

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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POWERS OF REMEMBRANCE.

As a fitting prelude to Armistice Day which falls on Monday, tomorrow has been set apart for the annual observance of poppies in aid of unpensioned soldiers and children of war veterans. Poppies, which are made in the craft shops throughout Canada, are sold on the streets tomorrow.

Everyone will thus have the opportunity of purchasing these mementoes for the Armistice Day ceremony, which takes place, as usual, at 11 o'clock Monday morning. In Summerside, Montague, and other provincial centres similar observances will take place, and it is expected that a substantial sum will be realized for the beneficent work of the veterans' organization. The sale being held under the gracious patronage of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon.

On the eleven years that have passed since the first Armistice Day many things have occurred to dull our memory of the War and the sacrifices which it entailed. Yet it will remain an outstanding crisis of our history, experience set apart from all other experiences. It is thus that we have chosen to commemorate it, the Peace Tower at Ottawa, in a large octagonal chamber of pure Gothic its loveliest, on a marble tablet exquisitely engraved, is told the story of the Canadian contingents in the War. The crest or emblem of the Canadian regiment is there, in the centre of the chamber, a beautiful pedestal, is a casket containing just one treasure—the Book of Remembrance, in which are recorded the names of fifty thousand Canadians who were killed or who died in the War. And throughout Dominion other memorials have been erected, all reminding us of the we have pledged ourselves never to forget.

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

Business mounted on a thorough and education astride a Clydesdale lumbering hopelessly in the mire is the summing up of Dr. Tom, of Halifax, in his presidential address to the Canadian Educational Association on the situation of education in this country today. It is a strong indictment, but the lecturer's address would be more full if he had indicated with precision the nature of the excesses we are carrying in our schools and college curricula and the aims and objects which we should strive to attain. In view of other recent criticisms on educational methods, most of which are unfortunately of a destructive rather than constructive nature, it is interesting to learn that a volume on the English Tradition of Education just published from the pen of Cyril Norwood, Headmaster of St. John's School, the contents of which repay study by educationalists in this country.

Norwood fixes the reader's eyes on five points as being fundamental in the English ideal of education. These five essentials are Religion, Disciplined Freedom, Culture, and Co-operation. Religion bestows a man his place in the universe and gives sanction to virtuous freedom because free-guarantees individuality and discipline guard it from licence; culture which should fit a man for life teaches him his duties to society;

sport, from which a man gets physical fitness and learns endurance as well as how to win honorably or to take a beating with good temper; co-operation because it forms the habit of subordinating self interest to the common good and may be imbued with the obligation of social service. These five essentials Dr. Norwood finds in the best tradition which has shaped itself in the great English public schools during the last hundred years. Under the leadership of great teachers these schools, in different ways, have used these five essential instruments of an English education. In selecting them as the cardinal factors in training, the schools have unconsciously interpreted the English mind. They are therefore representative of a national ideal which has slowly unfolded itself and been colored by the duties and power of nineteenth-century England.

Is it because we have gotten away from British ideals and tradition in educational methods that we are lacking in prophesy, cursed with divided loyalty and quibbling in the ranks, badgered with routine, and harboring a sense of futility, as Dr. Sexton trenchantly declares? At any rate, the emphasis placed by the Harrow headmaster on religion, culture and disciplined freedom is significant, since without these we shall develop only a generation of spiritual and intellectual nincompoops.

WHY BRING THAT UP?

The complicated ballot used in the Nova Scotia plebiscite has given rise to the suggestion in some quarters that the Rhodes Government deliberately "balled things up" so as to ensure the defeat of prohibition. This curious alibi is disposed of by the Sydney Post, which says:

"The Government's first intention, as shown in the original draft of the Plebiscite Bill, was to print only one question on the ballot paper—namely, whether or not the N. S. T. A. should be retained. But this was objected to by the prohibition leaders, whose request was complied with that the alternative of Government Control should also be made clear on the ballot form. Their idea seems to have been that the average voter would be less likely to vote for the repeal of the N. S. T. A. if it were known that the result would be the enactment of a control law. In this the event shows that they were mistaken. The vote polled for Control was more than double that polled against Prohibition."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A blast of cold comfort has been wafted from Ontario to the King's Government.

"Any young lady," says an exchange, "should present being called out by a honking horn. It too closely resembles a dog being whistled for by its master."

"Senatrix" has been suggested as the designation for women appointed members of the Dominion Senate. It does not seem to convey the importance and dignity of the high office.

Premier Baxter's denial of the Quebec rumor that the three Maritime Provinces had agreed on a basis of Union was hardly necessary. A merger of Quebec and Ontario, says the Sydney Post, is precisely as probable as the consolidation of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island into a single Province.

Mr. R. H. Jenkins, M. P., has returned from Montreal bearing the familiar news that tenders for the new car ferry will shortly be called for and that it is hoped to have the steamer in operation by the fall of 1930; also that construction of the new C. N. R. hotel is about to be commenced. What Mr. Jenkins failed to announce was the reason for the delay in appointing a successor to Lieutenant Governor Heartz, and the date when we may expect a belated appointment to be made.

Notes By The Way

Trafalgar Day and the death of Lord Nelson, recently signalled throughout the Empire, recall the death of Admiral Kempenfelt, which occurred at Spithead in 1782 under very different but equally tragical conditions. Lord Nelson had entered the naval service when he was 12 years of age, in 1770, so he and Kempenfelt had been contemporaries in the service but in different fields of naval activity when Kempenfelt, his crew and his flagship, the Royal George, met their awful fate.

The poet Comper has pictured in graphic lines the salient features of the tragedy. The flagship was undergoing some repairs, and although the poet only refers to the crew of 800 men, there were 200 visitors on board all of whom shared a common fate.

Eight hundred of the brave, Whose courage well was tried, Had made the vessel heel And laid her on her side.

A land breeze shook the shrouds And she was overset, Down went the Royal George With all her crew complete.

It was not in the battle, No tempest gave the shock, She sprang no fatal leak; She ran upon no rock.

His sword was into sheath, His fingers held the pen, When Kempenfelt went down With twice four hundred men.

President King's claim that the Canadian national debt has been "enormously reduced" will not bear examination. It rests upon the absurd notion that the National Railway debt is not a part of the debt of Canada. The railway debt is truly "enormous," but it is endorsed by the Government of Canada and the Government of Canada is liable for it all.

In like manner the Premier's claim that his Government has largely reduced taxation is unfounded. In the tariff changes made since the King Government came into power there have been both increases and reductions. The reductions have mainly, like those in the sales tax, a lowering of taxes laid on by his own Government. Of the additions made by his Government the Premier takes no account.

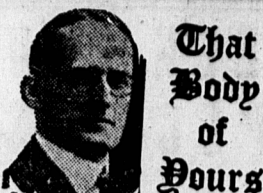
The sort of figuring practiced by the Premier during his recent platform efforts in the West—treating a part of the facts as if they were all the facts—is easy enough and could be utilized by a small school boy, but can hardly prove convincing to intelligent adults. When it comes to be examined in Parliament at its next sitting the financial critics of the Opposition may expect to have some rare fun with the Prime Minister.

The two Canadian statesmen who have distinctly advanced their reputation, influence and popularity in Canada within the past twelve months are Mr. R. B. Bennett and Mr. J. Howard Ferguson. Mr. Bennett leads the Conservative forces in the federal arena throughout the Dominion with entire satisfaction to his many able lieutenants and his party. Mr. Ferguson reigns without a peer or a rival in the big province which contains one-third of the Canadian people. And millions of loyal and patriotic Canadian men and women are proud of both of them.

President Beatty of the C. P. R., a very careful critic of Canada's development, recently said: "In five years Alberta will have greater productivity in industrial output than she has then in agriculture." Mr. Beatty sees that the wheat-raising West is beginning to unearth tremendous resources in oil, coal, metals and water power, says The Mail and Empire and "the manufacturing East" will cease to be set over against the "farming West."

A great industrial change is coming over the Prairie Provinces, and it will soon produce important results in other provinces of the Dominion. Canada's economical life will be rounded out, until more and more she will become a self-contained nation, not dependent upon, or submitting to be dictated by any competitor or rival.

The Labor Government in England, assisted by Lloyd George and the Liberal contingent, have succeeded in securing a majority of 25 in the House of Commons in favor of resuming diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. When and if the measure passes the House of Lords, ambassadors will be appointed at London and Moscow. In the meantime the Soviet has been building a great number of the most modern and effective war tanks, while the military forces are being reduced. At this distance the entire movement in these matters seems unwarranted and perilous.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SWOLLEN FEET

One of the conditions which may make you feel a little nervous is to have some swelling of the feet and ankles.

Now a number of these cases occur from tightly laced shoes, or shoes that have a tight strap across the instep.

However a swelling that occurs without tight shoes or straps, while not always serious, should cause you to visit your family doctor at once. It is usually due to a weakened heart.

This swelling, or oedema as it is called, is due to a poor or sluggish circulation in the capillaries or small vessels that lie between the arteries and veins, and also due to poor circulation in the veins themselves.

The swelling may also be due to the fact that the tissues do not absorb the fluids fast enough. As you know the kidneys do the most work in so far as getting rid of fluids from the body in the form of urine.

Physiologists tell us that the kidneys should throw out not less than 60 percent of the fluids that are taken into the body.

When swelling occurs rest in bed is the first and most important form of treatment. This immediately helps the circulation and the kidneys get rid of an increased amount of water.

If the kidneys continue to do this it is considered a favorable sign, whereas where the output of urine does not equal 60 percent of the intake of fluids, it is unfavorable, and strict diet and medical treatment must be undertaken.

In regard to diet the chief points to watch are the intake of fluids and salts. The patient must take as little water as possible and do without salt.

In regard to drugs that of course will rest with your physician. The usual drug, as you know, is digitalis which not only slows and strengthens the heart, but it is one of the best drugs known for stimulating the heart, kidneys to action.

However this is up to your doctor not to you.

So don't ignore swollen feet or legs. If not due to tight shoes go to bed and send for your doctor.



THE ROAD CALLS.

The white road calls and I'm longing

To follow its dusty miles, Past the snake fences a-winding To the dim-green forest aisles, Where the sea-blossom blooms in springtime

Near the star faced trilliums white, And the birds nest in the summer, A-singing from morn till night.

The long road calls and I listen To its ancient, gypsy lure For I smell the winds a-blowing In from the heathery moor, Till the city suffocates me, With its pavements, drab and gray, And its buildings, skyward reaching.

That shut out the light of day.

The far road calls and I'm going With a knapsack on my back, For the Autumn air is wine-sweet, Though there's storm-hint in the wrack; But the scarlet groves of woodland Draw the migrant's willing feet, And the bolterous winds a-blowing, Send a challenge, wildly sweet.

—Marion Isabel Angus.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

SIR ALEXANDER MacKENZIE

Q. When and where did Sir Alexander MacKenzie have his first sight of the Pacific.

A. A memorial tablet erected on a rock wall near Bella Coola, B. C. answers these questions with the following inscription: "This rock is the western terminus of the first journey across the Continent of North America. It was made by Alexander MacKenzie of the Northwest Company who, with his nine companions, arrived at this spot on the 21st, of July 1783. MacKenzie by observations, ascertained his position, spent the night here, and after writing on the southeast face the words now cut therein, retraced his course to Lake Athabasca. This transcontinental journey preceded by more than ten years that of Lewis and Clark."

When Science Figures

In a laudable effort to interest the layman in the wonders of research scientists from time to time present impressive figures illustrative of distances and immensities in both the macrocosm and the microcosm. Recent news despatches tell us, for example, that the earth is a huge dynamo generating enough current to supply all electrical needs to the eighteen largest cities of the United States for at least a million years. We are also told that the drift of electrons around the earth's axis of rotation constitutes an electric current powerful enough to melt the great cables of Brooklyn bridge in a thousandth of a second.

Again we are informed, in connection with a recent experiment at Schenectady involving the separation of the radioactive metal uranium no larger than a five-cent piece, that it would take five trillion years to use up one-half that amount of uranium and that the atoms are so small that more than a quadrillion of them could rest on the head of a pin.

Astronomers, however, are particularly free with their processions of numerals. Measuring space in light years or in miles is to the ordinary experimenter with the multiplication table a breath-taking proceeding. He is quite ready to accept the astronomers' word for anything over, say, a billion miles or a hundred million light years.

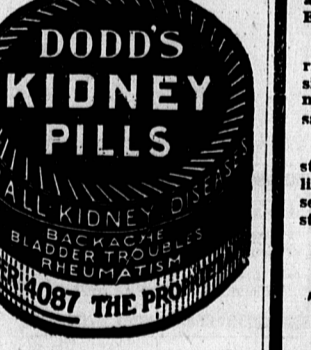
Our ancestors did not think on such a scale. Earth and the heavens were a veritable cozy corner to them in comparison with our enlarged conception of the cosmos. Yet learned men in ages past had some idea of both the infinitely great and infinitely little. The schoolmen, it will be recalled, had a memorable argument concerning the number of angels that could stand on the point of a needle. Lest, however, we be tempted to smile at the simplicity of those servants it is well to know that modern mathematicians likewise use celestial beings in their calculations.

Prof. Cassius J. Keyser in his "Mathematical Philosophy" has a charming discussion of what he calls "the infinite group of Abelian angel flights." But the mathematicians' angel, sad to say, can fly only in straight lines. Shorn of its imagery, such an "angel flight" is really what is now in mathematics and physics as a vector.

It has been said that "philosophy bakes no bread." The same, in a sense, is true of many scientific speculations. But they may at least be tolerated in a pragmatic age on the ground that they stimulate the imagination, turn our thoughts from purely mundane things and give us some insight into the vastness of the universe and the power and scope of disciplined human minds that plumb its depths.

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MANAGER STATES MONCTON, Nov. 7—The Eastern



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