

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, MAY 28th, 1918

TEACHERS' UNION

As was to be expected the teachers of the province, at a meeting reported in yesterday's Guardian, decided to organize a "Teacher's Union whose object shall be to secure a larger remuneration for services rendered." In arriving at this decision the teachers very properly took into consideration the fact that in justice to all concerned no further increase in salaries can be expected from the government. Already, they argued, one third of the revenue of the province is expended on education and any further increase in salaries must be looked for elsewhere.

The government of this province is now paying 71.1 per cent. of the teachers' salaries. The government of Ontario which is credited with having the best schools in Canada is paying only 5.8 per cent., Quebec 16.3 per cent. Nova Scotia 25.4 per cent., New Brunswick 34.8 per cent. and the other provinces in somewhat similar proportion.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the legislature the Government was urged to increase taxation for school and other purposes but the government considered it the wiser course to give the people of the school districts the opportunity of contributing to the teachers salaries by voluntary taxation. In many districts the ratepayers have done remarkably well but the majority have done and are doing practically nothing and so long as others are willing to pay their teachers salaries they will continue to do nothing.

As a result of the teachers' organization these laggard districts will be compelled to increase their supplements to teachers' salaries or go without teachers. We do not believe in strikes for strike's sake but as a last resort nothing can be more effective and we have no doubt that a prudent application of the strike idea will have beneficial results in this case. By judicious combination among the teachers they will be able to do much more for themselves than any government could do. In the city and towns of the province teachers' salaries have been increased to an amount that is approximately consistent with the increased cost of living but the majority of country districts have done very little if anything in this respect and the teachers very rightly consider that in view of the good crops and good prices enjoyed in recent years it has only to be brought home to the majority that the teacher also is worthy of his or her hire and is deserving of an increase in salary proportionate to the increase in revenue which the farmers are receiving from their crops.

Mr. W. M. Lea, M.L.A., and, at the last moment, Mr. J. H. Bell, Leader of the Opposition, urged upon the government the necessity of increased taxation in order that the teachers might be paid better salaries but the government have sufficient faith that the people will realize their responsibility and pay the necessary increase in supplements and so avoid the necessity of further increase in general taxation.

Education to be appreciated, must be paid for and it is admitted everywhere that the best means of making the people realize the value of education is to impose a direct tax for it. We trust the people will see the wisdom and the necessity of the step taken by the teachers and that by prudent co-operation between people and teachers an educational system will be developed which will give both teachers and people a more satisfactory return for their mutual services.

CRIPPLES

Some time ago, a beggar was arrested in New York on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Investigation proved that he had bound up an arm and a leg in such skilful fashion as to make him an object of pity and charity. The sympathy his condition aroused brought him such generous contributions from charitably disposed people that he had amassed almost a fortune. This fortune he invested in different banks and he also invested heavily and successfully in real estate. He had played the game too long however and when the discovery was made he was permanently crippled, the arm and the leg whose torture had made him wealthy, both being atrophied. But he made his money. He had violated the law, had imposed upon a charitable world—but he made money. Money was his goal and he won it. How many others who have made money

their goal are following a similar course? In what does this man's case differ from that of the man who ties himself down to business, who sacrifices all social enjoyment, permanently ruins his health—and makes money?

The chase for wealth has practically eliminated the sense of enjoyment. There is no time for social intercourse, no time to take a rest, no time to store one's mind with any other knowledge than that which helps to make money. The man who makes the acquisition of wealth his sole aim in life is as effectually tied and will ultimately be as effectually crippled, mentally and physically, as was the poor beggar who deliberately risked his limbs to accomplish his purpose.

The acquisition of wealth is commendable but it is not the chief end of man. Wealth is a good collateral to happiness and good health but can be acquired safely only by the sane use of mental and physical faculties.

UNDESIRABLE INDEPENDENCE

"Independence of spirit in Unionist members of Parliament," says the Ottawa Evening Journal, "should not mislead them as to the necessity of a strong war Government in Canada. When Messrs. Fielding, Nickle and Foster, professed Unionist members, voted against the Union Government on a motion which the Prime Minister stated he would regard as a vote of want of confidence, necessitating the resignation of his Government if the vote should go against him, these members did not disregard merely their normal allegiance to the Unionist party, but they ignored their moral obligation to the Union people of the Dominion."

"No light criticism fits their case. The issue in question, that of non-hereditary titles in this country, was a petty enough thing; but even had it been a real issue, an issue considerably worth while, it would have afforded no good argument for a course which practically asked for the resignation of the Union Government. To say that another Union Government would necessarily succeed the Borden one is no excuse. The jar which an upset of the Borden Government would give the country would confuse our war effort for a time, perhaps permanently. Or to say that there was no chance of an upset inasmuch as other Unionists would be sure to stick loyally to the Government would be an equally discreditable thing; it would mean that Messrs. Fielding, Nickle and Foster took an opportunity to frisk around in the limelight as independents because they knew that other Union men are ready to do the necessary work of supporting the Union Government."

"If any members of Parliament think this present Government is something to play with, they are much mistaken as to the temper of the Union people of Canada. If anybody thinks that most of us in Canada care a tinker's curse about what the conditions are in this country as regards titles or any other bunkum as compared with the whole-hearted and unlimited support of the war Government we have, which is the best we can get, they are mistaken. Where the issue is not vital to the vigor of the Government let any member of Parliament kick all he pleases about public conditions, the more the better so long as he is not giving aid to the enemies of the Union party; but where it is a vital matter, and nothing could be more vital than a declaration by the Union Government that the issue was one upon which it must stake its existence, the course of professed Unionist members in voting against the Government was unworthy of either their patriotism or their intelligence."

"On the declaration of the Prime Minister that he would regard the issue as vital to the Government, Mr. R. L. Richardson tried to withdraw his amendment and when this was prevented by the Laurierites he declined to vote at all pending further consideration. Mr. Nickle also should have been seized of the importance of the new situation created by Sir Robert Borden's announcement."

NOTES

When the newspaper man makes a mistake, it is "good night." But when the plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it, when the lawyer makes a mistake, it's just what he wanted, because he has the chance to try the case again; when the carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected, because the chances are 10 to 1 he never learned his trade; when the doctor makes a mistake, he buries it; when a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land; when a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference; and when an electrician makes a mistake, he blames it on induction, the meaning of which nobody knows.

REPLY TO MR. LEA

Sir.—A letter in the "Patriot" of the 23rd inst signed by W. M. Lea finds fault with the Government for cutting out the exhibition grant this year and also with the executive of the Province. He insinuates that the majority of the Legislature had no chance to register their wishes. If all his talk lacks as much of the essential element as this insinuation there is surely a lot of "wind" wasted. We may be allowed to inform him that we have on the best authority that, not the executive, but the majority of the House decided the matter. If Mr. Lea objects to majority rule what kind of rule does he propose to substitute? As to withholding the exhibition grant this year whether rightly or wrongly we believe the Government did what they deemed to be in the best interests of the Province. There are always two sides to every question but we are informed on the best authority that the Government weighed the matter very carefully and viewed it from many angles before deciding. Whether their action will be approved or condemned by the Province as a whole remains to be seen. Anyway, they did not feel like spending about \$10,000. on exhibitions this year.

That the exhibition is a great boon to a certain percentage of our people is freely admitted. The hotels, stores, booze joints, cabbies and others of Charlottetown consider it "the day" of the whole year and worth \$75,000 to \$80,000 to the City. The Railway also benefits. Besides, there are all over the Province a number of professional exhibitors and breeders of stock who get a lot of free advertising for their business and besides have always a monopoly of the prize money. An ordinary farmer with one or two good animals, even if he could get a look in, would not waste a week at that time of the year, so that this bunch of professionals have it about all to themselves. All this talk about improving the stock of the Province sounds nice but we are of the opinion that the number of philanthropists in this bunch are very few and that improving the size of the "wad" of dough in their pockets is the greatest consideration. However, of this, more anon. Anyway, that all this class will find fault with and denounce the Government may be expected but there is another class to be considered—those who pay the bills. If the Government at all times agreed to the demands of interested parties for this and that grant, the taxes of the people would have to be quadrupled or the Province sunk hopelessly in debt. The Government are but the trustees of the people's money and even at the risk of being abused by certain people and press have often to refuse such demands.

We are at war and the Government is called upon for assistance in many things in the interest of the Empire than cannot be refused. They have also to meet the additional cost of Falconwood Asylum operation which is something that cannot be refused. The cost of Public works owing to the increased cost of everything including labor has to be met as best possible but not as would be in normal times. The school teachers of the province are existing on insufficient salaries and many faithful public officials find it hard to make ends meet on salaries heretofore sufficient and the call from every quarter is for "more money." Where is this money to come from? It would be an easy matter for the Government to spend money if they had lots of it but there is only one of three things to do—economize during war times, tax the people, or mortgage the future of the Province. We understand that the Government have decided to economize until the war is over. If the people think the Government are wrong in doing this, there will soon

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louison

"HE NEVER FORGETS"

Do you think because your heart aches
With a bitter, cruel pain,
And your life's sweet, happy sunshine
Is shadowed by storm and rain,
And the music is hushed and silenced
Till you hear but the undertone,
That the dear Lord Jesus forgets you?
He never forgets His own.

Do you think that because the sorrow
All human hearts must know,
Has come to you or the darling
You loved and cherished so,
And things you want have vanished,
The things you would call your own,
That the dear Lord Jesus forgets you?
He never forgets His own.

And we're all His own dear children,
And he holds us all as dear
As you do your own dear wee one
Who creeps to your heart so near,
And if we will only listen
We can hear His tender tone:
"Oh, rest in peace, My children;
I never forget My own."

be an opportunity to turn them out and replace them with the party who want to either increase the taxes or mortgage the future. Meantime the Government are doing what they think best.

Do you think it would be a wise act on the part of the Government to increase the taxes of the farmers this year at least 25 per cent in order to give Mr. Lea and a few others a chance to sell a few calves and pigs at a good profit? We notice that Mr. Lea and some others are putting up a "jack pot" to hold a fair. This move is quite in order and as they get all that is in it anyway, they are the right people to pay the piper and not the farmers in outlying districts who are not so much interested.

The Government are blamed in this and other matters by the unthinking and selfish element. What would you do Mr. Patriot and Mr. Lea, if you were the Government? Would you grant all these things asked for and double the taxes or would you do just as the Government are trying to do, "tighten your belt" and economize until the war is over? You certainly would have to grasp either horn of the dilemma. Which would it be?

For Mr. Lea, personally, we have the greatest respect as a progressive and up-to-date farmer, but like a good many others he is too much inclined to view matters from his own viewpoint—what suits him personally. If he could acquire a little wider vision and see that there are man interests besides his own in this Province, he would be a much more useful public man. He has the ability if properly directed. If we were all dairymen, there would be no flann-haddie, herring, lobster nor oatmeal porridge. No one business is the whole thing. Each do their part and all contribute to an ideal state.

We could say a good deal more along the line of exhibitions, their usefulness &c. and could preach quite a sermon on the object and mode of conducting modern exhibitions all over Canada and their usefulness to the State but for the present will close by wishing the exhibition all success and when the war is over and things settle again to normal conditions, and when the revenue of the Province justifies it, we will be one of the first to advocate a grant to exhibitions. Meantime, we are of the opinion that the Government acted in the best interests of the Province in not spending the money for such this war year.

I am Sir, etc.

JUNIUS

King's County
May 24th, 1918.

War Garden Bulletin

PRACTICAL DAILY GUIDE FOR VACANT LOT AND BACKYARD GARDENERS ENLISTED IN GREATER PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Issued by the Canada Food Board in collaboration with experts on the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

BEANS AND CORN.

It's time to think about beans and corn and the first planting should not be delayed any longer. They are among the foremost of the successional crops and should receive three plantings with a period of a week between each. In this way there will be a continuous supply for the table. In planting corn make a hole about two or three inches deep with your hoe. Scatter in this about five or six kernels of corn. Then throw in the earth and tramp on the hill. When the shoots appear sturdy pull out all but the three strongest. Care must be taken not to plant corn as long as here is any danger of frost.

Beans are a very important war garden crop for they are not only palatable but are a highly nutritious substitute for wheat and meat. For planting make a shallow furrow about two inches deep with the hoe. In this put the bean seeds two inches apart or make holes two inches deep and twelve inches apart. In each hole drop three or four seeds. Cover with soil and tramp lightly over the row. The seed may be sprouted before planting by soaking in water.

Tortured For Nearly Two Years

Mrs. Plante Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills

She Tells How They Helped Her Kidney Disease and Made a New Woman of Her.

St. Florence, Que., May 27th.—(Special).—"Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new person of me." The speaker is Madame M. L. Plante, of this place, and her numerous friends here fully verify her statement.

"For nearly two years," Mrs. Plante continues, "kidney disease tortured me. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to try them, and to my surprise they did me good almost at once. Two boxes cured me completely. I recommend them to all my friends."

Mrs. Plante is only one of many who have had a similar experience. They were weak and run-down, and sick all over. Dodd's Kidney Pills helped them. How? Simply by curing the kidneys. The diseased kidneys were the cause of all the trouble. They were failing to strain the impurities out of the blood, and the result was disease all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills helped the kidneys, the impurities were strained out of the blood. The result was pure blood and good health all over the body. The cause of the disease had been removed.

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YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T.S. LINSOTT, D. D.
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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems, religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only or use a pseudonym.

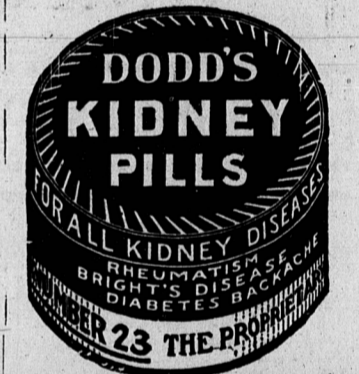
"ARE WE FATED OR FREE?" "An Anxious Man" wants to know. If I could truthfully reply in the affirmative, that would take all the ambition out of life and put the nerve of human endeavor. If there is any such thing as fate it is to reap what we sow, and if we sow kindly endeavor and aim to do good we shall reap corresponding fruit. A man is as absolutely free as the Creator who made him. God has given you the power, and the opportunity, to do everything you ought to do to make a grand success of life.

THE JEWS AND JESUS:—"A Recent Convert" wants to know, "Why the leaders of the Jews hated Jesus?" Chiefly because they were jealous of him. He did religious and humanitarian work without official standing and the priests envied and hated him because he was successfully doing what they ought to have done but did not. Then Jesus exposed the corruption of the scribes and the Pharisees and the striking word pictures which he drew of their character enraged them. I fear if Christ were to come to the world now, incognito, that history would repeat itself.

TO MELT DOWN THE KAISER'S TROPHY

NEW YORK, May 24.—A solid gold cup valued at \$5,000, and bearing the

likeness of Emperor William, is to be melted down and the proceeds of the sale of the gold turned over to the Red Cross. The cup is a yachting trophy won by Wilson Marshall, a well-known American yachtsman, in a race from Sandy Hook to the Lizard in 1905. Emperor William was the donor of the trophy.



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