

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1928

ORATORICAL CONTEST

At the request of the International Oratorical Contests Committee for Canada, The Guardian has undertaken to sponsor the contests in this province with a view to sending the Provincial Oratorical Champion to contest with the other Provincial champions for the championship of Canada.

Last year, Prince Edward Island was not represented in this contest for pupils of secondary schools. These International Oratorical contests for pupils of secondary schools are participated in by Canada, Great Britain, France, United States and Mexico. The contest is open to pupils of secondary schools, which include grades nine and ten of ordinary public schools.

The subject for this year will be "Canada's Future" and the speeches dealing with it must be limited to ten minutes. After the Provincial contests have been held and the champion selected, he will be sent to represent the Province in the Canadian finals to be held in Toronto or some other centre.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A recent issue of "Punch," the well known London periodical, publishes a cartoon representing President Coolidge as standing before an audience holding in his hand a placard on which are inscribed the following words: "We lead the world in (1) Wealth, (2) Generosity, (3) Humility, (4) Love of Peace."

Commenting on the naval program of the United States, "Public Opinion," published in London, says: "There are some people who are alarmed at the increase in the American Navy; foreshadowed by Mr. Coolidge's speech, coming as it does after the British announcement of a reduction in the proposed new cruisers."

After referring in detail to the great naval increase proposed by the American Government, The London Daily Express says: "Any idea that Great Britain's interests would suffer through a greater American Navy is so ludicrous that it hardly calls for denial. America has the right to look after her own business and to have a big navy if she cares to pay for it."

The London Times commenting on the subject says: "The British Navy has its own responsibilities overseas; it has to defend, for instance, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa, not to speak of a number of other territories. We are moreover an island and not a continent, however, so that our very existence depends upon the adequate land, remain in a dangerous state of protection of our trade routes."

country may build as many warships as she sees fit, and that Great Britain's best policy is to build only such ships as are really required to protect her commerce and her territory. The opinion is generally expressed in the British press that there is no possibility of war between Britain and the United States and that, whatever the purpose of the latter country is in building a navy which, to others, seems out of proportion to its requirements, it has no designs upon Great Britain.

And now we have an American opinion, expressed at the beginning of the year by The New Republic, New York, of January 4th. After referring to the Naval Disarmament Conference at Washington six years ago and the hopes engendered by the three Powers agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan for a safe limitation, The New Republic proceeds:

"The events of the past year have blasted this illusion. At the last session of Congress the champions of the American Navy called attention to the aggressive building program of the British Admiralty and its overwhelming superiority in cruisers and insisted on the renewal of competitive construction by the United States. President Coolidge summoned the Geneva Conference in order to put an end to the friction and save the expense, but his advisers miscalculated the strength of the motives which prompted the British program. Instead of negotiating an agreement the Conference ended in utter and sinister dissension. The natural result has followed. The President has submitted to Congress a program of construction which provides, in addition to miscellaneous vessels, for the building of five 10,000 ton cruisers a year for five years."

The New Republic goes on to say that "the proposed cruisers are not intended, except indirectly, to safeguard American commerce. They are weapons for attacking the commerce of an enemy. The enemy may be Japan, but more likely than Japan it is Great Britain. Only against Great Britain would it be necessary to build so many cruisers."

There is a frank admission on the part of this American Journal and, whether such a thought was behind the preparation of the American program, it may be that the wealthy and presumably powerful United States is playing with Destiny.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Some of our people are beginning to worry about their winter's supply of firewood and the probability of difficulty in hauling it owing to the scarcity of snow. There is as yet no certainty that the scarcity will last long.

It may now be assumed that winter has come and seldom have the people of this province been better prepared for it. Produce has been shipped up to a much later date than usual. What is probably the last cargo leaving the Island for the season is now being loaded at Georgetown and will sail in a few days for the South. All the other ports have practically cleaned up their shipments by water and from now onward potatoes will go by rail.

The beginning of the year 1928 finds the world little if any better, and probably worse, than that of a year ago. The Geneva Conference of the League of Nations has made some progress but its achievements can scarcely be called a perceptible step in the direction of universal peace. In Europe the relations between France and Italy, Italy and Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, however, so that our very existence depends upon the adequate land, remain in a dangerous state of protection of our trade routes."

Notes by the Way

TOO many children in this spending age are without instruction in regard to money, its uses and misuses, its true value, the virtue of thrift and economy, the folly of waste, the shortsighted loss and cost of spend-thrift habits. To furnish instruction and training in regard to money matters the school savings bank has been established, and the movement in recent years has attained large proportions in the United States under the encouragement of the Banker's Association. Seven years ago, 2,736 schools were participating and now the number is 12,678. The deposits of seven years ago were \$2,000,000. Last year the deposits made a total of \$23,700,000. The number of pupils depositing has increased from 1,015,653 to 4,658,156.

The growing interest of prominent educationists in school banks has had much to do with the expansion. Prof. Charles M. Judd of the University of Chicago recently discussed the relations of the schools to money. He asked the question "Why has the school in the past given so little attention to thrift and the intelligent use of money?" While penuriousness is not to be commended in old or young, it would be well to remember that the genuine miser is comparatively rare in comparison with the many who spend much money foolishly. Money saved in youth and properly invested has a cumulative power which increases rapidly with increasing years. Hence all boys and girls should be instructed in the vital importance of practising thrift during their growing years. The school savings banks serve a most useful purpose in developing the saving habit. The pupil who has a bank account is naturally pleased with the fact, and his satisfaction is increased as he adds thereto from time to time. His school companions soon become interested, the matter is talked over as they make inquiries of him and of the teacher until perhaps a majority of the pupils have each opened an account. Other schools become interested and rivalry between schools follows, thus extending the movement.

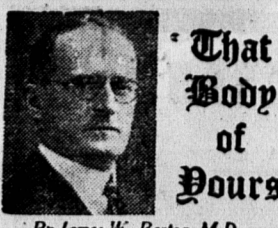
The automobile was not first produced with the object of improving the highways, but it speedily became the most powerful agency for that purpose. The car stimulated the desire for speed in locomotion, speed such as was impossible with either comfort or safety on the roads that existed twenty-five years ago. The result was that national and subordinate governments throughout Canada and the United States devoted their attention to improving the highways, expending hundreds of millions of dollars in the process. And the better roads in turn multiplied the demands for motor cars and trucks by millions. This has raised the new problem of providing parking space for the cars during business hours. Citizens engaged in industrial, professional, or commercial callings drive from their homes in the residential section to their offices, stores and shops in the morning, return to their homes for a midday meal, and repeat these operations in the afternoon. A majority of them find it convenient to leave their cars near their places of business. Parking space is an urgent and increasing problem in almost every city, large or small in America, and no satisfactory solution is yet in sight.

Our steam connection with the mainland from time to time comes under discussion when the C.N.R. officials come this way and confer with our Board of Trade. At such times, after an exchange of compliments, when the needs and requirements of the interprovincial service are presented it is surprising to find the number and variety of the objections, and excuses which the railway officials have ready at hand. Any change or improvement that is suggested is met by an official contention that it is impracticable, or would be dangerous, or would cost too much, or that we are not entitled to this or that.

Our Liberal representatives in Parliament seem to have a very kindly feeling toward the railway officials and the government. They trim their way, promising to take this or that matter up with the Ottawa authorities, but if they do so, do it in a half-hearted fashion that shows their main object is not to embarrass the Government or the Railway Officials. What hope is there of better things with an official combination evading or resisting every just claim that is presented? Must we go on forever with the delays at Sackville, the narrow-gauge nuisance and never see a pulman car except when it carries an official magnate or a company of them?

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By James W. Raston, M.D.

That Body of Ours

A most striking experiment has been made by a Chinese physician, Dr. C. L. Tung, which should make every thinking person pause and consider this manner of life we live. In examining groups of healthy Chinese he finds that the average blood pressure is lower than that of Western races. The average pressure of healthy adults in the United States is approximately 125 systolic and 80 diastolic, whereas for Chinese of the same age the pressure are 112 and 70 respectively.

These facts lead him to study the effects of blood pressure of 58 Americans living in Peking. Readings were taken in the United States, and again in Peking after three years there. Over sixty per cent of them showed a decrease in blood pressure, and only fifteen per cent showed an increase.

Now as the blood pressure gradually increases with age, therefore all should have shown a slight increase. That there was actually a decrease in sixty per cent after three years residence in China, was naturally surprising.

The first thought would be that the climate had something to do with it, but as Peking is in the temperate zone also, climate could not be a factor.

And to what does Dr. Tung attribute this drop in blood pressure? He attributes it to the quieter life in China, as opposed to the rush of life in the United States and Canada.

There is no question but that as we look at the faces and manners of Chinese people, we cannot but realize that they have a calmness within, that is not possessed by us as a people. Of course more details should be forthcoming, because there may be factors such as food, sleep and exercise that also enter into the matter.

However the point for us to get is that his hurry and worry of modern life here keeps our minds more tense, and increases the tension of the blood in the vessels. This constant tension must be wearing on the lining of the blood vessels, and causes us to get old just that much sooner. For you will remember that we are just as old as our bloodvessels.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 7, 1928

GOD'S WORD EFFECTIVE—All the kings of the earth shall praise thee, O Lord, when they hear the words of thy mouth.—Psalm 138:4.

PRAYER—"All people that on earth do dwell, Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice."

January 8, 1928

THE HUMILITY OF GOD—Though the Lord be high, yet hath he respect unto the lowly; but the proud he knoweth afar off.—Psalm 138:6.

PRAYER—"Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

TO ANOTHER SINGER

Sing on, dear heart, and let us hear Some words of hope from far and near—

Too little far are words like thine Embazoned on the walls of time.

Let kindred spirits feel the glow, For much they crave to feel and know That there are others on life's way Who think and feel and speak as they.

Lest lone ones here and there forget, That all along life's journey set, Are grains of truth a hidden store, So let these flourish more and more.

Then some lone souls shall sure be blest Ere yet they close their eyes in death. Sing on, dear heart, sing on and tell Your lovely dreams—we like them well.

—Mrs. Whitehead.

Modern Etiquette By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it polite to ignore the mistakes in English that a child makes? A. It is proper to correct them, for in this way the child learns.

Q. Should full evening dress be worn by a male speaker at a public occasion? A. Yes; always.

Q. Where does the hostess sit at dinner table? A. At the foot of the table.

Sir Henry Thornton says our Province is a Paradise. So nature intended it to be, but the devil in the form of federal officialdom is fast destroying its beauty and healthfulness.

Happenings of The Week

PERHAPS the roads is mighty long. Maybe things are going wrong. And misfortune seems too strong. But stick it!

Just go plodding on your way. Working hard to make it pay. Tomorrow you may be glad and gay. So stick it!

Gaze ahead, don't look behind; If it's steep, well, never mind. You're climbing to the top you'll find. So stick it!

More than 800 men representing all walks of life in Ottawa paid their respects to the Governor-General at the annual New Year levee on Monday. The reception was held this year in the Senate Chamber where His Excellency, surrounded by his personal staff and aide-de-camp in dress uniforms, shook hands with all who journeyed up the icy, windy approach to Parliament Hill to extend their greetings.

Other days the levee was held in the Governor-General's office in the east block, but this year the criminal background of the Senate was used. In the lobby the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, played throughout the reception and the galleries were crowded with ladies who, in the course of the next few weeks, will take part in ceremonies more distinctively feminine at the annual drawing room following the opening of parliament. Immediately after the levee, receptions were held in the mess quarters of the local militia units. The officers of the regiments, after attending the levee in full dress uniforms, turned hosts in their own quarters for the afternoon. Premier King was at home at Laurier House throughout the afternoon and received callers from two o'clock until nearly six.

New Year's callers were very much in evidence on Monday, especially among the "younger people" who are gradually following in the steps of their fathers in this old time and pleasing custom.

At Edgewater, the lovely residence of the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. Heartz, a large concourse of visitors were welcomed during the afternoon. His Honor being attended by his aides Col. S. R. Jenkins, Col. Hooper, Naval Aide Lieut. G. H. Buntain and private secretary Mr. H. L. Palmer. Assisting Mrs. Heartz were Mrs. J. D. Stewart and Mrs. A. W. Weeks, who poured tea and coffee, and Mrs. Murdoch McKinnon, who cut the loaves. Serving the dainty refreshments were Mrs. H. L. Palmer; Mrs. Fred Moore; Miss Doris Gill; Miss Eileen Longworth; Miss Stephanie Jenkins; Miss Margaret Jenkins; Miss Lorna Weeks; Miss Marie Weeks; Miss Inez Mutch; Miss Elsie Biffin; Miss Ruth Heartz.

The sympathy of many friends will go out to Mrs. W. Chester S. McLure and members of her family, on the death of her father Mr. Burhoe, which occurred at Bonnahinley yesterday morning, following several months of illness.

Mr. W. Chester S. McLure and Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O., sailed from Halifax yesterday morning on a business trip to England, expecting to be away about six weeks.

This has been a gay week, with innumerable informal bridges, luncheons and dinner parties for the students from the mainland colleges, who are practically all leaving on return to their studies this week.

Miss Margaret Full, who was spending the holidays with her mother Mrs. G. E. Full, left Tuesday on return to Boston.

Miss Ruth Heartz leaves this morning to resume her studies at McGill, having spent the holidays with her parents, the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. Heartz.

Mrs. Albert Aitken has arrived in Summerside on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Harris. She was accompanied from Halifax by her daughter Mrs. MacDonald, whose guest she has been for the past several months.

Miss Pennie Morris, of Minville, N. B., was among the visitors welcomed for the Christmas season.

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AN ATTIC SALT-SHAKER

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Moody, the famous evangelist, did not exactly suggest an "atmosphere of pervading Puritanic gloom," says Gamaliel Bradford (in his sympathetic biography, "D. L. Moody: A Worker in Souls.") He was a wit, an inexhaustible story teller, and let it be whispered, addicted to practical joking. But, he was always ready to take on—unlike most jesters of the doubtful order.

One day Moody leaned out of a train window at a country station and said to a farmer who looked like a promising subject: "Do you know that President Lincoln is on this train?" The farmer bit at once, and exclaimed: "Is he?" "I don't know that he is," was the calm answer, "but I thought you might."

The farmer turned away and resumed his walk on the platform. Pretty soon he came back. "We've had quite a little excitement here, lately," he remarked. "What's the matter?" asked Moody.

"The authorities wouldn't let some folks bury a woman," replied the farmer. "Why not?" "Because she wasn't dead," was the adequate answer. And Moody enjoyed it as much as the farmer did.

Also he enjoyed the comment of a caustic neighbor who assured him that there was one thing he and Sankey might do which would create a tremendous, beneficent stir, if they would only do it, but he was sure they never could.

"Do tell us what it is; we want to know." "If you and Sankey would mind your own business."

Edward Fitzgerald—immortalized through his translation of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," had to pay the cost of its publication for the very good reason that he could get no one else to do so. After it was declined by "Fraser's Magazine," Fitzgerald, in 1859, had it printed in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, and issued in a brown wrapper at five shillings a copy.

The public remained sublimely indifferent to the great event, and the bulk of the issue found its way to the "penny box" of Mr. Quaritch, a famous London bookseller. That despised penny bargain now sells for its weight in gold!

As a boy Fitzgerald went to school at Bury St. Edmunds. It was while living with his father near Ipswich, says Ernest H. Rann (in "The Homeland of English Authors") that he made the acquaintance of Major Moor, an Anglo-Indian officer, who took him on walks round the county-side and so filled his mind with Oriental ideas and Oriental imagery that he has been spoken of as "the true begetter of the Omar Khayyam."

Fitzgerald studied Persian with his friend Professor Cowell, who had, so to speak, introduced him to Omar, and Fitzgerald set himself leisurely and spasmodically to translate or transform the stanzas of the Persian poet, when seven hundred years before, into the well-known English quatrains, pondering over every line before he committed it to paper, polishing and re-polishing it before he turned it into print. How far we now have Omar (comments Mr. Rann) and how far Fitzgerald is a literary problem that may never be settled.

King Edward had no great opinion of the poetry of Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate at the time he ascended the throne. "I always thought that Mr. Austin's appointment was not a good one," he wrote to Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, "but as long as he gets No pay it would, I think, be best to renew the appointment in his favor."

A few months later the King sent Lord Salisbury some verses by Mr. Austin—Sir Sidney Lee gives these facts in the second volume of his biography of King Edward—and pointedly called his attention to the "trash" which the Poet Laureate writes.

At a shoot at Sandringham, late in the season, the instruction had to be given that only cock birds were to be killed. One of the party, Sir Somerville Guerne, misunderstood and brought down a hen. It happened he was placed next to King Edward and the bird fell between them. Instead of reproving Guerne, the King laughingly pointed to the hen and called out: "Ah, Guerne, what a man you are for the ladies."

Two of King Edward's most intimate friends were the Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese Minister to London, and Sir Ernest Cassel, the great banker. Soveral was a famous wit, and one of his most brilliant bon mots was following a visit in January, 1902, by the King to St. James' Theatre, to see a farce by Oscar Wilde (relates Sir Sidney Soveral whether he had seen "The Importance of Being Earnest"). "No, Sir," answered Soveral, "but I have seen the importance of being Ernest Cassel."

George R. Sims, who, under the nom de plume "Dagonet" wrote a weekly column, or rather a full page, for the London Referee for forty-five years without a break, was extremely fond of a game of cards. He once told of playing a hand at the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. "My partner," he said, "had killed his wife. One of my opponents was also a murderer, and the other had attempted murder. The game was played quietly and with perfect good temper. Sitting round the room were twenty men, a every one of whom had come to Broadmoor through an act committed."

Sudden Demands on your purse may be more easily met if you have formed the habit of saving regularly. A weekly deposit in a Savings Account will assist you when confronted with sudden emergencies. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000 Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

Calendars for the new year are available to pollyholders at our Office, 61 Queen Street, and also at the offices of S. M. HICKS—Summerside and I. E. BURDEN—Montague. The various district agents also have a supply. We hope that every pollyholder will secure one. HYNEMAN & CO., LTD. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Charlottetown

HASZARD'S BRAHMIN TEA IS UNEQUALLED Sold only in red, hygienic, airtight packages.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "then he started to speak." Say "began to speak." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: libel. Pronounce the e as in "bell," not "li-bel." OFTEN MISPELLED: psychology; the psych. SYNONYMS: riddle, puzzle, enigma, conundrum, rebus. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: JUDICIOUSLY; wisely, prudently. He handled the situation very judiciously.

Let Us Help You To Provide More Comfort For The Invalid There are many items in our stock of sick room supplies that you should have. The expense is small and we know that after we have shown you what we have, you will not be satisfied without at least a few of these comforts. Your physician will tell you we have one of the finest stocks in the city. E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Let us Dispense Your Next Prescription

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(Continued on page 8.)