

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1932

LABOR DAY

Labour Day has now become one of the most important and significant holidays of the year. It is symbolic of democracy, of the worth and dignity of physical toil. The day will be observed in Charlottetown on Monday, and, as usual the Laborers' Protective Union has arranged for a morning street parade and a good programme of sports and recreation in the afternoon. All will hope that fair weather prevails and that the events will be an outstanding success.

SCHOOL BEGINS

School holidays are nearly over. On Tuesday of next week the pupils of the city schools, refreshed by two months of invigorating outdoor sport and forgetfulness of the cares and worries of the classroom, reassemble with new zest to continue the slow and arduous journey along the highway to knowledge. The truth of the aphorism that there is no royal road to their destination will be fully impressed upon them in the coming months. Not even by the most modern methods can learning, at the outset, be made a pleasant thing. In history, in geography, in mathematics—in every course on the school curriculum—a great mass of uninteresting material must be studied and mastered before the hilltop of perspective is reached from which the student glimpses the true value of his lessons and their relation to the practical affairs of life. Later he will come to understand that the discipline acquired by conscientious application to study for its own sake is its best reward.

A change in the Prince Street and West Kent school classes has been made this year. New pupils living east of Great George Street or Elm Avenue will attend Prince Street school while the West Kent school attendance of new pupils will be drawn exclusively from those living on or west of the streets mentioned. This system should make for better efficiency and convenience. As in other years, all new pupils are required to be vaccinated prior to their admittance to school.

THE SOVIET MENACE

The Soviet propaganda which has seeped into a section of the Liberal press in Canada should be discredited as strongly by Liberals as by Conservatives. Both the King Government and the Bennett Government have been opposed to trade relations with the Soviet Republic for reasons which the majority of the people of this country consider good and sufficient. Those reasons are partly economic, but there is another phase of the question which appeals to Canadian people, which influenced Premier Bennett's decision and doubtless Mr. King as well when his government was in office. That phase is the militantly atheistic attitude of those in power in Russia today. A recent report from Moscow says that the official organ of the anti-religious section of the special commission for the fight against religion has just published a five year plan for the abolition of all religions on the territory of the Union of Soviet Republics. The plan takes as starting point the wholesale liquidation of all religious beliefs, communities and sects.

The plan has been approved by the party authorities and is therefore promulgated as a law. It specifies in its 118 articles that during the first year all confessional schools, seminaries, theological academies, etc., will be listed in the category of citizens for whom the State does not care. By May 1, 1935, all such persons must have left the country, else they will be deported. In the larger cities of the Union the churches of all sects and denominations must be closed by May

NOTES BY THE WAY

The plaint is sometimes heard that the Federal Government spends more money on improving the breed of pigs than it does on child welfare. Like many other paradoxes this assertion, if looked into, will probably turn out to be untrue. But even if it should be true, note might be taken of the fact that the provinces and the cities do not spend several million dollars on pigs as they do on children. Beyond these are the millions of parents in whose budget the care of children constitutes a sizeable item.

In Canada we take salt pretty much as a matter of course. When the supply in the kitchen runs short, a new order is received from the grocer. It is different in many of the Far East countries. Salt is heavily taxed there. At present the Nanking Government of China is trying to equalize the salt taxes. In Shanghai the tax is \$3.05 for every measure of 133 pounds. In Anhui Province the rate is \$9.10. In the regions of the Upper Yangtze River the levy runs from \$10.90 to \$12. In one of the provinces adjoining Shanghai, the impost is \$7.10. In the different provinces every governor collects the salt taxes and sends so much to the central government at Nanking. This amount is considered the legal rate. The surplus is kept by the governor and with it he pays his personal troops and other expenses.

The arrival in England of the United Kingdom delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa opens the second chapter in the record of the great enterprise upon which the British nations have embarked. Enough has been said and written already in Britain since the close of the Conference to indicate the character of this new chapter. Beyond doubt Mr. Baldwin and those who were associated with him in the Ottawa deliberations will have to face vigorous and insistent criticism from those Liberal and Labor remnants which are not among the supporters of the National Government. The old free trade shibboleth dies hard, and politicians who are more concerned in personal advancement than in the economic welfare of the Empire are seizing eagerly upon what they hope to be a popular plea against the taxation of the people's food.

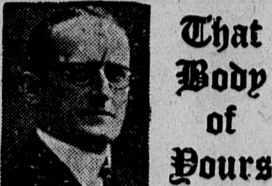
Hon. Arthur Sauve, Canadian Postmaster General, is responsible for giving a pleasant little souvenir to each of the delegates at the Imperial Economic Conference. Green leather folders embossed with the arms of the Dominion of Canada and engraved with the inscription "1932 Ottawa Conference" have been presented. Each folder contains a complete set of the special issue of stamps for the conference. A full set of the regular issue is also in the leather case. The mementoes are being prized by those who received them. It is just a pleasant touch to remind them of their month at Ottawa.

This is the way an American newspaper to wit, The Detroit News, sees the recent Imperial Conference at Ottawa: "The world has been afforded the spectacle of several nations owing allegiance to one sovereign, but masters in their own houses, getting together and discussing commercial matters on a give-and-take basis, each trying to get as much as possible for itself, but at the same time recognizing a community of interest. Is there any good reason why such a community of interest should not be world-wide? Any good reason why any country should wall itself off from the rest of the world and declare that it will make no reciprocal bargains with no one? Not a single agreement made at Ottawa seems to have

ended any other basis than hard-headed business sense; but each is believed to be profitable to both parties. How much better these bargains than a policy of trying to sell as much as possible abroad, but refusing to take payment in goods—a policy that is bound in the long run to defeat itself. Yet that is our American protective policy, and it has gone a long way toward making possible the agreements between our two best customers to deal with each other, rather than with us. "When is this nation of supposedly shrewd business men going to wake up? After we have been distanced in the race for foreign trade?"

Canada as a centre for hog production for United Kingdom needs was stressed during Conference debates and it is interesting to note what encouragement the Empire Marketing Board report holds out to our farmers in this respect. It states: "The Empire emerges from the inquiry with more than a third of the world's sheep and 40 per cent of its cattle, but with no more than four per cent of its pigs. Of the 280 million pigs in the world, only 12 per cent are Empire pigs. "The United Kingdom is a heavy importer of bacon, and imports from outside the Empire have been increasing of recent years, averaging well over 400,000 tons annually. Ninety per cent of the imports of bacon and ham were of foreign origin, about 70 per cent of the bacon from Denmark and 80 per cent of the hams from the United States."

There are possibilities in this which must engage the best brains of Canadian agriculture



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER FITTING SHOES

When the hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of men were called up for war service in the United States and Canada it was found that about 85 per cent in the United States and nearly 50 per cent in Canada had some form of foot trouble due to improper fitting shoes. These foot troubles were corns, bunions, callouses, flat feet, painful feet, and hammer toes. Hammer toes are where the toes have been cramped up in such a short narrow shoe that they have become permanently bent. These toes cannot be straightened out because the joint is practically solid bone. In the old days the cobbler or shoemaker measured the foot and made a shoe to fit it. With the coming of factory made shoes with their neat artistic appearance, the shoemaker went out of business. Now it was not the fault of the shoe manufacturers that people immediately demanded neat narrow footwear, and what was known as "toothpick" shoes were very fashionable a few years ago. However practically all manufacturers now are supplying neat attractive shoes with sensible width for the toes as people are wise enough to know that foot comfort must come first.

The trouble however is that very many still wear a shoe that is too small for them and frequently too narrow also. In a number of the larger shoe stores now it is possible by means of the X rays to see how the foot fits the shoe. This has saved many people from resorting to arch supports or other devices to relieve painful feet. A shoe that had the proper length and width was all that was really needed in these cases. What are the main points about the proper type of shoe? It should be low at the heel, so as not to send the weight of the body over on to the toes. This heel should be broad, not narrow. The inside of the shoe should form a straight line right from the heel to the end of the big toe. The part around the ankle should be snug fitting instead of loose. The entire shoe should be flexible; that is the arch of the shoe should support the weight of the body without being too stiff and hard. There should be plenty of room for the toes to bend and stretch.

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Who sings of love? One moment let me lend One broken fragment of my boundless store; One moment let him stand beside the shore Of Thee, my Ocean, and his songs will end In shame and silence. O my Friend, my Friend, Shall I keep craven silence, or be bold, And Truth, Thy truth, O Lord of truth be told? Of how the Highest High can descend.

And how the lowest low can rise and soar Even to Thy Presence, even to Thy Heart, O mightiest of the mighty (yet more dear Than mighty), ever nearer and more near, Until he is, and shall be evermore, O mightiest of the mighty, what Thou art.

—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Substitutes

George—"Of course being back in London, I miss the cows and sheep and pigs and things." Ethel—"Ah, yes, but we still have each other, darling."

L. sons From The E. lipse

(BY AGRICOLA)

"—Or from behind the moon, In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds On behalf of the nations, and with fear of change Perplexes monarchs—"

Thus Milton: In our day fear has given place to curiosity and an intelligent questioning of what we now regard as a natural phenomenon. We need not concern ourselves as to how an eclipse is caused—every schoolboy knows it. But every eclipse of the sun adds a little more to our knowledge of that luminary and of the manner in which he does his work.

In those precious seconds when the eclipse is total and the sky is black, the telescope shows the "corona," a tenuous streamer of the aurora, and stretching out from the sun into space perhaps 350,000 miles. Layer-like inside the corona, lies the "chromosphere," of red hydrogen, 5,000 miles thick, whose "prominences" leap out with a speed 100 times as fast as a rifle bullet, and rival the corona in their reach. Beneath the scarlet chromosphere is the "reversing layer," 1,000 miles thick and deeper still lies the real sun, the "photosphere," an incandescent cloud of unknown thickness. (The photosphere is the location of the sunspots, which we reserve for future consideration.) All our knowledge of these solar "layers" has been gleaned during eclipses.

We know that the gravitational power of the sun is able to keep the planets revolving round it; it is twenty seven times as great on the sun as on the earth. Why then should the red tongues of hydrogen flare out into space? Why are they not held down and compressed to the body of the sun? Sir James Jeans, British astrophysicist, answers that radiation exerts pressure, which is able to throw out these fantastic wreaths of hydrogen despite the formidable force of gravitation. Professor Eddington, another British scientist, finds that the sun's radiance is due to the atomic energy evolved when "the protons and electrons are themselves being annihilated."

It is an easy matter to prove that light, under ordinary circumstances, travels in a straight line. Sir Isaac Newton, however, held that during a total eclipse the light of nearby stars is seen to be sent out of its course by the gravitational pull of the sun; and he attempted to formulate the degree of flexure. On re-examining this phenomenon Prof. Einstein found that Newton's calculations were too low, and that the degree of curvature ought to be double that given by the older scientist; and so far, results obtained during recent eclipses bear out Einstein's theory.

This is perhaps as far as the layman needs to follow his scientific brethren, and we can now turn to the terrestrial effects of eclipses. There was an eclipse of the sun, visible here, on April 28th, 1930, which reached its maximum phase at 4 p. m., but although about half the sun's surface was obscured there was not such a diminution of light as was expected and none of that awesome sensation which spectators are wont to feel.

The solar eclipse of Jan. 24th, 1925, was a much more satisfactory spectacle. There had been the usual barometric disturbance for two days beforehand but a rise took place on the afternoon of the 23rd. The snow drift died away and the morning of the 24th opened with bright sunlight, the snow-covered ground shining as if powdered with myriads of diamonds. Then the moon encroached and by 10.25 a. m. only a thin "paring" of the sun's edge, like a crescent moon, hung in the gloomy sky. An unnatural twilight overed the scene; the glitter on the snow had vanished, and although one was under no superstition as to the cause, it was impossible to escape a vague uneasiness as the gloom deepened. The shadow passed at length and the sun shone brightly for the rest of the short winter day.

Conditions previous to the present eclipse (Aug. 31, 1932) were no more promising here than in 1925. There had been unsettled weather for three days and the 30th was dark, with drizzle at times from the N. E. The barometer, however, which fell on the 28th and 29th, was now slowly rising, and the improvement materialized in the forenoon of the 31st. The sun was shining brightly when the moon first encroached its course from right to left across the sun's disc. At 3.45 p. m. about one quarter of the sun's surface was obscured and a sensible diminution of light was noticeable. By 4.20 p. m., as a rough guess between 80 and 90 per cent of the disc was covered, leaving a thin crescent towards the zenith. The light was now only a sickly glare which threw softened

shadows. At 4.45 p. m. the sun was again half cleared, and the light increasing. The disc was apparently clear at 5.25. This eclipse was comparable to that of 1925 in duration and intensity. At the centre of the eclipse's path and at the moment of totality the observers must have beheld a striking spectacle as the stars shone out. From its position in the zodiac the sun is near Regulus (or Corleons) which, although not a first magnitude star, is very conspicuous and beautiful; Jupiter and Mercury are in close proximity and, of course, the moon. All these, then, were lined up for a tug-of-war, so to speak, against our old Earth, and their influence was so foreboding that astronomers looked forward with foreboding to the hour of the eclipse. But fortune favors the wise as well as the brave; the heavens were propitious, and we may anticipate with confidence the solution of many problems connected with the eclipse of 1932.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

EXPLANATION GIVEN

Sir:—While attending the Air Pageant on Wednesday, and looking over the different "ships" of many makes, among the list I came to that trim little craft built by Mr. Reg. Pope of Summerside. Trim is not perhaps the word, the work on this "ship" is beautiful to say the least, and as far as I could see just as good and perhaps superior to some of the others.

I believe Mr. Pope has flown over most of the Maritimes with his "ship," landing at many of the regular airports, but alas, here is the sad part, as upon inquiring I was informed he would not be permitted to fly his "ship" at the Pageant that day. Can you imagine the disappointment this boy must have felt? To my mind this was indeed very shabby treatment to hand out to an Island boy who has shown such ability and courage in his chosen work.

If we are to encourage the art of flying on the Island such men as Mr. Pope should have every possible help given to them. Awaiting an explanation through your valuable columns, and thanking you kindly for the insertion of this letter.

I am, Sir, etc. WOULD-BE-FLYER Charlottetown, Sept. 2.

(It is understood Mr. Pope has not a Federal license, and the Federal Inspector would not allow him to enter on that account. There was no objection to the ship.—Ed. G.)

Gardening

(Montreal Gazette) We believe it was Mr. Stanley Baldwin who, upon one occasion, said that when the soldiers of the Roman legions brought into England the seeds of plants and flowers they dearly loved, they did for the land which has become famous as a garden isle as much by this simple act as was done by those far more spectacular adventures of road-making and municipal organization that have passed into history, evidential of the peculiar impress of Imperial Rome. It has

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SUNNYSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

been stated that the Crusades, considered as military movements, were a dead failure. Their real value lay in an entirely different direction. The warriors brought back from the East many of the flowers and fruits which seven centuries afterwards now adorn the English orchards and landscape gardens. It is exactly fifty years since the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association was established in the Old Country. The particular objective sought by this organization was the embellishment by garden, of vacant lots, and places which had beforetime been allowed to run weedy wild. Today, in Hampstead alone, there are six hundred acres under florist cultivation after this manner, and the "open space" societies have just reason to feel elated at the generous and beneficent outcome of their endeavours. One of the outstanding features of Old London Town today is the presentation of prizes for the trimmest garden plot, and this includes even such efforts as a window-box display in quarters where the bright face of a flower seems a living gospel of hope set over against the murky atmosphere of the slums. It shows what can be done by way of bringing the "breath of Springtime into Piccadilly," and we understand that night unto the Poplar Dock-yards the keen interest manifested by the habitants in floral culture is deemed one of the most potent influences making for the neighbourly sentiment of camaraderie and touching all life into gentler mood. There is memory in a garden which strikes on the tender chord of human relationships and in an educational way reminds us how each of us should obey the urge to become part and parcel of the communal life in an uplifting, cheerful, and serviceable fashion. And if man, in times of serfdom, oppression, battle, slavery and poverty, prays for sparks of comfort

Will Hitler Fight? (Toronto Globe)

Germany is on the verge of civil war. The only question is whether Hitler is willing to risk a pitched battle between his irregular troops and the standing German army of 100,000, which is under control of the Government.

From this distance it would appear that the von Papen Government has deliberately placed Hitler in a position where, in the word of the Ontario schoolboy, he must "put up or shut up." The infliction of the death sentence on five Nazis convicted of killing a Communist is no doubt well within the law—the drastic martial law proclaimed in Hindenburg's recent emergency decree. But hundreds of Germans of various parties have been killed in violent outbreaks in the recent past. The von Papen Government could have passed the first sentence on a Communist or armed Reichsbanner Centrist as easily as upon the Hitlerite group. It has chosen to bring down the mallet fist on its strongest enemy first. The action appears to be deliberately devised to force a showdown on the whole situation.

A Government composed of demagogues is not an inspiring thing. But, bad as it is, it seems to be the best of the bad lot in Germany. If Hitler comes into power in Germany there is likely to be persecution of the Jews to a degree unparalleled in modern history. President von Hindenburg's attempt to block Hitler's ambition is a good thing for humanity at large.

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