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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1929

NORTH SHORE FISHERIES

In his excellent report on the fisheries of Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands for 1928, Inspector S. T. Gallant observes: "I have to report a decrease of 12,567 cwt. in the catch of cod. It is difficult to understand why this fishery is not carried on more extensively by our fishermen when we consider that some of the best fishing grounds in the Maritime waters are located on the North Shore."

This falling-off is a most serious matter, and some other cause must be looked for than a decline in the available supply of deep sea fish. As Mr. Gallant points out, the markets for cod appear to be well stabilized. He also states that vessels from Nova Scotia and the Caraqueet fishing fleet operate fully three months during the summer between East Point and North Cape.

The fishermen on the North Shore, who are just as capable in their business as the fishermen of any other country, are well aware of the reason for the decline; and it may be briefly stated right here, that it is because they are not sufficiently remunerated for their labors, and many of them have given up the business. It costs too much to reach the ultimate market. The fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who make use of our fishing grounds, carry their catch in their vessels to points in their own Provinces from which the market can be reached in the shortest possible time by railroad. Our fishermen on the North Shore, with "some of the best fishing grounds in the Maritime waters within easy reach, are handicapped by the lack of railway facilities. This lack has been voiced in the press and at public meetings, and notwithstanding the fact that the Government has held out a promise to develop the fisheries of the Maritimes in every possible way the petition of the North Shore fishermen has so far been ignored. There is still a chance for an appropriation this year for this much-needed branch line for New London and Rustico. Our representatives should lose no time in insisting upon it when the supplementary estimates are brought down.

WHY NOT CHARLOTTETOWN?

Newfoundland and Canada have reached an agreement on policy in regard to trade arrangements, revision of postal service and better steamship facilities, according to Sir Richard Squires, in an interview given at Montreal recently.

As already pointed out in The Guardian, there should be an opportunity here for extending the trade of this Province with the ancient Colony by making Charlottetown a regular port of call in the proposed steamship service. Newfoundland buys more than \$12,000,000 worth of goods annually from Canada. How much of this amount is purchased in Prince Edward Island is not definitely known, but it is known that a large trade has been carried on for years. It is also known that with greater facilities the trade with this Province could be very much increased. It is hoped that before the treaty is finally concluded our representatives in Ottawa will at least make an effort to secure this boon for Prince Edward Island.

THE SPANISH MAIN AGAIN.

There was a time, a few centuries ago, says the Vancouver Province, when no British sailor considered himself a master of his calling until he had borne a part, on

side of the Atlantic or the other, in singing the beard of the Spanish King. Wars with Spain were of almost constant occurrence, and when there was no war to give color to their raids, the British privateers were not above conducting private war. They would lie in wait for coming treasure galleons or make forays on unsuspecting depots in the Indies or on the South American coast. So it was that Drake and Hawkins made or added to their reputations. Sir George Somers was a navigator of this day, too, but more closely associated with Raleigh than with Hawkins and Drake. The Bermuda Islands were once called after him, and were colonized by people from Virginia, which he helped found. Of a later day was Rodney and later still came Nelson. Both sailed the Spanish Main, both fought the Spaniards and the French and both left great reputations.

Drake sleeps in his leaden coffin in Nombre de Dios Bay in the West Indies, and Hawkins off Porto Rico, not far away. Both died on the same fatal expedition. Somers found a resting place in Bermuda. Nelson and Rodney are buried in England. The stirring days of old have been succeeded by piping days of peace, and instead of the singing of the beard of this monarch and that, we have World Courts and League Covenants and Kellogg Treaties and the like. All the same, the names of the old sea dogs we have mentioned are names to conjure with still. There is a world of romance in every one of them, and it was a happy thought which prompted the Canadian National authorities to name the five new steamships built especially for the West Indian trade for the men who, in other days, made the West Indies famous. The Lady Nelson, first of the vessels to be laid down, is already in service, and the Lady Hawkins and Lady Drake will shortly be plying the sealanes from Halifax southward. The Lady Somers and the Lady Rodney are fitting out in England.

GENTLEMAN DEFINED

Twenty years ago an American newspaper offered a prize for the best definition of a gentleman. The answer chosen, which can scarcely be improved upon, was as follows: "The true gentleman is the man whose conduct proceeds from good will and an acute sense of propriety, and whose self-control is equal to all emergencies; who does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, the obscure man of his obscurity, or any man of his inferiority or deformity; who is himself humbled if necessity compel him to humble another; who does not flatter wealth, cringe before power, or boast of his own possessions or achievements; who speaks with frankness, but always with sincerity and sympathy, and whose deed follows his word; who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than of his own; who appears well in any company, and who is at home with him who seems to be abroad—a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Uncle Sam is making the preliminary preparations for taking the decennial census. His big family is increasing rapidly and the Book of Numbers will be a bulky volume.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. A high gale is reported to have saved Palestine from the ravages of a swarm of locusts.

The mistake made by the Post

Notes By The Way

In the estimates for Prince Edward Island for the current year are a rather surprising number of "re-votes," which simply means money voted last year and not expended. To begin with, a million was voted at last session for a new Car Ferry and not expended and no contract let. Hence of the larger estimate now brought down \$1,000,000 is a re-vote. There is a re-vote of \$48,000 for rebuilding the Railway Wharf at Charlottetown, another of \$22,000 for the breakwater at Souris, \$7,000 for West River bridge, \$43,000 for telephone connection between Cape Traverse and Tormentine, and so on. Even those here mentioned make a formidable total. They were explicated last year to the glory of Messrs Sinclair, Jenkins, McLean and the King Government and we are now called upon to rejoice over them again.

Eight or ten wharves are to be repaired this year, as in other years, in this province as in other provinces, if the estimated sums required for them here are expended. If not expended they may reappear as re-votes next year or be dropped altogether. So the case now stands more than a quarter of what is voted for Prince Edward Island is made up of re-votes, a total out of proportion to any other province.

No doubt our Liberal members used their influence to get for the province the public works and services that figure in this day, too, but more closely associated with Raleigh than with Hawkins and Drake. The Bermuda Islands were once called after him, and were colonized by people from Virginia, which he helped found. Of a later day was Rodney and later still came Nelson. Both sailed the Spanish Main, both fought the Spaniards and the French and both left great reputations.

Their own home press was of little use to them in getting anything done for the province, but it has always been lavish in its praise of them afterwards. Fear of embarrassing the Government, or its supporting representatives paralysed it from advocacy in advance.

From the beginning of the King regime this province has been the most neglected spot in the entire Dominion and its supporting members from this Province were the most docile and obsequious of any who sat in the House of Commons. Whatever the Government did or neglected to do they approved and ratified. Had it not been so we would not today be suffering the indignity of a narrow gauge railway, an altogether inadequate transportation service to and from the mainland. Now when public opinion has been aroused, and for very shame's sake they have begun to stir themselves to action to remedy some of the neglects and abuses which they had excused and condoned for years past.

Hope, after long delay, revives with the estimates. But these estimates have yet to run the gauntlet of further delays and the chances of being voted again at the next session of Parliament. Some day, under the present Government or a succeeding one, we shall get better transportation across the Straits and on a railway of standard gauge throughout, but the good Lord alone knows when that will be.

That much liquor is smuggled into Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is the common belief. And although it can be legally imported into the other Provinces, much is also smuggled there owing to the very heavy duties which were laid on during the war and have been since continued. Senator Hughes and Senator Tanner (of Nova Scotia) have expressed in the Senate their view that the duties on spirituous and malt liquors should be reduced to the pre-war rate in order to prevent smuggling and incidentally, to increase the revenue therefrom.

The possibility of bridging the Straits of Northumberland has been discussed by Mr. A. E. McLean, M. P., with prominent engineers, it is stated. It is said that shoal water extends on each side for some miles which could be filled in by embankments, the remaining interval to be connected by a bridge. If this absurd proposal can be brought under serious consideration at the present juncture it will serve admirably to hold up construction of the new Car Ferry and all that pertains thereto. It might prove as effective to that end as would be the attempt to stop a machine by throwing a monkey-wrench into the works.

Office Department was in assuming that the abolition of titles applied to the G. R. on the mail wagons.

A patient in an Iowa hospital has undergone forty-seven operations. As a matter of economy he now plans becoming a surgeon and doing his own operating.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ESKIMOS AND COLDS.

Perhaps you are inclined to smile at the request of the Medical Officer of Health when he suggests that if you have a "cold" that you keep as far away as possible from other people, as the breathing, and particularly the coughing can throw the organisms of "cold" a considerable distance, and other folks become infected.

Drs. F. Heinbecker and E. I. M. Irvine-Jones tell us that "during a trip up the west coast of Greenland they noted that every native in a certain settlement had a cold, while in others there wasn't a single native affected."

Investigation showed that just previous to the arrival of these physicians and their party, that some of the natives had been mixing with outside folks.

In the settlements where there were no colds when the doctors and their party arrived, within from forty-eight to seventy-two hours after their arrival all the natives developed a "cold," (an acute respiratory infection, as these doctors call it) with sneezing, coughing, and spitting.

Further north, among the polar Eskimos, where it was certain that no outside contact had been made that year, there was never the slightest evidence of these infections at the time of the arrival of the doctors and party, but within seventy-two hours nearly every Eskimo in the settlement developed an infection.

I believe that when you consider the statements of these physicians, you will agree that it is not the cold weather that causes these colds, but the presence of these "cold" organisms in the air the Eskimo had to breathe when the doctors' party arrived and lived in the huts with them. As you know the indoor life of the Eskimo in this ill-ventilated hut, does not cause the "cold" if the organisms are not about.

With us in civilized communities the "cold" organisms are always about us and if we get crowded together in a room of 80° F. at which temperature our own protective organisms seem to lose their fighting power, then these "cold" organisms get their chance to develop and a cold results.

The lesson is obvious.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE EMPIRE LOSS IN THE GREAT WAR

Q. What was the Empire Loss in the Great War?

A. The number of death casualties sustained by the British Empire during the World War was 1,019,882, according to the annual report of the Imperial War Graves Commission, distributed as follows:—United Kingdom, 765,547; Indian Empire, 62,327; Canada, 56,813; Australia, 59,540; New Zealand, 16,729; South Africa, 7,130; Newfoundland, 1,333 and other British possessions, 5,573. 739,447 men lost their lives in France and Belgium alone and the bodies of those who have been recovered lie in 14,187 cemeteries in almost every country of the world.

THE POET'S CORNER

THE BUILDING OF JERUSALEM.

And did those feet in ancient time Walk upon England's mountains green?

And did the Countenance Divine Shine forth upon our clouded hills? And was Jerusalem builded here Among these dark Satanic Mills?

Bring me my bow of burning gold! Bring me my arrows of desire! Bring me my spear! O clouds, unfold! Bring me my chariot of fire!

I will not cease from mental fight, Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand, Till we have built Jerusalem In England's green and pleasant land.

—William Blake, (1759-1827).

Beauty is but skin dope. Chicago hasn't anything so new, has it? We've just been hearing about the "bomb in Gilead."

Einstein And Relativity

(Specially written for The Guardian)

(This is the second in a series of three articles dealing with the Einstein Theories of Relativity.)

THE GENERAL THEORY OF RELATIVITY

But the conclusion previously arrived at in the special theory—that the phenomena of nature are the same for all bodies in uniform straight line motion relative to each other—will hardly satisfy the mind in search of the widest possible generalization—more especially in view of the fact that there are in nature practically no such bodies known. Gravitational fields, however slight pervade the universe, and bodies in general, move in curved lines, and at velocities which are variable with regard to time.

Einstein asserts the truth of the following proposition: A gravitational field of force at any point in space is in every way equivalent to a field of force resulting from acceleration, so that no experiment can possibly distinguish between them.

This is strikingly exemplified by his illustration in which we suppose that an observer is placed in a large chest like a room, provided with apparatus for conducting observations. Let us suppose, further that this chest (provided with a hook in the ceiling to which is attached a rope), is placed somewhere in empty space, so far distant from all matter that gravitational fields are negligible. The observer if he wished to stay on the floor, would have to fasten himself down with strings. But suppose now, that some sort of being starts pulling on the rope, with a constant force, so as to impart a uniform acceleration to the chest. He would then find that he had "weight"; he would be able to stand upright on the floor. Objects he might hold in his hand would seem to have "weight" too; if he let go of them, they would "fall" to the floor—because the acceleration of the chest would no longer be imparted to them.

Gravitation And Acceleration. What judgment would this observer arrive at as regards this state of affairs? He would logically conclude that his chest was suspended at rest in a gravitational field, similar to that which we find prevails here at the surface of the earth. And who is to deny the correctness of this viewpoint—as regards his own body of reference, the chest and what it contains?

Thus, gravitational fields—at least of special types, may be produced by certain sorts of motion, i.e. where one of the bodies in question is being accelerated relatively to another, and it is possible, simply by mathematical transformation to deduce the course of natural phenomena in all types of gravitational fields. This Einstein did by a very brilliant generalization.

For instance, bodies which, in respect to a reference body which is not subject to acceleration, move in straight lines, will, in general, in reference to accelerated bodies or gravitational fields, describe curves. There is nothing new in this. We all know how a stone, if thrown into the air, describes a curved path in coming to earth again, because of the gravitational field of the earth. Were it not for this, the stone would continue on its course into space in a straight line.

But a new result, which led to a prediction by Einstein which was conclusively verified, is that, referred to an accelerated reference body (and hence to a gravitational field) a ray of light will not follow a straight line but a curved path. He estimated that rays of light from stars which just grazed the edge of the sun would be deflected from the straight path by 1.7 seconds of arc. This result was first tested by observations on the solar eclipse which took place on May 29th, 1919. It was abundantly verified, and has since been confirmed by observations on subsequent eclipses.

The characteristics of the gravitational fields are derived by Einstein from the nature of space itself where such fields are present, according to considerations which arise from implications of, and result arrived at by the special theory of relativity.

Mathematicians measure space in a manner quite analogous to that in which we would give directions as to how to get from one place to another in a city. For instance, in telling a man how to go from the office of The Guardian here in Charlottetown to the railway station, we could direct him to go to two blocks east, and five blocks south. Thus he travels a prescribed distance over a surface in two dimensions. Suppose in addition that he wants to see a man who works in one of the offices in the station. We would tell him then further to go two floors up. Assuming that he asks the way at, say, 2 p. m. and sees his man at 2.30 p. m. then the time interval between the two events of his asking the way, and his seeing the man is 30 minutes, and the space interval is 2 blocks east; 5 blocks

south; 2 stories up. Just in this way do mathematicians describe the relations of points in space—except that their blocks are always the same length both north and south, and their "stories" just a block high. A space in which such time and space intervals are equal in all parts of it is called a "Euclidean" space, or continuum, as it is derived directly from the rules of Euclid's geometry.

Non Euclidean Spaces. But not all spaces are of this sort. Let us imagine a rotating disc—say a merry-go-round. There is an observer seated on the middle of the merry-go-round with a clock, and other observers, one of them on the rim of the merry-go-round and another on the platform outside it. If, then, the merry-go-round is in motion, the observer in the middle, with his clock, is not in relative motion to the observer on the platform, but the man on the rim is.

Those on the merry-go-round desire to make experiments as to time and space measurements on their system—a rotating one, as seen from the observer on the platform. It is an evident deduction from the special theory of relativity that the clock on the rim will be judged, both by the observer in the centre of the merry-go-round to be going more slowly than that at the centre. Also, since by the same theory, objects shorten in the direction of their motion, if the observer on the edge of the merry-go-round, (which, we will suppose for the sake of argument, is just 100 feet across and 314.159 feet in circumference, when measured when it is at rest in relation to the platform) measures it up carefully with a foot rule, it will be found that, as judged from the platform, a greater value for the length of the circumference (say 316 feet) will be obtained, and the ratio of the circumference to the diameter will no longer be 3.14159 . . . .

the familiar quantity known as "pi" which we all learned in our arithmetic books, but some greater value. Thus for our rotating disc the propositions of Euclidean geometry do not hold. Now, on the merry-go-round there is a force felt, the effect of which is to draw objects from the centre to the circumference, and finally to throw them off. This, is interpreted from the platform as centrifugal force; but observers on the disc, according to the theory of relativity may, with perfect propriety attribute this tendency to a gravitational field nor for special fields in general.

"Warped" Space. Space, in such cases, becomes warped in a peculiar manner, much as if, in a city laid off in perfectly square blocks, those at the centre of the place should increase in length and breadth, and become otherwise distorted, and as if, further—as judged, of course from a body not subject to the influence of the field, clocks of identical construction should run slower the nearer they were to the centre of the city.

The exact nature of the field, and all its characteristics can be computed on the assumption that space is warped in this way—provided, of course, that the nature of the distribution of the field is known. So that a complete solution of gravitation is supplied by the conclusion that in a gravitational field, space is "warped" as it were—or, in mathematical terms becomes non-Euclidean in character.

Public attention was first called to Einstein's work by his prediction, founded on the general theory of relativity, that the rays of light from stars passing close to the surface of the sun, would be deflected in its gravitational field. This, as we have seen, was verified. The theory also accounted for an observed progression in the elliptical orbit of the planet Mercury of 43 seconds of arc per century, which Newtonian mechanics had been powerless to explain, without calling in the aid of improbable assumptions.

Another prediction, which is well in the course of verification, is that light from atoms of any given element in massive stars will be displaced slightly towards the red, (or slow) end of the spectrum as compared with light from the same atoms situated in a less intense gravitational field than that which obtains at the surface of a heavy star.

Here the atoms play the role of clocks, which, as we have seen, run slower in intense fields. The light is emitted in pulses, which, in the case of atoms in heavy stars, are less frequent than in the case of atoms in small, lighter stars.

THE UNITARY FIELD THEORY

Only a short time ago, Einstein an-

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PRE-WAR MEMORIES

Sir,—While looking over my Journal and Scrap-book today, I came across many things, which aroused in me a longing to know how the boys and friends of fifteen years ago are faring today. You will recall that I worked in the Y. M. C. A. associated with the late Chas. J. Rely The work which I was endeavoring to do among you good folks was terminated by the beginning of the war which was won at such an awful cost. I had some little part in it later; but I have not heretofore had the courage to inquire what happened to the boys of Prince Edward Island. I am sure they must have played their part faithfully and well.

I loved the Island and its people, and still do. My whole heart and soul were in serving its interests and I aspired to undertake many things for the improvement of conditions there. Of course I was primarily interested in the spiritual welfare of the boys and young men, but I was also interested in other things which would contribute to that end. I had already started plans for organizing an academy for boys; I was very much interested in health conditions and was appalled by the ravages of tuberculosis. I was interested in your home architecture and wanted to start a movement to establish every family on the Island in a house which would have the comforts of the highest civilization, be cheerful and protect you from the ravages of your climate. I have since given much attention to home building. I wanted to see the beautiful isle traversed by fine highways; I wanted to see industries developed which would give employment to a much larger population, and those mighty tides and winds harnessed to illumine your path and lift the burdens from your backs.

It is my hope to again visit your shores sometime. But, in the meantime I should be glad to hear from acquaintances of those days or anyone interested enough to write.

I am, Sir, etc., WESLEY STEELE 1416 Cherry St. Scranton, Pa. Feb. 17, 1929.

Tryon Tid Bits

An occurrence of more than usual interest took place on Sunday, when the air mail plane G-CATA, which carries mail from Moncton to Charlottetown thence to Summerside was forced to a landing on Sandy Point and on the farm owned by Mr. Smith Leard. The plane was forced to land due to the heavy fog on Sunday. When the news spread about that the plane had landed there, everyone hastened to the scene of the accident as quickly as possible. The plane was only slightly injured and a take away was made in the late afternoon when the fog had cleared sufficiently. It was estimated roughly that there was about 500 persons viewed the plane.

His many friends are delighted to know that Mr. Fred Leard of North Tryon, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is gradually improving and we all hope to see him out soon again.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dawson and Master Kenneth of Augustine Cove were Sunday visitors to Tryon.

nounced, on the completion, it is said, of ten years of work, a further important generalization of the General Theory of Relativity. This he has called the Unitary Field Theory. In it by invoking a still more generalized form of space, he has succeeded in accounting for and describing, by purely space-time characteristics, electro-magnetic and electric fields as well as gravitational—reducing them in fact to one all comprehending spatio-temporal law. Press reports state that this new law is defined by a system of some thirty one differential equations of condition. Stated broadly this theory reduces to one fundamental unity the force which guides electrons in their paths about the nucleus of an atom, and that which holds the planets in their courses about the sun. (The final article which will appear in an early issue will deal with the nature of the universe as viewed from the standpoint of the Einstein Theories.) —H. M.

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BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE. Acts like a flash—a single sip proves it. 75c and 40c. Everyone will regret to learn that Mr. Heath MacVittie of Westmoreland had the misfortune to break his arm, when he was thrown backward off a load of wood, which he was hauling. We hope he may have a speedy recovery to his usual good health. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart MacMicken and son, Arthur of Carleton, P. E. I. were visitors to Tryon on Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Foy. Mrs. John Thomas and daughter, Ruby, of Tryon were recent visitors to Victoria, P. E. I.

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