

THE LIBERAL

Established 1878

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT RICHMOND HILL,
THE LIBERAL PRINTING CO., LTD.

J. Eachern Smith, Manager

Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

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EDUCATION WEEK FEBRUARY 23rd to 29th

February 23rd to 29th is Education Week. This is sponsored by the Canadian Teachers' Federation and will be featured by a programme of radio addresses on a national hook-up, by such outstanding speakers as Her Excellency, Lady Tweedsmuir and Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour.

The purpose of such a week is to make all of us more, "educational conscious," and if this is accomplished those responsible for Education Week may feel satisfied that it has served a very useful purpose.

A great deal of work has already been done in Ontario by way of preparation for the observance of this week. It is purposed to acquaint the public with many of the problems that are facing educationalists to-day and the study that is being made of these problems by the Department of Education in an endeavour to solve these.

Ontario has approximately 6,600 administrative units operating schools, in comparison with England and Wales, who, with a population twelve times as great as that of Ontario, have only 317 school authorities or Boards, while Scotland has but 35.

The Government grants in Ontario average only 11.5% of the total cost of schools, while all English speaking countries, except Canada and the United States, contribute at least half, and often the whole cost of education from the government treasury.

The above are some of the facts that will be given out to acquaint the public with the methods of administrating and financing education in Ontario.

Education Week should prove of inestimable value to many Canadians in that it will educate them with our educational problems.

I AM THE SCHOOL TAX

I dispel the tempests of ignorance which threaten calamity to community and nation.

I build temples wherein the wisdom of ages is passed on to citizens of the future.

I am the means of bringing the Light of Learning to all the children of all the people that democracy may thrive.

I give to boys and girls of poor and rich alike the services of trained teachers who show them the way to self-dependence and self-realization.

I build the bulwarks which stem the tides of crime.

I shape the key of intelligent public opinion which unlocks the doors to economic, political and social stability.

I yield returns more priceless than gold, more lasting than steel—more potent than sword or pen—the returns of intelligently thinking minds.

I am at once the guardian ruler and the servant of the world's greatest power and hope—education.

I insure the rights of childhood.

I am the school tax. —Nebraska Journal)

A FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR CANADA

One of the reasons we are in such a mess financially in Canada is that there has been no national planning. Every unit of government, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, has gone ahead spending wildly on its own with little thought to the future.

We do not like Russia's communists but there is one thing in which the Russians have shown us the way. They have demonstrated that a nation can undertake and carry through a definite program of economic development. What we need in Canada is a working plan aimed at setting our house in order. Thomas Bradshaw, president of the North American Life, has suggested the following five year program for Canada, and it would be difficult to quarrel with a single item:

1. By economy and expanding trade to turn the railway deficit into a surplus.
2. To continue the orderly liquidation of our wheat carry-over.
3. To reduce unemployment by stimulating private industry.
4. To balance all public budgets.
5. By meeting public expenditures as we go, to avoid any addition to our debts except for justifiable services.
6. To refund public debts at lower rates of interest by normal refunding operations and, where necessary, through the Loan Council.
7. To reduce direct taxation.
8. To plan for uniformity in federal and provincial legislation.
9. To end debt moratoria and other legislation that keeps out capital.
10. To bring the East and West closer together.
11. To meet our debts honorably.
12. To promote private development of our resources.
13. To review social legislation in order to determine the need and the cost.

Mr. Bradshaw emphasizes that all of these things can be done over a term of five years with proper planning. And wisely he emphasizes that they must be done.

WHO OWES YOU A LIVING?

Millions of people are being educated in our country to-day to believe that someone owes them a living. The laws of nature do not seem to recognize this doctrine.

Just go out into a primitive country and see who owes who a living—you will soon find that your existence depends on your ingenuity and initiative.

Governments were organized to go nature one better and make it a little easier to live and take care of the helpless whom nature would otherwise unceremoniously remove.

But to-day millions of perfectly healthy, able-bodied people are being taught to loaf at the expense of the savings of others instead of to rustle for themselves.

Such a system can endure only so long as there are stored-up savings to confiscate, then the inexorable laws of nature will prevail.

An epidemic of pests completely devours a tree or a field of grain, and then the pests die. Nature takes care of that.

The same thing can happen to governments—if they eat up their capital to maintain idleness, they will eventually find that nature refuses to hear their demands that "someone owes them a living."

This may not be a pleasant-sounding philosophy, but it is a fact which honey-coated political cure-alls try to hide.—Montana Journal.

Change in Hospital Pay For Veterans Does Not Alter Private's Schedule

Substantial Reduction For Higher Officers—Details of Change Given in House on Query of North York's Member

In answer to a question by W. P. Mulock, M.P. North York, in the House of Commons this week Hon. C. G. Powers, Minister of Pensions, revealed that the proposed changes in hospital allowances for veterans made no change in the allowance for privates, but concerned only certain officers.

On the orders of the day Mr. Mulock said: I wish to direct a question to the Minister of Pensions and National Health (Mr. Power) in reference to despatches appearing in the newspapers this morning to the effect that drastic cuts are being effected in payments to ex-soldiers in hospitals. Would the minister be good enough to tell the house whether the statement carried in the press to the effect that lower hospital allowances to war veterans and ex-service men other than privates come into effect as of March 1, and if so can he give us some information on the subject.

Hon. C. G. Power (Minister of Pensions and National Health): The reports carried in the press, although quite true, are perhaps of a nature to alarm needlessly the interested parties. The situation is this: from the termination of the war down to the present day any ex-soldiers who were taken into hospital on account of their pensionable disabilities were immediately placed on pay and allowances of the rank which they held during their services in the army. That is to say, private soldier was placed on pay and allowances approximately equal to those which he received as a private soldier in the army, and a general or colonel was placed on the pay and allowances of the rank which he held in the army. The divergence has always appeared to me to be pretty wide, and after considerable study the officers of the department and myself came to the conclusion that perhaps at this time, twenty years after the war, we should not perpetuate the system of pay according to rank which existed during the war. So that by order in council which comes into effect March 1, an attempt is being made to equalize in some degree the rates being paid. Under the present system, which will be changed on March 1, a private soldier when he goes into hospital receives \$45 per month. If he has a wife and six children his pay can run to \$137 per month. After March 1, he will still receive \$45 if he is single and \$137 if he is married and has six children. There is no change whatsoever made in the rate of pay to private soldiers. At the present time a colonel, if he is single when he enters the hospital, receives \$228 a month. After March 1, he will receive \$127. At present a colonel who is married and has six children receives \$288 a month; after March 1 he will receive \$219. For a major general—which is perhaps an extreme case, though if I may be permitted I might say that we did have in the hospital some years ago a gentleman who, at the rate of pay he was drawing together with the pension he received from the militia department, was being compensated at the rate of about \$14,000 a year for lying in the hospital with a very minor ailment—

An hon. Member: He would never get better.

Mr. Power: At the present time a major general in hospital receives, if he is single, \$670 a month, and if he is married and has six children, \$722. It is proposed through this order in council, which is to become effective on March 1, that a major general who is single will have to get along on \$195 per month, while if he has a wife and six children he will receive \$287. Those are the rates which will become effective on March 1. In no case has the rate of compensation for private soldiers, who compose 90.7 per cent of the hospital population, been touched. However there are perhaps some adjustments which might be made with respect to persons who have been in hospital for some considerable time. A sudden or drastic cut in their allowances might effect some hardship. We are prepared to go into that question. If it is shown that delay is necessary in order that readjustment may be possible, perhaps that could be arranged. The other ranks, however, other than private soldiers, will in no case receive less than if they were placed on one hundred per cent disability pension. That is to say, the amount

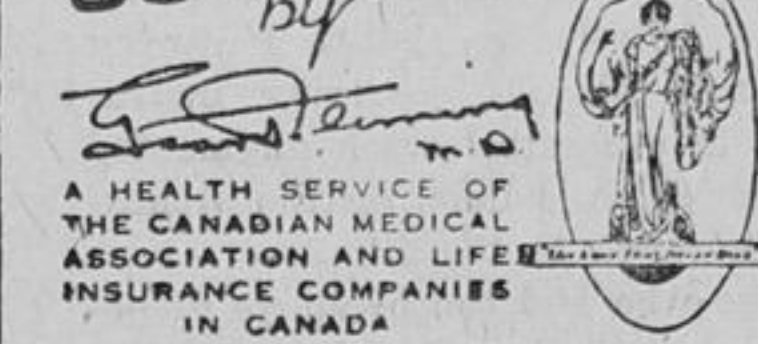
of money which they receive while they are in hospital will never be less than if they were outside hospital on a one hundred per cent total disability pension.

With respect to other sections of the order in council in question, there has been some misunderstanding between officers of the department and officers of the Canadian Legion, chiefly with respect to the interpretation of certain phrases, and to the definitions of certain legal terms contained in the order in council. It is my hope, in fact I am quite confident, that after some discussion with officers of the legion it may be possible to iron out these difficulties. It will be found that, with the exception of the decrease in pay and allowances I have pointed out, the order in council does nothing more than clarify and carry out existing regulations.

The following table summarizes the figures I have given:

Maximum Monthly Hospital Allowances For Certain Classes	Present	Mar. 1, 1936
Private—	rate	1936
Single	\$ 45	\$ 45
Wife and 6 children 137		137
Colonel—		
Single	\$228	\$127
Wife and 6 children 288		219
Major General—		
Single	\$670	\$195
Wife and 6 children 722		287

HEALTH



WORK

Work used to be regarded as the curse of the poor, and a gentleman was described as a man who had no occupation. There are still a few individuals who dislike work, but the vast majority of people find idleness to be the real curse.

Work means activity of some kind. This activity may be either physical or mental, or a combination of the two. Work is desirable because it allows the individual to be useful, and this gives him a sense of satisfaction in addition to providing the money which he requires to secure the necessities of life.

The work which one man enjoys may be disliked by another. Happy are the men and women who find a real satisfaction in their work. Hobbies are desirable for all, but they are essential for the mental health of those who do not find satisfaction in their work when, for various reasons, they must cling to that particular form of work.

Occupational therapy is a form of treatment, which consists practically in providing work for patients. In other words, it is accepted that work aids the recovery of those who are ill. Obviously, the kind of work and the amount of work will vary according to the needs of the patient.

The atmosphere of mental hospitals has been changed largely through the use of occupational therapy. To sit by the hour, week after week, with nothing to do promotes mental deterioration. To work at doing something and, finally, to accept responsibilities is a step towards mental rehabilitation. The person to envy is not the one who sits in idleness, but the man who works and who enjoys his work.

Play may be said to be the half-way post between work and rest. Play is relaxation from the daily task. People complain of interruptions at their work, but actually, a certain number of interruptions are desirable because they help to break the monotony.

Saintliness used to be associated with sickness, but now we see that health is the strong ally of all good causes, because health gives a greater capacity for work, to be useful, and in this way, to gain personal satisfaction while contributing to the welfare of others. Modern science has done much to set us free from distasteful toil, and modern medical science in making a greater measure of health possible for all of us which will find expression, partly, in better and more useful work.

Work should not be an all-absorbing thing. Work should be but part of a

well-rounded life in which the striving for money is not the dominant factor, or the accumulation of wealth a measure of success.



SCOUTS

SCOUTS ON GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

Two Australian Rover Scouts were chosen by Dr. F. W. Whitehouse of the University of Queensland to accompany him on a geological expedition to the far western boundary of Queensland.

THE TALE OF A NECKERCHIEF

A certain Scoutmaster sent his neckerchief to a laundry. It was returned beautifully clean and new. Curious to know under what category it was listed and charged, he referred to the laundry list. He found it under the heading, "Bibs and Feeders."

The annual supper and entertainment of King and Vaughan Plovermen's Association held at Phillips' Hotel, King City, was a most pleasing event. Almost every part of the two neighboring townships had its representatives, including a fair sprinkling of the fair sex. There was an excellent spread, and the host and hostess showed good taste in the decoration and arrangement of the tables. An interesting program followed the supper presided over by Mr. J. T. Saigeon, the energetic secretary

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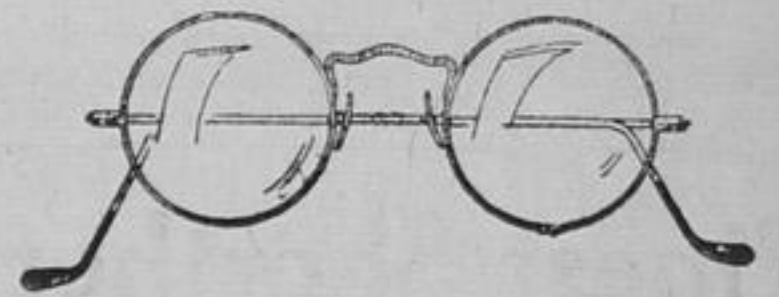
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