

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SCHOOL DAYS

The reopening today of the city schools may be viewed as a mixed blessing by many youngsters, but in a few days they will settle contentedly down to the school routine, and the holiday season will have served to store up energy and vitality for the arduous months ahead.

Teachers, too, will come back refreshed after the vacation period, to a task which is by no means easy, which carries heavy responsibilities, and which can only be well performed by those genuinely interested in the work. The enthusiastic teacher invariably stimulates interest in his or her charges, and puts zest into the dulllest subjects.

Fortunately, in this Province we have, on the whole, a splendid class of teachers, and there has been an appreciable all round improvement in educational standards from year to year. This year should prove no exception to the rule, and both in attendance and in the quality of work accomplished, the prospects are reassuring.

The aim of school training, so often misunderstood, was well summed up recently by the Ontario Minister of Education in speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition. "The school," he said, "should not be regarded as a filling station, where a boy may be parked for five days a week, to be filled up with information which, later, will represent a value of so many dollars per week. . . . The function of the school is to send boys and girls into the world with a capacity to think accurately; with a trained memory; with a power of discrimination between that which is true and that which is false; with a capacity for self-employment, and with a sense of responsibility for the well-being of the community."

GEORGE'S BRIDE

It is interesting to record that the Royal bride-to-be of Prince George is a blood relation through his grandmother Queen Alexandra. When after a prolonged struggle Greece gained her freedom from Turkish domination, a struggle in which the poet Byron sacrificed his life, she searched Europe for a king of royal blood. The Greeks first chose a Bavarian prince but his arbitrary German manners and ideas made him unpopular. He reigned for thirty years and then was banished. So the Greeks searched elsewhere on his abdication and picked out Queen Victoria's son, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Christian, of Denmark. Prince Alfred refused. The Danish prince, son of the reigning king and brother of Alexandra, then Princess of Wales, who was to become queen of England, accepted and he ascended the throne as George I. The new Greek king married a niece of the Russian czar and when, after successfully performing the duties of a constitutional monarchy, he was assassinated by an anarchist, he was succeeded by his son, Constantine I. This was the year before the outbreak of the Great War. The new king only reigned four years when his pro-German attitude, due to his marriage with the Kaiser's sister, incurred the displeasure of the Allies and the Greek people and he was deposed. The Princess Maria is the daughter of Prince Nicholas, another son of the Greek King, George I, and of a Russian Grand Duchess. Prince Nicholas was pro-British during the war and the young princess speaks English perfectly, and has indeed spent much of her time in England.

MUTUAL ESTEEM

French Canadian loyalty to British institutions has been shown on so many occasions that proof of the existence of such sentiment scarcely needs to be emphasized. Nevertheless, it was a striking testimony which Premier Taschereau gave in this connection in the course of the Cartier celebration at Gaspe. "All the cherished things Quebec inherited from France," said Mr. Taschereau, "would have been impossible to retain had it not been for Great Britain—a generous protector. This is the explanation of the French-Canadian's unwavering allegiance to the British Crown and of the entente cordiale which existed here between the two races which share Quebec long before King Edward VII cemented it." This sentiment the Canadian Prime Minister Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, reciprocated when he complimented, on the same occasion, the genius of the French Canadian

race and referred to its "noble contribution to Canadian development. One feels sincerity behind these mutual expressions of esteem, which must indeed have impressed the French visitors.

THE BIG FACTOR

Celebrations have been arranged for this week in commemoration of the "Century of Peace" between Canada and the United States. Elsewhere in this issue appears reference to the programme which will be carried out at Niagara Falls, Sept. 3-6. Representatives of Great Britain, Canada, France and United States will participate. There will doubtless be eloquent speeches, inspired by the peaceful relations maintained between us and our neighbours for a hundred years and more along three thousand miles of boundary line. It is to be hoped one factor will come in for more recognition than it usually receives on occasions of this kind. That is the British Navy—Canada's impregnable wall of defense which pretty well ensures those amicable relations being continued. It is because the British Navy is there that we have been able to dispense with forts and fortifications, and not by any means because the millennium has arrived.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations are in order for the R.C.M.P. and City Police.

We will now have a little rest from leisure till Thanksgiving day.

We have the material, if we had the funds, to provide an excellent duplicate staff for P.W.C.

Our next Confederation celebration will be in 1937—not so very far off.

This month's review of Canadian business conditions, in the Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada, strikes an optimistic note. It suggests that there is strength and stability in the trend toward recovery. It mentions higher prices for wheat, heavy production of newsprint, record exports of lumber to Great Britain, new records of electrical energy generated, and other factors suggesting that an autumn expansion of more than seasonal proportions may be anticipated.

At one time a busy, harassed man took to sea to escape contact with current events and to enjoy freedom from business or professional worries. Alas that is not practicable nowadays, as Premier Bennett will find. The wireless makes life aboard ship almost as nerve-racking and full of strain and anxiety as in the centre of business. But of course, callers can be avoided, save and except the ubiquitous reporters, whose business it is to accompany great men even in the seclusion of their sea voyages.

Mr. Fred Cook's recollections of the Ottawa Home Guard bring to memory our own bold attempt in that direction, with such stalwarts as the late Col. Moore, Mr. James Paton, the late Mr. Fred Nash and the late Captain Palmer in the front rank. Captain Palmer, who was an artillery officer, was also A.D.C. to the Governor, and wore his uniform at the Legislative dinner. The Guardian reported that Captain Palmer was dressed "in the new uniform of the recently formed Home Guard"—at which the Captain waxed righteously indignant.

Erwin the wealthy city of Glasgow, Scotland, is experiencing the ill effects of unemployment, which caused her to show a deficit on the civic year's finances, ended June 30. During the past year Public Assistance relief cost the ratepayers of Glasgow no less than \$2,669,367, which exceeded the estimates by \$149,130. The actual expenditure was \$2,825,971, and the revenue was only \$1,565,603. The education accounts showed a total expenditure of \$2,827,064, including \$1,650,435 for teachers' salaries, which exceeded the previous year's cost by \$23,170. In respect of housing the combined expenditure on the revenue account during the year was \$1,713,575 compared with \$1,510,125 in the previous year, and \$272,838 was left to be met out of the consolidated rate. The public health accounts showed a decrease in the net expenditure as compared with the estimates of \$23,223. The total revenue of the rating departments during the year amounted to \$10,735,226, 070,055.

Notes By The Way

Doubtless there will be a tendency to catch hold of Mussolini's latest apparently sabre-rattling words: "We must become a military nation, even a militaristic nation. We might even add—a warlike nation." That sounds bad. But what about his audience? They were Italian officers, and if only because they were Italian and officers, it is difficult to see how words would not be chosen as for a communication to other nations. Also what about his other words? "No one in Europe wishes war, but the thought of it is all around us." Unfortunately the thought of war is all too prevalent, although nobody wants war. In this case Mussolini had probably no desire to add to the disturbed state of Europe's mind; rather the reverse, because it cannot be denied that at the present time if Italy were to show weakness or a wish to avoid war, it would be Germany which would probably be tempted to such action in Austria as would embroil all Europe. Italy's prompt action last month very likely saved a war.

Science has a new puzzler—which comes first, the heat or the flame? A theory announced recently from the United States Bureau of Mines challenges the common belief of laymen and engineers that heat is always first, says The Times. Press. It shows how flame, or one of its elements, can precede heat, and probably does in explosions of gas, such as drive automobiles.

This day twenty years ago the King passed in review outside the castle at Spithead 493 men-of-war. For three hours the line of ships steamed by the royal yacht. It was the greatest armada the world has ever seen. Britain has no fleets like that today. Nor, if she had, would she enjoy so sure a safeguard against invasion. The airplane changed that. Yet Britain is committed by her politicians to fight for the maintenance of Continental frontiers, just as she was in 1914. The rivalries and fears of Europe are as great now as in that fateful July twenty years ago. The grouping of the Powers is identical. The class is coming. Free trade? Denounce the War Pact! No more war! Look!—London Daily Express.

In a few days another Test Match will begin. Players who formerly fought for England will take their typewriters to the ground and tell their successors how badly they are doing their job. The selectors will be branded as idiots, a misplay on either side will be immortalized in a torrent of exclamatory comment, rumours and taunts will float from both camps, and the evening newspapers will print the names of the players who are visiting foreign shores. The London Sunday Referee says the village greens will continue to prove that cricket can still be played as a game, and that a dropped catch may not be as important as the burning of Rome.

Life is a building. It rises slowly day by day, through the years. Every new lesson we learn lays a block on the edifice which is rising silently within us. Every experience, every touch of another life on ours, every book we read, every conversation we have, every act of our common days, adds something to the invisible building.

General Eoin O'Duffy's Blue-Shirt party, aiming a blow directly at the Free State, has an economic war with the United Kingdom. It has a resolution pledging refusal to pay annual land taxes as long as President de Valera continues the trade dispute. The resolution was passed at the annual party conference.

Socialism's greatest obstacle remains, as it has always been, muddled thinking. Thus we are told that the Miners' Federation, which is holding its conference at Edinburgh, wants the coal industry for the nation. But that is nonsense. The coal industry already belongs to the nation. British capital runs it, wages and profits go into British pockets, British Governments poke paternal fingers into it, and its fortunes are locked up with the interests of the British people. What the miners' leaders want is that the Coal Industry shall be run by the Government, not because they think the Government can run it efficiently, but because they are convinced that once it is incorporated into the bureaucratic machine it will not matter to the coal miner whether it is well and profitably run or not.—London Evening News.

The editor of the Renfrew Mercury was playing golf a few days ago on the local course and off the fifth he drove his ball to the lip of the cup. When the editor looked at the green it was seen that a caterpillar had been crawling past the cup when the ball gently rolled up against the caterpillar and stopped, without falling in. The editor was tempted to murder the pest, but refrained, and the caterpillar, moving in dropped the ball. This case was reported to our golf rules expert. He states that if nobody touched the ball or the caterpillar the hole was made in one. But if either the ball or the caterpillar was touched both the editor and the caterpillar are disqualified.—Toronto Star.

And the expenditure totaled \$10,669,428. To this there fell to be added the deficit of ordinary revenue brought forward from the previous year of \$128,596, leaving a net deficit at the close of the year of \$62,788 due entirely to the extraordinary expenditure on unemployment relief. The total loan debt of the Council now stands at \$45,070,055.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barnes, M.D.

THE EARLY SYMPTOMS OF A FAILING HEART

Some years ago medical students were taught a great deal about heart murmurs—their exact location in the chest, whether they came with the first, with the second beat, or just before the first beat, whether they were strong or weak, soft or blowing, whether they increased with exercise and other points about them. To-day the murmur, while still important, is not the "whole" story any more and the size, muscular strength, rapidity and regularity is now carefully considered.

Now the first tests of the strength of the heart are beginning to fail and mean the individual gets out of breath easily, is too easily tired, doesn't sleep or eat well, is dizzy at times. These little signs or symptoms give the first warning that the heart muscle is beginning to fail and mean that the family doctor should be consulted at once.

These signs do not mean that the individual having them must have a failing heart because every one of them may be due to something else. For instance the breathlessness may be due to too much acid food—meat, eggs, cereals, or too much acid waste in the system. The use of a little baking soda or other alkali will correct this, or even better would be the eating of more fruits and vegetables.

The Poet's Corner

THE DREAMER

Oh, books, books, you have undone me! You filled my veins with poppy-juice, and bound me in a sicken web. With words I never can unloose. Tempting me with priceless treasure you scattered jewels on the page. Gifts of kings from ancient wars. For which was paid a heavy wage. Where are now your great adventures? Romance and death beside a wall? "Glamorous island"—"distant sail"—Your old enchantment used to call? Oh, books, books, you have undone me! Deceived, betrayed me day by day; While I quaffed your phantom vintage. The wine of youth has seeped away.—Virginia Spates, in "Poetry World"

Demands Of Provinces

(Victoria Colonist)

A rather unexpected thing has happened. Two of the provincial premiers announce that they are satisfied with the better terms offered by the Canadian Prime Minister. All the others want more: some of them want a great deal more. The conditions as between the Dominion and the provinces are not perfect, but there are two sides to the question: the side represented by the dissatisfied premiers and the side represented by the Minister. One side is aggressive, the other defensive. The demands of the premiers are sectional; the attitude of the prime minister is that of a defender of the case of the people of the whole Dominion. The sum of the whole matter is not what is the Dominion Government willing to give, but how much can it afford to give.

An argument has been presented that the Dominion can afford to give much, because its credit is so ample that it has lately borrowed a sum of fifty million dollars at the unexampled interest rate of 2 per cent. The reply is that while the credit is so ample that the quality of the credit of the Dominion should not be strained. One need not be either a learned professor of economics or a profound statesman to understand that if all the demands for more which have been presented were granted the credit of Canada might be strained to the breaking point. That is a possibility which must be contemplated. Mr. Bennett has stated the possibility. Government of Canada, while it would like to be generous, must be just. The premiers should be just and acknowledge the difficulties which beset the responsible head of the Dominion Government.

MONTREAL.—Canadian Northern Power Corporation's earnings for July were more than \$41,000 ahead of corresponding month of 1933.

Music And Religion

(D. J. Macdonald in the Ottawa Journal)

From far back in the mediaeval mists surrounding the origins of our European music, religion has been a factor of importance in its production. Its importance has varied, but the shifting of the emphasis has never meant the complete disappearance of the religious element. In the primitive stage almost the only recorded music was that performed in the church. At the height of the classical age Bach's Passions, Masses and Church Cantatas, which include much of his finest music, show the close association that still persisted between music and religion in the period of the profound composer of the period.

At the present day some of the best music that is being written is the work of young church composers like Eric Thiman, whose fine feeling for the spirit of such words as "Miserere," "Kyrie," "King of Peace" makes his anthems the delight of "quiets and places where they sing."

The link between music is strong and continuous. There is a subtle continuity here that is worth analyzing. Taste in secular music has varied from time to time. In the 18th century everyone tried his hand at opera. A little later it was the ambition of all to write symphonies. But there has been no church music has not been an almost universal one. Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn all spring to mind, besides a host of lesser names.

There are, of course, some notable exceptions. Chopin will occur to everyone, but he is unique in many ways, and his works, all but a very few belong exclusively to the literature of the piano. Wagner wrote almost exclusively for the operatic stage; though a drama like Parsifal, it is not easy to draw the line between secular and sacred music.

"Parsifal" in fact raises an interesting point. From one angle it may be regarded as the apotheosis of the medieval mystery play; the journey of the soul represented allegorically by the adventures of the primitive groping of the medieval mind after an artistic form of the religious life of the medieval mightiest; and from another angle it could not achieve perfect expression because of its literary poverty. No art comes to fullness before the tools are ready, and the tools in this case were language.

Not only were the folk-songs that dealt with religious subjects—the ballad of "Dives and Lazarus," for instance—immature expressions of the singer's emotions, however deeply felt, but the church composers, too, had to feel their way slowly toward a complete mastery of their medium—form, counterpoint, harmony, the proper employment of voices and instruments—before they could give to the religious impulse the inspired strength of their music. This mastery was not attained until the end of the 17th century, though there are some among the great pioneers, like Palestrina, who in Italy, and in England, Palestrina in Italy, who set names to conjure with even yet.

It was in the age of Bach and Handel that the perfect fusion between religious inspiration and musical mastery took place. Thenceforth music could stand on its own feet as firmly as poetry, painting, and the drama. It is true that in some hands the musical interest then began to outweigh the religious. But such work has not lasted well. When faith is not there, music is empty. But faith can find only a faltering way when it has not mastery of all the musical resources.

Faith, however, is a large thing. It does not find its only outlet in orthodox and the other formal devices of ecclesiastical music. All the great composers are prophets, like the poets and painters, so far as they give an ideal expression to the feelings of the many by virtue of higher wrought powers and sensibility. All have faith in some beauty of the spirit, which power makes a faith worth having. "Paint the soul never mind the legs and arms!" the monks told Fra Lippo Lippi; but his vision was that of a divine beauty because he painted beauty as he saw it. So the purest music, that is, the most perfect music, comes closest to purest beauty and divine excellence, whether written for performance in a church or not. Beethoven's symphonies and sonatas moved thousands through the God-like quality in his thought; as a man, who might be far less stirred by the mystical awe of Bach's St. Matthew Passion.

"On God and God-like men we build our trusts!" that has always been the foundation of the best in music; even where the expression of it has not necessarily led a composer to what is formally regarded as devotional music. The instinctive reverence for music as something purifying and ennobling and divine finds utterance again and again in literature—perhaps nowhere better than in the passage where Browning writes of the "finger of God," a flash of the will that can. Existing behind all laws: that made them, and, lo, they are! And I know not, if, save in this, such gift to be allowed to man. That out of three sounds he frame, Not a fourth sound, but a star. Consider it well; each tone of our scale in itself is sought: It is everywhere in the world—loud, soft, and all is said; Give it to me to use! I mix it with two in my thought. And I have heard and seen: consider and bow the head!"

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A Century Of Peace

(Exchange)

Representatives of Great Britain, Canada, France and the United States will all join to celebrate the century of peace which has been maintained between this Dominion and the United States. There are three thousand miles of boundary line of peace between two powerful nations. The ancient relic of this fort is the sign that any though of war between the peoples on either side of the river is as dead a letter as the debris of those crumbled pines which were cut down by troops in the march of the invaders of 1812. The dates for the four-nation celebration at Niagara Falls, N. Y., are September third, fourth, fifth and sixth.

To participate in the dedication of reared Old Fort Niagara, to attend the unveiling of a monumental memorial to the Rush-Bagot Treaty and to witness the great pageant-drama of Old Fort Niagara, nightly feature of the celebration the four governments have designated official emissaries.

Dedication of Old Fort Niagara, completely restored to its antique grandeur after seven years' labor and at a cost of \$500,000, and the unveiling upon its Lake Ontario parapet of the memorial to the Rush-Bagot Treaty, which has brought 117 years of unparalled peace to the 4,000-mile American-Canadian frontier, will supply the occasion's motifs of grand peace.

These contrasting themes have been woven into a historical presentation, "The Pageant Drama of Old Fort Niagara," to be staged nightly during the celebration under direction of Thomas Wood Stevens, famed dramatist and producer. With a cast of 3,000, it is to be presented in full costume upon a stage 250 by 150 feet at a new municipal stadium seating 15,000 which the city of Niagara Falls built for the purpose almost within earshot of the renowned cataracts.

The Old Fort Niagara Association, which maintains the Old Fort as a patriotic and historic shrine under nominal rental from the U. S. War Department, is sponsoring the Four-Nation Celebration through a specially organized non-profit corporation financed by private subscriptions and by \$50,000 appropriated by the State of New York. By means of the celebration, the Association hopes to awaken the consciousness of the peoples of both continents, in a period of world unrest, to the complete success of the peace which had prevailed for more than a century along the second longest of frontiers. With the Old Fort, local point of prolonged and sagacious conflict, at a martial backdrop, it is planned thus the more impressively to present refutation of the dogma that ideal beyond actual realization.

It is said that North America affords no more popularly appealing a stage for such dramatization than Old Fort Niagara. As part of the celebration, the Association will observe the centennial of the Post to fly foreign flags. These memorializing the nations and the periods at which they successively possessed it, are the triple fleur de lis of Louis XIV, and Great Britain's double-crossed Union Jack of 1759, when dynamic Sir William Johnson wrested the fort from the French. Above and between them floats 15-starred and 15 barred Old Glory 1796, the year that the victorious colonies took possession of the fort under the terms of the Paris Treaty which had ended the Revolutionary War 13 years before.

First established by La Salle in 1678, the fort quickly became because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario, the military, commer-

cial, political and religious key to the exploration and settlement of the entire west. It proved a strong hold of military consequence in no less than three wars and exerted a potent influence upon the establishment and colonization of Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit and scores of other important cities.

Long neglected, even threatened with destruction by the very inland seas over which it so long stood guard, the Old Fort's restoration was begun seven years ago at the instance of W. W. Kincaid, founder and now president of the Old Fort Niagara Association. With the cooperation of various civic, patriotic and historical organizations and aided by private contributions and public funds, the long and exacting task of reviving its simple 17th Century grandeur was begun.

Atop the sea wall on the Lake Ontario side, with \$16,000 furnished by the Federal Government, Will A. Cannon, noted Niagara Falls architect, has set the imposing sandstone monument to the Rush-Bagot Treaty for which Augustus Lukeman, renowned sculptor is making the commemorative bronzes. This epochal agreement reached in Washington in 1817 by then Secretary of War and the British Ambassador, simply committed the contracting parties to the limitation of naval armaments upon the Great Lakes.

Property And Liberty

(Walter Lippmann's "The Method of Freedom.")

It has been the fashion to speak of the conflict between private rights and property rights, and from this it has come to be widely believed that the cause of private property is tainted with evil and should not be espoused by rational and civilized men. Insofar as these ideas refer to plutocratic property to great impersonal corporate properties, they make sense. These are not in reality private properties. They are public properties privately controlled and they have either to be reduced to genuinely private properties or to be publicly controlled. But the issue between the giant corporation and the public should not be allowed to obscure the truth that the only dependable foundation of personal liberty is the personal economic security of private property.

The teaching of history is very certain on this point. It was in the mediaeval doctrine that to king's belong authority but to private persons, property, that the way was discovered to limit the authority of the king and to promote the liberties of the subject. Private property was the original source of freedom. It is still the main bulwark. Recent experience confirms this truth. Where men have yielded without serious resistance to the tyranny of new dictators, it is because they have lacked property. They dared not resist because resistance meant destitution. The lack of a strong middle class in Russia, the impoverishment of the middle class in Italy, the ruin of the middle class in Germany, are the real reasons, much more than the ruthlessness of the Black

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Post-Positional

(Hamilton Herald)

A few days ago, in a letter that appeared on this page, a correspondent referred somewhat apologetically to the fact that he used a preposition to end a sentence. There was a little need for the apologetic note. Objection to use of the preposition in this position is now confined largely to word prudes and stilted stylists. A debate on this question has been going on for some time in a London paper, and it has been pointed out that the preposition a word cannot literally be a "preposition" if it is placed last. However, if gracious use of language is a worthy goal, it would be better to change the name of the part of speech than confine it to use as a "joiner". Free use of the preposition, according to the New York Times, is "a grace to strive after," and it points out that post-positional use of this form is often helpful in getting rid of the word "which," the "sign-manual of a stuffy style." "If there were rigid rules as to use of the last word, the world would be denied the beauty of lines such as: "Only the dead world knows the tunes The live world dances to." And it would have been necessary for Shakespeare to write: "We are such stuff as that of which dreams are made." We will hold with Shakespeare!

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