

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN Notes By The Way

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1929

THE GOLDEN YEAR.

1931 promises to be the most wonderful year in the history of the Province. In that year the glittering assurances that have dangled before the eyes of the electors for generations are to be fulfilled, the political millennium will be ushered in with a braying of trumpets and crowing of roosters, the cornucopia of the MacKenzie King Government will be literally turned upside down and its beneficent contents poured upon the heads of the expectant people, and we shall sit, each taxpayer under his own vine and fig-tree, basking at last, in the glorious sunshine of Federal favor.

The auspicious signs are all about us. 1931, we are now informed, will see among other things, the completion of the new car ferry steamer, the standardization of the Murray Harbor railway, the building of new railway workshops and yard accommodation on the reclaimed ground at the eastern end of Charlottetown, and the completion of the new C. N. R. hotel.

All this, of course, on one condition. There is, first, the little matter of a general election to be attended to. And, of course, if we are not good we shall not get any cake. At least, we shall not get any Liberal cake. There are many, however, who are beginning to weary of promises, the fulfillment of which always seems to recede beyond an election horizon.

"Man never is, but always to be blessed," is a cynical truism frequently applied by the King Government to the electors of this Province, and there is no assurance that the good things promised for 1931, which the Government unaccountably failed to bring about during its present term of office, will not again vanish like a mirage. The sincerity of the Government can well be estimated by the fact that construction of the car ferry, which was promised definitely for next year, has not yet been tentatively started.

While the need has been seen for haste, the Government has been fit to mark time. It has shown, throughout its whole administration, a callous indifference to the requirements of the Province, but it has masked this indifference under so many honeyed assurances and expressions of sympathy that it seems ingratitude on our part to insist upon our rights. The coincidence between the promised munificences in 1931 and the forthcoming election is too striking to be ignored. In view of all the circumstances, it is more than doubtful if the people this time will swallow the bait. As Lincoln said once to have remarked, you can fool all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Health authorities in Ottawa are greatly concerned over the outbreak of infantile paralysis. It is expected, however, that with the coming of cold weather the deadly germs will disappear. Of definite medical knowledge concerning the disease, which is one of the most appalling because of the frequent permanent crippling of its victims, there is little of none. Apparently, says the Ottawa Journal, children associating in the open are just as liable to contagion as those gathered together in closed places. Children who have spent their whole summer in the sun at the resorts have been attacked just as have children confined in close city quarters. Parents and guardians are cautioned to watch their children closely for any kind of sickness, to keep them in bed quiet when it appears and to call a doctor who may advise the injection of a serum that seems to have been used with success in epidemics elsewhere. Apart from these elementary precautions, there seems no way of combating the malady.

While it is gratifying to report that there has been no evidence of infantile paralysis in Charlottetown during the present summer, the provincial health officer reports that three cases have been discovered elsewhere in the Province, and that in view of the serious nature of the disease every precaution is being taken to prevent its spreading. The cases discovered showed indefinite symptoms of fever, stomach disturbance, constipation, and sore limbs, this condition lasting three or four days after which paralysis sets in. The difficulty the authorities are up against is that doctors are not being called early enough, and that it has been impossible to procure serum from other Provinces, owing to the increased demand for it. An endeavor is now being made to procure the serum locally by preparing it from the blood of children who have had the disease and recovered. In the meantime, parents are advised to keep their children from picnics, public resorts and gatherings. Quarantine regulations must be strictly enforced, and parents will be asked to co-operate in every precautionary measure which the authorities may see fit to adopt.

For the present there is no cause for serious alarm in this Province, but it is essential that every precaution be taken to keep the disease under control.

CARMAN'S BIOGRAPHY

Arrangements have been made, according to a statement in the Ottawa Journal, for the publication of the "Life and Letters of Bliss Carman." The ashes of Bliss Carman have scarcely been interred at Fredericton, after greater homage being paid his memory than to any other Canadian poet when the busy biographers insist on getting to work on his "Life" while he is still "news." Nothing more unflattering could happen, comments the Winnipeg Free Press. Carman was great among our native bards and among the poets of this continent, but little honor can be done him by the speedy and unconsidered compilation of a biography that is bound to be very sketchy at best. His work and memory should be given time to mellow, to assume slowly their rightful place in our national literature. This is no time for adulation and mawkish sentimentality over a recently-deceased poet, who would have been the first to condemn such procedure.

TARIFF AND AGRICULTURE

Referring to the forthcoming visit to Prince Edward Island of three Conservative members of the House of Commons, Messrs. W. G. Ernst, W. E. Tummson and W. E. Rowe, who will discuss the tariff question in its relation to agriculture, the Moncton Times notes the visit as a significant sign of the times.

"The Agricultural population of Eastern Canada," it says, "is becoming aroused by the unfairness of allowing the products of the Southern States to flood their markets with out-of-season fruits and vegetables when prices rule high, while they are shut out of the United States market by hostile tariff enactments."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In view of the professed unanimity now prevailing in Provincial Government circles, it would appear that the official tail has not only wagged the dog, but has shaken the poor fellow into submission.

Massachusetts delegates to the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars had the painful experience of seeing Customs inspectors at St. Albans, Vt., remove 500 bottles of good Canadian liquors from the special train on which they were travelling. That was a sad end to an otherwise perfect visit.—Montreal Gazette.

Notes By The Way

Already the hours of possible sunshine have shortened since the longest day in June last by about one hour and thirty minutes. The evenings have lengthened out pleasantly and are much enjoyed by old and young.

Speaking of hours and days serves to remind one that it is high time the calendar was changed as decided by the council of the League of Nations. The present calendar is absurd in many ways. The months are of unequal length. Four of them have thirty days each, one has 28 except in leap year, and the rest have 31 days each.

The proposed new calendar would provide 13 months of 28 days each to make up the year. The first day of every year and month would correspond with the first day of every week. Of course, while that would be convenient in many ways, but objections would be made, on the grounds of birth days and other anniversaries. Some one would say, "I was born and was married on such a day." In this new plan, when all I be permitted to celebrate the anniversary of my birth, or of my wedding day? I see that one of them, or both of them fall into another month now.

Another will say: A calendar should be for all civilized nations. The nations will never accept this new-fashioned calendar. And yet all these troubles were met when the Calendar was last changed in the reign of George the Second. That was in A.D. 1752 and the world was troubled for a time about "Old Style" and "New Style."

When New Style was introduced in England, Wednesday, September 2nd was followed by Thursday, September 14th. The Calendar had been losing time, so to speak, and New Style set it forward 12 days, just as we set forward the hands of a clock that has been losing time. The nations did not all accept the new order of computing time. One by one, however, they did so, although Russia continued under Old Style for about 200 years after Britain had adopted New Style.

The Daily Tribune of Winnipeg, a Conservative journal of considerable circulation and influence, published a special despatch from Ottawa the other day stating that the King Government for certain specified reasons would not bring on the next federal election until 1931. With all due respect for The Tribune's special despatch from Ottawa, it is quite safe to say that the Winnipeg paper knows just as much about the date in question as the Liberals of Ontario knew a few weeks ago, when a rumor was set afloat that Premier Ferguson was asked about the date of the provincial election there, and he delivered his oracular reply that "the Government had not even considered the question."

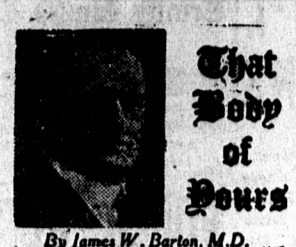
Premier King might make a similar rejoinder if he were now asked to tell in what year the next federal election will take place. Doubtless the election will come at such time as the Liberal leaders conclude which best serve the party's safety, which is just now imperilled by the Government's pro-American leanings. That danger may become greater, and there's the rub. Waiting in fear may be less safe than quick action.

It was Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, who when challenged by another Roman lady to outshine her in her wealth of gems, proudly led forth her sons and exclaimed: "These are my jewels!" The attempt to pet the Maritimes into the Liberal ranks by proclaiming them "Jewels in Canada's crown" calls for laughter and ridicule rather than affection or admiration down here by the sea on the eve of an election.

The loading of freight cars in the Maritimes in May last were the highest in the past nine years, we are told in a despatch from Ottawa. That may be true, and is one way of stating the case. Another way of putting it and equally true, is that it has taken all that time to bring the freight loadings up to what they were nine years ago.

Speed in flying is still in competition among the aviators of different nations. When the Schneider trophy for greatest speed in the air was offered some years ago it was captured by an Italian. Lieut. Webster won it for England in 1927, and now flying officer Atherley has successfully defended it by flying faster than any man ever flew before and making a new record of 332.49 miles per hour. He excelled the previous British record by more than 47 miles an hour.

Some ten days ago a number of Doukhobours at Slocan, British Columbia, who call themselves Sons of Freedom, paraded on the highway in a state of entire nakedness. They were arrested and after trial for indecent exposure, 103 of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for six months each. Strange ideas of freedom emanate from Russia.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THREE TYPES OF FAST HEART

In examining recruits for overseas service we often came across young chaps who were "volunteering" their services and yet were so nervous that the heart rate was running as high as 100, even up to 140 beats to the minute.

They were requested to return in a few days, and in the majority of cases the heart was still beating very rapidly.

When given exercise, such as stationary running, or hopping, the heart beat did not increase to any extent, and was back to its normal point in the usual two minutes.

The beats were regular and most of these cases were accepted, as they were considered "normal."

There is another type of rapid heart which frightens the patient but is not really dangerous.

This is where the attack of rapid beating comes on suddenly and without warning.

The patient is cold, clammy, and collapsed. The pulse rate is extremely rapid and very regular, so that it can be accurately counted up to 250 beats per minute. This rate whatever it be, is not affected by motion or other disturbance, as is the rate in a normal heart, and will be maintained continuously for minutes or hours.

The attack stops as suddenly as it began and generally leaves no ill effects.

Dr. Samuel E. Levine tells us that sometimes the holding of a deep breath as long as possible will give relief, painful pressure on the eyeballs helps in other cases.

However there are other cases of rapid heart in which the heart is fast and much faster after exercise, and irregular, becomes more irregular and does not return to its normal beat within two minutes.

It is these last cases that require the attention of a physician. He can advise the proper medicine if any, can advise as to exercise and rest; in fact so outline a system of living that the patient, despite this heart condition, can live safely.

So don't let a rapid heart worry you. It is usually not serious, but find out by consulting your doctor which of the three above types you happen to possess, and be guided by his advice in the matter.

THE PRAISE OF DUST
"What of vile dust?" the preacher said. Methought the whole world woke, The dead stone lived beneath my foot, And my whole being spoke.

THE LAND WE LOVE
By FRANK LEIGH
CANADA'S 1929 OUTLOOK
Q. What is Canada's 1929 Outlook? A. A striking fact of the 1929 outlook in Canada is that practically every province is in the making as never before. A process of exploration and consequent expansion is actively under way, with the aeroplane serving as the scout of the skies and dis-

The Wailing Wall

CLASH OF CREEDS IN JERUSALEM

(The London Times.)

The Wailing Wall (the Kauthal Ma'arbe or Western Wall of the Jews), where occurred the episodes which produced last Friday's explosion in Palestine, is, as Holy Places go in that country, of no great age. Its stones, it is true, may well have been laid under the eye of King Solomon, but the custom of walling has grown up since the Crusades. For antiquity as a Holy Place it ranks after such immemorial objects of veneration as the Oak of Mamre, the Rock of Sacrifice, or the Tomb of Abraham.

The Wailing Wall is, however, very much more closely connected in the minds of pious Jews with the former greatness of their race than any of these because no pious Jew will approach the Rock of Sacrifice for fear of treading upon the forbidden site of the Holy of Holies. So far back as can be remembered the narrow little courtyard, some five-and-twenty feet wide, at the bottom of the Wailing Wall has been a cul-de-sac just over 50 yards long. It is a public place, and everybody has the right to go into it, but the Wall itself, the pavement in front of the Wall, and the houses which overlook the court are the property of a Moslem Waqf, or pious foundation. A Moslem pious foundation may be, and frequently is, put to ordinary lay uses, just as a house may be owned in this country by a Cathedral Chapter and leased for use as a shop or cinema. Many Moslem Waqfs were originally constituted in order to preserve family property from the rapacity of the Sovereign, as they were, while being nominally devoted to the upkeep of some mosque, college, charity, or for the benefit of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Al Medina, burdened with a perpetual pension in favor of the founder's heirs or nominees. Thus a Waqf may be a really pious foundation or a sort of family entail with only a formal semblance of piety about it.

A New Thoroughfare

While the courtyard was a cul-de-sac, there was no great difficulty about accommodating those Jews who daily came in ones or twos, or in scores upon the Sabbath, to stand on the Moslem pavement and lean against the Moslem Wall which used to be King Solomon's, but within the last few weeks the Moslems have built some staircases through their property so that one of the doors which previously only led into one of the houses giving on to the courtyard now opens into a passage-way which connects the courtyard with the Bab al Magharibe, one of the entrances to the Haram-ash-Sherif, to the south, and a good deal higher up. This means that the courtyard in front of the Wailing Wall has been converted into a thoroughfare for Moslems (as there is no particular reason to suppose that the passages and staircases through the Mogharabi houses at the south end of the courtyard are open as a right of way for Christians or Jews.) The stairs and passage have been built subject to the building regulations now in force in Jerusalem, and have, therefore, official sanction. Indeed, it is difficult to see how their construction could have been forbidden by the authorities without arousing indignation, and justifiable, protests from the Moslems.

The Jews, however, maintain that the thoroughfare for Moslems has been created with the deliberate intention of facilitating an increase in the volume of perfectly legal traffic through the courtyard in hopes of thereby annoying the Jews engaged in their devotions at the Wall. To

cover new areas of nature wealth and prospective settlement. The nine provincial government programmes, regarded in conjunction with the federal ones, are in this way rapidly completing "the conquest of Canada," begun four centuries ago by the French pathfinders. There will soon be no unexplored hinterlands, just as the Barren Lands of the farther north are losing their reputation for a hopeless barrenness. A new Canada is rapidly emerging, therefore, affording rich material for Dominion Day chapters as the years mount up their total.

THE MOSLEM ARGUMENT

So far, however, the Moslems have very rarely (except under stress of Christian conquest, when the Dome of the Rock became the Temple Church and the Aqsa Mosque was turned into a Royal palace) parted with any of their shrines, and in the present instance maintain that, while they have permitted the Jews to use the courtyard in front of the Wailing Wall for private devotions, the Jews have no right to use the courtyard for congregational worship, with the usual accompaniment of mats, chairs, tables, lights, and the ceremonial screen or partition which usage prescribes between the men and the women.

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THE PRAISE OF DUST

"What of vile dust?" the preacher said. Methought the whole world woke, The dead stone lived beneath my foot, And my whole being spoke.

"You that play tyrant to the dust, And stamp its wrinkled face, This patient star that flings you not Far into homeless space,

"Come down out of your dusty shrine The living dust to see, The flowers that at your sermon's end Stand blazing silently,

"Rich white and blood-red blossom; Lichens like fire encrust; A gleam of blue, a glare of gold, The vision of the dust,

"Pass them all by; till, as you come Where, at a city's edge, Under a tree—I know it well— Under a lattice ledge,

"The sunshine falls on one brown head, You, too, O cold of clay, Eater of stones, may haply hear The trumpets of that day

"When God to all his paladins By his own splendour swore To make a fairer face than heaven, Of dust and nothing more." —G. K. Chesterton.

people in this country, who have for some generations now been brought up to consider it the height of bad form to disturb other people while at their prayers, this may seem a curious proceeding. In Jerusalem, however, it is still regrettably almost common form to do this, and innumerable cases can be quoted of grown-up and outwardly respectable laymen and ecclesiastics of a variety of creeds, churches, sects, races, and communities behaving in Holy Places in a way which would be considered in this country disgraceful, even on the part of spiteful and ill-bred children.

There may be something in the atmosphere of Jerusalem which seems to dry up the springs of tolerance and sweet reasonableness in the breasts of those who live there for any length of time, and the same atmosphere of religious, sectarian, and racial antagonism makes nearly everybody regard the status quo as a thing which must at all costs be preserved so far as everybody else is concerned, but to be undermined and altered if possible for the benefit of themselves. Since the British occupation the status quo has been almost static, except that one or two new Holy Places have arisen here and there; but in times past the transfer of rights, privileges and users, or even of the possession of whole shrines from one community to another, was not unknown. For example, the Church of Georgia, once very well represented in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, had, in the period of distress and political eclipse into which the former Kingdom of Georgia passed, to part with all its rights and possessions; the Church of Abyssinia, under the influence of financial pressure, had to surrender all its property inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and only retains the right to use the outside of the roof of the Chapel of Saint Helena.

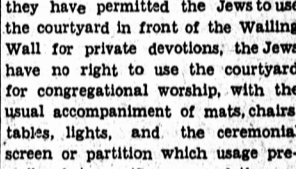
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(Continued on Page 5)

WHERE WOMAN REIGNS

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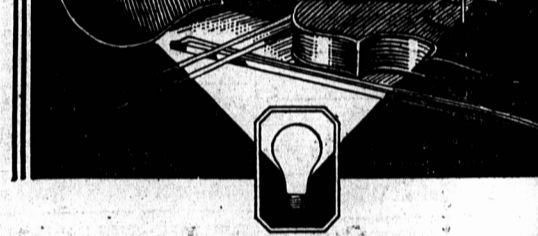
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