

COULD HARDLY STAND AT TIMES

Hips, Back and Legs would Have That Tired Ache

Everett, Washington. "For several years I have had trouble with the lowest part of my back and my hips and my legs would ache with that tired ache. I could hardly stand on my feet at times. I was always able to do my work although I did not feel good. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and having heard several praise it I decided to try it. I feel first-rate at the present time. It has done wonders for me and I keep it in the house right along. I always recommend it to others who are sick and ailing." Mrs. J. M. Sibbert, 4032 High St., Everett, Washington.

To do any kind of work, or to play for that matter, is next to impossible if you are suffering from some form of female trouble. It may cause your back or your legs to ache. It may make you nervous and irritable. You may be able to keep up and around, but you do not feel good.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women. It is especially adapted to relieve the cause of the trouble and then these annoying pains, aches and "no good" feelings disappear.

Budd HATS. \$5 and \$6. Latest in Style with Wear all the While. At leading stores. JAS. CORISTINE & CO. LIMITED MONTREAL.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers. From the W. S. Louson collection.

BABY HAS GONE TO SCHOOL. The baby has gone to school; ah, me! What will mother do. With never a call to button or pin Or tie a little shoe? How can she keep herself busy all day With the little hindering thing away?

POTATO BASKETS 100 DOZEN (in stock) Strong and well made Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail Carter & Co. Ltd.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1922.

THE WAY OUT

We understand that in response to enquiries as to the probability of securing a part of the Dominion Highways grant for the Charlottetown streets, His Worship Mayor Jenkins' latest information, about two weeks ago, in a letter from "Good Roads Campbell" was that the matter was still "under consideration." It will be remembered that at an indignation meeting held in Charlottetown in the spring of 1920, in honour of Messrs Higgs and Duffy, members for the city, Mr. Higgs informed the assembled celebrants that the city was going to receive \$40,000 of the Highways grant in addition to a reduction of the citizens' poll tax from three to two dollars. Since that time a delegation went to Ottawa after the \$40,000 backed up by a unanimous resolution of the legislature, but it has not yet turned up but is still "under consideration."

The incident would probably have been forgotten had it not been for the fact that on the day before the bye-election in Summerside, the Island Farmer, a half sister to the Pioneer, the Bell government organ in Prince County, came out with a statement to the effect that: "Dr. John F. McNeill, the Liberal standard bearer and the sure winner in tomorrow's bye-election in the Fifth District of Prince, received a telegram this (Tuesday) morning from Hon John E. Sinclair, who is at present in Ottawa, stating that the Summerside permanent street project will be proceeded with. To the strong representation and good work of Mr. A. E. McLean, M. P., this important concession is mainly due and it furnishes the best possible reason for a bumper vote for Dr. J. F. McNeill so that Mr. McLean's further efforts for our good in the future will be backed up."

On learning of Summerside's good luck, His Worship Mayor John E. Sinclair, reminding him of Charlottetown's claims, but so far the Honourable John has had nothing to say. And why should the Honourable John bother about Charlottetown? There was no election pending in Charlottetown. There was no objection in securing this grant for Charlottetown; the streets have been finished, the citizens have received their tax notices, there is nothing left now but to pay the bills and look happy. On the other hand Summerside had an election on its hands, Water Street was an eyesore and a disgrace. There was every reason why the street should be fixed; every reason why the Liberal candidate should be assisted by his Liberal colleagues at Ottawa and, if the grant for the street could not be secured at once, at least a promise could be secured and lo! the promise came on the eve of the election! Now, if Charlottetown wants to get this \$40,000 which Mr. E. T. Higgs "believed" in his extremity would be handed over along with the remission of the poll tax, provided his resignation was not too strongly insisted upon, something definite must be set up, as was the case in Summerside. Everyone knows that Summerside would never have received this promise, had it not been for the election. Charlottetown's way, then, is clear. Call on a bye-election. Let Mr. Higgs or Mr. Duffy resign and let the bye-election be called at once. This might be a little irregular but not any more so than other doings of the Bell government. The bye-elections on the Honourable John E. would no doubt give us the promise at once, to convince us of the necessity of re-electing Messrs Higgs and Duffy

or any other Liberal candidates that might be put up. This appears to us to be the only way out for Charlottetown. True, the promise may be withheld for the general election next summer as the fulfillment in Summerside may also be held over but we think His Worship and the citizens will see that our case is well-nigh hopeless unless there is some definite and immediate reason why the grant should be given.

This of course is only offered as a suggestion. We admit that promises are not always fulfilled, generally they are not fulfilled at all. They are great weapons to face an election with, and elections are great things to elicit promises with.

TURKS AND GREEKS

If the present war between the Turks and the Greeks should end with the extermination of one or both the rest of the world would probably take little interest in it. There are possibilities however which invest this little war with a grave menace. The Turks are but a fraction of the Mohammedan world and the whole Mohammedan world is watching the struggle. Moreover a very large proportion of the Mohammedan world is under the British flag and is made up of inflammable material. For this reason alone any action by Great Britain either alone or in conjunction with other nations will necessarily be a delicate and possibly hazardous proceeding. Our recent despatches state that British, French, Italian and United States ships have gone to Smyrna to protect Christians in jeopardy there. This divides the responsibility at least but the end is not yet.

The origin of the trouble between Greece and the Turks was a movement by the latter to drive the Greeks out of Anatolia, and subsequently to oust them from Smyrna. Strategic points on the Bagdad railway, held by the Greeks for over a year have been captured by the Turks. One of these was a base or supplies for the Greek army and its capture cuts off communication between the two main wings of the Greek army. The Greek army which was to march against Constantinople before the powers forbade them have been withdrawn and rushed to Smyrna to protect the city. The European nations which confirmed the Greeks in the possession of Smyrna and the adjacent territory are greatly alarmed over the situation that has developed, hence the sending of ships to that port. King Constantine of Greece who was dethroned during the war on account of his pro-German activities and afterwards reinstated by means of a Germanized plebiscite, was at the bottom of the present trouble and there is a general demand for the recall of Premier Venizelos who not only throughout the war but afterwards proved himself a great statesman and a patriot. As the warships can protect only such citizens as they can take on board, there is danger that the Greeks in the city will be annihilated. The outcome will be watched with concern as well as with interest.

"A MESSAGE TO GARCIA"

Many of our readers will recall with pleasure the classic by Elbert Hubbard entitled "A message to Garcia" one of the most beautiful as well as the most inspiring bits of literature of our time. The booklet commented upon the delivery of a message from President McKinley to Garcia, the leader of the insurgents in Cuba, on the eve of the Spanish American war. The whereabouts of Garcia were unknown except that he was in Cuba, probably in the interior,

The Public Forum

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

P. of W. College Curriculum

Sir,—In the Guardian of the 6th inst. appears a letter by Mr. C. J. Tidmarsh in which he lays the blame for the large percentage of failures at Prince of Wales College on the character of the instruction given in the Primary and High Schools of this Province from which the pupils come.

He quotes from the report of Mr. Larned and Mr. Sills, who were sent out by the Carnegie Foundation, to report on the condition of the colleges and universities of the Maritime Provinces as to the possibilities of federating them. These men did visit Prince Edward Island as far as I know, and I am informed did not visit the primary schools in any of these provinces. They visited only the university centres and found the universities—about 12 in all—generally, owing to there being so many of them, poorly equipped as a rule, doing poor work incidentally they learned that the primary schools were in an equally poor condition.

They stated that the poor condition of the colleges was the cause of the poor primary schools, and not vice versa, as stated by Mr. Tidmarsh. They stated further that the Maritime Provinces had a stock "which did not have its equal in America" as far as educational possibilities were concerned. Now, in the face of this Mr. Tidmarsh states that the excessive number of failures at Prince of Wales College is due to our poor primary schools, conducted by underpaid and consequently untrained teachers. Why a teacher who is underpaid should be "consequently untrained" I do not know, nor do I think anyone else does. Unpaid they are, God knows! But why untrained? Who has trained them? And where were they trained? Where but at Prince of Wales College? And this gives point to the findings of Mr. Larned and Mr. Sills, that if this condition be true the responsibility rests with the college.

Let us look at the matter! A pupil starts in the primary grade and year after year successfully grades till he reaches the highest grade, and finally passes the matriculation examination of Prince of Wales College without a single failure to his credit. This present year about 250 pupils have done this. When they get to Prince of Wales College they are plucked right and left, and I would venture the prediction that of these 250 pupils only 100 will pass in the Spring, if the same methods are followed. Yet Mr. Tidmarsh states that this enormous number of failures is due to the teaching given in the primary schools.

It was necessary that the United States troops should co-operate with the insurgent troops and that the President should get in touch with Garcia in order to ascertain the condition of the country, the strength of the enemy and the sanitary situation in Cuba. How to deliver the message was the problem. A young lieutenant, Andrew Summers Rowan, then in Washington, was recommended to President McKinley as the man who could do it, if it could be done. This young lieutenant was sent for, asked to undertake it and he accepted, leaving within a few hours by ship bound for Jamaica, landing in Cuba, traversing a country infested with enemies and finally delivering his message to Garcia and obtaining the information required. His great achievement was recognized by the United States government, he was raised to the rank of Colonel and given the D. S. O.

Elbert Hubbard's booklet, "A Message to Garcia," was a comment on the promptness, the unquestioning acceptance of responsibility by the young lieutenant rather than a detailed account of the adventure but it has been read by millions in many languages. Lieutenant Rowan refused an offer of \$1,000 a week to tell his story before the footlights, preferring to live in retirement. He has since been persuaded to tell the story of his achievement and it has been published by Walter D. Harney, Hewes Building, San Francisco, Cal., from whom it may be obtained for the sum of twenty-five cents.

The story of one of the greatest achievements in military annals is told in plain, simple unostentatious language without boasting or egotism. It should be read by everybody, particularly by every school boy and with it also, if a copy is procurable, Elbert Hubbard's "Message to Garcia."

and high schools of this province, which is nothing short of an insult to these schools if the charge were not so absurd.

If the primary and high schools of this province are poor, as Mr. Tidmarsh thinks they are, who is responsible? What does Mr. Tidmarsh know of them, and by what criterion does he judge them? If the teachers are untrained, as is admitted many of them are, I state that Prince of Wales College is again responsible.

It is this destructive criticism, let it be, but I do not think so. Prince of Wales College has a glorious history behind it. It was and is conducted by men who have rendered incalculable benefit to education in this province, but in its striving after academic distinction it seems to me to have lost sight largely of the reason for its existence—the training of teachers for our schools.

As a good husbandman prunes the tree, not to destroy it, but to produce better fruit, so have I endeavored to show wherein Prince of Wales College may better serve the interests of this province. But Mr. Tidmarsh has charged me with destructive criticism. I have stated that the classics are unduly emphasized. Is that destructive? Would it destroy Prince of Wales College if it gave the same number of marks for Latin, English, Mathematics and Science as it used to do, and as I think it should still do, and as is done in all other colleges and universities? Would it destroy it if it reduced its pass to 50 per cent, as it used to do and as is done in all other places of learning? Would it destroy it if its normal training were improved? And would we not still have our clever pupils even if we made it a little easier for the poorer ones? Surely the advocacy of any or of all these things is not destructive criticism, but rather to my mind serves to enhance the value of Prince of Wales College, and I am sure all sensible people in this province hold the same opinion as I do. But because one pleads for a square deal for many of the poor beggars who are now on the slaughter table he is charged with being a destructive critic by one whom I would affirm knows practically nothing of the work done in either our primary or high schools.

I am, Sir, etc., EDUCATIONALIST.

Notes By The Way

The near approach of the Exhibition in Charlottetown recalls the fact that this form of displaying the products of agriculture, industry and the arts had its beginning long ago, and has since extended to all civilized countries. For the inception of the larger national or international exhibitions, the world is indebted to France. The first of these of considerable importance was held in Paris in 1788, and for half a century afterward they were repeated there every three years.

Between 1820 and 1850 important world exhibitions were held at Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Moscow, Lisbon, Madrid, Dublin, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, New York and Philadelphia. All of these were eclipsed by the great international exhibition held in London in 1851 at the famous Crystal Palace, which was erected for the purpose. This famous building was 1851 feet long to signalize the year in which it was first occupied. The great exhibition was opened by Queen Victoria in May and continued until December. Afterward the materials of the building were sold to a company by whom the present famous Crystal Palace near Sydenham, Kent was erected, on a site of 300 acres. It was opened by the Queen in 1854.

The great success of the exhibition of 1851 and its splendid housing in glass, led to similar structures being erected for like purposes in New York, (1853) in Munich (1854) and in the Champ de Mars, Paris, (1855.) Among the many international exhibitions since held were the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence. At this the newly invented telephone was exploited. The Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893 was also famous for excellent all previous world's fairs in the number of harvesting and labor-saving machines and devices shown. The then newly-erected, Eiffel Tower was an attractive feature of the great World's Exposition at Paris in 1889. It is 985 feet in height. While the natural products of the different countries of the world have remained much the same the never ending progress of invention and discovery and the rapid progress in manufacturing and industrial enterprise have always afforded much that is new to engage the public interest at the great world fairs of the past forty years. Within that period, the electric light, the motor cars, the phonograph, moving pictures, the wireless tele-

This Is SCHOOL Week Mothers! Let Us Help You Outfit the Children for SCHOOL DAYS

Patons feature serviceable suits made in popular styles of hard wearing grey and heather mixtures for growing boys. BLOOMER PANTS FOR SCHOOL WEAR Good wearing bloomers that will stand the wear and tear of the hardy boys. School wearables for the hardy boy as shown here give parents a ready selection at this busy season. Son can't take off his coat every time he throws a ball or stone. Certainly he can't take off his pants to run, kick a football, or climb a fence. That's why the seams in Patons suits for boys are reinforced—and that's why they are reinforced at all the points where ordinary clothes give way.



Womens' and Misses New Fall Hats and Furs. The prettiest hats in Canada for early autumn sport wear are opening every day at Patons. To be thoroughly up-to-date you should be wearing your chic felt hat now and the early shopper gets first choice always. Visit Patons Autumn showing today.

NEW FALL SUITS SHOWING

The purchase of a Fall Suit is made a mere matter of detail when one sees the smart showing our present offerings embrace. Cut along youthful, slender lines, some very plain, others with effective touches of newest trimming ideas, made from the very finest imported Tricotines, many richly trimmed with fur—novel sleeve and collar effects—truly the most wonderful suits to be featured this season at anywhere near such modest pricings.

LADIES' COATS FOR FALL AND WINTER

Made of fine wool fabrics, in the smartest styles—fancy check backs—assorted shades, including wide belts, deep pockets and strap cuff. Just the coat for present wear or even real winter weather.

PATONS LTD.

graph and the aeroplane have been widely exploited as attractions, and extensively advertised at these great world shows. There seems to be no abatement of interest in exhibitions, whether local, provincial, national or international, in the long period since they were first established. They have brought together from year to year the largest numbers of people assembled within their respective fields for peaceful purposes. The great world's expositions have greatly served to make the nations better acquainted with each other to their mutual advantage and have tended to perpetuate peace in a warring world. They have also done much to promote international trade, commerce and industry. Here in our own province where our principal products are those of the field and the stockyard, there is a necessary sameness of the display from year to year. But the interest is kept up the best in many years past.

MACDONALD'S BRIER. The Tobacco with a heart. PACKAGES 15¢. 1/2 lb. TIN NOW 80¢.