

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1928

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

AN inter-imperial preferential tariff does not mean, as some seem to think it does, a sort of charity extended by one dominion to another by way of a self-sacrificing tariff allowance. It simply means a preference to sister dominions as compared with foreign countries. It does not mean that any one of the dominions is to be given advantages at the expense of one or all of the others.

Naturally in negotiations of this kind between sister dominions there will be give and take. It may be necessary to give an advantage in one line in exchange for a corresponding advantage in a different line, but sacrifice or charity is not to be looked for.

Had dairy production conditions in Australia and Canada been approximately equal, the importation of Australian butter into Canada at a Customs duty of one cent per pound would have been perfectly all right. As it is, the conditions are not even remotely comparable. They pasture their cattle during the greater part of the year and especially during our winter months. This alone puts Canada outside the limits of equal competition with Australia. Moreover, water transportation is so much lower than overland transportation that Australian butter can be landed in British Columbia, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick at a lower cost than from Central Canada to the Atlantic or Pacific coasts.

Hon. John E. Sinclair, in defending the Government's Australian policy, and trying to prove that the importation of Australian butter did not affect prices of dairy products in Canada, gave out this bit of patriotic political philosophy:

Hansard, P. 273. "If as a member of the Empire we are going to advocate inter-imperial trade, how can we ask for a repeal of the Australian treaty and be loyal to our professions in that regard?" The dairymen of Canada have declared that the Australian treaty is ruining the Canadian dairying business and that in the face of the unequal competition many co-operative factories have already closed their doors. Mr. Sinclair's loyalty, like that of every true Canadian, ought to be towards those of his own country. Mr. Sinclair knows this but his present loyalty is to the Government, not to the farmers.

HOW THEY DO IT.

IT is often said that people like to be fooled. It is not so. They are often fooled but that is an entirely different thing. They are often easily fooled, which is another and an unfortunate thing. Sam Slick, the noted clockmaker, created by Judge Haliburton, revealed for the first time in Canada, the way in which it could be done and he has had many successors, some of whom have added many inventions to those possessed by the original Sam.

There are some human characteristics which facilitate the process of fooling the people when the operation is performed by a well-qualified Sam Slick. Among those may be mentioned the love of getting something for nothing. The original Sam sold his clocks by setting a higher price on them than their actual value justified. In order to introduce this special make of clock in the "thriving community" and in the hands of so intelligent a family, he would give it for half price. To get half a clock for nothing captivated the unsuspecting head of the house. As a result Sam's clock was "introduced" into practically every house in the community.

This love of something for nothing makes them easy prey for the gold-brick man and the promoter of questionable and big profit-making undertakings.

Love of being regarded as superior intelligence and goodness is another characteristic which makes the path easy for Mr. Slick. Probably no more effective appeal can be made than that to the intelligence of one who has the least of it. To be regarded as one who can "see through this" while others have not enough intelligence to understand it, has made many a man and even many a woman, the grateful victim of Mr. Slick.

Added to the natural human characteristics is the element of credulity. This is not a natural trait. It is acquired through a long and persistent course of taking things for granted without thinking them out for one's self. When one has acquired a sufficient amount of credulity to believe all he or she hears, Mr. Slick has his opportunity and he can put anything over, whether in politics, speculation, in temperance or even in religion. The habit of taking things for granted, of taking the say-so of some one else, is a bad one for the individual and a menace to the community. It is a difficult habit to cure in adults, but the young should be warned against it, should be taught to "prove all things" for themselves, to understand things and, this done, they will have little difficulty in choosing the right way when the testing time comes.

N. S. LEGISLATURE OPENS.

THE Nova Scotia Legislature opened last Tuesday. The Speech from the Throne is optimistic and augurs well for the future of the province while pointing with justifiable pride to things accomplished during the short regime of the Rhodes Government. The Halifax Herald says in part:

"The Speech from the Throne, delivered at the opening of the Legislature yesterday, is possibly the most encouraging and constructive document of its kind placed on the record in Nova Scotia for more than a quarter of a century. In it the Government is able to point to evidences of real progress, at the same time forecasting legislation of an advanced and vital character.

So many speeches in the past told of "progress and prosperity" in this Province that the people had come to regard the terms as mere empty gestures. But a reference to progress is no empty gesture today. Behind the Speech of 1928 is actual and substantial achievement, in which the Rhodes Government has played a conspicuous part. . . . That the declarations contained in the Speech are based upon solid fact, no one will deny. And it is a source of great satisfaction to the Nova Scotia people to know that the appreciation of future possibilities is not overdrawn or super-optimistic.

EDITORIAL NOES

There is a distinctly optimistic outlook in the mining sections of Nova Scotia, and, as a result, throughout the whole province. There is tangible prosperity to look back upon and a tangible and constructive promise of prosperity in the future. Conservative prosperity has always been real; Liberal prosperity has always been in words only.

There are differences of opinion as to the proper method of cleaning off the sidewalks after our occasional snow falls. As a consequence there are different methods of doing the work. There is, however, a unanimous opinion that during the past few days the sidewalks were disgracefully dangerous and the street crossings worse. The sidewalks should either be cleaned off down to the concrete or they should not. In any case there should be a measure of uniformity in either the right or the wrong method.

Notes by the Way.

TRUTH would you teach, or say a sinking land? All fear, none aid you, and few understand.—Alexander Pope. This is the lot of many who write on behalf of moral and social reform. There are evils and wrongs in all civilized lands which all good citizens would like to see abolished or removed, but unfortunately the most sincere reformers cannot agree as to the best remedies to serve their purpose. In temperance is one of these evils. It has been abroad in the world for countless ages, bringing misery in its train and in one black and awful gulf has swallowed up an untold amount of health, hope and happiness. Thus far all true friends of sobriety, peace and order are agreed.

But they are not agreed as to prohibition being the one only remedy for this evil. Here, regrettably, the host of temperance people are sharply divided. Our prohibitionist friends are led by men, some of whom regard the prohibitory law as a religion and others, as a fetish to be worshipped in their ignorance. These classes are both more or less sincere, but cannot be made to believe that any who think differently from themselves have any sincerity at all, and hold that they are all guided by base and unworthy motives. Those who have made prohibition a part of their religion are apparently quite unable to realize how entirely without foundation in the Sacred Scriptures the modern prohibitory law is. And they also fail to see how greatly discredited the principle of prohibition has been and is in every land where it has obtained a foothold.

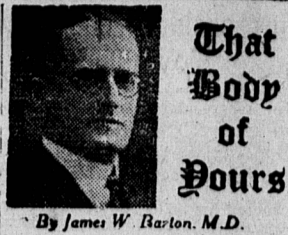
Here in our own Province, the soberest community in the world, it was only saved from utter defeat at the first attack made upon it by the most tremendous propaganda that was ever put forward in an election campaign. A score or more of ministers roused their congregations to a pitch of fervor impossible of repetition, and yet so narrow was the majority at the polls that another such a victory would have been the equivalent of a crushing defeat.

Since then the misguided leaders in support of prohibition have resorted to measures which have aroused more opposition to the law than ever before existed, by calling to their aid and guaranteeing their protection to a horde of pimps and informers, bootleggers and smugglers, admittedly fair game, and no reputable citizen will complain if the severest measures are taken against them, but the recent advertisement of the Alliance announces methods and intentions on the part of the Alliance leaders with regard to other classes that pass beyond the bounds of tolerance in a free country.

Reputable citizens who are held in higher regard and respect than any member of the Alliance Triumvirate, are asking "Who are these men, backed up by a band of secret informers, claiming the right to dictate to Government and Legislature, and ride rough shod over all who do not bow to their will? On what meat do these our Caesars feed, that they have suddenly grown so pompous and so mighty? But the end is not yet . . ."

Ten million pounds of Australian and New Zealand butter were imported to Canada last year under the trade treaty negotiated by the King Government. It came in at a merely nominal rate of duty and displaced the product of 50,000 Canadian cows in the Canadian dairymen's home market, against the protests of dairying associations in every Province of Canada. Against the protests made the Government has stood as a wall of adamant, determined to maintain this most unfair competition, which is not confined to butter, but extends also to cheese.

And where were our Liberal members at Ottawa when this matter came up in Parliament? All of them represent large bodies of farmers in their respective counties. Did they stand up manfully in defence of our dairymen and try to induce the Government to reverse its injurious and destructive policy? Not at all! The farmers of Queens and Prince were not there but the Government was there and Messrs. Sinclair, Jenkins and McLean find it more convenient to say "Yea" to whatever the King Government proposes than to attempt to protect the interest of their farmer constituents at home. Mr. Sinclair went further and became the open advocate and defender of the privi-



By James W. Raxton, M.D.

INCREASE IN WHITE CORPUSCLES VALUABLE.

I have spoken once more about a young chap who during the influenza epidemic in 1918 developed a pneumonia.

Despite a high temperature, rapid breathing, and great prostration, his white blood corpuscles did not increase in number. The consulting physician shook his head at once when this report came back from the laboratory. What did it mean?

That despite all the damage being done to the system by the organisms of grippe and pneumonia, the white blood corpuscles had increased in numbers to fight them. In other words his body forces were unable to put up any fight whatever, and he passed away.

Fortunately this is a very rare occurrence, because the first thing Nature does when infection attacks the body is to increase the number of these white corpuscles in the blood.

By the amount of this increase, which may be just twice, or more than ten times the normal number in the blood, the physician can estimate the severity of the infection, and how the patient's reserve forces are responding to the need.

The great value of this knowledge is seen in a most striking way when the possibility of a surgical operation is under consideration.

Drs. Neal and Robnett of Columbia, Mo., analyzed closely 182 acute surgical cases. They tell us that insofar as the ordinary signs and symptoms were concerned there would have been no need for operation in six cases, but there was such a great increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood that the operation was performed, and all needed immediate surgical interference.

In three of them gangrene had already started. "This group would have gone to a more general infection and probably death, had not the operation been performed."

As you know an operation is something that has been rendered much more safe than in past times. The care of the patient, before, during, and after the operation is now considered just as important as the operation itself.

So it is well to remember that if you have a loved one ill, with an operation perhaps necessary, and the symptoms and signs do not appear to be serious, but the doctor tells you that the white blood count has greatly increased and he thinks operation is necessary, do not let your own ideas on the matter outweigh the significance of this very valuable finding.

Modern Etiquette.

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Are hats ever worn with formal evening gowns? A. No, only at a formal wedding where the bridesmaids wear large hats to match their gowns.

Q. How should silver be placed on the table? A. In the order in which each piece is to be used.

Q. What offers the most attractive surface for dancing? A. A Polished hardwood floor.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Fishbone When a fishbone is swallowed, immediately suck a lemon and the acid will cause the bone to dissolve rapidly.

A Restless Baby

If the baby is restless and screams during sleep, try turning him over on the other side for awhile. This is usually effective.

Knives

Always avoid using the bread and meat knives around any severe heat, as the heat will temper the cutting edges within a short time.

Legs extended to the Australian and New Zealand dairymen.

Apparently he would be as willing to have twenty million pounds of butter come in from that quarter as ten millions.

In thus sacrificing the interest of his farmer constituents to please the Government, we are forced to conclude that Mr. Sinclair does not intend to again ask the electors of Queens for their support.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

FIRST MONEY IN CANADA

Q.—When was the first money used in Canada? A.—The first money was used in

Minara's Liniment for asthma.

That Body of Hours

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

J. S. UNDER PROHIBITION

THE WHY OF LIQUOR

Sir.—The editor of the American Mercury (New York) burdens himself.— "Wines and liquors were created by God, not to take the place of castor oil and aspirin, but to make the human race happy. Their effects are psychological far more than physical. A man with gallstones, after getting down a bottle of Rauwolf-Segia, still has his gallstones, but he has lost his concern about them. This is fore, and can talk of other subjects. I long ago suggested that wars would cease and crime would disappear if some means could be devised to keep the whole human race gently stewed. I say gently stewed, and not drunk; getting drunk makes men worse, not better. My suggestion has never got any official support, and so the American people continue to suffer. Half of them, drinking the dubious hard liquors that the bootleggers and Prohibition agents now vend, wake up every morning with bad headaches, and ready for rows. The other half, getting nothing to drink save well water, become misanthropes, and spend their whole time thinking up schemes to harass their fellow men."

THEIR NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM

The American national anthem brought up to date in the subtitle of a recent American motion picture, "Tin Hats":—

"The Cocktail's red glare, Corks bursting in air— Gave proof through the night "That our jags was still there!"

ERECTING CLOTHES POLE IMMORAL

Progress of the New Mortality in Jersey City, N. J.:—

"Mrs. Mary Grieco was found guilty of violating the vice and immorality Act, by Acting Judge William McGovern in the Second Criminal Court. Sentence was suspended. Mrs. Grieco early Sunday morning erected a clothes-pole in her back yard.

MOONSHINE IN SYRACUSE

Law Enforcement note from the great prohibition city of Syracuse, (N. Y.):—

"Joe Kelly, Pat Cavenny and Howard Hughes of the Prohibition raiders appeared at the tribunal of Commissioner Henderson yesterday after a hectic night during which they wedged knee-deep in moonshine following the explosion of a still in a second-hand store in West street.

"I was right up to here in it," quoth Joe, indicating a point a half inch south of his kneecap. "But I should worry. It cured my rheumatism and removed a corn I couldn't get rid of with dynamite."

(To Be Continued)

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 17, 1928

EVERY DESIRE SATISFIED

—The openest thine hand, and satisfy the desire of every living thing. The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all his works.—Psalm 145:16, 17.

PRAYER—O God, satisfy us early with Thy mercy, that we may rejoice and be glad all our days.

GROWING OLD.

A little more grey in the lessening hair, Each day as the years go by; A little more stooping in the form, A little more dim in the eye, A little more faltering in the step As we tread life's pathway o'er, And a little nearer every day To the ones who have gone before.

A Little more halting of the gait,

And a dullness of the ear; A growing weariness of the frame With each swift passing year; A fading of hopes, and ambitions, too, A faltering in life's quest, And a little nearer every day To a sweet and peaceful rest.

A little more loneliness in life

As the dear ones pass away; A bigger claim on the heavenly land With every passing day, A little further toil and care, A little less way to roam; A drawing near to a peaceful voyage, And a happy welcome home.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "she was raised in the south." Say "she was reared."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: It is shun, not zhun.

OFTEN MISPELLED: niche; note the e.

SYNONYMS: true, real, actual, certain, genuine, authentic, positive.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: CYNICISM; the state of being cynical, or pessimistic.

"His words were varnished over with a cold, repellent cynicism."

Mr. L. W. Shaw

(Continued from Page 1)

research, have controlled the situation. (3rd) There has continued, as a consequence of this, even to the present day, a tendency to emphasize subject matters of curricula, rather than the training of boys and girls to be happy and useful citizens of the community.

The vanes of our educational institutions are directed all too frequently by the winds of tradition; our courses of study are too often divorced from the main interests and concerns of life. Our teachers are not sufficiently trained, they have not had sufficient experience to interpret courses of study in terms of life. Those who shape the policies of the schools are too occupied by the narrow activities of passing, failing and graduating to articulate their activities with the changing conditions of the world. School procedure sanctioned by centuries of practice has come to have a value in and for itself. The true function of the school, and indeed its reason for existing, is forgotten. The pupil enters school and soon uncritically accepts its archaic procedure and its medieval standards. Only in his extracurricular life, and in the knowledge that his schooling must sooner or later come to an end, does he find an outlet and a safety valve which prevents him from being emotionally damaged by the artificiality of the environment.

For the sake of clearness let us consider just one example of failure on our part to meet the changing conditions of life with corresponding changes in curricula. Our arithmetic texts of today still contain and our courses of study still prescribe such problems as those dealing with Apothecaries and Troy weights, the sum and difference of two rates, alligation, etc. Now we have no standing with such topics from the standpoint of mental gymnastics, but the question to be considered is: Why use the space in our text-books and the precious time and effort of our pupils in dealing with these antiquated problems while there is so much that is new and alive and pertinent to the present day world left untouched? Some of these topics and problems were probably quite in order when many of our texts were written. It does not follow, however, that they are today any more than that the business methods and farming methods of twenty years ago are sufficient for present day needs, and that we should not without blame in this matter either. Because of the resistance to change on the part of the vested interests within itself, the school may block the way of progress. The teacher, always trained in a school of an earlier generation, tends to perpetuate the knowledge and skills that he was taught. He opposes, quite naturally, any important change in either method of presentation or materials of instruction. Such a change is pernicious because it interferes with his routine and even destroys a part of his working capital. Wherever society establishes an institution, it creates a structure that resists change, it gives a hostage to things as they are; and while this institution, at the time of its inception, may represent an advance over the past, it may also be an obstacle to future achievement. The teacher must be ready to grow and change with the world in which he lives, for if he does not, a few lines in this connection the other day which, although they may appear extreme to us are nevertheless thought provoking. They ran as follows:—"Greeting his pupils, the master said: 'What would you learn of me?' and the reply came:— 'How shall we care for our bodies? How shall we rear our children? How shall we work together? How shall we live with our fellow-men? How shall we play? For what ends shall we live? And the teacher pondered these words, and sorrow was in his heart, for his own learning touched not these things."

Again our narrow concept of education has prevented the proper equipping of our schools with the necessary books and other material for the use of teachers and pupils. We try to teach our pupils to read without giving them anything to read. We try to teach them to weigh and measure without giving them the scales and measures with which to work. As we well might, we try to make bricks without straw as to have children learn to measure land, weigh tea and sugar and keep their accounts straight by memorizing little recitations about them in the form of tables. We learn to do things by doing them. If our schools are to be effective they must become something more than respectable prison houses. They must become, as it were, well equipped workshops in which pupils may be kept active both mentally and physically, for, as we have suggested, learning is not a passive process of absorption. It can take place only through activity.

Let us now, for a moment, consider the effect of our narrow idea of education upon the individual pupil as he comes to our school. From

the standpoint of inherited capacities and abilities we must accept the fact that all men are not born equal. On the other hand we must accept the fact that equal opportunity is the right of all. The school must have a diversity in its objectives and methods which is comparable with the diversity in human nature. The recognition of individual differences calls for a differentiation and a flexibility of curriculum and procedure which are limited only by the social and by the teaching resources of the school. So long as the school was a purposefully selected agent and opened its doors only to those who were later to form a learned class there was some reason for the glorification of an intellectual ideal. Today, under totally different conditions, there is no justification for such a narrow conception of aim.

We are in the greatest peril of measuring every individual and every process by a single standard. "Either learn or depart; there is no third way here," may be a sound motto to inscribe on the gates of the common school; but the connotation of the word "learn" must be carefully and critically examined. If to "learn" includes growth in mechanical skills, in the formation of habits, in social attitudes, in the power to co-operate, in the recognition of the obligations of group life, in the enjoyment of companionship, in the love of music, in the appreciation of art, in an attitude of willing service, then it is a motto to be proudly worn; but if it signifies merely the gaining of facilities in certain intellectual studies, such a motto is vicious. A school system with the single intellectual objective has much to answer for in the discouragement, thwarting, badgering and heckling, to which it submits a portion of its population—that portion which does not happen to possess the powers demanded by its relatively narrow disciplines. Many a child leaves school with an "inferiority complex" which, if it does not color his whole life, only vanishes as a result of several years of successful contacts of the every-day world. Most of us are familiar with the story of Procrustes, that celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who, after enticing his victims to his abode, tied them upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length. Have we not been more or less guilty of Procrustes' methods, as we, through the medium of compulsory school laws, have brought all classes and conditions of children into school, and then stretched or loped off, as the case required, so that all might conform to our fixed inelastic curriculum? Present day civilization demands compulsory school attendance, but it is just as urgently demands that the load be fitted to the shoulders of the one who is to carry it.

School, even at its best, is not a natural situation, but is a device created by grown-ups for the purpose of assisting young people quickly to adjust themselves to civilization. The more progressive educational leaders today are concerned with reducing the artificiality of school to a minimum, so that childhood and youth may have the chance for natural growth. There are many experiments to this end, some radical, some cautious. They have the

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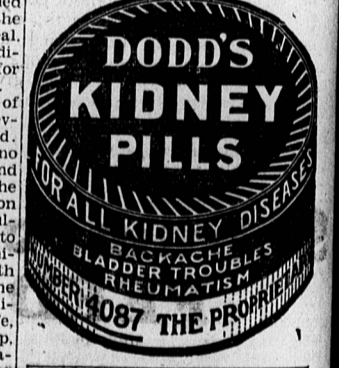
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same ideal, that is, they think of school and college as an adventure, rather than simply as a discipline. They think of intellectual experience as one of creative thinking, rather than of mere learning of what others have taught. They think of the atmosphere and relation of school as that of the home and the world rather than that of an institution. This is the spirit in which our newer schools are conceived and administered. This is the concept which we, as educational leaders,

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