

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President:—Major A. A. Bartlett
J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher.
D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Monday, Oct. 13th, being Thanksgiving Day and a statutory holiday, The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Tuesday morning. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Monday, but will be published as usual on Tuesday afternoon. Advertisers please take notice.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1919.

THE NAVY LEAGUE

Among our telegrams a few days ago was a comment to the effect that one of the most remarkable results of the war has been Canada's advance among the ranks of shipbuilding nations. According to Lloyd's register for 1918 and 1919 Canada has advanced from fourteenth to fifth place.

This within the short space of five years will give some idea of what Canada's future possibilities are, with all its resources yet practically untouched. From fourteenth to fifth place among the nations of the world in five years, augurs a step from fifth to first or second within measurable time.

According to Lloyd's Register also, Germany, Austria and Russia have disappeared from the producing list, the two former probably for good and the latter for many years, as far as the market is concerned, as she has to deliver a million tons of shipping to the Allies within the next five years.

This means that within a few years we shall have a very large fleet of ships in our mercantile marine, a fleet that will develop our trade enormously and place us in the first rank in world commerce. We have the material with which to build ships; we have the produce to keep our ships busy and our foreign trade and our future prosperity will go hand in hand.

But ships require men, require masters, mates, sailors and these must be provided by Canada. We want to man our own ships, to hold this trade and this employment for our own men.

The Navy League of Canada, a branch of which is now well established and well equipped in Charlottetown, and another branch of which is being organized in Summerside, has been organized for the purpose not only of training men for this service, but of making the calling attractive and remunerative, of providing for the education of mariners and caring for their dependents in case of need.

Through the efforts of Chief Justice Mathieson, President of the P. E. Island branch, a grant of \$25,000 has been secured for the home here, \$15,000 of which has been expended in purchasing and equipping the home and \$10,000 invested to provide for its upkeep. Already a unit of thirty-five boys is in training and more are to be added.

Heretofore Prince Edward Island has contributed comparatively little to this great enterprise, an enterprise from which it stands to gain more comparatively than any province in Canada. Within the next few days a campaign is to be inaugurated to provide an opportunity for participation in it. To celebrate Nelson Day, this campaign will be opened on October 21, 22, and 23 throughout Canada to raise \$500,000. Of this amount Prince Edward Island is expected to contribute \$5,000 and also to very greatly increase the membership of the League here. The membership fee is only \$2.00 a year and this entitles the member to THE SAILOR, the official organ of the League, itself worth more than the membership fee. It is hoped that every man and woman in the province will enroll themselves as members in this the most far reaching and most promising move ever instituted in the province, and that a response commensurate with its greatness will be given to the appeal for the \$5,000 fund. Mr. H. M. Vanbuskirk is chairman and Mr. J. O. Hyndman, vice-chairman of the committee in charge of this campaign and we respect for them the generous support of all who desire to see the Dominion assume its place among the great shipping nations of the world and our province assuming its legitimate share of the task undertaken by the Dominion.

DAMMING BELLE ISLE STRAIT

Dr. Pelletier, the Agent General of the province of Quebec in London, and Mr. L. A. Cannon, M. L. A., of Quebec, have, according to current news items, been in Ottawa discussing with government officials the recently resurrected project of damming the Strait of Belle Isle, and it is announced that as a result of the representations made a concrete proposition will shortly be placed before the government.

Dr. Pelletier and Mr. Cannon assert that, they are making the move at the instance of English capitalists who are prepared to go on with the project as soon as the consent of the governments immediately concerned is secured. They want no money from the government.

The claim made on behalf of the undertaking may be understood from the following legend which appears on the map and plan presented by the promoters:

"The water which flows out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence now is of about the same as or lighter gravity than the Arctic Current, so that the Arctic Current courses along the Labrador and Newfoundland, whereas the water of the Gulf Stream being so much more saline and heavier would press the Arctic water away from these shores."

Just why the Gulf Stream should work its way inside, instead of outside, the Arctic Current is not explained, but the promoters claim it will and that in doing so it will revolutionize the climate of North America, so modifying it that bananas may be grown in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, oranges in Newfoundland, and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence remain iceless the year round.

A glance at the map will show that all the water of the great Canadian lakes and of the River St. Lawrence flows outward through the Strait of Belle Isle and Cabot Strait. The Strait of Belle Isle closed would drive the dammed water through Cabot Strait and it would be some current. What it would do to the Gulf Stream when they would meet off the coast of Nova Scotia is problematical. It might drive it farther out into the ocean or otherwise tangle it. The promoters also claim that the Arctic Current flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the Strait of Belle Isle and is accountable for much of the cold experienced in the Maritime Provinces. This is flatly denied by hydrographers who assert that the flow is always outward.

It is proposed by the promoters to run a line of railway along the northern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and across the dam to Newfoundland, making a great trans-Atlantic port in northern Newfoundland.

It is quite possible to secure the required capital, estimated at ten million dollars for this dam project, possible also to build the dam. Should it result, as many informed people believe it would, in simply holding the ice packed up in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, until it melts, and in unknown changes in the course of the Gulf Stream and the climate it might become necessary to blow up the dam which would be more difficult than building it. It is quite probable that, before the government assents to such an uncertain proposition as turning the climate of these diggings inside out further reliable data will be asked for than has been submitted by the present promoters.

Has Pedagogy Enriched The Language

A man is known by his vocabulary. Though Shakespeare used only one-twenty-fifth the words in English, various attempts have been made to determine his calling by his language. The lawyer uses an involved phraseology. The physician's terminology is thick with Greek and Latin derivatives. Slang is the speech of the lazy man, bad grammar that of the careless or untrained. According to Goldsmith, "loud laughter is the language of the vacant mind," says the New York Evening Post. Genus coins new words unconsciously. We think of Walt Whitman and Goethe. Or we think how the war made "camouflage" as inherent a part of English as "bon mot." Just as an individual can be judged by his language, so can a science. One of our most flourishing sciences is pedagogy. But it speaks a queer tongue.

English not Enriched.

It cannot be said that the English language has been enriched by the use of pedagogy. It has exhumed a number of strange vocables, and it has given new meanings to some familiar ones. A recent book on pedagogy raises this question: "In selecting an educational terminology, is it preferable to adopt words that are in common use or to coin words to express a definite concept?" A layman cannot but feel that out of the 400,000 words in the English language there is no real dearth of words for definite concepts; to express definite ones is always difficult. At any rate, a science that is worried over its terminology must be either quite young—pedagogy goes back to Plato—or it must be assuming an unusual attitude toward a very common situation. Dickens did not write in linguistic convulsions when he portrayed the child mind and showed what England must do if the rank and file of her children were to be saved. Herbert Spencer wrote simply: "To speak, for example, of an unusual child as 'atypical' is not to make matters easier for teachers, while mothers will view the diagnosis with alarm. The only sane and healthy child who is atypical is the one who is not naturally interested in everything he can get his hands on."

A Fall Imminent

In another book published eight years ago we read: "In each of the two preceding chapters a section was devoted to the discussion of the methodology of fixing the conduct controls under consideration."

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers
Furnished by W. S. Louison

MYSELF
Edgar A. Guest

I have to live with myself and so I have to be fit for myself to know. I want to be able as the days go by. Always to look myself straight in the eye.

I don't want to stand with the setting sun. And hate myself for things I've done.

I don't want to keep on a closet shelf A lot of secrets about myself. And fool myself, as I come and go. Into thinking nobody else will know The kind of a man I really am; I don't want to dress up myself in sham.

I want to go out with my head erect. I want to deserve all men's respect; But here in the struggle for fame and self.

I want to be able to like myself. I don't want to look at myself and know That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.

I can never hide myself from me; I see what others may never see; I know what others may never know; I never can fool myself, and so. Whatever happens, I want to be Self respecting and conscience-free.

Ex.

Unless education can come to a rational understanding of the process it will be unable to do what? To give a good account of the budget, banish politics, and eliminate mental rudeness in the coming generation? No, the author may be interested in these things, but he never once says so. He comes out for a "distinctive name" for the "appreciation lesson" as distinguished from "instruction and training." Elsewhere we read: "The modern viewpoint regards society as moving, vacillating into higher planes. Apparent devolution is but a relative retardation of evolution." If so city's motor force is weakening while high in the air a fall is imminent.

A Strange Tongue

Neither devolution nor evolution works by leaps and bounds. The term "devolution" does exist, but its introduction into school language is of dubious advantage. For with the theory may come the condition. And it all sounds like a forced rearrangement of English for "it could be worse." To show that pedagogy is reaching out and back, this question, recently put, is quoted: "What is the normal tendency of the new-born babe, and how may this be utilized in developing the child along desirable lines?" According to Maeterlinck, a new-born babe, "though wiser than the oldest of men, is as unmoral as a star." The prince and the pauper have had their day in the music of this sphere; now let the poet and the pedagogue become "wringlers" in "greats." On the other hand, it is amazing to see a sincere and in all probability good teacher writing a section on—this theme, printed in Italian: "Current events may be considered after their occurrence." Imagine an author of a textbook on chemistry stoutly affirming that sulphuric acid may be made after securing the necessary hydrogen, sulphur, and oxygen. For a science, pedagogy speaks a strange language.

Gropin for Right Word

Any profession acquires, in time idiom of its own. There were officers in the service who shunned decorations because of the ever-recurring "for conspicuous meritorious service." Pedagogy has gone quite well by "trial and error," "situation and response," "correlation" and a few others. On the whole, no one would say that its language is

A Babylonish dialect Which learned pedants must affect.

unless he was particularly fond of Butler and wished to bring in this couplet. But that pedagogy is still groping for the right word and the right theme shows that it has not yet found itself.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND THE SALARIES

ST. JOHN, Oct. 8.—A meeting of the Commission appointed under an act of the last session of the Legislature to consider the question of teachers' salaries was held in the government rooms yesterday. The commission has several propositions before it in regard to the pay of teachers, and is making progress in working out a schedule which it is hoped will be satisfactory to the teachers of the province. The members of the commission are Hon. W. E. Foster, Hon. Peter Veniot, W. S. Carter, the Chief Superintendent of Education, W. S. Sutton, M. P. P. for Carleton County; William Barker, Principal of the Moncton High School, representing the teachers, and W. H. Pigswill, of Hampton, representing the School Trustees.

MILL VIEW SCHOOL FAIR.

A school fair, represented by four schools, namely: Earncliffe, Mount Melick, Mill View and Vernon, was held in the Orange Hall, Mill View on Oct. 6th.

The exhibits were pronounced by the judges to be the best of any school fair they had yet attended. The show in poultry and calves was a credit to the districts.

Owing to the heavy down pour of rain during the day, the sports had to be cancelled. Despite the fact that the day proved so unfavorable a large number of people gathered and filled the spacious hall to its utmost.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Inspector Cairns, Gordon MacMillan,

HINTS FOR The Motorist BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES



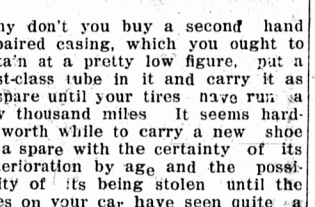
Mrs. E. L. R. asks: Is it any real advantage to keep the outside of an auto engine clean and free from grease and dust? Is it detrimental to an engine to make a hill on "high" when the car pulls with difficulty? Do you advise using liquid carbon removers? Does it injure an engine to race it?

Answer: It is well to remove all dust and dirt that can, by any possible way, work into any moving parts and to keep all oil and grease off wiring and rubber water connections, but there is little advantage in going much further. It is injurious to the engine and to transmission parts as well, to keep a car in high when jerky and labored action plainly indicates that the engine is overloaded. A good carbon remover, if correctly used, often removes the evil effects of carbonization temporarily at least and may prevent or at least, put off, the necessity of more expensive treatment. Racing or running an engine idle, at high speed, is detrimental in that all the power it develops is expended in pounding out its bearings and straining its parts instead of in performing useful work.

ECONOMY IN SPARE TIRE EQUIPMENT

S. asks: ... What spare tire equipment ought I to buy to carry on a new car, that is just about to be delivered to me? I wish to avoid all unnecessary expense, but still wish to be reasonably prepared against emergencies.

Answer: The tires on this car being brand new and supposedly of good quality, there seems no great likelihood of serious tire trouble for several thousand miles of running.



Why don't you buy a second hand repaired casing, which you ought to obtain at a pretty low figure, put a first-class tube in it and carry it as a spare until your tires have run a few thousand miles. It seems hardly worth while to carry a new shoe as a spare with the certainty of its deterioration by age and the possibility of its being stolen until the tires on your car have seen quite a little service. A good used casing, that has been passed upon favorably by a competent tire repairer, ought to get you home reliably in case you have a blowout. One extra tube and a punctured repair outfit are good things to have on hand.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

JAS

Judge of live stock, grains and vegetables: Alfred Hynes, Wm. Coady and Allen Fraser. Each of whom spoke in the highest favor of school fairs.

In the evening every one partook of a lunch served by the ladies.

Miss Helen McKenna, Charlottetown, judged the cooking, sewing and flowers; while Lieut. W. L. Jenkins, judged the school collections.

The committee in charge wish to thank the Orangemen for the free use of their hall.

Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

CREATE GAS, SOURNESS AND PAIN HOW TO TREAT

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

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VANDERBILT DIVORCE HEARING THIS WEEK
NEW YORK, R. I., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's application for a divorce will be heard at the term of the superior court which convenes here to-morrow. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was Miss Cathleen Neilson, is the daughter of Mrs. Frederic Neilson of New York and Newport. She was married to Mr. Vanderbilt in 1903. While Mrs. Vanderbilt does not ask for alimony, she does ask for the custody of their daughter, Miss Cathleen Vanderbilt. Desertion is the alleged cause for divorce. It is understood that the case will not be contested by Mr. Vanderbilt, and that all testimony will be by depositions.

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