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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1928

NELSON'S PRAYER, JELLICOE'S PRAYER

THIS is a tremendous prayer which the men on British warships hear as they thunder into battle:—

"O most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of hosts, that rulest and commandest all things: Thou sittest in the throne judging right, and therefore, we make our address to Thy Divine Majesty in this our necessity, that Thou wouldst take the cause into Thine own hand and judge between us and our enemies. Stir up Thy strength, and come and help us; for Thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few. O, let not our sins now cry against us for vengeance, but hear us, Thy poor servants, begging mercy, and imploring Thy help, and that Thou wouldst be a defence unto us in the face of the enemy. Make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer. Through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

That was the moving prayer our heroes heard at Trafalgar, under Nelson; it was the prayer used at the battle of Jutland, under Jellicoe. It must have been a stirring thought to our seamen that this very prayer was that which had come from the hearts of those who fought with Nelson.

In view of the approaching Trafalgar Day Celebration, we quote from "The True History of the War," the state of feeling found in the British Navy at the Battle of Jutland:

"In their revelation of the fine spirit shown by the officers and men of the Royal Navy, the details and incidents of the battle were most inspiring. The confidence which the whole Fleet had in its commanders, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, had never been excelled at any period in our naval history. Of the Commander-in-Chief, the Archbishop of York had written:—

'I left the Grand Fleet sharing to the full the admiration, affection, and confidence which every officer and man within it feels for its Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Jellicoe. Here assuredly is the right man in the right place at the right time. His officers give him the most absolute trust and loyalty. When I spoke of him to his men I always felt that quick response which, to a speaker, is the sure sign that he has reached and touched the hearts of his hearers. The Commander-in-Chief—quiet, modest, courteous, alert, resolute, holding in firm control every part of his great fighting engine—has under his command not only the ships, but the heart of his Fleet.'

"As for the officers and their relations with one another, the Archbishop said he never heard one word of criticism, never felt the slightest breath of jealousy. In manner, in word, in spirit, they justified the boast of one of the Vice-Admirals: 'We are all a great band of brothers'.

"As for Sir David Beatty, every incident in his career, and they had been both many and glorious, had pointed him out as one of the men to command the fleets of England if ever she was engaged in a great naval war. The affair in the Heligoland Bight, the action off the Dogger Bank, and other episodes had inspired feelings which were amply confirmed by the great action off the Jutland coast. What his men thought of him was well typified in the answer of a sailor who was asked, just after the battle, if the seamen had full confidence in their leader: 'Confidence in David?' he replied; 'why, we would all go to Hell for David'.

"This implicit trust in the officers in command was reciprocated to the full. Sir John Jellicoe says in his dispatch:—

'The conduct of officers and men throughout the day and night actions was entirely beyond praise. No words of mine could do them justice. On all sides it is reported to me that the glorious traditions of the past were most worthily upheld—whether in heavy ships, cruisers, light cruisers, or destroyers—the same admirable spirit prevailed. Officers and men were cool and determined, with a cheeriness that would have carried them through anything. The heroism of the wounded was the admiration of all. I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the Fleet filled me.'

Trafalgar Day falls this year on Sunday next. Let us remember the men of our First Line of Defence.

FROM FARM TO CITY

WE note that in the Province of Ontario, one of the largest and wealthiest provinces in the Dominion, the same complaint is heard as from the smaller provinces of the continuous trek from farm to city. Ontario has abundance of good agricultural land, also a wealth of minerals unsurpassed anywhere on the continent; yet in the best agricultural territory there are vacant farms with buildings and equipment lying idle. An effort is now being made to induce British immigrants to come and settle on those vacant farms, but so far little success has attended the effort.

What is the cause of this everlasting flow from country to city? It is freely admitted on every hand that the farm affords the surest means of comfortable and independent living. Yet the sons of the farm are lured by the daily or weekly wage in factory, workshop and office. We are quite frequently told that the boys are attracted by the bright lights and the amusements to be found in the city. This does not offer a complete explanation. It is possible that the long hours and the usual drudgery of farm work may be a partial cause, and that the boys and girls get "fed up" with the everlasting and almost unbroken toil.

In many countries, notably Holland and Denmark, the laboring hours on the farm are the same as in the stores and offices in the city. This, it is believed, tends to more contentment with farm life. The young cannot live by work alone; they must have an outlet for their exuberant spirits; and in too many cases the farm and country life do not afford this outlet.

The problem of country versus city life is a large one, and might well engage the attention of our governmental authorities. There should be no reason why farm life should not be as attractive as any other; no reason why the steady independence of the farm should not be as agreeable to the young as the daily wage or the professional earnings in other callings. But the fact remains that it is not, and the stream of young fresh blood from the country to the city is continuous. Perhaps this is natural, and to a certain extent unavoidable. The trouble now seems to be that the flow is too voluminous and the result is an unwholesome drain upon the rural communities.

The urban population of Canada now almost equals the rural population, and when the army of consumers exceeds that of the producers the inevitable consequence will be harder living and less contented lives. Community co-operation in the matter of providing social entertainment would do much to arrest this cityward trend, and the means now available, with automobiles, radio and other modern conveniences, should be a large factor in solving the problem. In any case the question should engage the serious attention of our people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Promises to the contrary notwithstanding, the potato warehouses at Charlottetown will be of little use for shippers this season. We have become accustomed to political promises which serve only to tide over present anxiety.

The Toronto Mail and Empire says:—"'Curb-cruising' is the Canadian name for the outdoor pastime of men in motor cars trying to make acquaintance with ladies on the sidewalk. They have a more forceful name in England which was invented by a magistrate. He called it 'gutter-crawling'."

Notes by the Way

THE number of divorces in Canada continues to increase from year to year, regrettably, notwithstanding the opposition of all the churches. And the anomalous condition exists that a dissolution of the marriage contract in Quebec or Ontario can only be effected by the Parliament of Canada, while in all other provinces divorce proceedings are conducted by the courts. As the two more populous provinces contain more than half the people of the Dominion, it follows that Parliament is cumbered with a vast amount of business with which it is unfitted to deal. And hitherto the burden of investigation, hearing evidence and deciding thereupon in the first instance has fallen upon the Divorce Committee of the Senate. As a matter of course a divorce bill after having passed the Senate must also pass the House of Commons in order to become effective.

Ontario would prefer to have a divorce court and The Mail and Empire tells that "but for" the almost solid vote of Quebec's representatives in the Senate and in the House of Commons the bill to constitute an Ontario Divorce Court would certainly have passed three sessions ago." As it turned out, the Senate passed the bill, but no action upon it was taken by the House of Commons. Last year 748 divorces were granted in Canada by the various authorities, judicial and parliamentary, as compared with 608 in 1926. Of the 748 divorces granted last year, 182 in Ontario and 13 in Quebec, a total of 195, were passed by Parliament and 553 were granted by the courts in other provinces.

In the Senate, since the appointment of some 28 Senators by the King Government, the former large Conservative majority has been greatly reduced. This fact may be taken into account in estimating the probable future attitude of the majority in the Senate with regard to establishing a Divorce Court in Ontario. A year or more ago the Chairman of the Senate Divorce Committee, himself a Conservative, sounded a note of warning: "If the other House rejects this bill after consideration, as they have a right to do," he said, "then the members on this side of the House will ask the Commons to hear one-half of the petitions for divorce which may reach Parliament. In the event of the other Chamber not dealing with this Divorce Bill, I am in a position to state that the members on this side of the House will refuse to serve on the Divorce Committee, with the exception that they will, as formerly, hear any petitions that come to the Senate from the province of Quebec."

The Conservative majority in the Senate will no doubt be further diminished, and may vanish if the King Government remains in power. Whether the present House of Commons will pass the Ontario Divorce Bill or not is still in doubt. The declared attitude of the Conservative Senators further complicates the anomalous situation with regard to divorce legislation, but it is to be noted that some Liberal representatives in both Houses of Parliament would gladly welcome the removal to the courts of divorce trials that come from Quebec and Ontario.

A strange case of robbery, perjury, and the conviction and imprisonment of an innocent man is reported from Montreal. George Starke was the victim, and was convicted mainly on the evidence of one Caisse. Starke protested his innocence and appealed, but his appeal was not sustained. Now, after ten months of his two-year sentence to jail, and having suffered 20 of the 40 lashes included in the sentence, his innocence has been apparently established by the confession of a conscience-stricken man who had assisted in the robbery and shared in the perjury. It is but very rarely that an innocent man has thus suffered so severely in Canada at the hands of a judge and jury.

Five thousand workmen are employed on the Hudson Bay Railway and its terminals at Churchill, which it is officially stated will require three years to complete before shipments can be made by that route.

Berlin is disappointed by the low rate of speed of the Graf Zeppelin, as compared with airplanes, that its radio did not send intelligible messages and that its passengers were seasick.

Notwithstanding the reproach of being "unstable as water" the City of Charlottetown and its people have some things to their credit. The city has as good streets and sidewalks, water supply and civic government, and is as beautiful as any city of its size in Canada. These should count for something.

The question is raised whether in view of the erection of a new Library building on Queen Square, the Hay Market ought not to be removed to some place in the outskirts of the city. The litter caused by hay and straw and feeding horses on the ground contributes to the untidiness of that portion of the square and will in the future, if continued, be a conspicuous nuisance more unsightly than it has been heretofore.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

DULL IN MORNING, BRIGHT AT NIGHT

Perhaps you are one of those folks who are called "night bloomers," because you seem to wake up tired, tire easily, have frequent headaches, and yet toward afternoon and evening you feel better, come into "Bloom" as it were.

This condition is thought to be due to a slight poisoning of the blood and the fluid that bathes the brain and spinal cord.

And the source of this poisoning is thought to be from the intestinal canal.

Dr. Otto J. Kaufmann, of Birmingham, tells us that the functions of the mind are probably altered by the long continued presence in the blood of substances that are just slightly poisonous, such as the poisons due to absorption from the wastes in intestinal canal.

In patients suffering from intestinal toxemia—poisoning—sleep is not refreshing and headache is frequent.

The fluid bathing the brain and spinal cord, in addition to protecting these delicate structures, actually carries food for building up the brain and cord structures, and also carrying away the wastes. The poisons may affect the pressure of this fluid. The pressure of the blood and of this fluid get below normal, and cause mental depression.

In these cases headache at the top of the head, and at the base of the skull just above the neck, is quite common, and is relieved by lying down.

Healthy persons will have similar headaches as a result of physical or mental strain or fatigue.

It is just a matter of poisoning in all cases. Whether from work in healthy persons, or absorption of poisons in those who are constipated. He suggests that early treatment is most important, as the longer poisons remain in the system, the more severe will be the symptoms, and the recovery will be slow.

So if you find yourself lazy, with headaches, and feeling a bit brighter toward evening, let your doctor and dentist look you over and try and locate the source of infection. While it may be teeth, tonsils or sinuses, there is a good chance of it being due to slow intestinal movement.

Further, fruit, vegetables, and regular exercise, should correct the condition.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

October 18, 1928

EARLY AND LATE—With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early, O God.—Isa. 26:9.

PRAYER—My Lord, early in the morning my song shall rise to Thee.

LONG SINCE

The marble slabs, now fallen down,
Are lying in the long, dead grass;
The moss creeps o'er them, thick and brown,
To hide the names from those that pass.

Forgotten are the joys and pain,
With all the weary strife of years,
And cherished hopes that were in vain
Have vanished with their smiles and tears.

There sheds the eventime her dew.
Faint sunlight gilds the lonely spot,
To feed the ivy and the rue
And tufts of wild forget-me-not.

High in the branches' overhead
The hang-bird's nest in twilight swings,
And o'er the long-forgotten dead
A crooning lullaby she sings.

—Wellington P. MacKenzie.

Daily Lessons in English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not write "the mens' voices arose in protest." The apostrophe is misplaced. It is "men's."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: fast; a as in "ask," not as in "at."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: drunkenness; note the double n.

SYNONYMS: recede, abate, slacken, diminish, wane, decline.

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: CRUCIBLE; a severe trial or test. "It has been discovered in the crucible of experience."

The Centre of the Earth

CONDENSED FROM THE FORUM (SEPTEMBER, '28)

John Hodgdon Bradley, Jr.

The subterranean has always whetted the imagination of men. Mediterranean philosophers were among the first to conceive of the bowels of the earth as burning with an eternal fire. And for a geographical reason. The Mediterranean basin is a weak zone in the crust of the earth, where rocks crack and volcanoes belch smoke and lava. Many early thinkers linked earthquakes and volcanoes with an abyss of unthinkable hotness, a fit place for banished souls. A sunburned philosopher near erupting Etna did not have to stretch his fancy to imagine hell.

Aristotle conceived a hollow earth filled with the fires of exploding air. Lucretius saw the interior as a dark replica of the surface, with rivers of ink, gorges, cliffs, and a snarling wind that struck fire from the rocks. Seneca thought volcanoes were born in the escape of captive winds igniting coal and sulphur as they whistled through the rocks.

The modern geologist has not found "easy the descent to Avernus." After groping in the dark for several decades, he only now begins to see light. A germ on an egg shell cannot know the inner workings of eggs. Man is a germ on the shell of the earth.

In the 18th century the illustrious French mathematician, Laplace, destroyed the ancient conceptions by thinking of the earth as a molten sphere with a thin crust. Some scientists accept this postulate in a modified form today. Many others have come to think of the earth as essentially solid to the core.

Men have bored holes in the crust of the earth, mere pin pricks in comparison with the radius of the planet, but deep enough to reveal a story. Every hole grows warmer toward the bottom on the average of one degree Farhrenheit in 60 feet. No body knows that this continues below the deepest boring—one mile and a half under the surface. Volcanoes hotly argue that it does. If the rate persists, temperatures at a relatively shallow depth are hot enough to melt any substance known to science. Granted this increase in temperature and the absence of modifiying conditions, the rocks of the crust must grade into a hot incandescent liquid.

Some thinkers believe in the existence of a liquid substratum encircling the earth rind within 50 miles of the surface. Striking facts support this concept. The continents are largely composed of light rock like granite. The ocean beds and their volcanic islands are made of somewhat heavier rock called basalt. The greatest lava flow of geological history brought underworld basalt through fissures to the surface. Such facts suggest that both oceans and continents rest upon a universal layer of basalt. The continents stand high because they are made of lighter materials, separated by gravity in the original distribution of things. They float like icebergs in a sea of basalt.

An earth with such a foundation might easily be weak. That it is weak the geologist has found abundant evidence. He has seen how blocks of her crust have foundered along mighty rifes. The Red Sea now occupies such a depression. Standing in Glacier National Past one sees stupendous beauty and serenity. Yet those mountains were once mud on the bottom of an inland sea. They were later hardened, uplifted, sculptured by water and ice, and thrust westward seven miles or more into their present position. The poorly healed scar is clear to those who can see. The earth has suffered.

Despite the weakness of the crust, the body of the earth is strong, so strong that many scientists cannot accept the belief in a liquid substratum. Experiment has proved that most rocks cannot be changed from solid to liquid unless an increase in volume is permitted. If pressure is great enough to prevent expansion, a rock remains solid in spite of its temperature.

Some believe in a substratum that alternates rhythmically from liquid to solid, under the control of the furnaces of the underworld—radioactive minerals. Thorium and uranium, the heaviest elements in nature, are stirred constantly by a slow turmoil of atoms which changes them from one form to another till finally they assume the properties of lead. During the decay, rays are shot out and heat is generated. These elements are unaffected by heat and pressure; in fact they stand alone in all nature, independent of outside influences. Widely scattered through the rocks, they constitute an almost everlasting source of heat. Our modern hell is paved, not with good intentions, but with radio-active minerals.

Lord Kelvin was half a century in advance of his colleagues when he contended that a fluid earth could not spin on its axis. He demonstrated with eggs. A boiled egg, rigid to the core, could be made to spin with ease, but a raw egg with its liquid interior refused to spin.

Kelvin further pointed out that if the earth were liquid, tides generated by sun and moon would operate in the body of the planet just as they do in the oceans. The crust of the earth would suffer upheavals and depressions with the revolution of sun and moon. The earth is not the toy of the tides. But Michelson and Gale in one of the most brilliant experiments in modern science, using 500 feet of pipe entrenched in the earth and filled with water, have recently proved the existence of feeble tides in the crust of the earth. The earth yields a little—but only a little—to the pull of sun and moon. These tides were found to be scarcely more than three-tenths of what they would be if the earth were liquid.

The earth is no fairy sylph. She tips the scales with a weight more than five times that of water. Since her rocky epidermis is not quite three times as heavy as water, her vitals must be several times heaver. The difference in the weight of the inner and outer parts can be explained by the fact that all known substances can be compressed—made heavier. The inner core is thought to be at least as heavy as iron.

Pressure clearly rules the center of the earth. When the crust cracks and pressure is locally released, underworld materials rush to the surface as lava. Ordinarily they are held rigidly to their place below. Paraffin, when slightly heated under pressure of an atmosphere, flows easily; but under 30,000 atmospheres, it can punch holes in steel. Earth materials are thus compressed and stiffened. There are no waste spaces in modern hell.

The earth is old, and quakes constantly. Volcanic explosions sometimes suddenly shift the position of rocks. A local earthquake results. Great quakes are due to major collapse in the architecture of a crust that is overstrained. The elastic strenght of the interior prevents breakdown until stresses have accumulated to the last straw. The back of the earth then breaks, masses of surface rocks slip along great rifts, elastic waves are shot in all directions from the points of origin. They travel curved paths through the body of the earth, vibrating as they go, both in the direction of their route and transverse to it.

Earthquake speedometers, called sesmographs, measure the speed at which the shock is spread. This speed in creases as the tremor penetrates the interior, proving that elasticity and rigidity increase with depth. Transverse vibrations cannot pass through anything but a substance. A bell of putty would not ring. The earth is like a bell of steel.

Household Scrapbook

By Roberta Lee

Packing Glass

When one must move, after the winter's fruit is put up, the glass jars can be kept from cracking by cutting old inner tubes into sections the right length, and slipping them over the jars.

Tarnished Brass

Brass will not tarnish if a thin coat of gum shellac and alcohol is applied to it. Or a thin coat of lacquer can be used if the lacquer is very clear.

Stockings

Never iron colored stockings, as the dry heat will cause the colors to fade.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. Is it ladylike for the women in a party to offer to defray their share of the expenses?

A. It is ladylike but not required by rules of etiquette.

Q. Between what hours should morning calls be made in the country?

A. Between 10 and 1 o'clock.

Q. Is it considered good form for a bachelor to give an afternoon tea?

A. It is permissible.

GIDEON SOCIETY PLACE BIBLES

(Canadian Press)

TORONTO, Ont., Oct., 17.—In connection with the annual meeting of the Canadian branch of the International Association of Gideons in this city recently the Toronto Camp undertook to furnish 500 bibles for distribution in the hotels in Jerusalem and 200 Bibles for the natives of Korea. The camp has placed 145 bibles in Pekin.

The present objective of the International Gideons, as announced here by the president of the International Association of Gideons, Samuel A. Fulton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is to place 1,000,000 Bibles in hotels by December. The association placed 100,000 bibles in hotels in the United States last year and 5,000 in hotels in Canada.

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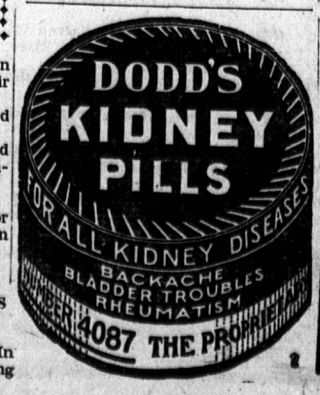
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