The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERNGUARDIAN

AGENT: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions, Advertising, should be left with Mrs. Pond.

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:

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This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

—FOX CAPSULES at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington. L-421.

—WOOD SCRAPERS, steel wool, sand paper, order now at Brice's. L-998-4-24-2i.

—BLAZE RED? The new popular shade in Adrienne lipstick, Gourlies Rexall Drug Store. L-18-4-24-2i.

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—FOR SALE—A number of Jersey Grade Cows and calves; also yearling pure bred bulls. Thomas Moyse. L-985-4-23-2i.

—FOR SALE — Chevrolet Sedan automobile not late model mileage 58000, used privately by myself. Price right and car guaranteed as represented. If you want a second hand car in good shape this is your chance. P. J. McInnis, Borden. L-995-4-24-2i.

—HEAVY, sound and draft proof insulating board for dividing large rooms, all lengths in stock at Brace's. L-998-4-24-2i.

—BEST RESULTS from your films. Quality work and prompt service. Gourlies Rexall Drug Store. L-18-4-24-2i.

—NOTICE TO FARMERS—See the new Cockshutt Tractor (small size) at Kensington (all day) Saturday April 26. (The tractor that will have 8 speeds forward). Walter S. Weeks. L-17-4-24-2i.

Borden

Miss Pauline MacIsaac of Borden was a visitor to Charlottetown on Tuesday.

Friends here are sorry to learn that Mr. Joseph MacDonald is suffering from blood poisoning in his hand and all hope that it will be better soon.

On Monday afternoon a group of women from Borden gathered at the town hall for an old fashioned quilting bee. Two nice new quilts were completed to be donated to the Red Cross. Lunch was served and the afternoon was much enjoyed by all attending.

Last week Mrs. Walter Farmer entertained at three tables of auction in aid of the Red Cross. Prize was won by Mrs. Frank Dorsey with consolation prize going to Mrs. Louis Brackett. A dainty lunch was served after which playing was resumed by the freezout which was won by Walter Farmer.

The Borden Women's Institute held their regular auction party in the town hall on Thursday evening with five tables playing. Ladies first prize was won by Mrs. J. MacAleer, second prize Mrs. P. MacInnis. Gents first prize by Thos. Gallant and second prize J. MacAleer with consolation prizes going to Mrs. F. Jeffrey and Roderick MacDonald. The freeze out prize was won by Kenneth MacAleer.—A.

REINFORCEMENTS

(Continued from page 1)

transport services and other auxiliaries. With the troops already here —said by some observers to be the forerunners of an army of 90,000—they will take up positions in already prepared stations on the Malayan peninsula.

Lt. Gen. L. V. Bonds, commander of land forces in British Malay, said that the defence of the peninsula in terms of men, guns and planes is nearing its peak.

Other army contingents of Australians and Indians, and a whole shipload of the latest type anti-aircraft artillery from Britain and warplanes from the United States have ensured, he explained, a close-ly co-ordinated striking power.

Notwithstanding all the British preparations, "Japan would be a dangerous enemy," the general said, but he added he did not believe a Japanese attack would be "catastrophic."

"There is no question," he said, "that the United States fleet is the most powerful factor deterring the activity of an enemy of Britain in the Pacific area."

SCHOOL-TEACHER "ANTIQUES" DOLLS

STAUNTON, Va., April 24—(AP) A lot of little girls will wish they were Miss Helen Seibold Walter. Dolls are her business. What used to be her hobby has become a full-time job for this retired school teacher.

Ten years ago Miss Walter started repairing, refinishing and trading period dolls. The only period dolls known then were treasured antiques or family heirlooms. So Miss Walter made reproductions of the dolls—even to the muslins, calico, homespun and silks of their clothes. Displaying and selling the dolls and written about them has proved a lucrative business.

She doesn't know how many dolls she has, probably several thousand. Her display at home totals 500.

CONFIDENCE

"Have you caught the burglar yet?"

"No" replied the village constable confidentially, "but I've got him so scared that he doesn't dare show himself when I'm about."—London Evening News.

—COLLARS, Hames and Rubber Traces sold right at Brace's. L-998-4-24-2i.

—PEPTONA tonic, for pep and energy, 20-ounce bottle $1.00. Gourlies Rexall Drug Store. L-18-4-24-2i.

—DR. CARSON, Chiropractor, will be at 39 Granville Street, Summerside each Saturday and Tuesday beginning tomorrow. L-54-4-25-1i.

—BEDEQUE UNITED CHURCH. —The services for Sunday, April 27th are as follows: Bedeque 11 A.M. Cape Traverse 3 P. M. Albany 7 P.M. Rev. Ralph W. Barker, Minister. L-21-4-25-1i.

Ice Conditions

HALIFAX, April 24—(CP)—The Department of Transport reported today there is a large area of ice north of a line from South Point, Anticosti Island, Que., to Cape Anguille.

Close packed ice lies off the east coast of Cape Breton from St. Paul westward toward Cape North, extending southeastward to 90 miles east of Scatarie, to Artimon bank and then to Scatarie. This is very open and scattered in the southern and eastern sectors.

The south coast of Cape Breton is clear and navigation is possible to Sydney via Scatarie. Northward from Sydney ice is moving on the coast. There is considerable drift ice in the Strait of Canso.

Nazis fail to Back up claims

BERLIN, April 24 —(CP) — The German high command claimed today that at Thermopylae, historic pass some 100 miles north of Athens "we succeeded in breaking into positions which were suited in especially favorable terrain," thus failing to back up Nazi claims made Wednesday that British forces there had been "annihilated" and that the road to the Greek capital was open.

A command bulletin claimed that 30 British tanks were taken between Lamia and Larisa, north of the pass, and D. N. B., the German news and propaganda agency, claimed that at one large British camp hundreds of tanks and munition trucks and many three-inch guns had been captured, as well as several thousand British soldiers.

(These claims remained without confirmation in Cairo, Athens or London.)

There was no announcement as to how the high command proposed to capture Athens without damaging the classic relics of antiquity, although one newspaper, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, boasted: "The Acropolis stands in the midst of war, spared by the German air force."

Responsible quarters in Berlin claimed "the Greek incident" was liquidated and the impression prevailed that neither the Greek nor the British troops would offer opposition on the peninsula of Peloponnesus, below Athens, if the Nazis break through.

The magazine Berlin-Rome-Tokyo, which usually reflects policies of the tripartite partners, contended that the Yugoslav collapse had "pushed Roosevelt out of Europe." If Britain is driven from the Balkans, it said, "American interventionist policies and Roosevelt must be counted among the beaten."

Probe Shooting

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 24—(CP Cable)—Charles E. Brake, 62, of Humbermouth died in hospital today and police pressed an investigation into the shooting which inflicted on him the fatal wounds.

Brake was shot through the arm and hip by an unknown gunman as he stood in his kitchen Tuesday night. The bullets came through the window and flying glass inflicted facial injuries on his daughter.

Brake was fired upon once before as he walked along the street near his home at night some time ago.

BELIEVE R.A.F.

(Continued from page 1)

lying in the naval basin were hit and set "seriously on fire", the Admiralty said. One was seen to sink. A fourth ship in the naval basin, apparently laden with ammunition, exploded when struck by a 15-incher.

A supply ship moored off the Spanish quay was hit by 15-inchers and sank immediately.

Still another supply ship outside the harbor was set on fire. A destroyer moored at Karamati mole was heavily hit.

"It is considered certain that other damage was done to shipping," the Admiralty said.

The Admiralty announced also that a heavily laden oil tanker of more than 10,000 tons was torpedoed and sunk by the submarine Urge under Lt.-Cmdr. E. P. Tompkinson, "while endeavoring to run in the blockade." Scene of the torpedoing was not indicated.

Use Minard's for dandruff.

The Battle Of Britain Reviewed

This is the fifth in a Canadian Press series of stories based upon the booklet "The Battle of Britain," of which close to 2,000,000 copies have been sold in the United Kingdom).

By H. M. PETERS
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Hitler's assault on London began Sept. 7, 1940, when two or three distinct waves of aircraft, each composed of formations of from 20 to 40 bombers with fighter escorts, flew over in daylight. The whole attack that day lasted about an hour.

This assault, relates the booklet, "The Battle of Britain," continued with little respite until October 5, and was the "last desperate attempt" to win a quick knockout victory by daylight aerial bombing.

"This could no longer be achieved cheaply, for the Luftwaffe had already suffered terrible losses," the booklet says.

On September 7, the Nazis battered morning, noon and night against inland fighter airdromes. Then on Sept. 7, they made "tremendous effort to reach London and destroy the docks."

"Three hundred and fifty bombers and fighters flew in two waves east of Croydon up to the Thames estuary, some penetrating nearly as far as Cambridge. They were met over Kent and East Surrey, but a number broke through and were engaged over the capital itself.

"London did not emerge unscathed. Damage was inflicted on dock buildings, on several factories, on railway communications, on gas and electricity plants. It was also inflicted on the enemy. One hundred and three German aircraft were destroyed. These heavy casualties shook the German high command, for though the attacks were renewed and continued, evidently all was no longer well.

"Still the Luftwaffe persevered with great tenacity and courage, delivering heavy attacks."

Comes the Climax

"On the 15th of September came the climax: 500 German aircraft, 250 in the morning and 250 in the afternoon, fought a running fight with our Hurricanes and Spitfires from Hammersmith to Dungeness, from Bow to the coast of France.

"It cost the enemy 185 aircraft known to have been destroyed. Although, between Sept. 6 and Oct. 5 he lost 883 aircraft."

By the end of the first week in October, British airdromes had recovered from damage inflicted on them in August and September.

"The percentage of raids intercepted increased, as did the casualties of the enemy, while our own steadily increased. Thus on Sept. 27 No. 11 group of the fighter command destroyed 99 German aircraft, out of a total for the day of 133, for the loss of 15 pilots, a proportion of 6½ to 1 . . . On Oct. 5 only one pilot was lost though 22 of the enemy were shot down."

The method used by the R.A.F. in meeting the enemy was this:—

"The enemy's high fighter screen was engaged by pairs of Spitfire squadrons half way between London and the coast, while wings of two or three Hurricane squadrons attacked the bombers and their escorts before they reached the fighter airdromes east and south of London.

"Other squadrons formed a third and inner ring patrolling above these airdromes, forming a defensive screen to guard the southern approaches to London. Those intercepted the third wave of any attack and mopped up the retreating formations belonging to earlier waves. The success of these tactics may be gauged by the number of casualties inflicted on the Germans.

"Between Sept. 11 and Oct. 5, No. 11 group of fighter command alone destroyed 442 enemy aircraft for certain. This was accomplished with the loss of 58 pilots, giving a proportion of 7½ enemy to one British pilot lost."

Expect Major

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their wartime burdens.

The plan, as outlined here, calls for United States and possibly Canadian warships and planes to patrol the North Atlantic for 1,000 miles off the tip of Newfoundland and as far north as Greenland.

Germany and Italy probably will be warned to keep their submarines and surface warships out of the area or run the risk of combat with the patrol ships.

The plan, it was emphasized, does not mean American convoys for trans-Atlantic shipping. It simply means a neutrality or safety zone reaching half-way across the Atlantic, an extension of the general policy of hemisphere defence.

But it should prove invaluable for the hard-pressed British and Canadian navies, relieving them of some of their escort duties on this side of the Atlantic and permitting them to concentrate on the danger zone on the other side.

All official circles, including Steven Early, White House Press Secretary, stressed that naval patrols would not constitute convoys.

These advantages were seen for Canada and Britain in the Atlantic patrols:—

1. They would cut down the time factor for Canadian and British warships, permitting them to concentrate on the eastern side of the Atlantic, where the danger is acute, instead of shuttling back and forth across the ocean.

2. A regrouping of convoys would seem possible and perhaps escorts for fast ships could be abandoned, letting them make a dash through the danger area, relying on their speed to escape submarines.

3. By permitting allied warships to concentrate in the eastern half of the Atlantic, the protective screen for merchant ships could be strengthened and made more intensive in the area where the greatest danger exists.

It seemed to be more than a coincidence that the 1,000-mile offshore limit of the patrols would take the American war ships almost exactly, within a few miles, of half-way across the Atlantic between Newfoundland and Britain.

ROLLO BAY INSTITUTE

The April meeting of the Rollo Bay East Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Harold McEwen with ten members and one visitor present. Meeting opened by reading a Club Women's Creed and the response to roll call was sing, say, play, or pay. The minutes of last meeting were read also correspondence and questionnaire, home economics and agriculture. A list of names and addresses of friends and relatives in U. S. A. was filled in by the members. The program part of the meeting consisted of papers entitled Bird Hill Institute, taken from Thoughts by the Way, by Mrs. Joseph Deveau. Aunt Susan's Troubles on the Farm, by Mrs. Lloyd McEwen. Organ selections by Mrs. Felix Peters and radio selections. A dainty lunch was served and a social hour spent. Next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Edwin Peters when answer to roll call will be recipes. Meeting adjourned with the National Anthem.

Almost a Reflection

Little Betty, returning from school one afternoon, said: "Johnny Wilson's examination papers were so good that teacher keeps them on her desk to show visitors."

Asked about her own, she had to confess that they weren't good.

Johnny's?" her mother asked. "You

"But why aren't yours as good as have the same oppportunities."

"I know, mother," said Betty, "but Johnny Wilson comes from a very bright family."

"Eyes right!" thundered the Negro lieutenant.

"You's wrong!" came from the ranks of the black troops.

Princess Colliery Miners resume

SYDNEY MINES, N. S., April 24 —(CP)—Striking miners at Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's Princess Colliery returned to work today, ending a two-day tie-up of the big pit.

Eleven hundred men were involved in the walkout, staged in sympathy with 16 employees who complained against a change in timbering operations. They struck Tuesday.

Representatives of the miners and the company met during the day to discuss the grievance.

Churchill Asks

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in close contact with the enemy."

He gave the broadcast hint in replying to a member who cited the broadcast to Australia two days ago by Prime Minister R. G. Menzies of Australia.

Mr. Churchill said: "I have been thinking whether I might not make some statement of a general character but I have been very anxious to make sure whether, if I did so, I should not be treating the House with any disrespect when I suggested a debate on the matter should be postponed until a later occasion."

He added:

"If I could say anything helpful on the matter in the interval, not of course going into a controversial aspect, I feel the House would perhaps give me an opportunity."

The House cheered.

Mr. Churchill said the Australian Parliament would be unlikely to meet before the first week in May and an effort would be made to have simultaneous war debates here and in the Dominion since there would be "obvious inconvenience" in having them "piecemeal."

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, pressed for a statement from Foreign Secretary Eden on his recent tour but Mr. Churchill replied it was "intimately interwoven with the main matters which the House wishes to discuss."

Larger apple Crop expected

FREDERICTON, April 24.—(CP) —A larger apple crop is anticipated in Canada generally this year, and with little or no possibility of export overseas a more intensified catering to Canadian markets is essential, A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, said today at the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association.

He reported that prices of apple trees are the lowest in years, presenting an opportunity for growers to establish new fields in old orchards.

C. F. Bailey, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station here, predicted farmers would occupy an enviable position after the war, due to their ability to maintain themselves at less cost and under easier circumstances than urban residents.

He urged farmers to plan now for the post-war period with the aim of operating with a minimum of labor and improving their livestock. Mr. Bailey cautioned farmers against a mistake he said they made during the first Great War by planning extensive improvements and mortgaging on the strength of temporary high prices.

B. O. Waugh, Douglas, was elected president of the Association, with C. S. Reid, Gagetown, vice-president, and Mr. Turney secretary-treasurer.

Grim British Troops Battle At Close Quarters

By W. T. Yarbrough
Associated Press Staff Writer

LONDON, April 24 —(AP) —Battered but grim British Imperial forces fought the German war machine at close quarters tonight — apparently around the historic pass of Thermopylae—to bar the way to Athens against an onslaught expected to grow greater at any moment.

The British public, warned with progressive insistence for several days to expect reverses in Greece, hoped anxiously that its embattled troops, pressed between the Germans and the sea, could be saved to fight again.

Details of the fighting were meagre, but an authoritative British source said the troops were holding their positions at Thermopylae.

This source said there was no basis for reports that the British flank had been turned and it was "very doubtful" whether the Germans had taken the Island of Lemnos.

(The German high command claimed its forces had succeeded in "breaking into" the British positions in Thermopylae, 100 miles north of Athens, but did not repeat the claim of Nazi sources Wednesday that British troops had been "annihilated" and a breakthrough accomplished.)

Prime Minister Churchill, who exhorted Parliament Tuesday to show "poise and steadiness," once more staved off the growing demand that the full story be told.

Again he said it was for the sake of the soldiers in "close contact" with the foe. He hinted he might make a broadcast in a few days.

International At A Glance

(By The Canadian Press)

ATHENS — Heavy losses suffered in attempts to storm Thermopylae Pass north of Athens force Nazis to haul up six-inch guns — heaviest artillery yet used in Balkan offensive; Stuka dive-bombers claim heavy casualties aboard ship taking aboard refugees.

CAIRO — Ethiopian forces routed near Dessie in fiercest battle of campaign; axis drive across North Africa bogged down at Salum, Egypt; R. A. F. gets another eight Nazi planes, bombs Bengasi, Derna, motor convoys.

SINGAPORE — More Australian troops are landed.

LONDON — Churchill hints at possible broadcast; again defers debate on war.

VATICAN CITY— Pope asks for Maytime prayers for peace.

WASHINGTON — State Secretary Hull says ways must be found for U.S. aid to reach Britain in shortest time, in maximum quantity; Navy Secretary Knox says "we must make good" aid promise.

LONDON — Scharnhorst, Gneisenau attacked anew at Brest. Scharnhorst believed put out of action for at least some months; Nazis raid southern England.

U.S. plans vast Expansion of Defence plants

WASHINGTON, April 24—(AP)— A vast new program of defence plant construction and expansion to cost approximately $1,500,000,000 has been drafted by the United States War Department, it was learned today, and is expected to reach the stage of contract negotiations in two weeks.

Almost doubling the $1,750,000,000 of defence plant construction already under contract, the new program is designed to:

1. Increase defence production capacity to the point where it will supply full combat equipment for an army of 2,000,000 men, plus so-called "critical" or basic items for a force twice that size. Previous plans were based on furnishing full equipment for 1,400,000 men, plus "critical" items for 2,000,000.

2. Substantially boost the capacity for turning out munitions needed by Britain, particularly long-range bombers. Experts say Britain must have such planes in great numbers if she is eventually to start widespread offensive warfare against Germany.

The new program was understood to be awaiting approval by the office of production management and, after that, by the President.

In authoritative quarters it was reported to call for construction of upwards of 30 ordnance factories; expansion of at least three existing bomber engine plants and dozens of other types of defence factories; construction of two new bomber fuselage frame factories, and the acquisition of two new bomber engine "capacities." The latter term would cover either new plants or the conversion to engine manufacture of plants which now produce some other type of equipment.

The speed with which the program for increasing airplane facilities can be carried out will be determined largely, it was said, by the supplies of aluminum, magnesium, certain special steels and machine tools.

100 YEARS OF TEACHING

LOS ANGELES, April 24—(CP)— Three sisters—triplets who were placed in an oven which served as an incubator for their tiny bodies —are hale and hearty at the age of 64. Visiting here from their Minnesota home, they said they had all been school teachers and had taught a combined total of 100 years.

SUPPORTS MOVE

MONCTON, N.B., April 24—(CP) —Frank J. Gallagher, President of the Maritime Amateur Hockey Association, said tonight he had wired a vote supporting the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association in a move to have the fourth and fifth games of the Memorial Cup Final, if necessary, played in Montreal.

Waterways plan Meets opposition In U. S. circles

By J. F. Sanderson
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 24—(CP)— The St. Lawrence waterways agreement with Canada is meeting more Congressional opposition than President Roosevelt and his administration expected when they signed it in Ottawa March 19.

In fact, it is having such a tough time that many observers here give it no better than a 50-50 chance of being ratified by Congress and some put the odds on rejection.

So far, President Roosevelt has not sent the agreement to Congress or taken any step toward ratification but there has been plenty of action behind the scenes. Those who believe the agreement will pass Congress suggest that one of the biggest factors in the fight will be the personal influence of the President and his longheld determination to develop the power and navigation facilities of the St. Lawrence River.

At present there is a move in Congressional circles to link the St. Lawrence scheme to two other projects, the Florida ship canal and the Tombigee-Tennessee waterway, and perhaps a Columbia River power and navigation plan.

If these projects were linked with the St. Lawrence agreement, Congress might be asked to ratify an omnibus development scheme involving perhaps $1,000,000,000. This might run the cost so high especially in view of the $39,000,000,000 appropriated for defence and to be spent over a period of years, that, as one Congressman expressed it "the whole thing would be beaten."

CORDELL

(Continued from page 1)

where the Axis powers dominated and controlled four continents, leaving the Americas isolated.

"Yes," he exclaimed, "it makes a difference who wins—the difference whether we stand with our backs to the wall with all the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone defending the last free territories on earth—or whether we keep our place in an orderly world."

It was the British fleet, he declared, that is keeping the Germans from sweeping across the narrow English Channel and "were the control of the seas by the resisting nations lost, the Atlantic would no longer be an obstacle — rather, it would become a broad highway for a conqueror moving westward. Our protection would be enormously lessened."

He called on the "130 millions of Americans to rise in our might and proceed as one man in the herculean task of equipping this nation to the fullest for its self defence."

Declaring that the United States is included in the plans of Axis powers for world domination, Hull said:

"Yes, it makes a difference who wins—the difference whether we stand with our backs to the wall with the other four continents against us and the high seas lost, alone defending the last free territories on earth—or whether we keep our place in an orderly world."

NewspaperPublishers Honor fellow-dead

NEW YORK, April 24—(AP)— The American Newspaper Publishers Association by a rising vote today adopted a memorial to 42 of its newspaper editor and publisher members who have died in the past year.

Among the group was Hiram Weir of the Halifax Herald.

"Sooner or later, the name of every member of the A.N.P.A. must go down on this roll of memory," the memorial said.

"Every year some great names pass from our rolls . . . all chose as we have chosen, to cast their lives and fortunes with the advocates of the 'fourth estate.'

"Rarely has that choice called for more forthright courage, mental endowments and inflexible patriotism. These, our brothers, have bravely met the demands of one of the world's critical periods. We have inscribed their names on the sacred scroll of memory."

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.

(Continued from page 4)

enrolled in public, elementary, and secondary schools. Only one Canadian province and eight Negro states rank below. About 250 of our teachers teach for less than the minimum annual wage permitted by law in Canada to be paid to young girls who are learning to wrap parcels, tidy hotel rooms, dry-clean garments, wait at table, etc. (C. T. F. Bulletin). 567 teachers on Prince Edward Island teach for less than the average minimum wage permitted to be paid to experienced women who know how to do these tasks competently. 573 teachers on P. E. Island work for less than the annual average wage paid for 50 weeks' work to laborers in Canadian cities for sweeping shavings off the floor.

In relation to the salary question, this is what Supervisor MacKenzie, B.A., has to say in his 1940 report:

"The question of salaries is closely associated with status and influence. If we are to attract to the profession the best material available, our teachers must be paid a remuneration worthy of the task. If salaries were paid according to experience and efficiency, more teachers of strong personality, whose influence would have an important bearing upon the future of this province, could be procured, and better still, retained in the service."

Supervisor William A. MacPhee, B.A., says:

"Reforms that could be instituted at very little expense are the substitution of larger units of administration for the present outmoded system of government by district trustees. Revision of the attendance Act to enable teachers and pupils to profit by the educational facilities now provided by our province, and the revision upwards of teachers' salaries, so that they may live decently and in some degree of security belitting individuals who do the most important work that is being done in the world today. "It would, as a matter of course, require additional expenditure to finance higher salaries for teachers, but the results obtained in the long run, would more than balance the expense."

Supervisor Arthur Woolner, B.A., speaking of the change of teachers from year to year, says:

"This lack of continuity in our teaching service, results in a great loss of educational effort, and such frquent changes in our schools tends to have a detrimental effect on the progress of the pupils."

It is particularly to improve the lot of the rural teachers that the Teachers' Federation is pressing for an immediate solution of the salary question. It would be unfair to make any distinction between the rural and urban teachers. The fact that more city teachers would in the beginning benefit by the move does not change the picture. Remember, the amounts paid by the Government to the city and rural teachers by class is exactly the same. The City School Board is responsible for anything the city teachers receive over and above that received by the rural teachers. By reason of the better salary received in the city, more teachers remain in the profession. Is it not precisely to bring about a similar condition in the country that adequate salaries should be paid? We were promised by a spokesman of the Government in 1922 that in the event of additional subsidy from Ottawa the teachers would receive half. It was primarily on the strength of improving our educational conditions that the Dominion Government was induced to grant the additional subsidy. In the face of the following recommendation of the MacMillan Commission that promise has not yet been fulfilled: "An increase in subsidy may provide in whole or in part the necessary revenue for educational improvements, advances in salaries, pensions, etc., and we recommend that if, and when, an increased subsidy is granted, the requirements of education be given first consideration by the Government." Would it not then be more reasonable, instead of criticizing and belittling our efforts for educational improvement, if each and every citizen would join with us in impressing our Government with the seriousness of their obligations in respect to our educational conditions, when the future of our boys and girls is at stake. Our Government is still getting this subsidy from the Federal Treasury. Their responsibility of fulfilling their promise to the teachers and implementing the recommendations of the MacMillan Report still remains. In the meantime our educational conditions are becoming worse from year to year. Is it not high time our public were awaking to the seriousness of the situation and making a concerted drive to have our Government and educational officials act?

Your correspondent criticizes us most severely for wishing to, as he states it, "start a high-powered propaganda machine to educate us (the people) into meekly accepting anything they may think up."

Everyone familiar with the work done by the teachers and the Teachers' Federation knows that our efforts to improve education are honest and sincere, and not motivated by any selfish interest, but by an honest desire to see the youth of our province enjoy the educational opportunities denied them at present. The statements and suggestions contained in our brief are not our own, but are based on the findings of the highest educational authorities. We are not receiving a living wage. The basis of a sound educational system rests largely on the type of teachers in our schools. The teacher is essentially the most important factor in any school system. The principle of a living wage for teachers is recognized in all progressive educational circles. Can we be blamed, then, for raising our voices in support of our just claims for a reasonable living wage? We desire above all to work in close harmony with the public. For this very reason, a "Citizens' Committee" was formed, representative of the different classes of people in our province. Needless to say, the members representing the Farmers' organizations are co-operating fully with us in our efforts to improve our own lot and that of the children in our schools.

That there is among our public a general apathy regarding our "deplorable educational conditions" no one will deny, and it is abundantly evident in the light of the Departmental Reports. Our Superintendent, speaking of this, said in his 1937 report: "To inform and reform the public would seem to be the starting point for improvement."

In the 1940 Report, Supervisor MacPhee says:

"As regards the question of reform, it is clear to all that no reformation can come from within an educational system, any housecleaning must be done by those outside, in this case, the public.

"As long as the people of P. E. Island support and condone an outworn system of education, so long will that system remain, for no government will legislate to change it in advance of public opinion.

"Wherefore this opinion must be educated to see the flaws to our system, for as soon as the common people have been enlightened regarding this matter, I have no doubt but they will act speedily and fairly."

We are, therefore, justified in bringing before the public, by every means at our disposal, the need for changes in our educational system, which would, according to the above evidence, from the findings of the MacMillan Commission, and from our educational leaders, include increases in teachers' salaries. In doing so, we never intend to attempt to force our views or opinions on the public, but rather to have an honest, intelligent interchange of opinion so that some mutually agreeable course of action may be determined.

In concluding his letter, your correspondent intimated that he would further examine our salary brief. We suggest that he do so in the light of the 1930 Report of the Royal Commission on Education, the Departmental Reports over a period of the past 15 years, as well as the findings of the various Canadian provinces, states of the United States and British Dominions where the principle of a living wage for teachers is recognized and applied to the resultant benefit of their whole educational structure. We further request that his next article appear over his own signature as it would be interesting to know if he represents any group or organization, or is he merely expressing his own views.

From our experience and association with farmers, we are convinced that the majority are aware of existing conditions and realize that the teachers are woefully underpaid. Let us do something about it. Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, sir etc.,

J. K. MacDONALD,
Gen.-Sec., P.E.I.T.F.

Signor Ansaldo is still crying "Woe" after the fall of Benghazi, as after the fall of Bardia. But what is the use of crying "Whoa!" to a steed which has been already running for a month?—The Observer.

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