

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1926

HOW WE'VE GROWN.

Now that, according to that "Magna Charta of the Dominions" we are on an equal of status with Great Britain and with each of the other overseas dominions, we must not become too chesty lest we might strain ourselves. Let us reverently remember the frog that thought he could blow himself up to the size of an ox that provoked his frogship's envy. He blew himself up all right, but he went to pieces in the effort.

To the ordinary mind of a modest Canadian our equality of status with Great Britain becomes rather puzzling. We can thumb our noses at Australia and New Zealand and remind them that we are as big as they are, and can go to war or remain out of it with or without their consent. But when it comes to telling Great Britain that we object to her going to war or making treaties with foreign powers, there seems to be a hitch somewhere. We are on an equality of status with Great Britain but, should a foreign power attempt to fish in our waters or play in our yard, are we in a better position than we were last year to tell them to get out? And if they don't get out, what are we going to do about it? Call on Great Britain to send her warships to our rescue? That is what we had to do in the past. Would the foreign power become awed and leave us if we were to tell it that we were as big as and of equal status with Great Britain?

Will some one who has been flashing this "Magna Charta of the Dominions" kindly tell us what it has given us that we did not have before the Conference? Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Irish Free State have been absolutely autonomous since they became self-governing dominions. Have they any more freedom of action now? Did Great Britain ever interfere with or dictate to the Dominions overseas? Has the Conference minimized the possibility of interference or dictation which never existed? The Imperial Conference is and always has been a cementing and a binding influence in the British Empire. Things occasionally go wrong, or threaten to do so, in the far-flung Empire. Little men sometimes think their actual bigness is not fully recognized. They want things which, for their own and the sake of others, they cannot get. They are called into an Imperial Conference with real statesmen and are mollified and satisfied but the old Empire, wisely guided, goes on without a change and without a hitch. "The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" still floats over the far-flung Empire, one flag, one throne, one King.

THE WEST IS GROWING. Midway between our decennial census, says The Financial Post, to our rescue? That is what we had to do in the past. Would the foreign power become awed and leave us if we were to tell it that we were as big as and of equal status with Great Britain? Will some one who has been flashing this "Magna Charta of the Dominions" kindly tell us what it has given us that we did not have before the Conference? Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Irish Free State have been absolutely autonomous since they became self-governing dominions. Have they any more freedom of action now? Did Great Britain ever interfere with or dictate to the Dominions overseas? Has the Conference minimized the possibility of interference or dictation which never existed? The Imperial Conference is and always has been a cementing and a binding influence in the British Empire. Things occasionally go wrong, or threaten to do so, in the far-flung Empire. Little men sometimes think their actual bigness is not fully recognized. They want things which, for their own and the sake of others, they cannot get. They are called into an Imperial Conference with real statesmen and are mollified and satisfied but the old Empire, wisely guided, goes on without a change and without a hitch. "The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" still floats over the far-flung Empire, one flag, one throne, one King.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE Fifteen thousand railway men from conductors to yard men, at a recent meeting in Montreal, voted for a general strike if their demands for a levelling up of wages is not granted. The dispute has, so far as can be ascertained, been the result of some local jealousies arising from the fact that the United States' wage schedule is higher than that in Canada. Where the shoe pinches most sorely is the fact that Canadian railway men whose duties carry them into the United States on lines running to nearby United States centres are allowed the United States scale of wages. Canadian railway men whose duties are exclusively in Canada have demanded an all-round levelling up. The Canadian Railways refused this demand, hence the threat to go out on strike.

EDITORIAL NOTES. A beautiful summer and a glorious autumn are now drawing to a close, having made bountiful provision for man and beast.

Notes by the Way

Does a married woman take her husband's nationality? The question is discussed by a British Columbia Journal along the lines of which an abstract is here subjoined: At present throughout the British Empire the law is that when a British woman marries a foreigner she becomes a foreigner, that is, she takes the nationality of her husband, except under the following circumstances: 1.—If the marriage is terminated by death or divorce, the wife may retain her British nationality; 2.—If the husband changes his nationality during marriage, the wife need not change hers; 3.—If the foreign husband becomes an alien enemy, his wife may retain her British nationality.

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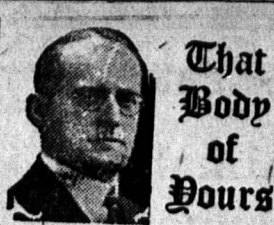
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James W. Barton, M.D.

WHERE THE BODY SAGS.

I am just wondering whether I would use a word that may not be in the dictionary, but yet describes a condition that is very common. The word is "sagging." By this I mean the way folks sag in different parts of the body. There is first the sagging forward of the shoulders, then of the abdomen which carries the spine forward with it, then the knees, and finally the feet.

As has been mentioned before, the sagging of the abdomen is responsible for the shoulders coming forward, round shoulders and hollow back often resulting therefrom. Tightening these abdominal muscles by the simple exercise of endeavoring to touch the toes, with knees straight, about twenty times a day, would make a noticeable difference in three months' time.

The sagging of the knees and feet are usually due to the same cause, that is, the slackness in the bow ligament, that forms the arch of the foot.

If you examine the foot of a fat-footed individual, you will find that the long tendon running into the heel bone turns outward as it reaches the bone, instead of running straight down.

Further, you will find that the inner side of the foot actually touches the floor instead of being off the floor entirely. In fact the foot bulges inward, and the outer side of the foot which should curve inward following the inner side of the foot.

This falling inward of the foot naturally pulls the knee inward also, and so where the knee is painful on the inner side, not due to any known injury, the trouble can often be traced to a flat foot. Where the flat foot or flat feet are not very bad, the simple exercises of raising on the toes, and walking on the outside of the feet across the room a few times daily will "arch" the foot up again.

Don't let yourself sag, no matter how old you are. Your health, your outlook on life, can be influenced by the carriage of your body.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "in reference to your remark." Say "with reference."

OUR HONOR—"But who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? For all things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given Thee" 1 Chron. 29:14.

THEN AND NOW Time was when the humble farmer, bewhiskered and sedate, and garbed in well-worn overalls and hat and boots to mate, Behind old Dobbin rode to town in a sleepy manner quite—

THE OPEN SEASON Newcomer: "Anything worth catching in the lake?" Hotel Proprietor: "Well, rather. There are several hebbens in bath, ing right now."

A Priceless Privilege. Criticizing Officials

OUR FREE SCHOOLS AND FORTUNATE YOUTH (W. L. Cotton.) The people rely upon their public officials for their safety and for the order and smoothness with which their public business is conducted. Naturally, and reasonably, official positions are held in honor and the opportunity of youth are offered in regard to Education; and more or less distinguished. It is well we hope that this attraction to prospective settlers is not overlooked when immigrants seek for information of different kinds. The opportunity of receiving a first-class education, free of cost, should be filled by men of capacity of the first inducements held and integrity. It is not, therefore, to not only inquiring immigrants but to those among us who seem to value the privilege too lightly.

There is one class who deserve to be gratefully remembered in this respect. We refer to the Principals and Professors of our Colleges, and University, for their neglect their duties or fail to perform their duty. The people pay taxes in order that the officials' salaries shall be paid; and, if the official duties are not performed or ill-performed, what more natural than that the people who pay the taxes should rise in protest?

The roadmaster who never fails to draw his salary and yet permits the excellent order are the features of the institutions most rigidly observed. Another valuable rule carried out is the regular reports placed before the public from year to year. Thus enabling the public to understand and appreciate the value of the public service that is being rendered and paid for.

It is also to the credit of the Government that it does not discriminate against the small schools. The same thing is met with elsewhere. For instance, in his report for 1925, the Chief Superintendent of Ontario says: "The small school problem is not peculiar to this Province."

In a letter last year to the trustees and ratepayers of the rural schools of Ontario, Hon. C. H. Ferguson, Minister of Education, said that there were in that province 177 schools with an attendance of five or less, 891 with an attendance of 10 or less, and 1794 with an attendance of 14 or less. These figures should be a very decisive reply to those who complain of maintaining a few small schools in the public schools.

It would be futile to attempt to deal fully with our school statistics in our limited space. The work of education is, we believe, carried on very successfully and inexpensively. Some needed reforms under introduced which are doing good work.

Glancing over the whole field one is compelled to lay the blame for any defects we have on those who hold erroneous views in regard to neglecting to provide industry for the pupils when they leave school, and urge them to seek other fields for the exercise of their training and talents and the benefit of other provinces and foreign lands. This, however, is a matter which must be fought out with the Government at Ottawa. Our local rulers are vigilantly taking care of Education as far as their resources will permit.

Let the cause be helped along by pointing out the proofs at hand of the progress of our schools. This improvement can be seen all over our province, which compared with twenty-five years ago is far better off materially, and rapidly advancing intellectually.

Considerable improvement might be made on good many of the school buildings, but improvement has been going on for several years past. The spread of knowledge, we may be sure, has been effecting this desirable change and that it will continue in the ratio that it has already attained, is our hope.

"FAT" PRIMA DONNAS GONE PARIS, Nov. 27.—Fat prima-donnas with temperamental sore throats have had their day, asserts Madame Cecil Arden, whose European debut in Paris was a marked success.

"Proper care of the body will keep any one from becoming fat and a singer's sore throat is usually a state of mind," Madame Arden is quoted as saying by "Compadre." "They used to say: 'As hard to handle as a prima-donna.' This generally came from inefficient managers."

Mme. Arden "manages" herself. She has just arranged 52 concerts in the United States, closing with appearances at the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

"The modern singer is not content merely to sing beautifully," she says. "She must interest herself in the allied arts, and especially in what modern artists are doing."

In New York, Madame Arden studied in the public schools and did not begin to play the piano or sing until sixteen. She made her debut at the Metropolitan singing with Geraldine Farrar and Caruso.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Annual Statement Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 30th October, 1926

Table with columns for Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1925; Profit for the year ended 30th October, 1926; Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1926; etc.

Table with columns for Provision for Taxes Dominion Government, Reservation for Bank Premises, Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward, etc.

Table with columns for Capital Stock, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest, etc.

Table with columns for Notes of the Bank in circulation, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest, etc.

Table with columns for Letters of Credit outstanding, Liabilities not included in the foregoing, ASSETS, etc.

Table with columns for Gold and Subsidiary coin current, Dominion notes, Deposits in Great Britain and United States, etc.

Table with columns for Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Railway and other Bonds, Canadian Municipal Securities, etc.

Table with columns for Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, Loans to Clients, Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere, etc.

Table with columns for Bank Premises at more than cost, Real Estate other than Bank Premises, Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, etc.

NOTE—The business of the Bank in Paris, France and in San Francisco, U.S.A. is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL: We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year.

LEATHER COATS SHOW BEAUTIFUL COLORINGS WILL CHOOSE NEW LEADER NEW YORK, Nov. 24. — The leather coats not only are holding Conservatives open their convention their own in popularity for many next Tuesday to choose a permanent purposes but they are rapidly gain leader. W. J. Bowser, former in beauty and in decoration, Premier and Leon J. Ladner, fed-the colors of the newer coats are eral member for Vancouver South, as soft a the material and the gar are the only candidates definitely in the field.

SEE THE SMOKER SMILE Never worry about a man. Many ladies profess to find it difficult to select holiday gifts for men, but it need not be difficult at all.

The White Drug Store J. G. JAMIESON DRUGGIST

Fraser 7% Preferred Backed by a business which has operated successfully for more than half a century, in the manufacturing of bleached and easy bleaching sulphite pulp, spruce lumber and cedar shingles—of which Fraser Companies, Limited, is one of the largest producers in Canada.

GIVE THE CHILDREN WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION COD LIVER OIL NOW Healthy robust children meet winter's ill-effects, without trouble. After an attack of measles, croup or whooping cough it is the very best tonic and builder. We recommend it for children. Just as good for older people.

THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Telephone 315

Royal Securities Corporation LIMITED Riley Building, Charlottetown Montreal Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec Winnipeg Vancouver New York