

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, MAY 3, 1937

Male Vs Female Teachers

A distinct cleavage on the advantage or otherwise of co-ed school training has occurred between Toronto University and McGill, which was aired at a banquet of the New Education Fellowship in Toronto recently.

Dr. Peter Sandiford, Professor of Education Psychology and Director of Educational Research at the Ontario College of Education, suggested that the school curriculum was meant apparently for celibates.

"We don't differentiate between the education of men and women. As far as I can see, women will have to be the mothers of the children for a long time to come. I think we ought to make a real distinction between the education of our boys and our girls. The girls must come into closer contact with the children and become the heads of the household—we should train them for that. I don't think the boys need be given as much or the same parental instruction."

On the other hand, Professor John Hughes, Chairman of the Department of Education, McGill University, asserted "the only really satisfactory type of school is the co-educational school—education needs the best energies of both sexes." "It may be rank heresy, but I am certain there is a more human kind of atmosphere in this type of school than in a purely girls' or purely boys' school," the speaker said.

Teachers were considered to have a status much similar to that of stenographers—"just intelligent enough to carry out something laid down by higher authorities," Professor Hughes contended. "The courses are laid down for them, the text-books chosen. Parents ought to demand teachers of independent professional status bringing to bear on their work an independent professional attitude," he maintained.

Professor Hughes charged that the "best people" were not being attracted to the profession, that salaries were "disgracefully inadequate," and that there was much too large a proportion of women in the profession. He feared there had been a good deal of blundering in the last 100 years—"any secular school cannot be anything but an escape; no philosophy can be fundamentally satisfactory that does not take into account the eternal values," he said.

"There are 2,300,000 children of school age in Canada, and 73,000 teachers. More than 60,000 of these, I am sorry to say, are of the fair sex; the women outnumber the men six to one."

Professor Hughes' remedy was to offer a living wage to male teachers, and encourage them to make the profession their life work. Then we might hope to get somewhere educationally.

Bilbao And War Risks

Bilbao spells crisis. As the Spectator points out, the situation is delicate, difficult, and the niceties of international law can be appealed to for no clear precedent. The governing fact is the institution of the non-intervention plan—at the instance not of Britain but of France—which involved the principle that the two contending parties in Spain should be left to fight their battles out by themselves. By that principle Britain has stood firmly so far, and as a result the danger of a European war has sensibly receded. At such a juncture it is well to consider how unwise it would be to give Germany and Italy an excuse to send their warships into Spanish harbours by sending British into territorial waters at Bilbao. That is one very relevant consideration. Another, pointing to the same conclusion, is the interpretation which strict non-intervention seems to require in the present case. General Franco is attempting to invest Bilbao by land and sea. If he succeeds the city will fall for lack of food, as Madrid would have fallen if he could have made the investment of the capital effective. The principles of non-intervention plainly require that if Bilbao is to be kept open for the import of food it must be by the Spanish Government's navy or air planes and not the British navy. The two sides must fight their own battle by sea as well as land. Any British merchant-ship is perfectly free to run for Bilbao, if it chooses, and may be protected outside territorial waters by the full strength of the British navy, but those who demand that ships should be convoyed even inside the three-mile limit for supply of food or the evacuation of women and children are urging a course that is inconsistent with real non-intervention and might well mean a recrudescence of intervention all round. There are larger issues involved than the landing of a few food cargoes at Bilbao, or the rescue of non-combatants, vital though that may be to Bilbao.

"An Enterprising Burglar"

It is wonderful what a man can "get away with", if he sets his mind to it. An enterprising American called Pinkham, who in his time operated in both Toronto and Vancouver, has just been sentenced in London to three years penal servitude for fraudulent conversion. Under the name of John William Kirkwood, Company promoter for two years he enjoyed the reputation of being the most lavish social entertainer in the County of Surrey. His champagne parties became the talk of London and he employed a number of liveried chauffeurs. He lived at the rate of \$2,000 a week. A month after a detective tapped him on the shoulder and

asked: "Is your name Kirkwood?" the man stood in the dock and heard his record unfolded. Using aliases he travelled throughout the world, sponsoring financial concerns which he worked up into profitable ventures, embezzled capital and then disappeared. It was in 1904 that Pinkham, his right name, came under notice of the police when he was sentenced to two months for fraud. In 1912 he received a year for forgery. In 1922 three years for fraud, and in 1925 five years for fraud. His frauds included the giving as security of a coal mine that didn't exist. One time he went to Scotland in the guise of a priest, launched a chain of stores and then walked off with the profits.

Editorial Notes

Tom Hood died this date 1845.

Not the early bird, but the night-hawk is likely to hear most of the Coronation ceremonies here.

Something was sure to happen when the Hon. the President of Council from here arrived in England.

St. James Church, City, announces it will hold pre-Coronation Service on Sunday morning next in addition to taking part in a joint service on Coronation Day, Wednesday 12th.

The only chaperone provided the girls from here for the Coronation was that generously volunteered by the Editor of the Patriot. The Superintendent of Education chaperoned the boys on another steamer.

Mrs. H. E. England, Montreal, who won second prize in the Sonnet Division of the Maritime Club's recent literary contest was formerly Miss Amy Bissett, sister of Mr. C. N. Bissett, of this city.

Our delegates to the Coronation may have to resort to bicycles. Now if our Government had carried out their pre-election pledge, Messrs Lepage, McGuigan and Shaw would have been experts by this time.

In Alberta they want to upset constitutional practice and procedure as well as the capitalistic system of Government. Hitherto when a Premier asked for a resignation of a member of his ministry it has been forthcoming almost before being asked. Now Premier Aberhart's Minister of Agriculture, asks, "Why should I?"

A statement issued by the recently formed Justice for Ulster Committee remarks that if Ulster got the same share in the distribution of revenue derived from taxation as other parts of the United Kingdom, there would be approximately 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds more spent in Northern Ireland. The remark has a familiar ring for Canadians, says a contemporary, where provinces periodically ask for more from the central authority. The trouble is that we seldom or rarely get it when two Liberal Governments "beat as one" at Ottawa and here.

"The Yukon has no marine outlet of its own to the southwest, the Alaskan panhandle reaching all the way down to the Portland Canal. The extension and linking up of existing highways, federal, provincial and Alaskan, is likely to be the limit attempted so far as land communications are concerned for many years to come, and what is now the Yukon will remain far remote from the industrial and legislative centres of British Columbia. This suggests a doubt as to whether or not the people of Yukon have been fully considered in the negotiations which have been taking place. Men familiar with the territory seem dubious about the proposed annexation, suggesting that the Yukon has little to gain and much to lose, particularly in the matter of taxation." This is what the Montreal Gazette says about the latest Mackenzie B. C. election bribe.

"No change in bread prices locally was expected to be made by bakers although wheat was approximately 20c lower per bushel than the high price of \$1.50, reached during the early part of April, at the close of trading in Winnipeg Wednesday. Bread prices were advanced in Montreal one cent per loaf to meet the increase in price of ingredients. The stand of bakers, it was learned, is that wheat or flour prices are but one factor in the cost of bread and, while it is admittedly a large factor, there is no definite indication present price levels will not appreciate considerably. Bakers further contend that when wheat rose from 60 cents to \$1 last October an increase was made and a further one at the end of March when the price rose to \$1.35. Bakers, it is understood, are unlikely to reduce the prices unless wheat again falls below the dollar mark. Milk and sugar prices also are important factors in the ultimate cost of a loaf, it is said, and the general price level of all commodities has appreciated during the past year."

A medical discovery, a pneumonia treatment that cut the death rate by three-quarters was reported to a thousand scientists now meeting at Memphis. The pneumonia treatment covered 1,500 cases of all types, at all ages, at the Louisiana State University Medical College, New Orleans. It was reported to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology by Dr. Clyde Brooks. One-half of the patients, he said, received the standard pneumonia treatments, the other half injections of a protein substance which, Dr. Brooks said, his medical friends think ought not to work. But, he said, the death rate of those treated with the protein was 10 per cent, in lobar pneumonia, against 39 per cent, for patients receiving all the usual pneumonia remedies. The death rate was 9 per cent, in broncho-pneumonia, against 32 per cent. The cases covered five years. The medical name of the protein is deuto proteose, or secondary proteose. It is made from fibrin, the substance which causes blood to clot.

Notes By The Way

The C.I.O. is attempting to bring under its jurisdiction Canadian workers of all crafts; soap makers, milk drivers, automobile workers, tanner, miners; all the men and women who constitute the industrial life of Canada. If the plan of the C.I.O. were carried to a conclusion Canada's industrial life would be directed from within a foreign country. In its home country the C.I.O. has repeatedly defied the constituted authority of government.—Globe and Mail.

During a political campaign in America a candidate strode into a newspaper office. "Look here," he cried, "you've been printing lies about me in your paper." "That's right," replied the editor. "I know it, but what would you do if we told the truth about you?" —From Tid-Bits.

Nor is it at all likely now that Communism and Fascism will sweep over Europe. The smashing victory of parliamentarism in Belgium, the success of the "People's Front" Government of Premier Blum in France, the reverse of Mussolini's legions in Germany, and last but not least, the recurrence of terrorism in Russia—all tell mightily in favor of democracy.—Ottawa Journal.

A trio of bright little boys entered the Metropolitan Museum the other day in search of the Egyptian exhibits where they found an attendant that they had come to see "the dead men." He showed them where the mummies were, and they stood in front of the cases for about fifteen minutes, just looking. As they were going out, one of the innocent approachers asked the attendant, "You kill and stuff them yourself?" —New Yorker.

The Minnesota House recently gave birth to a bill that would prohibit the selling of all day suckers on sticks, the contention being that they are dangerous to children. Suckers are only one of thousands of things dangerous to children. If the House gets started eliminating, they'll have to do away with everything from bicycles and Shetland ponies to tin whistles and peanuts. We can't do everything by law.—Ex.

Everyone condemns the sit-down strike. This newspaper has said that the holding of plants is illegal. It has said that one wrong does not justify another. Yet to declare sit-downs illegal would be no cause of industrial warfare. And where wrongs go uncorrected they tend to multiply, justifiably or unjustifiably. — Christian Science Monitor.

Nature is always stirring up legal problems for which there is no precedent. One of the recent dust storms carried 10,000 cubic yards of valuable top soil from a Nebraska farm and deposited it on the property of a neighbor almost a mile away. The victim of the wind identified this soil as his lost property and asserted his legal ownership to him. He wanted it restored to him. The recipient of this windfall declared this addition to his property was a gift of God and he had no intention of giving it up.—Los Angeles Times.

A Detroit salesman who was fatally injured in a Cleveland hotel when he stepped on a cake of soap had caused a judicial ruling to the effect that taking a bath is not part of a traveller's work. Therefore his heirs cannot collect damage. We recall the story of the clerk who was found having his hair cut in his employer's time. He justified this delinquency on the ground that it grew in the employer's time.—Globe and Mail.

The Supreme Administrative Court of Prussia has ruled that a man who lets himself be henpecked by his wife is not fit to hold office in the Prussian State. Now this ruling has its points. If a man can't rule his own home, how can he rule a State? The answer seems obvious...until you reflect that such a superior statesman as Abraham Lincoln was one of the most henpecked mortals in all 19th century America.—Galt Reporter.

The world will not waste any sympathy on Germany for her reported anxieties concerning the \$19,000,000 owed her by General Franco, the Spanish rebel leader. She must carry her own risks in such a speculative business. In any case, the spectacle of Germany in difficulties with a debtor will raise a laugh in half the countries of the world, where governments and bankers despair of ever being paid what Germany owes them. The reason is that Germany is first and most efficient in practicing the new technique of using debts as a help rather than a handicap.—Auckland News.

Actually the factors involved are cold economies. Britain cannot pay the debt except in a way the United States cannot afford to accept, by goods. Those who raise the point that if Britain can spend \$4,500,000,000 on arms she can repay the United States neglect the very material difference between international spending and paying in terms of acceptable foreign currency. They neglect also the fact that Britain, a far greater creditor of the War than she was a debtor, cannot collect what is owing her for the same reason that her debtors cannot pay. And they neglect, too, those other factors of trade and international exchange, which have worked against her, and largely by virtue of United States policy, since the War.—Globe and Mail, Toronto.

The Queen Mary failed to capture the Blue Riband until after an overhaul because, during her speed trials in the Firth of Clyde,

That Baby of Yours

By James W. Barber, M.D. THE COMMON HEAD COLD AND THE COLD DUE TO ALLERGY—SENSITIVENESS TO SUBSTANCES

Sometimes you find yourself sneezing and coughing, with a "running" nose and naturally you believe you have caught a cold and are in for a few days' misery. However in a very short time, hours at most, the sneezing, coughing, and stuffiness of the nose disappear, and the matter is that instead of having the usual "infectious" cold, due to the "cold" flu, or other organisms getting into the system, you really had an "allergic" cold in the head.

The usual or common cold in the head is due to overheated rooms, lack of ventilation, not enough moisture in the room, exposure to wind and cold, inhalation of irritating substances, infected tonsils, and adenoid growths. All these interfere with the mucous membrane of the nose so that it is unable to fight off the organisms that cause the cold. With the usual or common cold there is a feeling of tiredness, chilliness, slight headache. The symptoms last two or three days to several weeks.

However, in the "cold" due to allergy—sensitiveness to various substances—the history, the onset, the symptoms and the course are considerably different to those of the common cold.

Dr. Norman W. Celin, Seattle, Wash., in Northwest Medicine, says, "Frequent colds at any season or at special seasons of the year are often manifestations of a symptom of allergy. To diagnose (find out) that condition is allergic there must be an investigation of (a) a family history of allergy, (2) previous allergic history of the patient (asthma, hay fever, eczema, stomach and intestinal upsets) and (3) a present history of allergic symptoms. All foods, plants, substances handled in industry and other substances should be tested by the scratch method or injection into the skin. The most constant symptom of nasal allergy is a chronic runny nose which is always worse in the morning," chronic cough occurring especially during the early morning hours is likewise a symptom."

I believe that these simple methods of learning the difference between the usual head cold due to infections, and colds due to allergy (sensitiveness to substances) will enable us to treat either type intelligently.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "L'ALLEGRO"

Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Johnson's learn-ed sock be on, Or sweetest Shakespeare fancies child, Warble his native Wood-notes wilde, Or utter such unpolished shreds, As Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Marr'd to immortal verse Such as the meeting soul may pierce In notes, with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out With wanton heed, and giddy cunning, The melting voice through mazes running; Untwisting all the chains that try The hidden soul of harmony. —Milton.

The Coronation Chair

The ancient kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone, a town in Perthshire of which little remains today but the market cross. Tradition has it that it was the stone pillow that Jacob, the Hebrew patriarch, used at Bethel. The story is that was carried in the fifth century before Christ to Ireland, where it was known as the Stone of Destiny, and that it was taken to Scotland by Fergus, son of Eric, when he led the Dalriads to the shores of Argyllshire. It is suggested in Dublin that de Valera, through the Irish High Commissioner, should lay formal claim to the stone. The Scots could make a better claim for there is little doubt, that the relic was brought to England by Edward the First, or Longshanks, after a successful border foray. Today, in the Abbey, the Stone rests under the seat of the Coronation Chair which has been used at the coronation of English kings since the time of Edward I. The famous stone has a wide crack which all but rent its solid mass and iron rings encompass the chair. Carefully cared for now, it is not only age which has caused the wear and tear on the chair. Nearly everyone, it seems, was allowed to sit in it by permission of the attendants, or did so on the sly. The surface of the chair is a mass of scratches and there was a time when any Westminster schoolboy would not consider his initiation complete without carving his name on the Abbey's most precious relic. An inscription on its reads "Peter Abbott slept in this chair July 5th, 1800." On the night of July 4, as a gesture of unfettered independence but with no thought of the recently "freed" American colonists, Peter went into the Abbey on a bet and had no difficulty in spending the night in the Coronation Chair. Her machinery was damaged. The defect remained unnoticed until after the start of her maiden voyage to New York.—Daily Mail.

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.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

An open letter to the Mayor and Councilmen of Charlottetown. Gentlemen.—Reading in my local newspaper, the Halifax Chronicle I noticed with some surprise and disappointment that for the coming year you propose to spend less than \$800 on your City Library. Granting that detail is correct your city is worse off than my native city of Halifax, which good Lord knows is bad enough. Yet they plan to spend \$5,800 so in size your city should spend fully \$1,100—without surely your Library need. Take town of Truro, N.S. half your size, they spend near as much as you do.

Now gentlemen can you explain why is it that cities and towns in Ontario and other parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain can spend 10 times as much on their city libraries as we do in these Maritime Provinces. By starving our libraries in cash we do not get the service, and circulation that we should. For proof of that consult the federal government report on Public Libraries and circulation figures of cash spent, and circulation reached by towns of your own size. A well managed City Library is the poor man's col-

OUR LIBRARY VS. OTHERS

Table with 4 columns: Towns of, Pop., Vote in Library, Cir. N. Book, Cash N. Book. Rows include Belleville, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Galt, Orillia, Totals of, Average of Charlottetown.

Note — I took these towns as they came in federal Government Report. Notice that Galt paid very little for new books—result same as in Charlottetown, lower circulation than other places.

"IS IT RIGHT, IS IT JUST?"

Sir.—There are two laws which usually govern our actions. There is the law of right and righteousness. There is also the law of expediency, motivated by the desire for pleasure, comfort or profit or for the gratification of selfishness. When we enact a law whereby we can shoot a dog, which is getting home by his master by a short cut through the fields, we are strongly influenced by this law of expediency. If we believed in the law of right we would spare the dog's life for the dog is a useful animal; and, if our lawmakers were as faithful to the state as the dog is to his master, then they would be doing well. God, who made the sheep, also gave us the dog and in addition he gave the command, Thou shalt not kill. Perhaps some day, as a result of this law, there will be a temptation on our part to falsify our ages or to make out we are well when we are sick, if the legislature would pass a law that all sickly old men and women, being a burden to the state, should be put asleep. If a dog kills a sheep, he is only doing to appease his appetite. Sheep are the cause of much loss to the farmer. Do they not destroy our clover fields, our turnip and other vegetable crops and even our gardens unless they are confined by the owner. Fencing a farm against sheep is one of the greatest problems that the farmer has to deal with, as in these days he fences with wire.

In the making of laws, the question should be asked, "Is it right? Is it just?" The law of right is abiding. The law of expediency is changeable as man is changeable. We passed the Prohibition law moved by the law of righteousness. It makes trouble because it clashes with the law of expediency, giving patriarchy, used at Bethel. The story is that was carried in the fifth century before Christ to Ireland, where it was known as the Stone of Destiny, and that it was taken to Scotland by Fergus, son of Eric, when he led the Dalriads to the shores of Argyllshire. It is suggested in Dublin that de Valera, through the Irish High Commissioner, should lay formal claim to the stone. The Scots could make a better claim for there is little doubt, that the relic was brought to England by Edward the First, or Longshanks, after a successful border foray. Today, in the Abbey, the Stone rests under the seat of the Coronation Chair which has been used at the coronation of English kings since the time of Edward I. The famous stone has a wide crack which all but rent its solid mass and iron rings encompass the chair. Carefully cared for now, it is not only age which has caused the wear and tear on the chair. Nearly everyone, it seems, was allowed to sit in it by permission of the attendants, or did so on the sly. The surface of the chair is a mass of scratches and there was a time when any Westminster schoolboy would not consider his initiation complete without carving his name on the Abbey's most precious relic. An inscription on its reads "Peter Abbott slept in this chair July 5th, 1800." On the night of July 4, as a gesture of unfettered independence but with no thought of the recently "freed" American colonists, Peter went into the Abbey on a bet and had no difficulty in spending the night in the Coronation Chair. Her machinery was damaged. The defect remained unnoticed until after the start of her maiden voyage to New York.—Daily Mail.

The More The Better

(Toronto Globe and Mail) As a relief to news of industrial unrest, war preparations and unbalanced budgets comes the report that during 1936 membership in the Canadian Boy Scouts Association increased by 5,345 over the previous year. The annual meeting at Ottawa last week, presided over by Lord Tweedsmuir as Chief Scout for the Dominion, and attended by Sir Edward Beatty President, and representatives from all parts of the country, brought out news of progress in all branches—Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Lone Scouts, Sea Scouts, Rover Scouts; and an increase of 6,980 in qualified leaders of all ranks in the association. The encouraging feature of all this, apart from immediate benefit to the boys, an assurance of good citizens for the future. These youths, disciplined in a way that appeals to them, their health improved, and animated by

ATTENDING CORONATION



JAMES CLARK Summerside



JAMES MATTHEW Souris

lege and his club, therefore it is up to all City Council to see that the majority of people who are not wealthy are provided with a good Public Library and proper service. Hoping that I may arouse some extra interest and support of your Library, and wishing you all the best of luck, I am Yours truly a Lover of Books C. E. SMITH, Halifax, N.S.

For Fast Walkers

(Fredericton Gleaner) Another contribution to the alleviation of the minor ills of mankind comes to light in the report of a discovery forwarded to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. This latest find is a drug alleged to increase the ease of fast walking by about 14 per cent. It is stated that experiments made with the drug showed that persons walking at a speed at nearly four miles an hour needed considerably less oxygen and breathing was much easier with the help of the medicine. For those of scientific mind, it may be added that the new drug, a hormone produced by the adrenal glands, is reported as prospering, as reported at the annual meeting.

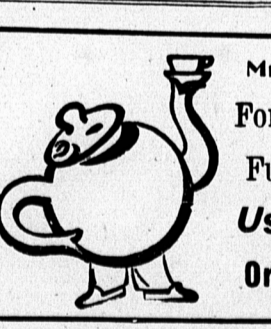
fine ideals, will be the responsible Canadians of a few years hence, and must exercise an important influence on the general character of the Canadian people. They will be qualified and eager to provide examples of good citizenship, of law-abiding men loyal to established institutions and supporting Christian precepts. It is doubtful that any other form of organization would appear as does the Scout movement to Canadian boys. Working wisely, Scout officials aim to develop in youth two qualities essential to manliness: character and health. In the language of the association's founder, Lord Baden-Powell "these objects are carried out by methods of appeal to the youngsters, and thus get them to a large extent to educate themselves in these particulars. We have never had reason to alter those aims, and today we have a membership in the British movement of 950,000 Scouts."

Little imagination is required to understand the importance to the Empire of 950,000 boys induced to "educate themselves" in the essentials of good and influential citizenship, character and health. Therefore, it is good news that in Canada the Boy Scout movement

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK

What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fitful nights—tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they need rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"it may be your kidneys," I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to!!!

Dodd's Kidney Pills



Mr. Tea Pott Says:

For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

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