THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A SANE EDUCATION.

Some years ago a boy in his early teens was called from one of our country schools to take a junior position in a bank in Summerside. The school curriculum of those days was a much less complicated affair than it is today. The boy was well grounded in the fundamentals, principally the three R's. A few weeks ago, we announced the appointment of this young man as General Manager of one of the largest banks in Canada. He had not had the advantage, or the disadvantage, of a university education, not even the advantage or the disadvantage of a course in Prince of Wales College. He received in the bank the education which fitted him for a banker.

Some years ago, also, a boy came to the city of Charlottetown from a remote country district. He had some knowledge of the rudiments of the three R's. He accepted a position in a store as chore boy, sweeping the floor, running errands and making himself generally useful about the store. Gradually he acquired the coveted privilege of waiting on customers, climbed to higher privileges and is today a leading merchant in the city. This is not the biography of one boy only, it is equally applicable to any one of scores of successful merchants in every city in Canada. These men were educated in the stores, beginning with the rudimentary details at the bottom and climbing, step by step, through the various departments up to the managership.

The banker and the merchant were educated in the business which they purposed taking up as their life's work. They had sufficient "book learning" on which to build for themselves their real education. Had they been stuffed with botany, physiology, hygiene, agriculture so called, and the hundred and one studies which properly belong to later years, the one would in all probability never have become a successful banker nor the others successful merchants.

We are not minimizing the value of botany, physiology, hygiene, agriculture and other studies which belong to and will round out the education of maturer years; what we contend is that for juniors, for those who are preparing for a career into which these do not necessarily enter, they are a hindrance to the acquiring of a really necessary and practical education.

Young men and young women, some of them destined for professional careers, some for the farm, some for a trade are required to tread the same road, to acquire the same information, to do all things in the same way until they come to the end of the school period when the great majority of them discover that a very large proportion of the burden they have been carrying must be thrown aside and that what they really needed has been neglected.

We fully realize the difficulty of arranging a curriculum which will meet the various needs of all our pupils. Yet we submit that subjects which belong to a later period in life and which must necessarily be optional then, should be eliminated from the junior grades and when taken up later, if taken up at all, should bear some relation to the particular career which the pupil purposes following.

"SICK MAN OF EUROPE."

History records many national miracles, and none perhaps more wonderful than the persistence of the Turks. Over forty years ago Gladstone's slogan that the Turks must be driven out of Europe, "bag and baggage," set the Christian world aflame. During the Great War the cry was again heard, as one of the conditions of peace that the Turk must be driven out of Europe. Lloyd-George declared that "the cross must replace the crescent in the city of Minarets."

During the years which have intervened since the Great War Christian and Turk have discussed the situation, with Christian guns loaded and aimed against Turk strongholds. The Turks pleaded, threatened, advanced and retreated. Their diplomats cunningly played France against Russia, England against France, the United States against them all and, last week signed a treaty of peace which restores to her her ancient place in Europe.

We regard the Turks as a semi-barbarous people. Their word is not worth the breath that utters it, or the paper on which it is written, yet they have outwitted and outclassed the cultured and informed diplomats of Europe. The treaty of Sevres, solemnly signed by the Christian Powers became a scrap of paper and the integrity of the Turkish Empire has been maintained.

Are the so-called Christian nations of Europe and the world as united as they are supposed to be? Turkey has ever been the sworn enemy of Christianity and of Christians. She has ever been the curse of Europe and Europe had decreed that she must get out. She was one of our most powerful enemies in the Great War. The blood of thousands of our best manhood was shed when we met her at Gallipoli, at Seed-el-Bahr and other historic battlefields now almost forgotten, to drive her out of Europe and she is once more with us, shoulder to shoulder. Truly the irony of history is wonderful.

GERMANY'S GAME.

The collapse of the German mark, referred to in our recent despatches, has been so complete that Berlin is now said to be a city of "penniless billionaires." Tourists are unable to cash their letters of credit and cannot continue their journeys. The food supply has become demoralized and starvation stares the people in the face. French occupation of the Ruhr and of the best factories in the country has paralyzed industry to such an extent that the great nations which recently fought her and specified the amounts she must pay to compensate those who were financially ruined by the war which she precipitated are now striving to the point of disagreement among themselves, to reduce the amount of reparations she must pay.

Yet a New York manufacturer who recently returned from Europe has this to say of the whole European situation and of Germany:

"English and Irish manufacturers are carrying heavy stocks of goods because of the decreased purchasing power of the general public in the United Kingdom, but are not dumping these goods overboard, as would American manufacturers in a similar position. France is more favorably situated, with a better adjustment between supply and demand chiefly because of the unwillingness of the French manufacturer to expand his production. Switzerland is hungry for business. When our buyer visited St. Gall, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, he was met by twenty-eight manufacturers all anxious to book orders.

"Germany is working hard and is exporting a tremendous quantity of goods. German lines are sold at wholesale in Paris and London, and German goods are flowing into France and England at a great rate, despite the export restrictions. In German business circles it is believed that the government will soon withdraw these export restrictions and the flood of exports will then rise high."

Notes by the Way

Sundry Liberal journals in the Maritime cities are carefully explaining that the overturn in the political situation here has no significance in regard to Dominion affairs. Really they protest too much! Are not all the Liberals in all the provinces related? of the same political family? bound by party fealty to give mutual aid and comfort to each other in time of need? The doctrine has been widely proclaimed in this Province by members of the Bell Government, by its candidates in the election of last week and by its supporting press.

That federal and provincial governments should be kept in line has been a party slogan with which all are familiar. No doubt there is something in the contention under certain ideal conditions. But neither are governments nor conditions always ideal. Very often they are not. Sometimes we have had a government at Ottawa that was very unfair in their treatment of our own and other Maritime Provinces. It could hardly be desirable that one or more of the provincial governments on the Atlantic seaboard should fall into line with a federal government of that stripe, even if both governments were called by the same party name.

It is quite beyond question that the Bell Government sought to keep in line with the King Government. Our Ottawa representative also seemed very desirous that the alliance for mutual support and assistance should be maintained. The electorate by their action on Thursday last rudely sundered the tie. That action was against the wishes of both the governments concerned. They doubtless felt that their interests suffered loss or injury by the separation. It is clear that the Bell Government would not have fallen if the Ottawa Government could have saved it which was found to be impossible. Therefore we must conclude that the defeat in Prince Edward Island is a matter of grave concern at Ottawa.

Something like 40,000 women and men of Prince Edward Island spoke in the election of Thursday last. By large majorities in every one of the three counties they voted to defeat a Liberal Government and to bring in a Conservative Government. So sweeping was the vote that no one doubts that had it been a federal election instead of a provincial one not a single Liberal candidate could have been elected. The result would have been to send to Ottawa four Conservative members, another Solid Four, to replace the useless delegation who were elected two years ago.

Thus swift and certain has been the reversal in the popular mind of the snap verdict of 1921. That was less than two years ago. The four men we sent to the House of Commons only eighteen months ago will, for the remainder of their term, be it years or months, have the consciousness in their minds that they have lost the confidence of the people, and have no moral right to sit and vote in the Parliament of the Dominion. Theirs is surely a humiliating position. They themselves have made it more so by their frantic efforts in the recent campaign to bolster up the shattered Bell Government which was known to be doomed to defeat.

Another fact stands out in bold relief. Since the session of the Provincial Legislature in 1920, when the Bell Government broke all their promises by doubling the taxes and making the Salary Grab they had no decent right to sit in the House and legislate for the people of Prince Edward Island. They never had any mandate from the people to do the things they did. The people in a score of indignation meetings at once voiced their protest and **demanded the resignation of the men who had betrayed them, and they refused to resign.** They clung to power for years after wasted the substance of the people and mortgaged the public revenues for hundreds of thousands of dollars in defiance of the known will of the people.

Now the Bell Government has its reward. And the people of Prince Edward Island have their eyes opened as they never had before. They have seen the mistake they made in 1919 and they have corrected it. They also see the mistake they made in 1921 and are determined to correct it also at the first opportunity. Let there be no mistake about that. Let those in other provinces think or say what they may, Prince Edward Island stands today in the Conservative column, both federally and provincially.

The King Government stands today under like condemnation with the Bell Government in this Province. It obtained power by false promises and false professions. The platform on which it appealed to the people in 1921 they broke into spinters in the first year of power. It is a weak, inefficient and tottering administraton, a government of compromises, leaning for support upon a Progressive support that grows daily weaker and is being withdrawn. The provincial election in Ontario sounded the note of defeat for the King government. Our provincial election here gave emphasis to the voice of Ontario. The handwriting on the wall presages the early downfall of the Ottawa Administration!

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIKE A HOUSE THE BEDROOMS

The bedrom of your home means hours of rest to you every day. Some young people find ten hours necessary while most adults find seven or eight hours sufficient for their needs.

Now it may be a source of wonder to you where in that body of yours we will find the bedrooms or resting places.

And yet practically every part of you, every tissue takes a rest regularly.

In a former article I spoke about your faithful heart, apparently working away twenty four hours in the day, and yet actually resting a good part of the time. That it took a short rest between the first and second beat, and then a longer rest before it started the first beat again.

Similarly with the lungs. You know how important the breathing is. Only for a few minutes can you go without breathing. Yet there is a slight pause, a period of rest between the respirations.

And so all down the intestinal tract—food goes into the mouth juice starts to flow teeth begin work, food gets into the stomach juice flows, stomach muscles work, food gets into intestines, juices flow, muscular walls work, absorption into the bloodtakes place, unused food goes into large intestine, muscles work and waste matter is thrown out.

You see one part does its work and rests while the other parts are doing theirs. Similarly in the blood vessels the elastic tissue in the walls are stretched to allow blood to pass through in extra amounts, and then this elastic tissue returns to the normal condition again.

As you know, your muscles work part of the time and the rest part of the time. Of course they are always on a very light tenion so as to be ready for use at the slightest need.

So just as your body has a store house that is ahead of your needs always with more than just enough so in the matter of rest every part has its period of activity and of rest.

And finally as every household has a bath room and a lavtory for the cleansing of the body inside and out, even so do the lungs kidneys, intestines and skin clear out the waste matters of that body of yours.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

IN SUMMER

Have you met a frolic wind among
the grasses,
Who came from far, yes, very far
away?
Have you answered straight his
challenge and gone gladly
To join him in his rapture and his
play?

Have you magic learned the secrets of the meadows,
And the friendliness of spaces
stretching far?
Have you paused to rest upon a
fragrant carpet,
Where white and golden blossoms
nodding are?

Dicken's Home To Be Sold At Auction

Gadshill Place, the home near Cobham, Kent, where Charles Dickens died and where he did some of his most important work, is to be put up at auction unless in the meantime it is disposed of at private sale. It seems a pity that it should not become a Dickens museum for no other house in England is so associated with the name of the great novelist as Gadshill which he loved almost as much as Scott loved Abbotsford, though he by no means spent such sums upon it and certainly did not shorten his life and bring himself to the verge of ruin by his devotion to it. A fraction of a cent collected from all lovers of Dickens would be more than sufficient to buy Gadshill and provide it with an endowment which would guarantee that it would never fall into disrepair There Dickens' relics might be collected, and the place become another shrine like Stratford-in-Avon It seems curious that the various Dickens Fellowships scattered throughout the world did not carry out this plan. There surely would have been an instant response.

Admired It as a Boy.

Gadshill was linked with Dickens long before he bought it. As a very small boy he used to pass it, and never without wishing that some day he might be its owner or the owner of some such house. His father told him that such would not be beyond the bounds of possibility if only he worked hard, and that he did work hard for many years is known to everybody. What particularly fascinated him about the house was not its architectural qualities, but the legend that on the very spot where it stood Falstaff robbed the travellers and ran away. In one of his essays on traveling abroad Dickens tells the story in his own inimitable way:—

"So smooth was the old high road, and so fresh were the horses and so fast went I that it was midway between Gravesend and Rochester, and the widening river was bearing the ships, white sailed or black-smoked, out to sea, when I noticed by the wayside a very small boy.

"'Helloa!' said I, to the very queer small boy, 'where do you live?'

"'At Chatham,' says he.

"'What do you do there?' said I.

"'I go to school,' said he.

"I took him up in a moment and we went on. Presently the very queer small boy says. 'This is Gads Hill we are coming to where Falstaff went out to rob those travelers, and ran away.'

"'You know something about Falstaff, eh?' said I.

"'All about him,' said the very queer small boy. 'I am told (I am nine), and I read all sorts of books But do let us stop at the top of the hill and look at the house there, if you please!'

"'You admire that house? said I

"'Bless you, sir', said the very queer small boy, 'when I was not more than half as old it used to be a treat for me to be brought to look at it. And now I am nine I come by myself to look at it. And ever since I can recollect, my father, seeing me so fond of it, has often said to me, "If you were to be very persevering and were to work hard, you might some day come to live in it." Though that's impossible!' said the very queer small boy, drawing a low breath, and now staring at the house out of the window with all his might.

"I was rather amazed to be told this by the very queer small boy, for that house happens to be my house what he said was true."

Where He Died.

It was in 1856 that Dickens gratified the ambition of his lifetime and became the owner of Gadshill Writing to a friend later, he said that from his study window he had as pretty a view as one would find in a long day's English ride. To the original grave, red brick house he stuck on 'pleasantly irregular bits until, as he said, it was as violently opposed to all architectural ideas as the most hopeful man could possibly desire. His workshop was a little Swiss chalet across from the house given him by the great actor Fechter. It was there on June 8, 1870, that he wrote the last lines he was ever to write and to leave uncompleted and unsolved "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." The last sentence was a description of such a brilliant morning as he was then enjoying, in the old city of Rochester. A few days before he had expressed strong satisfaction at having come to a final decision not to abandon Gadshill for London. While he lived, he said, according to Forster, he wished his name to become more and more associated with the place, and when he died he had a notion that he would like to lie in the little graveyard belonging to the Cathedral at the foot of the castle wall.

FULL-BLOODED ALASKAN NATIVES ARE DYING OUT

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 29.—Within a few decades full-blooded natives along the southwestern coast of Alaska will be scarce, according to Charles Coach, who has spent much time in the lower Cook Inlet country.

The squaws refuse to marry full-blooded men because the white men are better providers and offer better opportunities for social advancement, Mr. Coach explained. Only the educated native who has some regular mode of earning a living has a chance to win a young squaw.

PENALTY BRINGS INCREASE IN CRIME

[illegible], July 29— Argentina abolished the death penalty from the penal code about a year ago, and since then there has been a noticeable increase in [illegible] of violence in this [illegible] The question of restoring [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] bill to this end has been introduced in Congress.

Large numbers of emigrants from Europe, many of them belonging to the criminal class have come to Argentina recently and the present crime wave is attributed to this undesirable [illegible]

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