

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OUR OWN FIRST.

The complaint is an old one now that the best blood of our province is constantly being drawn to other countries. The reason is not far to seek; they are better paid elsewhere. We are an economical people, economical to the point of irreparable injury to ourselves, economical to the point of depriving ourselves of the labors and the profits of our own young men. This is especially true of our public services, those services the payment of which is derived from taxation. Our teachers have for many years, and particularly since the cost of living has reached its present level been so flagrantly underpaid that the best of them, after a brief service here, have left the province to better themselves elsewhere and to make a success of life instead of facing continuous poverty and failure here.

If this province, one of the finest in the world and one of the wealthiest, is ever to come into its own, we must get over many of our littlenesses; we must set higher standards and aim for them consistently and unselfishly. Extravagance, so far as keeping our young people in the province, has not been one of our outstanding sins, indeed the reverse has been the case and some of our sister provinces are profiting by our penuriousness. Let it be our own province first and these others added unto us, not we to them.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It appears from the reports received from many of the polls that the popular vote has gone largely against the Educational Tax. This, although to have been expected from the misrepresentations made, is regrettable as it brings the question to an acute stage. The fear that this measure would impose a burdensome tax, together with the idea instilled into many minds by interested parties, that the teachers would not get the benefit of the tax, had the inevitable effect and a large proportion of the electors voted against it.

What the outcome will be it is too soon to conjecture. We sincerely trust the Teachers' Union will not adhere to their ultimatum to call a strike. This would be disastrous to the province and its future. Yet the teachers are entitled to a fair living wage whether from the treasury or direct from the people. The supplements voluntarily voted in a great many of the districts are sufficient to make up the minimum wage demanded and it would be exceedingly unfair to these to have their schools closed because of the defection of the others.

The question was placed fairly before the people through the Act passed at the recent session; interested politicians misrepresented it and evidently many of the people were misled. Now we are up against it and it is up to those who led the campaign against it to say what they are going to do about it.

GLORIOUS SUMMER.

Our province is now basking in its summer glory and enjoying real Prince Edward Island weather. We have many visitors, a large proportion of them having been driven from their homes in inland cities by almost unbearable heat. These are enjoying the rest and the healthful coolness of our ocean washed air, and through them our Island province is being freely and extensively advertised as a summer paradise. We are not making enough of our summers, although an impetus has been given this year to our summer entertainments by the well arranged series of horse races and athletic events, now being conducted, and which have been a great advertisement for our Island horsemen and our Island athletes.

Summer is the natural time for sport, and it is hoped that the different meets arranged from time to time will receive the encouragement they deserve. We have our golf, our baseball games, our tennis matches. What we need now is a champion or two who will, as in days gone by, make our Island famous.

THE UNIVERSAL QUESTION.

We know it is difficult to raise more revenue nowadays, whether for Union or Provincial purposes. But trying to economize on schools and teachers is a fatal policy. The harm done may not be visible at once, though it will be plain enough ten years hence. Even if it is necessary to have less elaborate buildings, a real effort must be made to provide schools for the children of school age, and to place in them fully qualified teachers.

Paying a poor teacher a poor salary is sheer waste. It is fair neither to the children nor to the parents, and it is harmful to the country. The general level of education in South Africa is not very high, and we do not see how it is going to be raised unless we have in the schools an adequate number of fully qualified teachers able to get the best out of the children.—Johannesburg Times.

NOTES.

The one and only bulwark stout enough to beat off all the storms that threaten them is the continuous and cordial union of the Governments and the peoples who have adopted them, and consecrated them by the blood and tears they have shed together. The democracies have died for their principles. Will they live for them, and live up to them? Will they do the dull spade-work of supporting them with the tenacity they have shown in the field and at home? All turns upon the answer—the success of the English-speaking world-view, or the resurrection and revival of the German "world-view." No man can foretell that answer. We look to it with hope, but with a sober hope. We see many evils and dangers that compass us about. But we see, too, and know the evils and the dangers which, with the help of Heaven, we have so marvellously overcome.—London Times.

Odd, isn't it, that a bricklayer gets more pay than a school teacher, when the bricklayer has only to lay the brick gently in yielding mortar, whereas the teacher has to take it up time and again and with it hammer knowledge into the hard heads of little interested pupils.—Louisville Courier Journal.

HINTS FOR The Motorist

BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH
THE ENGINE'S VALVULAR TROUBLE
Gas Must Enter and Leave Fully and On Time

The following are some of the common valve and valve gear troubles, to which the motor car engine is subject: Reduced and delayed opening. This arises from too much clearance or lost motion in the valve gear, so that the valve does not begin to open as soon as the push-rod begins to be raised by its cam, but only after the push-rod has risen enough to take up the looseness among the parts. The result is that the valve opening is late, but its closing it on time thus shortening the duration of opening, and moreover the valve never fully opens, with resultant loss in power. Before the valve gear becomes extremely loose, through long continued wear, it becomes very noisy and, when there is a noticeable tapping or clicking noise, it is best to readjust the valve gear, so as to eliminate all unnecessary looseness. Badly worn cams also cause reduced valve opening. Valve gear to tightly adjusted: This prevents the valves from ever fully seating, especially when an engine is hot and is the reverse of the trouble just mentioned. It is likely to be found only after an attempt has been made to correct valve gear looseness and the adjustment has been overdone. When an intake valve is slightly holding open, from this cause, an engine will fail to idle slowly, it may backfire and will give reduced power. The obvious remedy is to readjust the parts so that there shall be a very slight slack or clearance in the valve operating gear. Failure of valves to close: A valve may fail entirely to close or it may close so sluggishly that, at high speed, it does not seat in time to fulfill its purpose. This may either be due to the spring being weak or broken by

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louison

ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER

Backward, turn backward, oh, time in your flight.
Make me a child again just for to-night.
Mother, come back from the echoless shore.
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care.
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother; rock me to sleep.
Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep;
Rock me to sleep, mother rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Happily will through the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep mother rock me to sleep.

friction in the valve gear. The valve stem may be dry, slightly bent or gummed with carbonized oil or the push-rod may stick in its guide. When a valve fails to seat, the engine lacks power, misses explosions and sometimes "pops" in the carburetor. If a spring is thought to be weak, stiffen it a little by prying it coils apart with a screwdriver, while the engine is running and, if this speeds the engine up, replace the spring. A valve stem that sticks in its guide can usually be made to work by scraping it clean, polishing the stem lengthwise with fine emery cloth and keeping it oiled.

Blondes Won't Thrive South of Winnipeg

Some theories have been advanced lately which connect a man's success or failure in life with his complexion. Blondes are designed for certain kinds of work, and if they get in other kinds they will fail. Men of one complexion do the thinking for the world; the others get out and do the hustling. More interesting is the theory that this continent, south of Winnipeg, is no place for a real white man to live. An effort to prove that the ultra-violet rays of the sun kill off blonde races in all latitudes south of 45 is made by Dr. Austin O'Malley, a widely-known Philadelphia medical man and scientist, and it is to be admitted that he presents some striking arguments before arriving at the conclusion that all the north European races will be extinct south of Winnipeg within a couple of centuries unless there is a constant stream of immigration from their native lands.

First Men Were White.

Starting from the accepted belief that the earliest man was white and lived somewhere about the latitude of the Euphrates basin, Dr. O'Malley says; that the negro and the real blonde were developed as mankind ventured south or north. The farther south the early pioneers penetrated the darker hue became the skin of their descendants. Those that did not become dark, perished because they could not survive the murderous ultra-violet rays. Those who went north became more blonded. This is nature's plan, for the blacker an object is the more quickly it radiates the heat it receives, and the whiter it is, the more slowly it lets the heat escape. It is because of this that the northern animals are white. An exception is provided by the Esquimaux, who are dark, but this is in order that their skins may the better withstand sunshine upon the snowfields and the ice. One might ask why polar bears are not dark for the same reason, but at any rate everybody knows that in the north part of the temperate zone and even in the frigid zones many animals become white in the winter that were brown in the summer.

The Deadly Rays.

It is not so much the matter of cold and warmth that affect the growth and development of mankind and mark inexorably his proper place upon the planet as the sunshine. Not heat rays but light rays make the white and the brunette. For instance physicists working with extra-special rays, and rays from radium most protect themselves with coatings of rubber, lead, glass and other materials that prevent the rays reaching the skin. Otherwise the ultra violet rays would change the protoplasm of cells so that they would

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKEACHE, DIABETES, GRAVELE, GRAVEL, SANDS, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BRUISES, BACKEACHE, DIABETES, GRAVELE, GRAVEL, SANDS, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE

let in salts which would disintegrate and kill them. In the United States more than twenty investigators were killed by the action of X-rays before they discovered the necessity of protecting themselves from these baneful emanations. It is exactly the same with the sun's rays. The more direct and the stronger the rays are the more is the necessity for the human beings to be darkly pigmented. Thus it is that the negroes of Africa can withstand rays that cut short the lives of white men, and the Scandinavian on the other hand is comfortable under conditions that dark skinned people could not endure.

Toronto is Far South.

There is a general law that certain vegetation and animals can only thrive in certain latitudes. Mankind is not immune from this law, although men live at the equator and in the Arctic circle. Nature preserves the race that is best adapted to live in certain zones and kills off the others. Dr. O'Malley calculates that from the equator north or south to the thirtieth latitude is the proper zone for the black man; from the thirtieth to the thirty-fifth is, the zone of the brown men like the Malays; from the thirty-fifth to the forty-fifth is the zone of the brunette. Mediterranean type like the Italian and the Spaniard. From the forty-fifth to the fiftieth is a sort of No Man's Land in which ordinary people like most of us can get along very comfortably, but the zone of the European blonde is above the fiftieth parallel of latitude. Toronto, it might be observed, is slightly south of the forty-fourth parallel. If one looks at the map he may be astonished to find that as far as parallels of latitude are concerned, Toronto is equipped more like Spain than the British Isles.

Irish Dying Out.

The record of the American revolution gives concrete facts to support the general theory. In that struggle it is said that half the soldiers of Washington were natives of Ireland; one-quarter were native Americans; and the rest were English, Scotch, German and Dutch. But among the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati and similar societies composed of descendants of Washington's army, there are now hardly any Irish names. The Irish, being a Northern race, have almost disappeared after a century and a quarter. Recently Dr. O'Malley examined some fifty Irish families in Northern Pennsylvania, founded by sturdy Irish peasants who had emigrated after the famine of 1847. All the emigrants succeeded and were able to give their children a good start. In the first American generation there was an average of about five children to a family, or 276 in all. If these had continued to be as productive there would have been at least 1,000 descendants today. As a matter of fact there are fewer than 200 and nearly all are neurotic, delicate children. In another couple of generations this stock will have become extinct, simply because the ancestors when they went to Pennsylvania went south a thousand miles into a zone intended by nature for the Italian.

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