THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927

A PUBLIC FORUM

THE value of a public forum or a meeting place in which men and women can express their views freely on any matters of community, civic, provincial and national matters, has been very clearly demonstrated in the course of public lectures provided by the Caledonian Club of this city. Here on Thursday evening of every week the public are free to meet, to listen to a lecture and to discuss it in any way they choose, the only subjects barred being party politics and denominational religion. The city owes the Caledonian Club a debt of gratitude for having provided this clearing-house for public opinion.

Perhaps the most important discussion that has taken place so far this season was that on Thursday night this week, when much valuable light was thrown upon matters educational. The excellent lecture on "Little Things that Count," by Miss Mona Wilson. Chief Red Cross Nurse, naturally led up to the discussion which followed. The "Little Things" she referred to were the little matters of health which are so often neglected by otherwise sane people. She showed how little things can so easily become vitally big things in the life of an individual or a community and the men and women who had the privilege of hearing her were compelled to do some heart-searching which we believe will result in permanent good to the city and province.

We have one of the finest countries in the world. We have practically all the comforts that can be wished for. We have means to provide most of the luxuries and all the necessaries of life but the vital question is, Are we putting first things first?

We are spending money on many things that are necessary, some of them much more necessary than others, some of them very much less necessary, if necessary at all, but are we spending it on the things that are really vital. We spend ungrudgingly on our cattle and farm animals, we in the city spend ungrudgingly on our streets, on our beauty spots, on our means of pleasure and amusement, and all this is necessary, but what of our children? The discussion which followed Miss Wilson's lecture revealed the fact that we are unjust and unfair to our children. The children in many of our schools are not getting a fair chance, that the children in many of our homes are receiving less care than our domestic animals. The survey by the Red Cross nurses in their rounds of the schools and homes revealed the latter fact. A large percentage of the children attending the rural schools are unvaccinated, a menace to the whole community; many of the schools in city and country are not sufficiently equipped for the work they are supposed to do.

Our province has produced men and women of whom we are justly proud; we are producing such men and women today, men and women of whom we shall yet be proud. They are those who can rise in spite of obstalces and handicaps. The point is that there are others and they are the great majority, and we are not doing our best, not even doing our duty by them.

It is well to have these things aired once in a while and the fact that our women are taking an interest in the education and health of our children gives room for hope. Every school board should have at least as many women as men on it and there would be little to fear if they were all women. If the Education Act requires amendment to permit of the appointment of women, then let the Act be amended and the sooner the better. Meanwhile, we look for a growing interest on the part of women in these matters which mean so much for the future of our province and the well-being and happiness of our people, and we trust they will continue their uplifting work on such occasions as are available to them and one of these is open to them in the series of free public lectures provided by the Caledonian Club.

DECORUM.

THE world has learned much from Mussolini, the dictator of Italy, much to admire, some things to avoid. He has recently given some pointers on decorum, which may set some people thinking.

Indulgence in "exotic dances" constitutes conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, Mussolini says.

In his capacity as Secretary of War, he has issued a general order of corps commanders to the effect that officers under their jurisdiction must not dance "the Yale," the "Dirty Dig," the "Charleston," or "The Shimmy" in public while in uniform. Mussolini's ukase stresses "the incompatibility between several dances of exotic character now in use and the austerity of military department. The officers are warned "to abstain from them in homage to the prestige and decorum of the uniform."

There is something in this that may be pondered to some advantage. One thing worth thinking over is respect for the uniform. This, we take it, is intended to mean that one must live up to his uniform, or, in other words, must live up to his profession. To look ridiculous might be excusable for one making no profession of dignity or austerity, but when outwardly garbed as an embodiment of dignity or austerity one's conduct must be such as not to disgrace the garb.

Whether one may do as he pleases when not professionally garbed and maintain his dignity only when so garbed, raises a question which need not be touched upon here, as it entails many contacts, but we have no quarrel with Mussolini's principle that, whether officer or soldier or civilian, one should, live up to what, outwardly at least, he professes to be.

We are all wearing a uniform of some kind, we are all wearing a mask which is supposed to represent a desirable character. It is a good thing to wear such a mask, but a much better thing to live up to it. Living up to it may become a habit and we may ultimately be able to do so even when not wearing it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now for Christmas! Get your far away cards and presents mailed so that they may reach your friends in time. Do your Christmas shopping now and avoid the rush of the last few days. Encourage the Christmas spirit to loosen up your purse-strings and so make a happy Christmas for yourself by making it so for others.

In this province December this year was ushered in to a land that had scarcely been touched by frost, to fields which still retained their summer greenness and many of their flowers still blooming. December has not always fallen into the lap of summer. There are records of years when winter came with the first of November and in the majority of cases by the middle of November.

Notes by the Way

LONG distance flying is about over for this year. The season has been eventful in that line. Nineteen trans-oceanic flights were attempted, ten of which were successful and nine ended in failure. Twenty-one persons accomplished the flight over vast expanses of sea, and twenty perished in the attempt, while five more met their death in preparation for the oversea voyages through the air. The more than 50 per cent. mortality among the brave men and women who attempted these adventurous flights aroused a strong feeling of protest and remonstrance on both sides of the Atlantic and caused the abandonment of a number of long distance voyages by air for which preparations had been made.

Larger aeroplanes than ever before have been built during the year and tested, and in both Europe and America steady progress has been made in the development of long distance flying overland, in carrying mails and passengers, and as a means of protection against forest fires, spraying wheat fields to prevent rust, making surveys and photographs. These operations alike varied and useful, have not been accompanied by fatal accidents at all comparable with those of the attempted air flights over the Atlantic, or between California and Hawaii.

The coming year is expected to witness further notable experiments with airships of large size over the air routes that have been laid out to connect the outlying Dominions of the Empire with the Mother Country. The airship, or dirigible, inflated by gas lighter than air, is not liable to crash to the earth if the engine becomes disabled, as the aeroplane is. For the Empire airways the British Government has now under construction two great dirigible airships, each to have accommodation for 100 passengers. They will cost about two and a quarter million dollars each and will have a cruising radius of 5,000 miles at a speed of 80 miles an hour.

The airship has not yet been tested to the same extent as the aeroplane, although both were used in the war. As auxiliaries to each other both will be applied in the inter-imperial air service of the future as one, or the other may prove to be of the greater utility. It seems to be expected that the airship will be the more useful of the two in long voyages over the sea. An airship of large size is being planned to ply between London and New York, making the trip in 48 hours. And Germany, whose "Zeppelins" were the pioneers among airships, is reported to have one now under construction for transatlantic service.

The cold dip of Thursday night, after the rain and wind storm which preceded it, is a reminder that there are more of the same kind coming. It is, however, quite seasonable and in the usual course. Besides, the skaters, hockey players, snowshoers and tobogganers are getting a little impatient of the long delay in waiting for the opening of their favorite winter sports. It has happened not infrequently that the Christmas holiday season has been about as cold as any part of the winter. Seldom has there been a lighter snowfall down to the beginning of December than this year, and equally rare has been the summer when the rainfall between the fifteenth of July and December has been so great, thunderstorms so few, or rainbows more notably absent.

Hon. George Inman was emphatically right in stressing, as he did at the Caledonian banquet, the importance of establishing factories in this Province. More all-year employment is a prime necessity to keep our young people at home. Five times as many hands should be employed in workshops, new and old, as now find such employment available, and concerted effort could bring it about. Our leading public men and capitalists should take counsel together on this important matter, to be followed by energetic and persistent action.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Cleaning Lace Material

Lace articles can be made to look like new if a white paste, such as is used for cleaning white shoes, is rubbed on, and after it has dried, brushed off with a soft brush.

Figs and Dates

Figs and dates should always be washed thoroughly before using them. Place them in the colander and pour boiling water over them.

Floor Polish

An excellent floor polish can be made of equal parts of turpentine and melted candle grease.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

VITAMINS LIKE OIL IN ENGINE

I heard a popular lecture on food recently and one of the comparisons made by the speaker is worth handing on to my readers. He was comparing the body to a motor car.

He showed first, that with the body at rest, work was being carried on by the tissues to keep themselves in proper condition This needed a certain type of food.

When the body was active more work of course was necessary and more of this type of food was therefore necessary to repair worn tissues. The kind of food necessary was meat, eggs, mineral salts, and cereals, of which meat and eggs were the most efficient. They keep the tissues in perfect repair.

Then there is the type of food that gives heat and energy, and the sugars, starches, and fats do this for the body.

However, even with the body parts kept in repair, and enough food eaten to give heat and energy something else is necessary to make the body run smoothly.

In a motor car it is the oil. In the body it is the vitamins in the food.

Thus he compared those little known helping forces in the food, the vitamins, to the oil in the engine, which does not give heat, energy, or make repairs in an engine, but certainly makes the engine run smoothly.

Thus one type of food by itself does not contain sufficient life giving properties to maintain the body, say wheat only.

Another food, geletine, although a good food, is of itself, not so rich in body building properties. And yet if these two foods are put together, the vitamins in both of them seem to so strengthen or enrich the properties in each food, that a most excellent body building food is created. It would seem that each makes good the deficiencies of the other.

I believe my readers will see the point I wish to make, and that is that as a race we should not try to pick out certain single articles of food, and try to live on them exclusively, but we should eat a well "mixed" diet.

Eggs or meat for building purposes, at least once a day, and more often if we work hard physically.

Cereals are building foods that make up to some extent for lack of meat. Vegetables, fruits, and starchy foods, along with milk and butter, supply the heat and energy.

Thus by eating all kinds of foods you are sure of getting all the different factors necessary for growth, maintenance of tissues, heat and energy.

And further, you thus get all five vitamins, which like the oil in the car, make your body processes run more smoothly.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

December 3, 1927

THE WAY:—Teach me, O Lord, the way of my statutes; and I shall keep it unto the end. Psalm 119:33.

PRAYER: Lord God, we thank Thee for Jesus the Way of Life.

December 4, 1927

SALVATION THROUGH MERCY:—Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation, according to thy word. Psalm 119:41.

PRAYER:

"When all Thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view, I'm lost
In wonder, love and praise."

OLD AGE SHOULD SHINE IN BEAUTY

Old age should shine in beauty, like
the sunset's golden glow,
For it has recompenses, joys, the
youthful cannot know.
The vanities of earth have passed in
panoramic flight,
The garish sun no more will blind
the aged ones with its flight,
They now sit calm, contented, far
away from passion's sway,
For cool, sweet days of Autumn follow Summer's scorching ray;
And they have great resources, for
experience makes wise,
And beautiful if kindness fair as
starlight lights the eyes.
No age is there to spirit or to intellect of man,
Ever seeking for the truth is the
truly godlike plan.
With age the race for pleasure palls
no longer has its day,
For duty gives us happiness when
the hair has turned to grey,
And age takes him to meditate, of
hope and love to dream,
A halo bright of glory theirs, if on
the Lord they lean.
—Calonina Eleanor Wilkinson.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. If an engagement is broken should the girl return all presents sent her for her engagement?

A. Yes.

Q. At what age is it proper for girls to have their own cards?

A. At the age of sixteen or seventeen.

Q. If a woman is seated and is introduced to another woman, need she rise?

A. No.

Happenings of The Week

Although today your skies seem grey,
Tomorrow they'll be blue;
Remember, when your luck seems
out,
It's bound to turn without a doubt
And dearest hopes come true.
Just do your bit, and show your grit,
Refrain from vain repining,
When worries all around you loom,
Remember somewhere through the
gloom
God's Star of Hope is shining.

* * *

Right Reverend Bishop Sir John Taylor Smith, who is spending the week-end in the city, is the guest of Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Raymond at St. Paul's Rectory.

* * *

Regretful farewells were said this week to Mr. and Mrs. Fredk. Gane-Morris, who left Thursday by private car for Boston, where they will spend Christmas. Early in the new year Mr. and Mrs. Gane-Morris intend leaving for Sea Breeze, Florida.

* * *

The many friends of Mr. George Rogers will be pleased to know that he is steadily improving after his severe illness.

* * *

Mrs. Gordon Hughes left Tuesday morning for New York, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Keefer. The many friends of Mrs. Keefer, who visited here last summer, will regret to hear that she is ill, also that her husband and young son are indisposed, the latter having been badly hurt in an auto accident, but is happily making a good recovery.

* * *

Miss J. MacKenzie, of Charlottetown, was among those attending the opening of the forty-ninth Annual Exhibition held in Montreal this week in the Galleries of the Art Association, 679 Sherbrooke Street West, by the President and Council of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, over six hundred guests being present.

* * *

The Monday evening Bridge Club was entertained this week by Miss Hobkirk.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Blanchard has gone to Halifax to spend a fortnight with her daughter, Mrs. Mahon.

* * *

Mrs. L. D. Murray was hostess for the Thursday afternoon Bridge at her lovely home, 101 Upper Prince Street.

* * *

Spring shoe styles, displayed at the annual Footwear Exhibition in St. Louis this week, showed a trend toward simpler models for women with strong emphasis on the colors. Some of the new colors are jade, honey-beige, rose blush, marron-glace, shell grey, plaza and stroller tan. Jesse Adler, of New York, head of the Shoe Trade's National Style Committee, said the prevailing style next spring for men will be black and tan oxfords, ranging from brogues to custom-looking types, including what is known as the square toe and French last. Tan shoes will range from medium to brownish tints.

* * *

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. F. J. Nash and her daughter, Mrs. J. R. McEwen invited one hundred friends to a Bridge party at the Navy League which was very delightfully arranged and enjoyed by their guests. Lovely yellow chrysanthemums and shaded candles blended very nicely with the pretty gowns worn.

* * *

Another very enjoyable function at the Navy League this week was given on Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. G. E. Henderson and Mrs. D. A. MacKinnon were joint hostesses at a most successful Bridge, over one hundred guests attending. In the softly lighted rooms the guests were ushered by Mrs. T. Williams, Mrs. G. Tomlins, Miss Florence Chappell, Mrs. Lemuel McKinnon, and Miss Jean Henderson, and in the tea room the assistants were Miss Berna Huestis, Miss Dora McDonald, Miss Doris Gill, Miss Elaine Beales, Miss Kathleen Earle, Mrs. Charles Williams. The dainty tea table, with a handsome centre of yellow chrysanthemums, was presided over by Mrs. E. R. Brow and Mrs. R. Reymond, who cut the ices. The awarding of the four exquisite prizes ended a pleasant social gathering.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. B. McCready left Thursday morning on a visit to Saint John, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Boyle Travers.

* * *

The Charlottetown Golf Club elected their new officers on Thursday and are looking forward to a prosperous year under the Presidency of Mr. Percy Pope.

* * *

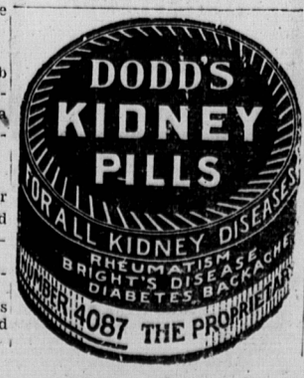
Mrs. Harry G. Jenkins and her sister, Miss Ethel Mullin arrived from New York this week to spend a short holiday at their home here. Coming they stopped over in Halifax to visit their sister, Sister Louis Grace, Mount St. Vincent, Halifax. Mrs. Jenkins is leaving next week for New York on her way to Paris.

* * *

New variations of the ever-flattering pearl necklace this season are shown in the sixty-inch strands, but the pearls are oblong in shape and slightly baroque. Two tints, a soft shade of pink with a warm glow and the heavy creamy white, are the favorites. In the chokers made of the same pearls, they are all the same size and not graduated. In the ear-rings small seed pearls are introduced for fringe effects, also for pendants with a large pearl for a drop. Bracelets to match are made of pearls in oblong shapes and very often accompanied with silver links set with rhinestones.

* * *

For sports wear Paris is sending over some very attractive bracelets made in green and purple galalith. These are worn in pairs or again with a third bracelet made of another kind of composition stone in white that has a colorful design worked out to represent old ivory carvings. For those who prefer accessories that have a touch of the genuine, there are wide bracelets made in imitation amber with inside carvings that show through.



The New Idea Of Cancer

Many Cases Can be Cured if Reported Promptly.

BULLETIN NO. 8.—NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

American Society for Control of Cancer 25 West 43rd Street, New York City

DELAYS ARE FATAL IN CANCER

It has been well said that every cancer is at first a miniature tumor and at that time but little more difficult to cure than a splinter or the sting of an insect.

If a little cancer was as painful as a sting, many people would go promptly to a physician, and so be made well. But at first there is no pain or inconvenience. The symptoms develop gradually. Suspicion is not aroused that there is anything much the matter.

On the theory that the trouble is trifling and will disappear if left alone the patient delays calling in medical help. It is surprising to find how many persons have long been aware that something was wrong with them before they have gone to a physician about it. But every day counts. When at last something has to be done, it is often too late.

It is desirable to treat all diseases in their early stages, but in no affection is it more necessary than in cancer. The danger is like that of a fire. At first there is but a spark which can readily be extinguished. As the flames spread, the fire becomes more and more unmanageable. At last a conflagration develops and extinction is no longer within human power.

What should be done when a person thinks he or she has cancer is well illustrated by the case of a lady who is now reaching a ripe old age in New England. Many years ago her suspicion became aroused that she had cancer. Within an hour she was at the hospital demanding an examination. The next day she was operated upon for cancer of the breast. She has been well satisfied with the result and has explained to hundreds of women that cancer can be cured if taken in time.

THE TIME TO CURE A CANCER IS WHEN IT IS BEGINNING

If you think you have any of the symptoms described in these articles you should be examined by your doctor or at a hospital at once.

Tomorrow's Article—"The Prevention of Cancer."

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Berth" is a bed, "birth" is the act of being born.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Caribbean Sea; accent after the e, not after the b.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: plaintiff; two l's.

SYNONYMS: yell, roar, cry, bellow, scream.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: IMMINENT; impending; threatening. "I saw that an accident was imminent."

Your Child in School

By Dr. Frank W. Ballou

(Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.)

No. 10: Discipline

Without proper discipline, the work of a classroom is chaotic. Unless there is proper control of the conduct of pupils who are there for the primary purpose of receiving careful mental, moral, and physical instruction and training, the school will fail in its attempt to educate its pupils properly.

The term discipline may be viewed variously. It is frequently used to suggest a harsh master standing over his pupils like an animal trainer. The day of the tactics of the ruthless school master, as exposed by Charles Dickens, fortunately has passed.

Discipline is not the implanting of terror in the hearts of boys and girls. Discipline is not secured by the generous use of the ferrule. In fact, corporal punishment has been largely banished from the schools of the present day. Discipline is obtained and sustained rather by the establishment of an orderliness in every detail of the classroom program; orderly arrangement of the time for various tasks, regularity, punctuality, and the awakening of a fine sense of cooperation and responsibility in the child.

One does not appreciate the value of discipline, perhaps, until its absence is noted. Visualize, if you will, a classroom in which there is little attempt to follow regularity of program, and in which there is no definite attempt made to instill in the child a respect for authority and a feeling of responsibility for doing the right thing. It will be apparent to the observer that there can be little worthwhile work carried on under such conditions. But the effects may be, unfortunately, not only negatively worthless, but positively harmful. For that reason as well as for the direct need for it, we must view discipline as an essential factor in successful education.

It is beyond question that discipline is vital to the achievement of the purpose of education. We know that children, particularly very young children, are extremely susceptible to their environment. They are keenly observant and so nervously and emotionally constituted that little escapes their perception. That with which we surround them, therefore, is of the greatest importance. If they are placed in an environment that is characterized by slipshod and irregular procedures, we cannot expect children to be anything but unrestrained and unbridled in their attitudes and interests in school or out of school.

But if, on the other hand, we surround the child with careful and sympathetic direction, we can expect to produce an individual who has mental poise, respect for authority and a sense of moral values. It is such an individual that the public schools must aim to produce, if their maintenance is to be worth the money and effort expended.

Teaching a child to study is a very definite disciplinary problem and also a very fundamental one. On its success or partial failure will depend the later successful outcome of the whole educative process. It is a gradual process andthe child must be led from one success to the next, and step by step assisted to form a fixed habit of applying himself with more and more faithfulness and regularity. Attention and interest must be awakened, and once the child is alive to the real advantages of learning his lessons well, the task of education becomes proportionately lighter and more certain of success.

The child who comes to school from a home in which discipline has played only a small part presents more than the usual problem to the teacher. Such a child demands unusually sympathetic treatment if the lack of disciplinary training during the first six years of life is to be overcome. A child that is habitually disorderly must be given special help to adopt regular habits of living. Through the encouragement of regularity, in the classroom and outside, his training to be a useful citizen can be aided enormously.

Since discipline consists largely in orderliness of action and purpose, it must be cultivated by word and example. The child should be encouraged to think in an orderly manner and to view his duties as tasks which he must perform with earnestness, regularity, and success. Frequently, disobedience is not deliberately wilful; it is only good impulse that needs direction. Given proper direction, the child can be fitted for a valuable place in society.

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The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Red River Rebellions

Q. What were the "Red River Rebellions"?

A. There were two Red River rebellions in the Canadian North-west. The first rebellion against Federal power was led by Louis Riel, a half-breed, who seized Fort Garry on November 24, 1869. A force under Lord Wolseley defeated the rebels, and Riel fled to the United States. The second rebellion, in 1885, was also led by Riel. Over a Canadian volunteers soon stamped it out, but with some loss of life. Riel was afterward tried and executed at Regina.

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