the United States Navy on March 3, 1899.

JESUIT ORDERS

Jesuit orders all over the world have at one or another since 1500, caused political friction. Canada's final settlement of the problem came on this day in 1889 when the decision of Quebec to compensate the order for the loss of their lands, by a grant of \$400,000, was sustained by the Dominion Parliament, under Sir John A. Macdonald. He upheld the principle that the province had the right to make its own settlement without interference. The Jesuits had been suppressed by the Pope in 1773, and their property in Canada passed to the Crown for educational use. In 1814 a succeeding Pope rescinded the suspension, and agitation began for the return of the property and continued until the order was incorporated in Quebec in 1887, with the subsequent compensation of the Jesuit properties there immense. At the time of the conquest they comprised at least 350,000 acres.

MONDAY, MARCH 3

790 Kilocycles (380 Meters) WGY (Schenectady, N. Y.) General Electric Company Eastern Standard Time

11:55 a. m.—U. S. Naval Observatory time signals.

12:30 p. m.—Stock market report.

12:40 p. m.—Produce market report.

12:45 p. m.—Weather report.

2:00 p. m.—Music and household talk, "Graduate School of Home Making" (courtesy Modern Priscilla).

6:00 p. m.—Produce and stock market quotation; news bulletins.

6:15 p. m.—Review of week's sports, Elmer Q. Oliphant, director of athletics and physical training, Union College.

7:45 p. m.

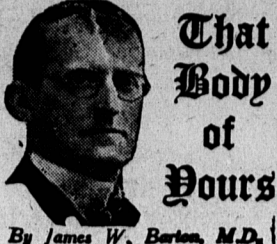
PART I

Piano solos, a. "Caprice in G" Scarlatti b. "Waltz in D Flat" Chopin c. "Traumerel" Schumann

Renard Berge Reading, "Just Boy" (courtesy of the American Boy Magazine).

PART II

Band concert, by the Kas-Rhen-Vahn Grotto Band. Broadcast from the State Armory at Albany, N. Y.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

RAW FOODS

The argument is often advanced that raw foods, the natural food of man, should be eaten in their natural state, and not spoiled by cooking.

It is further argued that man is the same in body as he was in prehistoric times, and early man ate raw foods.

Further, that man's long intestine shows that he was meant to eat raw rough foods, and so plenty of length of intestine gives plenty of time for the digestion of these raw foods.

Now what about it? All this is undoubtedly true. You have the same body as the man of thousands of years ago. The same teeth, stomach, intestine, and so forth.

Then why do we cook food? Simply because although you have the same body, you do not live the same kind of life.

Our early man lived an outdoor life. He hunted, and later tilled, but always the outdoors.

He had the greatest asset of all time, a real healthy hunger—appetite for food. And when he sunk his teeth—real teeth—into raw foods he ground them up—broke down the hard fibres of the meats and vegetables, which mixed them up with the saliva, and softened them for stomach digestion.

His stomach juices were just as hungry as his mouth juices, and they by means of strong stomach muscles were mixed up with the food. It was thus ready for the real digestion in the small intestine. What about you?

You don't live this outdoor life. You sometimes have a good appetite, but not always. The food that was put down in front of early man would never tempt your appetite.

And so your food is cooked for you to make it attractive and appetizing. The odor of it, its appearance, the dishes and everything else connected with a meal stimulate your appetite juices, and you are encouraged to eat. Encouraged to eat too much frequently.

Cooking also makes changes in the food that render it more digestible. Early man didn't need this for the reason spoken of above.

But you need it because your hunger juices, your teeth, your digestive juices are nothing like as strong as early man.

Cooking softens the meat so that it is easier to chew, and juices get to the food more readily.

Your Birthday

MARCH 2.—Be neither restless nor too critical. If you are sincere, earnest and patient in whatever you undertake, you will invariably succeed. You have great self-control, and are a fluent talker. You prefer the company of the opposite sex, but are well liked by your own. Try to be thoughtful for others, and avoid gossip and jealousy.

Your birth-stone is a bloodstone, which means presence of mind. Your flower is a violet. Your lucky color is white.

MARCH 3.—Your love is fervent and constant. You like music and have considerable musical ability. You must cultivate punctuality and generosity of thought, and avoid a domineering manner. You will have a very happy marriage.

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W. G. Y.

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Advertisement for THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada. Includes text: "I'm not going to leave money for another husband to spend," you say. Few women would marry a second time except to provide a home for themselves and their children. Write to-day—while you are in good health—for a copy of our booklet "Penniless Old Men." To-morrow may be too late. THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO. P. A. FARQUHARSON, Branch Manager, Riley Building, Charlottetown.

Britain Interested Over United States Ship Sale. (British United Press.) LONDON, March 1.—British shipping circles were much interested in the announcement of the intention to sell its fleet. None predicted surprise, but some are skeptical over the appearance of buyers.

Market price tables for CHARLOTTETOWN MARKET, MONTAGUE MARKET, and MT. STEWART MARKET. Lists prices for items like Eggs, Butter, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

Market price tables for SUMMERSIDE MARKET and SOURIS MARKET. Lists prices for Dairy butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

Advertisement for MESSRS. C. M. Lampson & Co's Spring Sale Will Commence ON MARCH 27, 1924. Fine furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fisher, etc. Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc.

Advertisement for MESSRS. FRED'k HUTH & CO. announce their Spring Auction Sale of SILVER FOXES and other American Foxes. LONDON, APRIL 2nd, 1924 and following days. Silver Foxes for this sale should be mailed from P. E. Island by MARCH 10TH. E. H. RAYNER, Soliciting Agent, Summerside, P. E. I.

Advertisement for Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers. POETRY: Each least thing may possess its poetry—The grey leaf falling on the pavement's stone, The little slayer mooping busily, The weed in some neglected back-yard grown. The top a child spins gaily round and round, The push-cart rolling through the dirt and grime, The distant train's insistent, chugging sound, The highway dusty in the summer's prime. One only needs to love the vagaries Of all the crowded city's varied nooks; To savor all the hunting charm of these— One does not need the knowledge bred in books. And any wise, observant passer-by May find each hour along the common way, In every little thing his eyes descry, The lyric poetry of every day. CHARLOTTE BECKER