

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1929

THE TECHNICAL GRANT.

Nothing has aroused more condemnatory comment in the press during the present Parliamentary session than the withdrawal of the grant for technical education. Whatever Premier King's real reason for refusing to continue this grant which the provinces have been receiving from the Dominion throughout the last ten years, he ought, says the Mail and Empire, to have been clever enough to present a less beggarly defense of that refusal. Canada is not a poor country, nor is Canada stinting its government in the matter of ways and means. It gives its Prime Minister no excuse for making so poor a mouth about so small an item in what should be a programme for national advancement. The Dominion of Canada is in a far better position to-day to afford the grant for technical education than it was at the time that aid was voted. Not only can the Dominion more easily spare the money now than it could then, but also the weight of public opinion in favor of the policy is much greater than it was then, for the fruits of that policy are now beginning to tell powerfully in justification of it. The Premier was wise enough to decline Mr. Bennett's challenge to withdraw the whips from the house and leave the matter to the members, unfettered by party lines. As Mr. Bennett said, if thus left to themselves, the members would be almost unanimous for the renewal of the plan of aid to the cause of technical education. They would not care to go back to their constituencies and admit that with the responsibility put upon them individually they chose to vote against the grant.

Prince Edward Island has received considerable benefit from this fund, thanks to the initiative of the Stewart Government. The grant was originally intended for technical education along industrial lines, and during the first years this Province was unable to lay any claims to its proportion upon these grounds. On the withdrawal of the agricultural grant, which left us without any federal assistance along educational lines, the Stewart Government took up the matter with the Federal authorities and convinced them that the only technical education possible for us would be in matters pertaining to agriculture, that we were therefore discriminated against by the withdrawal of the agricultural grant and should receive in lieu therefore a fair proportion of the technical fund for agricultural training. Permission was accordingly granted to expend a certain proportion of the grant, and up to the present, according to a recent announcement from Ottawa, \$20,317 has been received by this Province. There still remains \$133,093 of the original amount allotted to Prince Edward Island. This residue, owing to the discontinuance of the grant after March 31st, must be taken up within five years.

The King Government has already shown its attitude towards agriculture by the withdrawal of the grant for the development of that industry, and its action in permitting the importation, practically duty free, of New Zealand butter in the face of repeated protests from the dairy organizations throughout Canada. It is now showing its antagonism to Canadian industry by withdrawing the grant for technical education, for, as the Mail and Empire well points out, if facilities for technical education were as widespread as they ought to be in this country, the output of Canadian industry would be greatly increased. But is increased output by Canadian industry an object greatly desired by Mr. King. Not if we are to judge from his trade policy. That policy gives a huge advantage to the technically-skilled workers, not of Canada, but of the United States. It is to be admitted that his policy in regard to technical education is \$48,666.66.

in keeping with his trade policy, which is well conceived in the interests of the great nation beside us.

THE COMIC SPIRIT.

Man's progress, intellectually and morally, owes much to that innate sense of humor which is a distinguishing feature of the species, and which has prevented him from running headlong into all sorts of hurtful extremes. Who can estimate the contribution to civilization of Rabelais and Cervantes, of Dickens and Thackeray, and of the innumerable valiant warriors against social injustice and intolerance, whose sharpest weapon, in every age, has been the bright "sword of common sense"? If it were not for this welcome manifestation of the comic spirit in human affairs, life would be dull indeed, and roguery and hypocrisy would reign supreme. For there is nothing easier for the rogue or the hypocrite to assume than a demeanor of gravity. Wisdom consists, not in gravity, but in mellowness. It was this truth that George Meredith had in mind when he penned the following inimitable sermon on the Comic Spirit, which contains, within the space of a paragraph, the matured wisdom of ages:

"Whenever men wax out of proportion, overblown, affected, pretentious, bombastical, hypocritical, pedantic, fantastically delicate; whenever it sees them self-deceived or hoodwinked, given to run riot in idolatries, drifting into vanities, congregating in absurdities, planning shortsightedly, plotting dementedly; whenever they are at variance with their profession, and violate the unwritten but perceptible laws binding them in consideration one to another; whenever they offend sound reason, fair justice; are false in humility or mixed with conceit, individually, or in the bulk—the Spirit overhead will look humbly malign and cast an oblique light on them, followed by volleys of silvery laughter."

When, in the sense of humor, there is added a sympathy and an understanding of others' defects as exemplified in the following passage from Anatole France, the Comic Muse assumes its blindest form:

"The more I think over human life," says the great French novelist, "the more I am persuaded we ought to choose Irony and Pity for its assessors and judges, as the Egyptians called upon the goddess Isis and the goddess Nephthys on behalf of their dead. Irony and Pity are both of good counsel; the first with her smiles makes life agreeable; the other sanctifies it to us with her tears. She mocks neither love nor beauty. She is gentle and kindly disposed. Her mirth disarms anger, and it is she teaches us to laugh at rogues and fools, whom but for her we might be so weak as to hate."

SALARIES

Canada pays \$1,535,000 annually in salaries alone to her parliamentarians. The Prime Minister is the highest paid official in Parliament. He receives a salary of \$15,000 per year, besides his sessional indemnity of \$4,000 a year. All the cabinet ministers receive salaries of \$10,000, besides their \$4,000 as members. Senators and Commoners receive a similar stipend—\$4,000 per—besides free railway transportation and travelling expenses when coming to the capital to legislate, and also when returning to their homes. The Speaker of the Senate and the House of Commons receive salaries of \$6,000 plus their indemnities. The position of the Leader of the Opposition, held by Hon. R. B. Bennett, carries with it a special salary of \$10,000 per year. Only one man in Canada receives a higher salary from the Federal treasury than the Governor-General, and he is Sir Henry Thornton. The C. N. R. head receives a salary of \$65,000 per year, and His Excellency, in regard to technical education is \$48,666.66.

Notes By The Way

A feature of the estimates is increased salaries to deputy ministers. Their pay is boosted upwards by from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in each case. Ordinary citizens whose incomes are limited might think the deputies were already pretty well paid, but as in these days the federal treasury is overflowing, Cabinet Ministers find pleasure in bestowing a part of the surplus upon their deputies. They are all residents of Ottawa which is to be made as magnificent as Washington. Most of the recipients are of liberal appointment, the former officials in those positions having been superannuated, or passed out of life. Here is a list of former salaries and the increases bestowed:

- The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, \$7,000 to \$9,500.
The Deputy Minister of External Affairs, from \$9,000 to \$10,000.
The Deputy Minister of Immigration, from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Minister of the Interior from \$8,000 to \$10,000.
The Deputy Minister of Labor from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, \$8,000 to \$10,000.
The Deputy Minister of Mines from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Minister of National Defence from \$8,000 to \$10,000.
The Deputy Minister of Pensions and Health from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Postmaster General from \$8,000 to \$10,000.
The Clerk of the Privy Council from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Keeper of Public Records from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The King's Printer from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Minister of Public Works from \$8,000 to \$10,000.
The Under Secretary of State from \$8,000 to \$9,000.
The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce from \$8,000 to \$10,000.
It is but a few years since all the Deputy Ministers at Ottawa had their salaries increased by \$1,000 each.

Henry Ford is known widely throughout the world for the motor vehicle which bears his name, and as a man of great wealth gained by his success in projecting, organizing and administering great enterprises in many important lines of ever-broadening activity. If he has an equal anywhere in the world as a genius of industrial organization and administration it would be a difficult task to name him.

Already he is making the lowest and highest priced motor cars, producing trucks and aeroplanes, producing coal, coal tar and their by-products, lumber, pitch, Portland cement, plate glass, newspaper, wood alcohol, charcoal briquettes, and pig iron. He mined nearly 3,000,000 tons of coal, 304,000 tons of pig iron and 321,000 tons of steel last year. As far as possible he produces the raw material he needs and utilizes the by-products. He hates waste in any form. "First he finds his raw material, then the skilled workmen" to whom he pays the highest wages. His big manufacturing plants, located in the United States, Canada and other countries consume enormous quantities of rubber, and a trained oil server, recently returned from South America, tells an amazing story of the extent of Mr. Ford's rubber plantations in that continent.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian National Railway will build an hotel in Charlottetown to replace the burned Victoria. It is doubly due to our Province because of the hotels the C. N. R. has built and are being built and operated in other provinces, and because of the monopoly of railway transport which that great corporation holds in Prince Edward Island. All the other provinces have railway competition, which we do not have. And the hotel should be built without delay, otherwise our tourist trade, which ought to grow rapidly will receive a sad setback from which it will not recover for years to come.

Most gratifying is the news that His Majesty the King is making progress toward recovery and is able to walk around his room. During three months past he has lain close to the gates of death and millions of his loyal subjects had despaired of his recovery. They are now proportionately thankful to the Great Physician above Who is raising the King from his sickbed. It will, however, be weeks, or months yet, before he can be restored to his former full vigor of health and strength.

According to tests conducted by scientists in Colorado for nine years blue flowers attract bees more than those of any other known color, while red ones have the least attraction.

After several years of work the hydroelectric development of the Shan non river, intended to supply Trenton with cheap power, is expected to be in operation by the close of the year.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

MIND CURES
I sometimes feel that if some members of the regular medical profession could take a course in faith or mind healing it would be well for them and their patients. And similarly, if some of our faith healers could see under the X-ray or fluoroscope, just what is happening in a normal individual as compared with one who is ailing, could see under the microscope the changes going on in tissues that are free from any ailment, and those that are affected by the poisons from infected teeth, tonsils, or other part of the body, then they would be only too willing to see these conditions cleared up by simple removal of what is hindering Nature. Surely the removal of infected teeth or tonsils, the draining of the gall bladder is just the same as seeing in a case of a broken bone that the broken ends are adjusted to one another, so that the bone will get a chance to set properly.

You can readily see that a regular practitioner, viewing what the laboratory has taught him in the last few years, has little patience with mind healers. Accordingly when he comes across a case where the patient is troubled in spirit, complains or pains or loss of power in parts of the body, and he cannot locate an organic cause for same by means of the laboratory, X-ray, or microscope, treats the patient with scant courtesy. He thus fails to recognize the most important part of the body, that is the mind, where, after all, thoughts, feelings, and actions really start. What is my thought? That if there is really an organic cause for an ailment the removal of it should be the first thought. If there is no cause, then this should be carefully and patiently explained to patient, and the cure may then be affected.

On the other hand if a patient believes that he had an ailment, the worry and fear of it can so affect his system, stomach, intestine and other parts that a serious condition may result. The faith healer can be of great help here by so calming the patient's mind that he affects a cure, that the regular physician, by being "too practical," could never accomplish.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE EMPIRE LOSS IN THE GREAT WAR

Q. What was the Empire Loss in the Great War?
A. The number of death casualties sustained by the British Empire during the World War was 1,019,882, according to the annual report of the imperial war graves commission, distributed as follows:—United Kingdom, 765,547; Indian Empire, 62,327; Canada, 56,813; Australia, 59,540; New Zealand, 16,729; South Africa, 7,130; Newfoundland, 1,333 and other British possessions, 5,573. 739,447 men lost their lives in France and Belgium alone and the bodies of those who have been recovered lie in 14,187 cemeteries in almost every country of the world.

THE POET'S CORNER

SHAKESPEARE

Others abide our question. Thou art free.
We ask and ask: 'Thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill
That to the stars uncrowns his majesty,
Planting his steadfast footsteps in the sea,
Making the Heaven of Heavens his dwelling-place,
Spares but the cloudy border of his base
To the foiled searching of mortality
And thou, who didst the stars and sunbeams know,
Self-schooled, self-scanned, self-honored, self-secure,
Didst walk on Earth unguessed at.
Better so!
All pains the immortal spirit must endure,
All weakness that impairs, all griefs that bow,
Find their sole voice in that victorious brow.
—Matthew Arnold

The Intimate Papers Of Colonel House
The Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned.

WILSON LEARNS OF SECRET TREATIES

CHAPTER 2

Immediately following President Wilson's speech asking for a war declaration, the British Government considered the advisability of sending to the United States a special mission, the obvious purpose of which should be to put at the disposal of our Government the experience gained by Great Britain in nearly three years of war and which might also bring the British into closer touch with the situation in America. The importance of the mission was indicated by the choice of Mr. Balfour, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at its chief.

Within a week the Balfour Mission was on the Atlantic, and on April 21 they landed at Halifax, whence they came by train through New York to Washington. A few days later arrived the French Mission led by Viviani and Joffre, of Belgium.

Whatever the outcome of the conferences that followed, the despatch of these missions was of itself significant, a gesture symbolic of cooperative effort by which alone Germany could be defeated.

We had taken up arms against Germany, according to Wilson's speech of April 2, both because Germany had already made war upon us through the submarine and because of our desire to achieve a lasting and just settlement. We were tacitly pledged to the defeat of Germany. If we did not come to agreement with the Allies as to the sort of peace to be imposed upon her, there was danger that we might be fighting for Allied war aims, perhaps as crystallized in the secret treaties. On the other hand if, after learning the terms of the secret treaties, we refused our approval, what then? We could hardly state that we would not continue to fight Germany, since we had our own quarrel with her. It would be futile to announce that because of our disapproval of the purposes of the Allies we would make war by ourselves. If we stated that we would fight with the Allies but reserved the right later to dispute the application of the secret treaties, the only effect would be to cause irritation and to injure the chances of effective co-operative action against the enemy.

In view of the later controversy regarding American knowledge of the secret treaties, Colonel House's record of the following conversation with Balfour is of the utmost historical importance.

'April 28, 1917. My most important conference today was with Mr. Balfour. No one else was present and we talked for an hour and a half without interruption. 'We came to no conclusion as to Trieste. I did not consider it best or desirable to shut Austria from the Adriatic. Balfour argued that Italy claimed she should have protection for her east coast by having Dalmatia. She has no seaport from Venice to Brindisi, and she claims she must have the coast opposite in order to protect herself.'

The mention of the aspirations of Italy gave to House the opening for which he had been waiting and permitting him to put the pertinent question as to the secret obligations which the Allies had assumed towards each other for the fulfillment of their war aims.

Wilson and House Knew of Secret Treaties
'This led me to ask' House continued, 'what treaties were out between the Allies as to the division of spoils after the war. He said they had treaties with one another, and that when Italy came in they made one with her in which they had promised pretty much what she demanded.'

'Balfour spoke with regret at the spectacle of great nations sitting down and dividing the spoils of war or, as he termed it, 'dividing up the bearskin before the bear was killed.' I asked him if he did not think it proper for the Allies to give copies of these treaties to the President for his confidential information. He thought such a request entirely reasonable and said he would have copies made for that purpose. He was not certain they had brought them over, but if not, he would send for them.

'It is all bad and I told Balfour so. They are making it a breeding place for future war. I asked what the spheres of influence included. Balfour was hazy concerning this; whether it meant permanent occupation or whether it meant that each nation had the exclusive right to develop the resources within their own spheres. He was not altogether clear.

On the following evening, April 30, the intimate conference between Wilson and Balfour took place in the White House, preceded by the family dinner which the President insisted upon and which proved conducive to the sort of informal discussion of war aims that was desired.

'We took our coffee in the oval sitting room and when it was finished we went to the President's study and began a conference, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated. The President continued to do most of the talking. It was evident to me that he was keyed up for this conference, as he had been resting most of the afternoon, not taking his usual exercise....

'The ground we covered was exactly the same as Balfour and I had covered in our conference Saturday. I tried to steer the conversation so as to embrace what Balfour had said to me and what the President and I had agreed upon in former conferences.

'When we touched upon the internationalization of Constantinople I suggested that it might lead to trouble. It was with some difficulty that I made them understand that I thoroughly agreed with the general idea, but desired to point out that it would inevitably lead to an attempt to internationalize the Straits between Sweden and Norway and Continental Europe and the Suez and Panama Canals. They did not agree with me that the two questions had much in common.

The discussion ran from shortly before eight o'clock until half past ten, when the President was due at a reception given by the Secretary of State to the members of Congress to

Mr. A. J. Enlour to President Wilson

LONDON, January 30, 1918
My dear Mr. President,
I gather from a message sent by Wiseman that you would like to know my thoughts on the Italian territorial claims under the treaty of London concluded in 1915.

That treaty (arranged of course long before I was at the Foreign Office) bears on the face of it evident proof of the anxiety of the Allies to get Italy into the war, and of the use to which that anxiety was put by the Italian negotiators. But a treaty is a treaty; and we—I mean England and France (of Russia I say nothing)—are bound to uphold it in letter and in spirit. The objections to it indeed are obvious enough: It assigns to Italy territories on the Adriatic which are not Italian but Slav; and the arrangement is justified not on grounds of nationality but on ground of strategy.

Now I do not suggest that we should rule out such arguments with a pedantic consistency. Strong frontiers make for peace; and though great crimes against the principle of nationality have been committed in the name of 'strategic necessity,' still if a particular boundary adds to the stability of international relations, and if the populations concerned be numerically insignificant, I would reject it in deference to some a priori principle. Each case must be considered on its merits.

Personally, however, I am in doubt whether Italy would really be strengthened by the acquisition of all her Adriatic claims; and in any case it does not seem probable that she will endeavour to prolong the war in order to obtain them. Of the three west-European belligerents she is certainly the most war-weary; and if she could secure peace and 'Italia Irredenta' she would, I believe, not be ill satisfied.

YOUR VERY SINCERELY
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR
P. S. I shall always be delighted to answer with complete frankness any question you care to put to me. But this I think you know already.



Arthur James Balfour

meet the British and French Missions.

I asked Balfour again about the Allies' treaties with each other and the desirability of his giving copies to the President. He again agreed to do so.

'When the conference broke up I walked downstairs with Mr. Balfour and asked if he felt that his mind and that of the President had touched at all points. He was quite enthusiastic and said he had never had a more interesting interview. He spoke of the President as having a wonderful combination of human philosophy and political sagacity.

'The President and Mr. Balfour went to the reception together and I went to my room to prepare for the train. Before I left, the President had returned and we had a few minutes further conversation. He was delighted at Balfour's comments, and seemed happy over the results of the evening's work.'

Some months later, at the time of the drafting of the Fourteen Points, President Wilson expressed concern over the promises made in the secret treaties, particularly in the Treaty of London. Aware of his misgiving, Mr. Wiseman informed Mr. Balfour, who wrote at some length to the President regarding Allied obligations.

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Influence at the Peace Conference would be sufficient to eliminate the treaties as practical factors in the settlement. Writing to Colonel House a few weeks later, President Wilson intimated strongly that American economic power would be such that the Allies must perforce yield to American pressure and accept the American peace programme: England and

Continued on page 5



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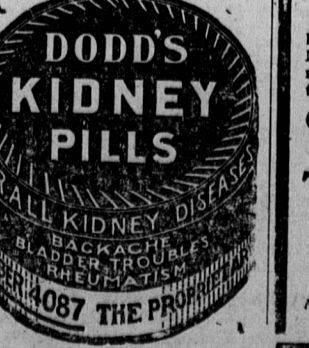
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