

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Advice To Budding Poets

Good advice to budding poets is given by the editors of The Canadian Poetry Magazine in the third and latest issue of that interesting publication. The number of contributions submitted to the magazine has now reached an approximate average of two hundred a week.

First of all, it is emphasized that no one ever "wastes time" writing poetry—for his own amusement; but writing and publishing poetry are very different matters. Thus there is a good side and a bad side to the flood of unpublished and for the most part unpublished verse.

Rhyme and metre do not make a poem; they produce by themselves nothing but doggerel. The real flesh and blood of poetry lies in phrases, vivid images, new and unusual thoughts and manners of expressing them. A good poem is good because it is an unusual, imaginative, arresting way of writing English.

To be able to use this language, one must learn it, and that takes, among other things, reading. Practically all the great poets of our language were very highly educated, and the majority were scholars of enormous learning.

Coronation Insurances

According to The Manchester Guardian, underwriters at Lloyd's are becoming quite busy with "Coronation insurances," the bulk of the business being in respect of the contingency of the ceremony's being postponed.

To cover the risk of postponement by one day or more a rate of 15 guineas percent. is quoted, and for postponement of not less than one month the rate is 12 guineas percent, while for postponement beyond the end of 1937 the rate is 10 guineas percent.

Owing to the request of the committee of Lloyd's, which was made consequent upon the "Budget risk" affair of last April, underwriters are making careful inquiries as to the origin of orders for Coronation insurances, and only when there is a genuine insurable interest and the assured stands to lose in the event of postponement are the orders accepted.

The bulk of inquiries come from flag makers and caterers, although hotels and caterers and those interested in the erection of stands and in property overlooking the procession route are also making inquiries for insurance.

The Tailteann Games

From "Coming Events in Great Britain and Ireland" we learn that in the year 623 B.C. Ireland instituted an all-sports festival at Teltown, County Meath. This event was repeated with scarcely a break for more than 1,800 years, only ceasing with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans at the end of the Twelfth Century.

During the fortnight of festival on the plain of Teltown, which gave a name to the ancient Games, quarrels were suspended and there was sanctuary for everyone throughout the country. It was an Irish "Truce of God" long before the Christian era had begun.

In modern times there has been a revival of the Tailteann Games. They will be held next in 1937 from July 18 to Aug. 1, when a great gathering is expected of Irish people from Great Britain and overseas.

Editorial Notes

Yesterday was the anniversary of Flodden Field, 4513.

In yesterday's issue, alas, this Province had the front page for deaths and casualties.

Lieutenant General JOHN GREER DILL C. B., C. I. F., D. S. O., given command of the British force in Palestine, like many other great soldiers, is an Irishman, having been born in Belfast on Christmas Day, 1881. He has had a disting-

ished military career in South Africa, India, besides in the Great War. Since 1934 he has been Director of Military Operations and Intelligence in the War Office.

One cannot help but feel when both Germany and Russia separately warn as to the spectre of war that the wish is father to the thought.

At the present time, says the Royal Bank, there are between 10 1-2 and 12 million unemployed in the United States and from 600,000 to 750,000 unemployed in Canada; the first figure being the more probable estimate.

In the first four months of the fiscal year the extra 2c Sales Tax realized \$8,000,000, or just a dollar per head of the population. At this rate every family pays an additional \$15 per annum for the privilege of electing Mr. SINCLAIR and Mr. LARABEE.

In Massachusetts every autoist over 65 years of age must undergo a second test as to his competency to drive a car. Under this regulation, Dr. A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President emeritus of Harvard University has been refused a renewal of his driving license. When Motor Vehicle Inspector WHITTEMORE was asked in what respect Dr. Lowell has come short of requirements he replied—"He is an old man and past his driving years."

To retain public confidence the banker must justify it. In a word, he must demonstrate his ability so to administer money that is entrusted to his care that it can be produced when required. In considering "What is a banker?" that is a most important factor. People may buy goods or entertainment on the strength of attractive advertising, but when they have hard-earned money to put away in safe keeping they want to know, beyond all doubt, that the depository is safe. Until he can give that assurance no banker can obtain money, and until he obtains it he cannot loan it.

In Moscow, all summer, seven symphony orchestras play in the open air every night; and three opera companies give nightly performances in large auditoriums; and there is no admission charge to any of these ten entertainments, all of which are organized and financed by the government for the delectation of modern Muscovites. This picture of a music lover's paradise has been brought back from the Soviet Union by Boris Berlin, faculty member of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who has just returned to Toronto after a summer spent exploring all aspects of music in the U.S.S.R., though with a particular eye for new ideas in teaching children.

Troubles never come singly even to Royalty. Count Covadonga, the ex-King of Spain's eldest son, has been ordered by the Supreme Court, New York, to pay temporary alimony of \$250 per month to his wife, the former EDELMIRA SAMPEDRO, of Havana, and counsel fees of \$750, pending the outcome of his suit for annulment of their marriage. The count, a salesman for British Motors, Ltd., of 483 Park Avenue New York has been confined in Presbyterian Hospital, 620 West 168th Street, since August 26, suffering from a hemorrhage. It was revealed in court recently that the count had been receiving about \$1,000 a month from his father.

Mr. ARTHUR BRISBANE, now in Europe observing the political conflicts there, reports in the newly-issued October Cosmopolitan "Europe, waiting for its main event, the next world war, has been watching preliminaries; the knock-out of HAILE SELASSIE by MUSSOLINI in a few rounds, and the savage, bloody civil war that rages in Spain. The question is, WHEN will the next fight come?" Of the rebel leader in Spain he writes: "General FRANCO is a fighting leader, ready to be killed, but his face lacks the power of a MUSSOLINI or a STALIN; there is probably back of him, planning and thinking while he fights and makes speeches, some deeper mind." The most important change in the European political situation, he says, is the agreement reached by Germany, Austria and Italy.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires writes that the Argentine Department of Agriculture issued under date August 22 the first estimate of the acreage seeded this year to wheat and other cereals. The acreage in wheat is estimated officially at 16,796,000 acres or 2,593,500 acres more than last year, but is 2,622,868 acres less than the last ten-year average and 1,150,180 acres below the last five-year average. The acreages in other cereals with the acreage seeded in 1935 and for the last five year average respectively within parentheses are as follows: Flax, 7,286,500 acres (6,570,200 and 7,510,815 acres); oats, 2,964,000 acres (2,951,050 and 3,432,563 acres); barley, 1,976,000 acres (1,938,950 and 1,745,158 acres); and rye, 1,729,000 acres (1,748,760 and 1,729,933 acres).

The other day we had a visit from a yacht named the Chauve-Souris. It no doubt was so-called by an admirer of NIKITA BALIEFF, the creator of "Chauve-Souris" who died in New York on Friday. And this is how it came about. BALIEFF was at odds with the directors of the Moscow Art Theatre, as described in his own inimitable English, "Unsatisfied with the parts, I ask Mr. Stanislavsky to give me the possibility to show my talents in speaking parts. He always says to me that 'Speak can't everybody, but grasp the audience with silence and all with mimic—that can do not every artist.' . . . One day I repeat the words of the great Russian writer, Tolstoy, 'I cannot be more silent.' And I determine open my own theater which is known as Chauve-Souris Theater. This name was not invented by me, but when I make the theater in a cellar, as I go in one day, in the darkness one bat was flying out and sat on my hat." The Russian word for "bat" being "Lettoutchayamuisch," BALIEFF chose the shorter and more pronounceable French name "chauve souris" or "flying mouse" for his theater in later years.

By the Way

According to the Japanese war office, those exempted from military service have increased from 250 to 350 per 1000 during 1923 and 1932, mounting up to 400 last year. During 21 years up to 1932, the school children have shown a deterioration in weight, chest girth, sight and teeth. Tubercular patients are now 1 in 50. These facts seem to be a marked tendency towards biological collapse in Japan which perhaps, may be explained in the fact that living standards have not risen in proportion with the demands on the energies of the people essential to the maintenance of Japan's competitive efforts in the military and industrial fields. The fact is that Japan was virtually a virgin soil 70 or 80 years ago for the production of national and international ambitions. The first fruits of that virgin soil were tremendous. But just as the enthusiastic farmers of the west exhausted the rich fertility of their acres through over-production, so is overenthusiastic and over-ambitious Japan slowly depreciating the productive capacity of her people.—Vancouver Sun.

Are women returning to curves and hourglass figures? Is this the end of the lissom ladies and the beginning of the "stylish stouts"? Will reducing diets soon be as passé as button shoes and how will the public like a 150-pound cinema siren? All these questions seem pretty much on the imaginative side just now. But statistics do actually show that last year the per capita consumption of candy rose from 12.9 to 13.7 pounds, nearly a full pound better than the average for the past decade. Last winter smart New York stores exhibited 12 reproductions of old masters' works, showing the ideal feminine figure when Venus was considered streamlined. Ladies laughed when they sat down to look at them, little dreaming that they themselves might be verging on the Rubens rotundity. But apparently such is the case if the upswing in confectionery sales is any criterion.—Washington Post.

The Gothic blood of France borrowed facility from Latin conquerors and vigor from Norse invaders. The Briton blood of early England was enriched rather than weakened by admixtures of Saxon stamens, Danish darning, Norman gallantry and Pictish adventure. National miscegenation, as in ancient Spain, with Moors and Arabs for four centuries, has not been given the attention it merits from the anthropologists. It may explain much that is mysterious and fateful in the destinies and evolution of the peoples of the earth.—Vancouver Sun.

Why does the Spanish civil war go on so long? The reason is the land policy of Manuel Azana, President of Spain. Azana took land without compensation and gave it to the peasants. The peasants, who have never owned land before, know that if the army wins their land will be taken from them. So, as the Spanish peasantry are unequalled guerrilla fighters, General Franco will have a long march to Madrid. Azana, inventor of the land policy, is fifty-six years old. A Freemason with a face like a frog, he was brought up in France. He is an author. Of anything Spanish he is a passionate connoisseur.—London Sunday Express.

The power to regulate the supply of money is already, and entirely, in the hands of the Government. If the Bank of England betrays the national policy of expansion, the Government can bring the Bank to order. In any case, the Bank should be dominated by the Government. The function of the money is the function of the Government, and not of any group in the City who get power into their hands and co-opt it to their children and their friends, with the prolongation of that power indefinitely from generation to generation.—London Daily Express.

Spain's agony continues, and each new message adds to the furious story of battle and bloodshed. And as the truth filters through, it becomes ever more impossible to find words that will sufficiently describe the blackness of the crime that the military rebels, carefully, and with all due preparations, not a local revolt, nor a series of local revolts, but a nation-wide insurrection. They knew exactly what it would mean. They knew what it would cost. They deliberately chose to bring this agony upon their fellow-citizens.—London Daily Herald.

English newspapers sometimes speak of members of the Croix de Feu as Royalists or Fascists; they are neither. What they are to become it is impossible yet to say, but the order which reigns in France, in spite of the revolutionary strikes fomented at the end of May and which raged until the Government announced a revolutionary programme is largely their work. Their chief Colonel de la Rocque, is a man of sterling character, completely unselfish. His organization is remarkable. No one knows what he will do with it. Perhaps he himself hardly knows, but it is certain that it supplies a much-needed element of stability to France.—National Review (London).

It is ironic that M. Blum should be compelled to make peace with Italy. It is still more ironic that he, the first Jewish Prime Minister of France should be forced to enter into conversations with Herr Hitler. But the greatest irony of all is that, after the victory of the Front Populaire with the cry of an Fascist France, realizing that the continued weakness of its

A Bishop's Visitation To P. E. Island In 1833

Church Work

The following is taken from a report of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia (Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D.) dated Halifax, January 1834 in reference to his visitation to P. E. Island during the year 1833. The extract is taken from the annual report of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the year 1833, and printed in London, England in 1834. (The Missionaries of the Society employed on the Island in 1833 were Rev. Louis Charles Jenkins appointed to Charlottetown in 1820, and the Rev. A. V. C. Wiggins to St. Eleanor's in 1829. Mr. James Breeding was a schoolmaster of Charlottetown, having been appointed in 1821.)

Wednesday, October 2.—We breakfasted before day-light, intending to sail very early for Charlotte Town, but unfortunately the steam-boat had taken the ground, and we could not move until the tide raised her at eight o'clock. We had a fine wind and favorable tide, and made our passage in sixty hours in little more than six days. The Rev. Mr. Elliott accompanied us. We were received at our landing with every mark of respect, public and private. The Governor's carriage was waiting for me, in which I proceeded to Government House, and paid my respects to his Excellency, with whom we dined, and with whom I at once entered into communication upon all points affecting the interests of the Church, which his Excellency is anxious to promote with in his government.

Thursday, Oct. 3.—A fine morning, after a very rainy night. We set out at an early hour for St. Eleanor's, (forty miles), accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Townsend, a candidate for orders. We found much of the road very rough; but the Rev. Mr. Abram Wiggins met me, and conveyed me as rapidly as was possible to St. Eleanor's, where we arrived an hour and a half earlier than the rest of our party. It was after five when we entered the church, which, I regretted to find, was still unfinished. The congregation, though respectable, was not so numerous as I hoped to meet, and only a faint persons were present. These were very serious in their deportment, and I endeavored to animate them with a desire to walk worthy of their vocation. We had a very late dinner, after a fatiguing day, and slept at Mr. Wiggins's.

Friday, Oct. 4. continued most favorable in weather. Immediately after breakfast, we set out for New London (eighty miles). We stopped at Major Billings, where we crossed the river, or rather an arm of the sea, by a wide ferry, and then walked more than a mile to the church—a neat building, and very pretty situated. The Rev. Mr. Walpole, whose family arrived from England the morning we left Charlottetown, met us here. The church, though not quite so well finished as I had hoped to find it, was consecrated by his particular desire, and called St. Thomas's. I endeavored to increase the regard of the people for it, and to animate their endeavours to make it instrumental to their happy progress towards the church triumphant in heaven. I next confirmed sixteen persons, who had been prepared by Mr. Walpole, and seriously exhorted them to adorn the flock to which they had thus voluntarily united themselves, in an exemplary manner, and with much apparent devotion. The day had gone before we recrossed the river, and I was induced to remain with Major Billings, who has been the chief promoter of the erection of the church. It was my endeavour to improve the opportunity thus afforded me, for animating some unhappy coolness, which was very likely to be injurious to the cause of the Church and of religion. I had good reason to be satisfied with the kind manner in which these endeavours were met. The night was very dark, and the road so bad, that Mr. Wiggins was overturned in attempting to reach St. Eleanor's; and Mr. Townsend was thrown from his gig, on the road in Charlottetown, in consequence of running against trees.

Press Of Dominion Condemns Minister

(Toronto Mail and Empire) Leading newspapers over the Dominion continue to trouble Hon. Ian Mackenzie by their unseemly attack on Lord Elbank as a "persecuting imperialist." The Halifax Herald says editorially: "Let him (Mr. Mackenzie) bear constantly in mind that he has been a Canadian citizen for a comparatively short time and that he has no right to make an interpretation of the mind of the people of Canada in Empire affairs." We have already commented upon the Minister's effort to outdistance the few anti-British we have in this country despite the fact that he himself is an immigrant from Scotland.

Moving to the centre of the Dominion we find the Brandon Sun an influential newspaper in the West, criticizing Mr. Mackenzie's attack on a leading British layman as ill-mannered and unCanadian. It shows up our Minister of National Defence as an advocate of the MacKenzie King policy of dangerous Pacifism—a policy that has proved fatal to China. This country is doing practically nothing in its own self-defence or in the defence of the Empire in comparison with the efforts put forth by every other self-governing portion of the Empire.

The Hamilton Spectator observes: "The hostile reception accorded Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Defence, at the Canadian National Exhibition on Saturday leaves no doubt as to where the majority of Canada's veterans stand on the question of national defence. By their boos, men who fought for Canada showed they think the Dominion should not shrink its responsibilities as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations." - - - Canada's people have no intention of lagging behind any other nation when it comes to patriotic sacrifice. - - - The spirit of Canada is not less resolute than that of Italy or Germany, and its springs spontaneously from the heart.

The Charlottetown Guardian declares that Lord Elbank, as a private citizen of Great Britain had a right to express his personal opinion on the question of Empire policy without being subjected to insults from a member of the Mackenzie King Government. The same paper poses the question, "What was the real cause of the irritation manifested by Hon. Ian Mackenzie over Viscount Elbank's suggestion as to Canada's vulnerability to air attacks?" The general theory is that Lord Elbank's reference to preparedness against an at-

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That Body of Hours The Poet's Corner FROM "THE JOYS OF THE ROAD" A shadowy highway, cool and brown Alluring up and enticing down.

COLONIC IRRIGATIONS—WASHING OUT THE ENTIRE LARGE BOWEL When a new method of treatment for any bodily condition first comes into use there is often great enthusiasm shown for it by medical men. Then as they watch its effects carefully many feel that they have been too enthusiastic and use the method less often or perhaps not at all. The result is that the method gets into disfavor. After a time—short or long—it may come into use again and be considered favorably, but not of course to the same degree as when first used. This is spoken of as the upswing of the pendulum; then the downswing in the other direction until the pendulum gets into its proper position. The method has its good points and its bad points but finally reaches its proper place in medical treatment. This is what has happened with what is called colonic irrigation where the colon—the lower bowel—is filled or flushed with water and then the water is allowed to run out again.

Dr. Frank Hammond Krusen, Rochester, Minn., in the Journal of the American Medical Association states that this colonic irrigator should not be considered simply as massive or large enema, but as an actual washing out of the colon above the usual area reached by an enema. As the water is put in under low pressure, the patient does not have the same strong desire of expel or push it out so soon and the cleansing water goes up rather into the colon and stays there. The only apparatus needed is the usual treatment table, a plain glass irrigation jar on a stand, a rectal tube and a Y tube with two clamps, and a large closed jar or an ordinary toilet or hopper to receive the return flow. Tap water or an ordinary salt solution—a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water—is more satisfactory than antiseptic or alkaline solutions. "While the oft repeated, regular or routine use of colonic irrigation is unwise, an occasional series of colonic irrigations may well be given for the treatment of unfavorable conditions in the intestine—arthritis (rheumatism, or where the waste matter (faeces) becomes impacted. When there is an ulcerated condition or when the intestine has a tendency to bleed, colonic irrigations should not be given."

These are the reasons why Great Britain and all the British Dominions, except Canada, are increasing their defence preparations. The Ottawa Government is the only Government under the Union Jack which is standing idly by and doing nothing and even allowing the Minister of National Defence to insult an eminent British visitor to this country.

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