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NOT LATER THAN 12 NOON

(SATURDAY 10 A. M.)

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Sir Charles Dalton, President, J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

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TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1921

GERMANY'S CASE

Now that Germany has accepted the ultimatum tendered as a last resort by the Allied Governments it will be interesting to note the effect of the terms upon Germany herself and upon other countries, those of the Allies included, with which she is to compete in the industrial and commercial world.

The terms are briefly, that Germany is to pay annually in cash the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven million dollars to the Allied governments and in addition a twenty-five per cent tax on all her exports. These payments are to continue until she has paid in all the sum of $33,750,000,000.

The terms are admittedly stiff but there will be little sympathy with Germany. The terms she imposed upon France when that country was at her mercy will not be forgotten, nor will it be forgotten that she attempted to place the world under her feet as she is today, in a measure at least, under the feet of those whom she arrogantly attempted to crush. She will receive no sympathy. The only question is, what effect the 25 per cent export tax will have upon German industry. "Can she compete with her European neighbors with this handicap upon her.

The Germans are a shrewd people. They had, previous to the war, practically dominated the industrial trade of the world. Under a 25 per cent handicap the probability is that she will not, for many years at least, be a competitor with her European neighbors in the world markets. On the other hand she will restrict her industries very largely to internal development. She will export as little as possible and so do her former enemies out of their 25 per cent export tax. Her attention will be directed towards home building, towards developing her own resources, towards becoming internally strong. And she has room enough and population enough for such development. Eventually she will entice the capitalists of other nations to share in her industries and she will become a self-contained and self-sustaining country. By the time her full debt of thirty-three and three quarter billions is paid off she will, because of this protective export duty be sufficiently wealthy and internally developed to again dominate, more successfully than ever, the world's industrial trade.

RURAL INSTRUCTION

For many years this Island enjoyed the distinction of having an Educational system second to none in Canada. Our country schools, were, with very few exceptions, successfully conducted and there were few indeed, if any that did not contribute their quota of men and women to the ranks of the learned professions. Unfortunately, however, the more successful the school was the worse it was for the community. The young men and women thus educated were obliged to seek elsewhere for a living and for the practice of their profession. Instead of helping to build up the country that educated them they went abroad to build up other countries, and to the credit of our little province we have sent abroad more educated men and women in proportion to our population than any other province in Canada.

The aim of our educational system is not to train men and women for usefulness elsewhere; the country that educates a boy or girl has the first claim upon the services to be rendered by that education, and here it was that our educational system fell short in some respects at least. We educate very many of our best young men and women away from their native province, away from the farm, away from the calling upon which we depend for our living.

In recent years we have been making spasmodic efforts to correct this error of our past. We have been trying to educate the boys and girls to the farm. This process is also liable to miscarry. It would be a serious mistake to attempt to train boys and girls in farming during the time that should be devoted to laying the foundations for a general education, the kind of education that all men and women require in whatever calling they may adopt. Our aim must be to give them such a groundwork in the public school as will fit them for any calling. To force their inclinations towards farming or any other trade or profession would be to place a handicap upon them from which they would never recover. Every trade and every profession is full of failures and misfits because their choice was made for them, not by them.

In a purely agricultural country like ours much can be done by the prudent teacher to influence the child towards the farm. The pleasure and profitableness and usefulness of farming may be dwelt upon to the advantage and the guidance of the ambitious boy or girl. The independent life of the farmer as contrasted with the dependent and uncertain life in the city may be profitably pointed out and the contrast will appeal to the child. The essential matter is to give the child a generous educational foundation upon which to build a life of intelligence and usefulness and, in such a country as ours there is no calling in which intelligence and usefulness can be more comfortably cultivated than in farming. This idea kept continuously before the pupils will do more towards turning them to the farm than all the homilies that can be preached to them on the growing of crops and the feeding of stock.

Current Comment

About the scarcest commodity to be found in the areas of the rampant Liberalism of today is that rare article consistency. While their practical leader, Mr. W. S. Fielding, is moving an amendment to Sir Henry Drayton's motion for supply, calling for immediate tariff revision, the Liberal press outside are howling blue murder over what they claim to be an unauthorized interference with the tariff in the few matters already dealt with under the necessity of carrying out our treaty obligations with other countries. Last Thursday's Patriot had a two column list, sent them from Liberal headquarters at Ottawa of increased duties on certain articles which it would wish the public to believe meant increased cost of these articles to the consumer. In point of fact it is nothing of the kind, and those who are using this method of deceiving the people purely for dishonest party propaganda, knows this to be the fact, but yet they keep up the practice. The real substance of the matter is that Canada was fortunate enough to be able to negotiate a special trade treaty with the West Indies, which will stimulate trade between both countries to the special advantage of the Dominion.

By the terms of this treaty the products of both countries were to have preferential tariff treatment to that given to outside countries; the potatoes, manufactured articles and other products of Canada were to be admitted free, or at reduced rates of duties, into these profitable markets, ensuring to our producers the most inestimable of advantages. We in return were obligated to permit cocoas, citrus fruits, spices and the various West Indian products upon similar terms into Canada. That effect might be given to the conditions of this treaty it became necessary to revise the tariff on such articles as against other countries, in many cases countries which do not produce them but only sells at second hand, and this is what the Government has done. It cannot and does not add to the cost of the article, which, coming from the Indies the natural place of production, at lower duties than prior to this treaty, must of necessity be cheaper instead of dearer as the result of this vastly important deal. And yet the hard-up busy bodies of the Mackenzie King clan would try to exploit it untruthfully for political effect.

The Toronto Globe, the father of Grit gyration, has dressed up one of the old time bogey's in brand new clothes and sent it out to frighten the people. In the sales tax it sees a gigantic machine which will operate "in restraint of trade, both domestic and foreign." In common sense does the Globe or anyone else know of any system of taxation that will not have just such an effect in proportion as it is applied? Is not the cost of the paper and twine around the merchant's parcel, to the extent of its value just as much a "restraint of trade" as any system of taxation ever yet devised? Has the Globe devised or even suggested any method by which a revenue can be raised, outside of the Mackenzie King hot air processes, which will pay the interest on our big war debt, or provide for the inevitable cost of carrying on the business of the country? Neither the Liberal leader's wind bag utterances nor the Globe's senseless tirade could be cashed for a ten cent piece as contributory to this revenue. And we have never yet heard, or known or dreamed of a method of revenue raising, PROPOSED BY A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT, which did not meet the same or similar objections from this twisty Toronto Grit organ.

But we have noticed a directly opposite demeanor, towards methods identical with those introduced and carried out by Conservatives, when later they were adopted, or stolen, BY THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT IN POWER. We have this amply illustrated in the National Policy which from its introduction 1879 up to the accession of the Laurier Government, was the one subject of perpetual abuse and attack in its columns, but immediately, when its friends not only adopted but increased its severity, the Globe became its most quiescent admirer, and gloated over the abundant prosperity of the country under its beneficient influence. And so tomorrow, if, by any unfortunate accident or mistake on the part of the people, the Mackenzie King combination should reach the thrones of office, instead of repealing these taxes which they now denounce, like our own right-about-face Bell Government, they would not only be retained, but in all reasonable probability largely increased, with the Globe and the combined Liberal press shouting themselves hoarse in laudation and glorification of their act.

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

AN IDYL OF MAY

As I was passing down Happiness Valley,
I met a rare maiden called May;
Lo, where she moved, what a riot of living,
And tumult of joy,filled the day!
Her dress was of green and dandelion yellow,
Her face was with gladness aglow,
Her voice set the vale where I wandered a-ringing,
With blithest of greetings"—"Heigh-O!"

Pan was astir for I heard his clear piping,
Joyously pulse through dingle and dell;
May heard it, too, trippling light to the measure.
Possessed by the magical spell.
Daffodils nodded to elves fairy foot-steps.
Where nymphs had trodden, violets grew,
Pastures were vocal wth flocks' happy bleating,
Arcadia no fairer land knew!

Apple-blooms quivered with bees' busy humming,
At glance of her wakening eye;
And hark 'twas the flicker's fine lilt of laughter,
Speaking his full heart out to the sky,
I caught the oriole's wonderful warble,
With his flash of flame in the green,
And Love was abroad with her joy to hallow
The paradisiacal scene.

Out of it all Peace sang like an anthem,
From each lifted voice and flower,
And each little leaf that leaned to the breezes—
"Good is the Giver, rich is His dower."
Till my heart bowed low in Happiness Valley—
Held by the rush of the rapturous song,
Hushed into awe by the face of the Highest,
In the midst of a holy throng.

N. B. RIPLEY

Miss Pankhurst Now Becomes An Authoress

Not long ago there appeared in the following advertisement:

"Miss Christabel Pankhurst (owing to the victorious termination of her leadership in the cause of Women's Political enfranchisement) seeks remunerative non-political work." Miss Pankhurst probably had many responses to the advertisement. One which it is known that she accepted was from the Weekly Despatch to write ah istory of her life and of the fight for the ballot. Several instalments have appeared, all of them strikingly humorless. Miss Pankhurst writes with great severity, and surely reveals the temperament of the fanatic. She regards the struggle for the ballot as one of the most important events in English history. It is not likely that her own judgment of what she has accomplished will be confirmed by more dispassionate observers when they have the time to reckon the effects upon English political life of the woman voter. But would the ballot have been gained had the leaders not worked themselves into a sort of frenzy and convinced themselves that the very fate of civilization depended upon their success?

The Real Leader.

Miss Christabel was the real leader in the struggle. Her mother was the pioneer of the militants, but for the two or three years before the war she was spending so much of her time in prison that it was impossible for her to direct the movement. Then, when she was released, she was obliged to rest in order to recover from the effects of her hunger strikes. Her daughter was also arrested more than once, but in March, 1912, she escaped to Paris, and from there directed the efforts of her suffragettes. Though Miss Pankhurst would not desire to give the impression, one gathers that when the war broke out the militants were about on their last legs. They were being imprisoned, and the fact that gently nurtured women would smash windows and serve a jail term instead of paying a fine had ceased to be a novelty. The public was wearying of their antics. Their offces were being raided and the Government was about to make it an offence for one to subscribe money to the cause. Miss Christabel had been chased out of the country. It seems altogether probable that the militant movement would have been a failure had the war not intervened.

Then Came the War

No one has disparaged the work of the suffragettes in the struggle with Germany. Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter proved as loyal to their country as they had been self-sacrificing for the cause of the suffrage. They realized that if Britain lost, the vote would never be theirs, nor would it matter if it were. So they urged all their supporters to forget the vote for the time being and turn in behind the Government. This they did, and it is for this reason that they have the franchise today. It was not their peace-time arguments or their peace-time strategy that won the vote. It was the fact that they proved loyal and helpful in the war, and the general knowledge that without the women, the war could never have been won. Women were given the vote as a reward. Men, we suppose, would hardly consider the boon adequate. The Pankhursts, however, are not of that opinion. To them nothing is of real importance in political affairs except the right of woman to cast a ballot.

Not Profiteers.

In one of her articles in the Despatch, Miss Pankhurst pauses to

a Pacific cinder track. A California youth, still under age, smashes four world's running records in one afternoon. He clipped a fifth of a second from Don Lippincott's time for the 100 metres, a mark that had stood for nine years; he lowered by two-fifths of a second the time for 200 metres, established as a world mark 17 years ago, by Archie Hahn; by an equally fleeting space he lessened the time for the 300 yards which had stood for a full quarter of a century since Bernie Wefers covered the distance in 30 3-5 seconds, and he took a full two seconds from the record for 300 metres made by a French runner in 1908 and a Hungarian in 1913. And on the way the marvelous sprinter from the far coast equalled the time for the 100 yards held jointly by Drew and Kelly, and for 220 yards credited officially to three speedsters Wefers, Lippincott and Craig. What runner before has done so much in a sngle day? The famous English runner, W. G. George now in his sixty- third year, who has followed the runners of the last 40 years with close attention, declares that Charles W. Paddock of the University of Southern California, is the fastest sprinter who has ever been seen on any track in the world.

Centenarian Hygiene.

(Manchester Guardian)

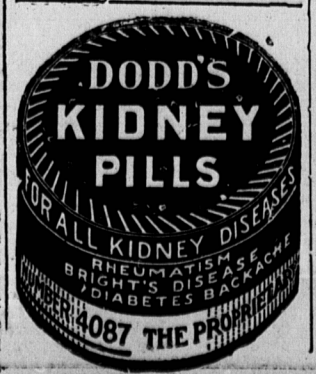
The Kurdish porter at Constantinople, whom a Reuter message reports to have reached the age of 150 years, is said in the same despatch to betray an astonishing appetite for sweetmeats. One may, therefore, presume that he would not attribute his longevity to simplicity and moderation in diet. The stories of alleged centenarians would, indeed, lead to nothing but confusion if anyone attempted to base upon them a system of hygiene. According to Bailey's "Records of Longevity" John Hussey who lived to 116, took nothing for berakfast during the last half-century of his life except balm-tea sweetened with honey; Judith Banister, another centenarian, lived during her last 60 years on biscuts, bread and apples; John de la Somet reached the age of 130 through being an inveterate smoker; John Wilson, at 116, attached great importance to his having for 40 years supped off roasted turnips; Mrs. Lewson who exceeded 117 before she joined the majority, never washed for fear of catching cold or some dreadful disorder,but besmeared her face and neck all over with hog's lard, because that was soft and lubricating.

In discussing the subject in his "Safe Studies," the late Hon. Lionel A. Tollemache mentions the case of a man who alone among his colleagues, enjoyed the best health in an unhealthy manufacture, and who ascribed his good fortune to his daily practice of bathing in water as hot as he could bear it. He refers also to an old smuggler,a reputed centenarian who was once asked by a certain peer to what he attributed his great age. "Really, my Lord," he replied, "I can't tell. I used to get my feet wet every day and was drunk nearly every day and was drunk nearly every night." Mr. Tollemache recalls also that Lord Tenterden, the judge, whenever very old persons appeared before answer the "crude suggestion" that she and her mother profited by the suffrage movement. On the contrary, she shows that they are worse off with regard to money than before they launched the campaign. They have had to begin life over again. She does not mention the fact that they are both in a position to earn a much larger income than before the agitation made them famous. Candor obli-

(Continued on page eight)

THE OLD GARDENER SAYS

While some flowers will grow readily in poor soil and under rather adverse conditions, there are others which insist upon having good rich ground and plenty of sunlight. In the latter list are two of the most popular garden subjects, the China aster and the scarlet sage. Be sure that you use plenty of fertilizer where these plants are to grow and if you can mix some ashes or soot into the soil it will help to protect the asters from the insect pests which work at the roots. Two other popular annuals which need rich soil are the giant caster bean and the balsams.



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