

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

## —A SATURDAY FEATURE— PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

This column is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation Committee in charge: Ralph MacLean, Zilpha Linkletter, Millar MacPadyen, Dan MacDonald, and Harold Lawton. We welcome contributions which should be addressed to H. Lawton, Charlottetown.

### ENGLAND HATH NEED OF THEE

A call to Teachers issued by authority of the C. T. F. Executive, Out of the great back-pull of the last decade of our century, the lightning has struck. In that moment of illumination many perplexities were resolved, many new truths revealed, many old ones reaffirmed, many old illusions shattered.

We know now that French leadership has long had one foot in the enemy's camp; that it was apparently devoted and unheroic in British pre-war policy; that it is to understand why Italy successfully fought the totalitarian game in Spain which the League in Ethiopia, Britain did not take up; why Chamberlain stalled at Munich.

We know now that the policy of successive British Ministers, in successive half-informed despatches and much parliamentary howling, was based upon this experience of the Great War: that you can beat the enemy in the air only by a big strategic later model. And Britain has them.

And we know that wishful thinking is the enemy's best ally. France hopefully believed that Germany would not again affront the world by invading Belgium. Today the Maginot Line is the monument to her folly. Rumania adds one more to the growing list of nations which have failed to rectify neutrality, to remain inviolate.

We know, too, that the human stock of Britain draws something out of its ancient stone towers and battlements its green hills, its misty moors, its illogical constitutional monarchy and its brawling sea-weaves, which is not reconcilable with surrender or slavery. The Assessment of the intellect, however we judge it intellectually was a true and loyal attempt to give effect to the belief that gentle, slow-hating people that war is the most rational way to settle any argument.

We say too glibly that the Appeasement policy failed. It was, in fact, rejected by two megalomaniacs who had, in place of Hitler, a Conger against Frankland. A great cartoonist like Louis Raemaekers of the last Belgian Government could best picture for us this conspiracy against the world.

The cartoonist has drawn, with a refugee family, complete with their children dragging on a mother's hands and a father weeping between the shafts of a loaded machine gun. Behind them an eighty-ton tank hurls flame and spits steel; before them parachute troops armed with Tommy-guns

### THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS

In the following paragraphs will be found a brief summary of the more important events of the different chapters of this famous book. The summary is not intended to take the place of reading the book but is intended rather to fix the story in the pupil's mind.

Before beginning the actual summary it is well to mention some facts about the author, the setting, and the terminating of which will make the story more readily understood by the youthful reader.

The story was written by James Fenimore Cooper (American, 1789-1851) in 1826, and is one of "The Leather-Stocking Tales" dealing with Indian life in the forest and wilderness.

The year in which the events of the story take place was 1757. The scene of most of the story is laid in the forest around Lake Champlain and adjoining waters. Lemni-Lenape, Lenape, Delaware, Wapachicki, and Mohicans, all mean the same people, or tribes of the same stock.

The Menes, the Maguas, the Mingoes, and the Iroquois, though not strictly the same were politically united and opposed to the Mohicans. Harican (The Tall of the Lake) the name of a former India tribe, is applied to Lake George throughout the story. The French name for the safe lake was "La du Saint Sacrement."

The English forces in America have not yet recovered from the effect of Braddock's defeat near Fort Duquesne. General Webb commanded Fort Edward and Colonel Munro commanded Fort William. Magua, an Indian runner, brings news to Webb that the French, under Montcalm, are approaching. The next day Webb sends 500 men to help Munro.

Munro's daughters, Cora and Alice, are sent under escort to Major Duncan Heyward and guidance of Magua to their father. David Gammel, a psalm-leader, and the witch-called Mary (Miriam) and her son are introduced.

The girls, Heyward, and Magua continue their journey. They are joined by David and his son for a time. Heyward states that Magua is a Canadian who is serving with the Mohawks. He had been dealt with "nicely" by Colonel Munro. An Indian appears among the bushes, and suggests to the reader the treachery of Magua.

The bulk of the Indians continues to search for "The Long Rifle." The Nimble Deer, and Le Gros serpent, Heyward, through Magua, tells the Indians of the escape. The Indians are enraged but go on their way. Most of the Indians under the leadership of the big warrior go toward the foot of the Harican. Heyward's party and six Indians go with Magua. Cora attempts to break branches to show any following party which way they went. They halt in a protected spot.

CHAPTER XIV  
Leaving the blockhouse they followed a brook for a time. Heyward answered the French sentry (when challenged), and the party retired to the mountains. The French were already besieging the Fort, but Hawkeye took advantage of the fog to get the party to the fort. Heyward got there in time to lead his own sixtieth, and Cora and Alice were left in their father's arms.

CHAPTER XV  
A few days after their arrival there was a truce between the two opposing parties. Heyward meets the girls, and they express their gratitude. Hawkeye and an important letter were captured by the enemy. Hawkeye was set free but the letter was retained. Heyward acts as Munro's deputy in a parley with Montcalm. Little is accomplished.

CHAPTER XVI  
On Heyward's return, he finds Munro with his two daughters. They retire and Heyward asks for the hand of Alice. Munro tells the story of his marriages, and they discuss military affairs. Heyward persuades Munro to meet Montcalm. Montcalm shows Webb's letter regarding assistance. Heyward is commissioned to arrange the terms of surrender. The English were allowed to march out with the honors of war.

CHAPTER XVII  
Hawkeye led the party to an old blockhouse where a battle had once taken place. The path of the Horrors and the Mohawks. The girls had some refreshments. Chingachgook acted as sentinel while the others slept. They arose early and prepared to leave, but found that there were about twenty Hurons in the vicinity. The Hurons left when they discovered the graves of the victims of a former battle.

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CHAPTER XIX  
The party was again startled by the mysterious noise. Heyward identified it as the shriek which a horse will give in agony. The sudden abandonment by the wolves of their prey warned Hawkeye that the French were near. Heyward placed sassafras in the chasm between the two caverns. Indians attacked at dawn. David was wounded. A small party of five was defeated by the scout's party. Uncas saved Heyward's life.

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### Farewell Party

On the evening of May 15th the residents of Rze Valley and surrounding districts gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Willam Matheson to honour to their son Pte. George, who is attached to the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, and who, at that time, was home on furlough.

Despite the inclement weather the occasion was attended by a goodly number. Following the usual custom, Mr. Angus MacKinnon was appointed to preside and in a few chosen remarks explained the purpose of the gathering and called on George and his parents to take a foremost place while a carefully worded address was read by George's father and George was presented with a well filled purse by Mr. William Newsome.

George replied in a neat speech and thanked all for all for their thoughtful remembrance and good wishes expressed in the address. His father also expressed his feelings of gratitude after which all joined in singing "For and in a few chosen remarks explained the purpose of the gathering and called on George and his parents to take a foremost place while a carefully worded address was read by George's father and George was presented with a well filled purse by Mr. William Newsome.

George's friends were pleased to see him looking so hale and hearty after his recent illness with appendicitis and Scarlet Fever and all wish him the best of luck and a safe return from his encounter with the Hun.

2. In syllabication, a single consonant is joined with the vowel following.

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4. In compound words, the division must show the component parts.

5. Double consonants, like "tt", "ss", "cc", "pp", "bb", "gg", "kk", "ll", "mm", "nn", "oo", "rr", "tt", "uu", "vv", "ww", "xx", "yy", "zz", are joined to the vowel following.

6. The double consonant "x" is joined to the vowel following.

7. The double consonant "y" is joined to the vowel following.

8. The double consonant "z" is joined to the vowel following.

9. The double consonant "ch" is joined to the vowel following.

10. The double consonant "sh" is joined to the vowel following.

11. The double consonant "ph" is joined to the vowel following.

12. The double consonant "th" is joined to the vowel following.

13. The double consonant "wh" is joined to the vowel following.

14. The double consonant "gh" is joined to the vowel following.

15. The double consonant "kn" is joined to the vowel following.

16. The double consonant "gn" is joined to the vowel following.

comparatively, it is not so very long ago since the Dutch ships sailed up the Thames and bombarded London and that was only one instance of the daring adventurous and intense patriotic spirit of these people who scoured the seas to America, Borneo and the Indies. Nor is it very long since the once valiant Swedes under Gustavus went their way through Europe to save the Protestant faith. It was not that these people were numerically strong—indeed, they were all small as nations went even in those days—their had a great spirit of adventure and an almost fierce sense of nationality. Perhaps there has been nothing in the world's history since the Reformation to equal the almost hopeless battle of the Netherlands against the Stranghold of Spain on their conquered soil. Talk about patriotism—there are tales told in Holland about the patriots hereafter, the great forefathers for freedom and self-government that can only be equalled by our little land in the days of Wallace and Bruce. And yet, the tragedy today in all these once famous lands, is not that they were so easily overrun by hordes of prepared enemies but that they were stabbed in the back by their own detached states, whose loyalty was once the finest power, have been sold by their own traitors, and their pure virtues have been made riddled with moral disease like a man with a rotten lung.

THE REAL EPIC  
To my mind the only real epic in this war is the story of Finland. If the other so-called neutral States who border on the Baltic had given their real assistance or had even allowed the rights of Europe to be on its throne. Perhaps they would have died—yes, but they will now die anyway and they will die in the name of shame and they will lose their soul and their self-respect. I am confident that most of the real tonic qualities of life die when patriotism dies. It has been said that this is only a decadent sneering at a virility he doesn't understand. The rights of Europe are in the present shows that the loss of loyalty throws the gate open to all the vermin of the human mind, the rats and weasels of teaching and shame.

DEBAUCHED SOULS  
And what does it all finally mean? On the one thing—a devastating loss of personal "character" everywhere, crowds of mean men and women who have no faith in God or man, who believe in either in God or man, who believe in their own selves, perhaps living on their own street, who have no fine dream in their hearts and no sense of honour because, to put it quite bluntly, they have no notion of God, or religion or essential faith. The decay of this world is a moral decay, and its crucial loss is the loss of a religion and its spiritual loyalties. In this moment of a moment every patriot, I don't care how narrow or vulgar or ignorant he is: for I know that at least he has something in him I can trust. God punish Hitler—let him do so, if he can) but that he has debauched the souls of so many men and sent them to their own hell before their time.

PROMINENT LIQUOR JOURNAL WANTS TO KNOW  
When liquor trade journals begin to complain about bootleggers' cut-throat competition with the licensed saloonkeeper it's high time for the repeal of prohibition days of speakeasies and "bootleg kings." And it is particularly fitting that newspaper columnists when commenting on present-day political corruption, graft in high places, bribery, and crimes of every description, forget their favorite expression, "A hangover of our prohibition days."

Wonder if they will accept the word of one of the liquor fraternity whose cause they champion? The following for instance, quoted by the National Voice, Los Angeles, Iron Tavern Weekly News, February 12, under the heading, "Bootleggers Thrive Despite State Stores," the Tavern Weekly News is a publication devoted to the defense and protection of the liquor traffic. It says: "What has become of the much publicized theory that establishment of state liquor stores and their end to bootlegging which was supposed to prevail only in prohibition times? The sale of bonded whisky now reaches a total of 478 million gallons a year, nearly double the highest total during prohibition days, and the bootlegger continues to thrive."

Quantity  
Quantity of Vowels: (1) A vowel is short before "n" or "m", also before "ng" and "nd". (2) Diphthongs, vowels representing diphthongs, vowels resulting from contraction, and vowels in "ai", "au", "oi", and "ou" are long. (3) A vowel is long before "n" or "m" or "ng" or "nd". (4) Quantity of Syllables: (1) A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong. (2) A syllable is long if it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or by "x" or "z". Exceptions: "x" double consonant and "qu"—single consonant. (3) A syllable is long if it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or by "x" or "z". Exceptions: "x" double consonant and "qu"—single consonant. (4) A syllable is long if it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or by "x" or "z". Exceptions: "x" double consonant and "qu"—single consonant. (5) A syllable is long if it has a short vowel followed by two or more consonants or by "x" or "z". 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