

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Notes by the Way
President—W. Chester B. McLure, M. P.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931

First Things First

The annual school meetings throughout the Province take place on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The hour has been changed from 4 to 7 p. m. with a view to insuring a full attendance in every district.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe to Quit

The Liberal Toronto Star announces that the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. W. L. M. King's first lieutenant, is slated as Hon. L. A. Taschereau's successor in the Premiership of Quebec.

Money to Squander

The Lea Government, because it fell down on its job in securing a subsidy settlement from Ottawa, washes its hands of its election promises and says: "We promised to do these things if we got the revenue; but we didn't get the revenue, so there you are."

implemented, though they were made over a year ago in order to settle questions which even then were considered of the utmost urgency and importance?

Or the payment of \$1400 to a detective from Montreal who, according to Ex-Premier Saunders, got drunk on the job and laid information which was absolutely unreliable?

Canned Propaganda

Reams of free trade propaganda are still being turned out by the indefatigable R. J. Deachman, the gentleman who masqueraded as the "Consumer's League" on so many occasions before the King Government.

British Preference Stands

A notable feature of Mr. Bennett's proposed tariff increases is that they do not affect the British preferential rates. This is all to the good. Mr. Bennett has been stupidly assailed as an enemy of Imperial trade, as a blind isolationist who would put back the hands of the clock in the matter of Empire preferences.

Editorial Notes

Before the electors think seriously of saddling themselves with the Hon. J. P. McInyre for another four years as Minister of Public Works, they will consider not only the extravagant expenditures in his department, but also the opinion recently expressed by Vice President Robb, of the Canadian National Railways, that the roads in this Province are the worst he has seen in any part of Canada.

Notes by the Way

So far as the principle of taxing foreign publications and periodicals is concerned it can hardly be assailed. No reason in the world exists why outside publications which circulate in Canada, some of them, judging by their advertising, almost in the category of catalogues, should receive concessions from the Government of Canada that are withheld from Canadian publications.

The Opposition amendment to the budget, moved by Mr. Ralston, proposes no fewer than five ways of unemployment relief says the Sydney Post. They come rather late in the day. They would have been more timely, and might have been taken seriously, if they had been put forward when Mr. King refused to admit the existence of unemployment, and made his famous five cent speech. The wisdom and resourcefulness that have come to Mr. King and his associates since they reached the Opposition benches, suggests that they have found their appropriate abiding place.

Most of our readers will remember what the Federal leader of the Opposition said when confronted with the accusation several years after he had become Premier, that he had failed to carry out a single vital feature of the political programme he had submitted to the country in the election of 1921. His reply was that a party platform was not to be taken literally, but rather as a "chart" for the general guidance of the Ministers who had framed it, and that they might reject some of its features without incurring the reproach of bad faith.

Hon. H. H. Stevens said in the House of Commons a few days ago, there are 142,000 income tax payers in Canada. Of this total, 103,000 will benefit from the change in the tax introduced by the Prime Minister. This surely annihilates the argument that the amendments are designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

Differences of political opinion we can readily understand, but there is a side to the lives of all of us which is not purely political. We are citizens of a great Dominion, and I think we can with fairness—and I trust with a great deal of assurance—appeal to all Canadians regardless of their political views, to unite in the common purpose of insuring that this country, in the greatest trial it has ever had in peace time, does not fail. It must not fail.—Premier Bennett in budget speech.

As one outcome of Mr. Bennett's initial fiscal policy new industries have been established in the Dominion, existing industries have been enlarged, and additional employment provided for Canadian workmen to an appreciable extent in both instances, without taking into account the relief work that has been given in every part of the country through the Government's constructive measures and the co-operation that Mr. Bennett obtained from the provinces and municipalities. And it is because industrial agricultural and mining enterprises and development on the same protective lines of the Conservative National Policy seems to be doubly assured by Mr. Bennett's budget provisions—which are all within the scope of the mandate given to him last July—that the Canadian people generally have reacted favorably to the Prime Minister's proposals. The people are content to give the Government a fair chance to fulfill the promises made on its behalf and thereby to achieve the economic blessings foreseen.

An English thinker said: "After everybody has been adequately housed, clothed and fed, the problem still remains, what to do with life—a problem for which they have no solution to whom philanthropy is the whole of life." The ills of humanity have sometimes been removed by the right kind of thinking and the right sort of ideals. Without some measure of faith man lacks the heart to build. People today are confused, afraid, unable to progress as they should. It was Bismark who said: "It is the imponderables that count." The people who are in the future of a new area of responsibility.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

HOUSEMAIDS KNEE

You may remember in one of the books of a popular author he described a chap who was reading a medical almanac and found that he had symptoms of every disease under the sun, except housemaid's knee. As this consists of a definite lump just slightly below the knee cap it is of course not difficult for anyone to tell whether or not he has this lump.

Now this condition is not uncommon as it is found in many women who do considerable kneeling, and likewise in carpenters and other manual workers who have to get down on their knees frequently. In the knee, in the shoulder and elsewhere in the body, there are little bags or sacs containing a little liquid, which are placed under certain muscles to act as a sort of cushion.

When these little sacs, get struck, receive a blow of any kind, or get pressed upon for long periods by kneeling, then they may become inflamed and more fluid accumulates. Dr. L. Carp reports the study of twenty seven cases, and the results treatment. The treatment consisted in removing the fluid by the use of a needle and syringe, injection of a quantity of half strength iodine, vigorous massage over the sack, or bursa as it is called, and strapping down the sack with a number of strips of adhesive tape. The strapping is done with the knee kept straight. A firm bandage is then applied over the knee.

The greatest number of cases was among housewives. About 65 per cent of the patients gave a history of injury, and about one third complained of pain. Swelling of the sack or bursa appeared either immediately after the injury, or after days, weeks or months. In about half the cases a small quantity of fluid again appeared, which was removed as before, but no further injection of iodine was done. After sixteen months, in twenty-four out of twenty seven cases, there were no symptoms or reappearance of the fluid. In twenty of the twenty four follow up cases, the average time for complete disappearance of the fluid was about three weeks.

Sometimes, in mild cases, simply strapping the sack with a half dozen one inch strips of adhesive tape, slightly overlapping one another, will cause a disappearance of the fluid.



HERACLITUS

They told me, Heraclitus, they told me you were dead, They brought me bitter news to hear and bitter tears to shed. I wept, as I remembered how often you and I Had tired the sun with talking and sent him down the sky.

And now that thou art lying, my dear old Carian guest, A handful of grey ashes, long, long ago at rest, Still art thy pleasant voices, thy nightingales, awake, For Death, he taketh all away, but them he cannot take.

The Bill Was Lost

(Wall Street Journal) A bill in the Arkansas legislature, providing for a \$10 license tax on all dogs in the state, was ready to be voted on in the House. Unanimous consent was given to let Neale Stinner, fourteen, house page, make a speech against the bill. This is young Stinner's speech as the stenographer took it down: "There ain't no better friend of a boy than his dog. There ain't no justice in this proposition. It's those school teachers who are behind this bill. I got two dogs. One's a black shepherd and the other is a plain dog, but I can't afford \$20 for 'em."

Commercial: "If a man has an income of two millions a year, what is his principle?" Cynic: "A man with such an income usually has no principle." Canada by the unprecedented success of the conversion loan should impress the most depressed. The capable business administration at Ottawa can be trusted to lead the Canadian people into a reasonably timely movement. True, he avoided realism.

That Body of Hours

Reminders and Reviews

Within a few feet of Beethoven's grave at the Ortsfriedhof, Vienna, is the grave of Franz Schubert, that sad young music-master who said "My Music is the product of my genius and my misery." He was one of eighteen children, and from his father, who was a schoolmaster, he received his early education. From him, also he learned to play the violin and an older brother gave him piano lessons. His deeper knowledge was obtained in the choir of the emperor's chapel, where thorough instructions were given and where he outshone all others. He was only seventeen when he left this school but he had already written a symphony and innumerable other compositions.

Even then he walked with Harmony and worked at her bidding without asking any outside help. Some of his signed MSS are dated 1810, when he was only thirteen years old. Before the end of 1815 he had composed two symphonies, five operas, and 137 songs, besides a multitude of other important pieces. Yet when he applied for a Government appointment at a music school in 1816—a position offering a meagre salary he was rejected as "imperfectly qualified."

In 1818 he became resident teacher of music to the daughters of Count Johann Esterhazy. We are told by one biographer that Franz fell violently and, of course, hopelessly in love with one of them. This did not contribute to his happiness; in fact his whole life seems to have been one long disappointment and a continuous struggle against poverty. Always he wrote and his production was so rapid that one might say he wrote feverishly. If he had not dated his MSS we would not believe such an achievement as his possible. It is said that seven and eight MSS frequently bear the same date and never repeat themselves. He seems to have been inspired for each new conception and often, when a thing was committed to paper, it was forgotten. In fact he was known to "ask who his composer of one of his own Lieder not very long after he had composed it."

"Hark, Hark, the Lark" was written on the back of a bill-of-fare in an eating house immediately after Schubert had read the words for the first time; and there are biographers who say that "Who is Sylvia?" one of the most perfectly finished songs on record, and "Come, thou Monarch of the Vine," were produced on the same occasion. When the composer read Goethe's "The Earl King" for the first time he was transported in fancy to the enchanted forest,—its eerie whistles, and under that spell he wrote the song almost as it is known to us. He sold it to a Vienna music publisher for a small sum, and in a few months that firm had netted four hundred dollars on the investment.

Schubert hated to revise or alter anything and for that reason he "let out" on some of his greater or more extended compositions. A position offering a good living was lost to him because he refused to alter the part he had written when it was found to be too trying for the prima donna's voice. Although he had many illnesses, and was not successful in a material way, Schubert must have known glorious hours of exultation. One blessed with such facility for creating beauty would have dwelt, more or less "apart" and found some happiness there. He died in 1828.

Antonio Allegri, who is named for the town of his birth, Correggio, (a small Lombard town near Mantua) lived between 1494 and 1534. He was a man who wished to be known by his works only. He left no other record for the world to read and there is no portrait—no sketch of him in existence. This is a significant fact when we remember how many self-portraits were painted by the old masters, and how often they portrayed themselves in mob or group scenes.

It is believed, also that Correggio was self-taught. It is true that he studied design under his uncle "who painted but was no artist," and anatomy under a doctor whom he painted later, and whose portrait is known as "Il Medico del Correggio," but in the main he taught himself. He did not even have the advantage of seeing the works of the great Florentine masters. He lived between his birth-town and Parma all his forty years of life; the great art centers were unknown to him.

For this reason he developed a style peculiarly his own and effective enough to have influenced French and Italian art during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He ranks now with the great Italian masters, although some art critics place him at the head of the Decadent or "Sweet" School of Italian Painting. After his death art, in Italy, became more or less insipid but Correggio did not start that movement. True, he avoided realism.

but he painted life as he knew it spiritualized and lovely. One of his biographers says "His refined feeling made Correggio paint the nude as though from a vision of ideal beauty; the sensuous in life he made pure and beautiful."

The self taught man became the master of every device known to painting. It is said he was the first to introduce the rules of Aerial perspective, and is even yet unrivalled in the art of foreshortening. His best example of these are the His best examples of these are the cupola of the Benedictine Church of St. John in Parma, and the Cupola of the Cathedral in the same city representing the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. He was the first artist to undertake the painting of a large cupola and, since he had never seen the work of fellow painters, this successful feat of "audacious foreshortening" must have been a big adventure to Correggio. When Titian saw this work he said, "Reverse the cupola, and fill it with gold, and even then that will not be its money's worth." Titian counted the "money's worth" in his own work.

One feature that sets the work of Correggio apart from all others is the radiant light that floods his pictures. It is so subtle—so delicately graded that the very shadows become luminous. This is chiaroscuro, and Allgieri's work will always attract art students because of his mastery in this one thing.

His facility for handling light effects is shown best in "Holy Night," the original of which is in the Royal Museum, Dresden, and of which there are many copies. In this picture the light is made to radiate from the Holy Child and illuminate all the others figures, and the entire canvas. "The Reading Magdalen," also in Dresden, and attributed to Correggio, is now believed to be a Flemish work.

Other celebrated masterpieces are "The Marriage of St. Catherine," (the Louvre); "Virgin Adoring the Infant Jesus," (Uffizi); "Danae" (Rome); "Il Giono" (Parma); "Nozze di tangere," (Madrid); "Christ in the Garden," (Apsley House, London); and "The Zingarella," (Naples).

THREE PITCHERS SHARE HONOR

FUQUAY SPRINGS, N. C., June 12.—Three pitchers share fame in a no-hit game in which Fuquay Springs High school's baseball team defeated Cary High 14 to 1. Elliott, Gilbert and Whittington took turns pitching for Fuquay. Cary scored its run on an error and three walks.

but I had the right of way



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ESPERANTO GROU GROWS recent 25th anniversary of the Swedish Esperanto Society in Stockholm, June 12.—The interest in the world language Esperanto is increasing in Sweden. At the 1,700 names.

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