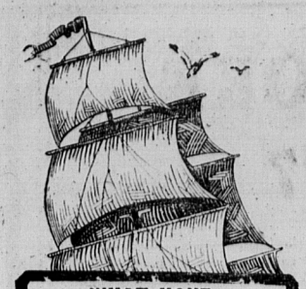

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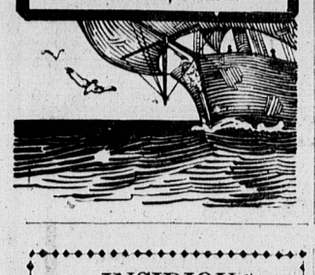

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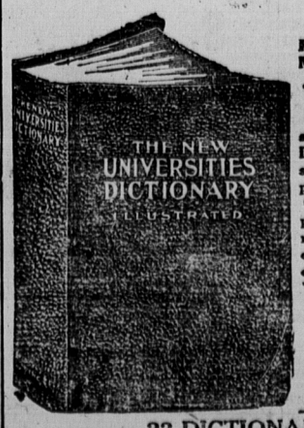
New Universities Dictionary



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1927

(Continued from Page 4)

land 111,300 square miles of territory on the Atlantic seaboard, claimed by her and estimated to be worth at least $250,000,000; and there remains the danger that by "peaceful penetration," capitalists living in the United States may obtain possession and control of much of her most valuable natural resources.

In the field of diplomacy some progress was made this year by Canada. Mr. Massey received appointment as Canada's Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Philips came to Ottawa as the representative of the Great Republic in Canada. There will thus be afforded—at a considerable increase of expenditure—a means by which questions at issue between Canada and the United States may be mutually considered and satisfactorily settled. If, as it is to be expected, Canada's Ambassador at Washington should exert his abilities in conjunction with the Imperial Ambassador, for the improvement of Inter-Imperial conditions, the relations of the various Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire at large may thereby be improved. Two fatal fires, one in Montreal and the other in Quebec—in both of which large numbers of young children were prematurely deprived of life, were among the deplorable events in the year.

Duncan Report.

Many conferences and conventions were held throughout the year, at which existing conditions were discussed and suggestions towards improvement were made. One of these was the Conference of Provincial Premiers held at Ottawa. The results of that Conference have yet to be made known. P. E Island's delegates submitted the well-known claims of this Province, and the claims of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and several other provinces upon Canada at large were severally discussed. It is hoped that, as a result of this Conference, the Duncan Report of last year will be fully implemented, that a right settlement of the contending claimants upon the justice of the Federal Government will be arrived at, and that the various provinces of Canada, East and West, may be satisfied that they will have an equal and fair opportunity in the development of their industries and their resources.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation was celebrated on the first of July in this year. Though the federal principle in the Government of Canada has been subjected to many losses and wrongs, the results of many mistakes, there has been upon the whole, a continuous growth of wealth and improvement of conditions. So we may thank God and take courage for the future of the country.

Other British Dominions.

As for Canada, so also for the other Dominions comprising the British Empire. All have problems to be solved; and all are, in different circumstances, and in various ways, doing what they can, according to their several interests, to promote development and prosperity. Australia, having followed the example of Canada in the adoption of a National Policy of Incidental Protection and in giving a preference to the products of industries in the Mother Country, received a distinct impetus in respect to the industries for which she is adapted and attracted to those industries a considerable number of work-people from Great Britain and the Northern countries of Europe. Under the direction of able and careful statesmen and peaceful conditions, Australia's position in the confraternity of British Nations has been distinctly improved during the course of this year. New Zealand has, in like manner, pursued an upward way. Her population has been materially increased and her natural resources have been satisfactorily developed. As the result of a commercial treaty recently entered into with Canada, her agriculturalists have this year competed with those of the British Columbia and Alberta in the sale of butter for the daily bread of Canadian people. South Africa has, with other improvements, arrived at a settlement of "the flag question," upon which the Dutch and British settlers were unhappily divided. Among these two races of white men there is also a difference of opinion regarding the treatment to be accorded the black man of the African Continent. The Dutch are, for the most part, inclined to keep the blacks in ignorance and helotage. The British, on the other hand, seem, upon the whole, to be more inclined to afford opportunity to the blacks to become civilized and Christianized, and to receive treatment that will tend to the betterment of their condition. The Native Question has been the cause of much discussion this year. As the natives outnumber their conquerors nine to one, its importance in respect to the future of Africa is evident to all intelligent persons. It is hoped that the natives will be equitably treated as to a large share of the lands of the country, that they will be instructed in the way to cultivate them so that the best results may be obtained, and that the natives who may be as servants to the whites will receive fair treatment and be enabled to rise in the scale of civilization, according to their several abilities to do so. The trade of all the Dominions was in a fairly healthy condition throughout this year. That of South Africa yielded to the Government a surplus revenue of about £1,250,000,—equal to about $5,250,000 of our money.

India.

India, too, is prospering. The administration of her public affairs has recently been less a subject of discussion than the religious beliefs of the people and their leaders. Christianity seems to be making slow progress among the Orientals. But it is satisfactory to learn that animal sacrifices have been abolished in many of the territories of the Indian Princes, and that as to child marriage, all educated Indians now feel strongly antagonistic. Further reforms in India are assured as a result of influences brought to bear upon East Indians by British missionaries, British officials, residents and visitors—and as a result of the recent agitation to that end it seems to be more than likely that, in this great oriental possesion of the British Empire, the bounds of freedom will, ere long, be yet further advanced.

Newfoundland.

The neighboring Dominion of Newfoundland has maintained the even tenor of its way, even though the fisheries have been subject to the occasional disappointments that are the usual experience of those who are dependent upon them. In view of the results seen in the Maritime Provinces of Canada there has this year been no expression of any desire to unite the fortunes of the Ancient Colony with those of the Greater Dominion, at the entrance of which it stands.

Ireland and Great Britain.

On the other side of the Ocean, the Free State of Ireland has been the scene of two general election contests. In the first of these, the Republican Party, headed by Mr. DeValera, was so close a second to that led by Premier Cosgrave that the latter deemed it advisable to go to the country a second time. The result was scarcely more satisfactory than that of the first The actual results of the polling were:

Government	61
Farmers	6
Independents	12
Total Government group	79
Fianna Fail	57
Labor	13
National League	2
Communist	1
Total Opposition group	73

In the course of the second election, Mr. DeValera posed as the champion of a Protective tariff for the Free State in the hope that the Labor vote would be strengthened. But, on the other hand, the statement he and his partisans made at the opening of the Dail, after the first election, that the oath of allegiance to King George which they took was a mere subterfuge —must have disgusted all the religious people of Ireland—Republicans as well as Conservatives. No doubt that is the principal reason the Government of Mr. Cosgrave continued in office, and has lately gained strength in the country as in the Dail. Mr. Cosgrave and his supporters are evidently legislating and governing with the utmost care. Their aim is apparently to develop self-Government for the Free State in such a way as to attract the sympathy of a majority of the people of Ulster, to bring an artificial partition of the Island to an end, and to make reunited Ireland a prosperous and progressive member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. On the other hand there has been in the Free State grave anxiety concerning the activities of certain secret societies—and since the murder of Mr. O'. Higgins, in the course of this year, anxiety has been accentuated.

British Industries.

Ulster remains content under the Government of Great Britain, with efficient representation in the British Parliament. The farmers of Great Britain have this year suffered much on account of the competition of the neighboring countries of Europe and of the more distant new countries of America. It is freely admitted that agriculture in England and Scotland is "in a bad way," and the idea of "the cheap loaf" still prevails to prevent their protection by means of the tariff. In respect to other important industries there has been protection under another name. That, together with the, improvement of conditions throughout the world has accounted for an increase of trade and prosperity. The excellence of Great Britain's industrial products has caused a demand for them even in highly protected countries; and in practically all the British Dominions they are given a tariff preference to the products of foreigners Consequently Great Britain has been enabled to "pay her way," meet her obligations to the United States and raise the value of her currency to par, and to such a point higher than that, that several millions of pounds sterling have lately been shipped from the Great Republic to the Bank of England.

Whether or not the trade situation of Great Britain can be still further improved is, however, a question that has been seriously discussed. It has been pointed out that while imports into Great Britain have steadily increased, exports are upon the whole declining.

The world at large continues to be commercially hostile to British imports.

Developing Industries.

In foreign countries and in the British Dominions alike, industries are being developed and imports are consequently less needed. If Great Britain cannot sell more, she must buy less, or come to grief financially. A "way out" is being sought, and will probably be found. It has been pointed out that if the British food markets were not dependent upon foreign supplies the national balance sheet would at once show a profit rather than a loss, and the farmers of Great Britain would soon become prosperous, while those of the British Dominions would be materially benefitted.

Throughout the year encouragement has been given to emigration from Great Britain, so lessening unemployment and the payment of dcles, and "hard times," together with a distinctly stronger public feeling among all classes of the people, against the sin of drunkenness, has resulted in a considerable reduction of the Liquor Evil, and contributed to an improvement of Great Britain's economic position.

Foreign Countries.

The relations of the Mother Country with the nations of the neighboring continent continue to be peaceful if not cordial. Those with Russia have been diplomatically reversed by reason of the communistic propaganda of the Soviet Government. Not content with completely destroying Russian credit, the Soviets attempted to sow the seed of trouble and disturbance among the people of Great Britain, India, China, and other countries in which Great Britain is particularly interested The result was that, after patiently maintaining friendly relations for several years, the Government of Great Britain was this year constrained to stop diplomacy and terminate their trade agreement with Russia. How long the 141,000,000 people of Russia will endure the rule of the Bolsheviki, antagonistic as it is to religion and to commerce, no man can tell. The secret of its success in the ten years that are past has lain in its iron discipline. Lenin is, however, dead, and Trotzky is under the ban of the displeasure of those whom he formerly led. It is possible that the end of its career may be nearer than is now supposed.

China.

The revolutionaries of China have already shaken themselves clear of Bolshevik influences and put an end to their propaganda in that country. China has throughout the whole year been in the throes of revolution, and the end is not yet. In the turmoil the missionaries from Great Britain and the United States have alike been disturbed and compelled to retire, and the commercial interests of Great Britain, particularly, have suffered. For the protection of these interests Great Britain early in the year despatched a fleet to Shanghai, and the Americans co-operated in the rescue of the missionaries. At the close of the year, chaos still reigns in China. One general is fighting another without quite knowing why. The most insistent problem at present is whether Feng Yu-Tsiang is merely a Nationalist or just Feng! Foreigners resident in China are naturally more apprehensive than they were; and the Chinese people, the helpless victims of plots and intrigues, must wish themselves again under a stable government, however tyrannical it may be. For the common people of any country to live in an age of revolution is a hard fate.

Other Countries.

The visit to Great Britain of the King of Egypt last summer, was perhaps the most notable event in connection with one of the most ancient nations of history. It gave evidence of a friendly spirit and an appreciation of the protection which Great Britain has afforded Egypt in these latter days. Rumania lost King Ferdinand by death, and there is trouble throughout the kingdom over the question whether his son shall be ruler over the people, or his grandson, five years of age, to the latter of whom the position of king was willed Queen Marie now holds the reins of power as Queen Regent, but a revolution is feared. As usual the Balkans are in an angry condition and may not long be restrained even by the League of Nations. But a greater danger of the beginning of a world war is found in the strained relations of Poland and Russia. The assassination of M. Vorkoff, the Soviet Ambassador, in Warsaw by a youthful Russian refugee, may have very serious consequences. M. Vorkoff was, so 'tis said, directly concerned with the murder of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia and his family, and was in consequence regarded with aversion by the Russian Royalists. It does not, however, suit the Moscow Government to regard his assassination as the crazy outcome of political hatred. On the contrary, it is considered as an incident in the conspiracy against the Soviet Republic, for which Poland is immediately responsible, but which is ultimately due to the plottings of Great Britain. It has been suggested and argued by the Soviet Press that Great Britain is carefully and deliberately arranging a Holy Alliance against Russia. This absurdity is already sufficiently believed to inflame the patriotism of Russians who have little sympathy with Bolshevist theories; and, just as the assassination of the Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria was the beginning of a great war, so the assassination of Voikoff may eventually result in a war with Poland, the effects of which no man can tell.

League of Nations.

In the meantime there is much talk in and about the League of Nations. Germany has come into the League and Russia wants to be admitted. But there is, all the time danger of international complications which the League cannot adjust or control. Hungary is still demanding the return of the Provinces taken from her at the end of the last war, and Russia yearns to recover Bessarabia.

Apart from the sources of danger here mentioned, there seems, at the end of this year, to be no causes for alarm that war may supervene. Sweden, Norway and Denmark are industriously attending to work and business, as usual Germany, Italy and France are now all members of the League; and following the good example of Great Britain are beginning to pay their war debts. France remains heavily armed, ready for emergencies, and in military occupation of the position on the Rhine from which she might the more easily be invaded. But France is not now in warlike mood.

Upon the whole, the military strength of Europe has been greatly reduced. According to the latest returns, there are now in Europe between 3,500,000 and 3,700,000 men under arms, as compared with 4,750,000 to 5,318,000 in 1914. So that there has been a marked reduction of the number of men who wage war. And the nations decidedly in favor of peace — including Great Britain and the United States—are likely to exercise a preponderating influence, and to hold in check those smaller nations which are restive under what they deem to be wrongs. By the League of Nations the Governments of all are bound to take part together against the nation which provokes war; and even though the United States Government is increasing the navy in order to be in a position to enforce the rights of the Great Republic on the sea, in case of a necessity to do so, there is no ground for the belief that she will provoke or promote hostilities. Indeed, it is happily significant that almost at the moment when the Geneva Conference came to an unsatisfactory end, a few months ago, the British Prime Minister, with the Prince of Wales, met the Vice-President of the United States on the new "Peace Bridge" built above the Niagara River, and that these representatives of the greatest nations gave expression to the most peaceful sentiments. Upon that occasion General Dawes is reported to have said that "Great Britain and the United States are determined to keep all small and temporary disagreements in their proper place, and not to allow them to jeopardize the large common interests." Nor must it be forgotten that the chief interests of the two great nations are those which they hold in common, or that nothing is to be gained by minimizing the contrast between the two peoples. Friendship is not—ought not to be—dependent upon uniformity.

Crime, etc.

The newspapers of the United States,—as those of Canada—have not been slow in the publication of all the breaches of the peace and miscarriages of justice, the murders, divorces, and lesser crimes, which were innumerable, together with the floods, hurricanes and earthquakes by which the nations continually suffered throughout the year. Hundreds of lives were brought to a sudden end. Millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed, Yet it may be truly stated that the main body of the people of the United States are law-abiding and industrious and that for the most part they were quiet and prosperous. The population and wealth of the United States increases more and more year by year. Many millions of dollars owned in the United States were invested in Canada during the course of this year Millionaire Americans are in a position to take advantage of the development of Canada's mines and the demolition of Canada's extensive forests for the pulpwood and paper industry; and many of them have done so. Other enterprising Americans have led the way in trans-Atlantic journeys by airplane, Colonel Lindbergh being the latest and one of the most successful.

Earthquakes.

Japan suffered terribly by earthquakes in the course of this year, and Mexico was in a state of turmoil caused by the Presidential election. Central America, too, was for a time early in the year, beset by revolutionary forces. But South America was for the most part quiet and normally prosperous.

Among the many deceased persons of this year in whom the people of this Province are particularly interested, are Dr. George Byron Gordon, explorer, anthropologist, archeologist, author and teacher—a native of New Perth; Thomas McNutt, member of the Canadian Parliament for Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, born at Malpeque; Hon. J. K Fleming, Premier of the neighboring province of New Brunswick; Mrs. Reagh, widow of the late Rev. Archdeacon Reagh, of Milton; H. Price Webber, a well-known and popular actor; Daniel Gordon, of New Perth, who passed from earth in his hundredth year; Frederick Horne, for several years High Sheriff of Queen's County and a well-known citizen of Charlottetown; George D. Pope, one of Summerside's most active and able representative men, and from the point of view of the public interests one of the most valuable men in the province; James McIsaac, who for several years represented King's County in the Parliament of Canada, and was for many years proprietor and editor of the Charlottetown Herald, a facile writer and eloquent speaker; Frank T. Watkis, organist of St. James Church, an exceptionally gifted and highly trained musician; Rev. Father Arsenault, the active and beloved Priest of Mount Carmel, in Prince County; Hon. Josiah Wood, former member of Parliament for Westmoreland, New Brunswick, and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of that Province; Mrs. William Compton, who lived to the great age of ninety-nine years; Dennis O'Meara Reddin, a well-known and popular resident of Charlottetown; Mrs. John Dewar, of Newlands (near Charlottetown) who went to her rest at the great age of one hundred years; Hon. John MacMillan, of West River, for many years prominent in the public life of this Province; John Wellington Hughes, formerly a resident at Emerald Junction, passed away after some years of residence in Ottawa, at the age of 91 years; Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia; Alexander McDonald, for several years editor of The Argus, in this city, and afterwards superintendent of the Freight Department of the P. E. Island Railway; Mr. John T. Crockett, an old and well-known merchant of Charlottetown; Rev Angus N. Gillis, pastor at Shubenacadie, a native of Charlottetown, who was instantly killed in an automobile accident; John A. Lawson, long an esteemed member of the Post Office staff of Charlottetown; Mrs. Kenneth J. Martin, (wife of the City Recorder and Police Court Judge), prominent in religious and charitable work; Alexander F. Bruce, formerly a merchant at Montague Bridge, and afterwards a member of the Legislative Assembly; Captain Murdoch McLeod, of the Department of Public Works in Charlottetown; and, in the last days of the dying year, Hon. James A. MacNeill, of Summerside, formerly Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Government, a quiet practical man, of warm heart and high character.

At Large.

Of this year, in the world at large it may in truth be said that there have been wars and rumors of wars, earthquakes and distress of nations. Floods and storms destructive and disastrous, have succeeded each other in the United States, Japan and other parts of the Globe. For the first time in all the ages, human voices uttered in Great Britain have, this year, been heard in the United States and Canada, and vice versa; and men have actually flown in one continuous journey, three thousand miles and more across the ocean. The delivery of sermons and addresses to persons lying in beds of sickness, or sitting up in country places, hundreds of miles away from the city or church in which they were uttered, has this year been a common event. In Prince Edward Island we have, Providentially escaped all the great disasters, while we have enjoyed the speeches, sermons and music by radio, — and other wonders of the truly wonderful age. As usual, there have been many deaths. Kings and Cardinals, Generals and common soldiers, statesmen and civilians have passed away in the year now at its close.

For all the men and women who remain in this world there will be duties to perform, rights to assert, love and sympathy to be extended. To those of this Province the good wishes of the season are hereby extended: A Happy New Year for all.

Happenings of The Week

(Continued from page 4)

home Thursday night from New York, where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. Keefer, who, her many friends will regret to learn, is still quite ill.

* * *

Master Dickie Miles is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gordon for the holiday season.

* * *

The engagement is being pleasantly discussed this week of Miss Janet Elizabeth Wright, to Mr. William L. MacEachern, of Mermaid.

* * *

The Abbie Sisters entertained at a jolly dance Tuesday evening in the Navy League, with about 150 couples attending. The floor and music were ideal, and a dainty supper added pleasure to the evening's fun.

* * *

This has been a happy week among the young people, with numerous parties and get-togethers among the home-coming college students, who are enjoying every minute of their all-too-short holiday.

* * *

Miss Ethel Messervey, B. A., of St. Helens, Dunham, Que., who is spending th eholidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Messervey is being cordially welcomed home.

Master Richard Miles, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Miles of Bridgetown, Barbados, formerly of this city, is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gordon, 22 Longworth Ave.

* * *

Christmas Concerts in the different Sunday Schools were pleasing events of the week, intensely interesting to the younger folk and their adoring relatives.

* * *

Pendants now seem destined to supplant the strings of pearls once so popular. The pendants are very thin and flat and are of crystal or glass carved with figures and monograms. Matching them are equally flat brooches for the dress or hat.

* * *

The tight-waisted picture frocks worn so frequently for dancing these days necessitate rather special lingerie and the need has been met by knickers of extremely short length, with a wrap-over flounce which acts as a petticoat. They are of crepe de chene or georgette and have bands of ribbon which hold them tightly to the leg.

* * *

Since it has been impossible to cust the little felt hat, designers have turned their attention to making accessories to wear with it. Now the smartest of bags are of felt to match the hat, and are made on the lines of a pouch. If one so desires it is possible to have a monogram in brass upon the bag.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What color should a woman with black hair avoid?

A. Blue.

Q. Is it ever permissible to use a nail file in public?

A. Never; it is very ill-bred.

Q. When are the silver and the plates removed from the dinner table?

A. Before the dessert is served.

A GLAD NEW YEAR

May it give you all good things you wish and may it give us the opportunity of continuing those pleasant relations with you which have meant so much to us in the past.

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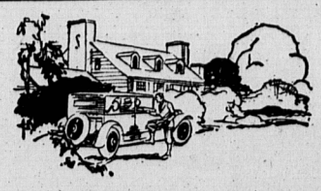

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Daily Selections Guardian Readers

December 31, 1927

THE BLESSER BLESSED:—Behold, bless ye the Lord, all ye servants of the Lord, which by night stand in the house of the Lord. Lift up your hands in the sanctuary, and bless the Lord. The Lord that made heaven and earth bless thee out of Zion. Psalm 134:1,2,3.

PRAYER: We would, O Lord God, close the year, calling upon our sculs and all that is within us to bless and magnify Thy Great and Holy Name.

January 1, 1928

HALLELUJAH — Praise ye the Lord; ;praise him, O ye servants of the Lord.—Psalm 135:1.

PRAYER—O God, we would begin the year trusting Thee and singing Thy praises.

CITIZENSHIP

What makes a country really great?
Nor lands nor forts nor gold nor dross,
But citizens whose lives are set
To service and to righteousness.
A mansion can not make a home,
Nor nature's dower make a state;
The greatness of her sons alone
Can make a country really great.

That is, indeed, a goodly land,
Happy and strong and beautiful,
Where each promotes the public good
And all are brave and dutiful.
God speed the day in every land,
When selfishness and discontent
Shall yield to brotherhood, and all
Shall seek the common betterment!

—By A. L. Crawley.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Kid Gloves

Kid gloves can be made to look like new, after cleaning them, if they are rubbed with the white of an egg.

When Making Gravy

To prevent from becoming lumpy, add a pinch of salt to the flour that is used for thickening, before mixing it with water.

Red Wine Stains

Red wine stains can be removed from linen very readily by dipping the stained portion into boiling milk. Keep the milk boiling until the stains disappear.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Niagara Falls

Q. What is the respective flow of the Canadian and American Falls?

A. 95 per cent of the waters of Niagara Falls flows over the Canadian Fall, and 5 per cent over the American Fall. The International boundary line runs midway down the channel of the Niagara River and some part of the Canadian Fall lies therefore on the United States side of the line.

NORTH PINETTE SCHOOL

The semi-annual examination of North Pinette school took place on Thursday, Dec. 22. The schoolroom was very prettily decorated for the Christmas season and a large number of parents and visitors were present and were greatly interested and pleased at the steady progress the pupils were making in their studies. The ready intelligent answers given by the pupils to the various questions asked of them showed unmistakably that they had worked hard at their lessons, under the painstaking management of the teacher, Miss Katie Murchison. Many complimentary remarks were given by those present, showing their appreciation of the work that was being done. A very interesting program was given by the scholars appropriate for the Christmas season, consisting of choruses, recitations and exercises. Each and all did their parts remarkably well, and it was much enjoyed by those present. To the delight of the children, Santa Claus arrived in time and proceeded to unload the Christmas Tree of its numerous presents to all. Home-made candy and apples were passed around. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Murchison for her good work, and also for providing such a pleasant afternoon.

Drink Water When Kidneys Hurt You

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it may mean you have been eating foods which create acids, says a well-known authority. An excess of such acids overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels, removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells; your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water scalds and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the system, so they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, can not injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink. Drilots of soft water.