THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1920.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD.

Yesterday was a field day for the local Liberals. They planned to give their new Dominion Leader, Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, and his first lieutenant, Mr. Ernest Lapointe, a magnificent reception, and they did themselves credit. Most people, irrespective of their political affiliations, desired to hear and see the new standard-bearer, and that rising hope of Quebec, Mr. Lapointe, who succeeded Sir Wilfrid as member for Quebec East, and bids fair to succeed him in the affections of Quebec as a province. Consequently there were large gatherings to hear them at the various functions of the day and evening. The committees in charge deserve heartiest congratulations on the completeness of their arrangements and the perfection with which their organization produced the effect of spontaneous enthusiasm and acclamation.

Both leaders are good platform orators. Mr King is the more dramatic, but Mr. Lapointe is the more lastingly effective of the two. Mr. King gives the impression of burning the mid-night oil, and listening to him one has always the uncomfortable sensation of what a disaster it would be were his memory to fail him for a moment or were he to lose his cue. Mr. Lapointe, on the other hand, is pleasantly effervescent. It seems no effort to him to orate in what was, to him, until recently, a strange tongue. He overflows with good feeling, and one can readily appreciate that he speaks from conviction and in all sincerity. Neither Leader, however, added anything to our sum of knowledge concerning the great issues of the day. Mr. King harped on the idealism of Liberal principles as a solution for the problems of the day, but he had nothing concrete to offer, and when one gets away from the transient effect of his dramatic oratory, which he plays for all it is worth, one seeks in vain for anything he has said which will help to restore a bruised and broken world to health and strength. His elocutionary efforts are but the camouflaged shell of a kernelless interior. Words, empty words.

Mr. Lapointe was more fortunate in his theme and his application of his lesson. He pleaded for unity and co-operation for the attainment of a great and glorious Canada, and one felt that he believed in his mission to bring the two great races into greater harmony and to a better understanding of one another's aims and aspirations. He dealt with the record of the Borden Government without restraint and with a freedom that was refreshing, but he failed to make any really effective criticism.

The visit of the two leaders has been a welcome break in the routine of our provincial life, and though we can endorse little of their views, we are pleased to have these set-forth from their own lips and to see what manner of men they are who seek to lead the fortunes of a once historic party through the troublous times of dissentions and reconstruction. Our impression, after a careful analysis of their oratory, is that probably the Ottawa convention made a bigger mistake than Liberals yet realize in exchanging their old lamps for new—in getting rid of the old gang for such rising hopes. But time will tell.

QUEBEC FARMER'S ORGANIZING

Naturallly Mr. MacKenzie King deprecates the organization of an argrarian party outside the Liberal fold. When once the toilers of the soil desert his party there will be little left for Mr. King to lead. The latest movement away from the Liberal party has manifested itself in the province of Quebec, where an endeavour is being made to form a branch of the United Farmers' League. There is good soil for such seed in the lower province.

In Quebec the Church has been a fosterer of agriculture, and the leading clergy welcome the application of science to the tilling of the soil and to the improvement of seed and stock. Quebec is an agricultural Province almost exclusively. Out of an area of nearly 24,000,000 acres of occupied land more than 23,000,000 acres are divided into farm lots. In the year 1917-18 the Provincial Government grant for agricultural purposes amounted to $764,249. In addition to this there was the Dominion Government's grant of $271,113, the two amounting to $1,035,362. In 1917 the value of Quebec agricultural products was $153,194,000. Quebec is a great hay Province, the value of its hay crop in 1917 being $57,464,000. The industry that is spread most widely over the rural municipalities and contributes most largely to the wealth of the farming classes is that of dairying, the output of which in 1917 is estimated at $58,603,624. Quebec is undoubtedly gaining ground in agricultural production. That in itself might prepare us to expect some enterprise in the way of combining for the benefit of agriculture, and a new agrarian party in Quebec might not unnaturally be expected to develop wholesale disruption of the old Liberal organization and machine.

MR. ERNEST LAPOINTE, K. C., M. P.

Mr. Lapointe is not the political chicken some people are apt to think. He has sat continuously in the House of Commons for sixteen years, having first been returned at a by-election for Kamouraska, Februrary 12, 1904. He has long grown his political wisdom teeth, as Sir Lomer Gouin knows to his cost, and may yet live to sit in the seat of the mighty should his present nominee fail to realize expectations.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among the many grave matters of state put before the Liberal Leader at Summerside, we failed to notice any reference to his acceptance of nomination for York county, Ontario for next general election. That is the unkindest cut of all.

What Mr. MacKenzie King lacks in the sense of humor, Mr. Lapointe more than makes up for. Mr. Lapointe is Mr. King's political godfather. He it was who organized the revolt from Gouin's leadership at the Ottawa conference and transferred the Quebec vote from Fielding to King. Mr. King has not yet seen the point—la pointe—of that joke.

When Mr. King eulogised Mr. Fielding that quondam aspirant to leadership was not there to return the compliment. Distance, in this instance, lent enchantment to his views of his leader.

When all is said and thought about last night's demonstration, the one reflection that remains with us is—If Cuban sugar were only as cheap and plentiful as the MacKenzie King brand what a relief it would be to the farmer and wage-earner!

The Patriot-Read champion long-winded transportation controversy still pursues its long-drawn course. Why not get the Charlottetown Board of Trade to take a hand in the matter, and decide between the Patriot and the Captain? We feel sure the Board will take any action it considers necessary to speed up our transportation facilities, and moreover, the members are not easily fooled.

Veterans vs. Politicians

Sir,—When the returned soldiers arranged for an entertainment on a Wednesday evening we were denounced from the pulpit and held up to public opprobrium because of our intereference with the night set apart by the churches.

The politicians have done the same as we did yet I have not heard a single protest from the pulpit. Is there one law in the churches for the returned soldiers and another for the politicians?

I am, Sir, etc.

VETERAN

TROOPS FIRED ON DEMONSTRATORS

(Special to The Guardian.)

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Many persons were killed or wounded today when the troops fired upon or bayoneted demonstrators who tried to rush the Reichstag entrances, in protest against the exploitation law. Since noon crowds had paraded the streets following an appeal from Die Freiqhit the radical socalist organ, for workmen to demonstrate in protest against the law. The mob made a rush against the troops guarding the Reichstag building and tried to disarm them, the troops fired and several persons were killed or wounded, ten dead had been brought into the Court of the Reichstag building, when the National Asembly adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, according to an announcement made by president Fehenbach.

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

BEATING A CHILD

The judge of an eastern court recently sentenced a child-beating man to five years' imprisonment. The convicted man had pleaded guilty to beating with a halter a little orphan boy.

"You're the worst man in this district," said the judge to the accused.

And people will agree with the judge who thus spoke to a man who unmercifully whipped a little child.

But have you ever thought of other men who, in a temper, whip children, their own children, the human being they should love most of all on earth? There are many of those who continue in the belief that when you "spare the rod you spoil the child."

Whipping a child has seldom done any good. It has driven children from home, to the streets, to evil companions. It has taught them to deceive to be hyprocites, to lie. It has turned them from parents

If sparing the rod spoils the child, then let us men be consistent. Let us erect whipping posts for men. Let us send the man who violates one of our laws to that whipping post. And let us whip, and whip hard every man who goes to the post. Oh, no; we don't do that, for whipping hurts! We abolished the whipping post for ourselves, but many men keep it in their homes—for their children.

And the children, God bless their little hearts, can do nothing but submit, tearfully, hurt, to the bully in their father's image who subscribes to the doctrine that parentage gives him the right to beat his way and will into his children. —Winnipeg "Tribune."

Learning Strength From Soap Bubbles

It is announced with impressive gravity by the Journal of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, that Sir James Dewar has blown a soap bubblie that lasted for more than a year. Many people have had the idea that blowing bubbles is about the most childish of amusements and far beneath the dignity of grownfolks, let alone a scientific sharp like Sir James Dewar, who is a fellow of the Royal Society and Fullerian professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but if one recalls that it was the fall of an apple that led to Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation, which has been called the most stupendous effort of the humand mind recorded in history, and that a bubbling tea kettle suggested the idea of the steam engine, it may be inferred that blowing bubbles may also be fraught with important consequences. Sir James has been experimenting with bubbles for more than a year, not, we may suppose, with a view of challenging some other professor to blow a longer-lived or larger bubble, but to get a little closer to the underlying secret of the world. Whoever first said that life was a bubble was probably nearer the truth than is usually the case when men say things.

Studying the Molecule.

To the man of science the importance of the bubble lies in the fact that it affords one of the very best means of studying the molecule and it is obvious that the longer the bubble lasts the better will be the opportunities of studying it. Ordinary soap bubbles are not suited for the purpose of investigation, and therefore Sir James and others who are exploring along similar lines make a bubble of a special decoction of water, ammoniumoleate, glycerine and other things, and experiment with air both inside and outside of the bubble that is free from organic matter. One of the first things to be noted about these bubbles after they have been in existence for a considerable length of time is that they turn black in spots and if they last long enough become black all over. Every black spot means that there the wall of the bubble is composed of a single layer of molecules, and one of the results of the experiments has been to show the tremendous strength of the molecule, even of the molecule of water. Sir James, in making his report, said that it was Pasteur who discovered the presence of living organisms and their spores in the atmosphere. Unless the bubble can be blown in a chemically pure atmosphere, it will not long survive.

Purifying the Air.

Several methods have been employed for thus ridding the air of every particle of dust. Pasteur used to purify it by passing it through a red hot platinum tube containing platinum gauze, afterwards removing the total carbonic acid. Tyndall used to burn it with a Bunsen flame, or smeared the inside of a glass box with glycerine to which the dust would gradually adhere. The task before Dewar, in view of the fact that ordinary London air contains about 100,000 suspended particles, organic and inorganic, per cubic centimetre, will be appreciated. However he did get absolutely pure air and it is chiefly for this reason that his bubbles lasted so long. He blew a large number of them and a careful record was kept. It was noted that their shapes soon began to change, the tendency being always to contraction for the reason that the air inside the bubble being at a slightly greater pressure than the air outside, tends to escape. As the bubble becomes smaller it becomes more highly colored. This, of course, is when the bubble is only a few days old and before it begins to turn black.

Strength of Bubble.

Mr. Dewar noted that a bubble composed of five per cent, ammonium oleate in fifty per cent. glycerine "exposed to water vapor by running water into the containing vessel, will condense and absorb the water vapor and become thickened again for a time," but we must admit that the importance of this discovery is not as fully explained as a layman might desire. In order to test the strength of the bubble, water was added drop by drop until the maximum amount of distortion was reached. In one case the weight of water thus added nearly dragged the bubble from its rim support, but it did not break. Yet the walls of the bubbles are so thin that it is difficult to describe them in ordinary terms, but Dr. Dewar says that if one million and a third films of the thickness of one of his bubbles were superimposed, the pile would be about an inch thick. To such a film a drop of water would surely be more than a ton on a man's back. Every minute a layer of air molecules ten to eleven times the thickness of the bubble wall passed through it and escaped to the outer air. Yet in some cases it took one year for enough air molecules to escape to burst the bubble.

Of Industrial Value.

It may be that the value of these experiments to the average business man has not been made clear, but it is most interesting to note that Sir James Dewar is famous not more for his researches in pure science than for the value of these researches to industry. It was on these specific grounds that last year he was one of the two Franklin medalists, the other being Maj.-Gen. George Owen Squier. The award is made by a jury of sixty men, most of them experts in various lines of American industry, and it is certain that if the discoveries of a man or his research work do not promise to have material value, he will not receive the Franklin medal. It was the Germans who led the world in their recognition of the important link between science and industry, and it is satisfactory to know that British and American philanthropists are now offering rewards for scientists who can give a helpful idea of industry. The Dewar experiments have a bearing upon the study of surface tension phenomena, and directly are of value in all experiments in the strength of material. Curious it would be if we should learn valuable lessons in strength from the walls of a soap bubble.

Others View Point

WHERE THE TRADE IS GOING

Nassau Tribune.

The various packing houses are being fitted up preparatory to grading and crating the tomato crop. It is estimated that the Wacouta, which is expected to sail from here for New York before January 10, will take 8,000 crates.

THE UNIVERSAL NEED.

Hong Kong Press.

China's need is a clean, honest and efficient Administration able to command the submission of its robber barons—be it called a benevolent bureaucracy or a Republic. Nothing could be worse than the present reign of anarchy.

OUR LORD TOWNSHEND

London Daily News.

The Freeman has been suppressed in Townshend street, Dublin, named after Lord Townshend, the Irish Viceroy, who was vehemently attacked in its columns in the first years of its existence. (It was founded in 1763.) Townshend was a soldier of merit and a Viceroy of none. He succeeded Wolfe in Quebec, and was Viceroy of Ireland from 1767 to 1772, when he was recalled in disgrace after, as Lecky put it, he had "brought both his person and his office into contempt." Townshend succeeded in corrupting a Parliamentary majority beyond any precedent. The attack by Charles Lucas in the Freeman, and by Gratton and others, helped, perhaps, to drive him to dissipation. In contempt of the patriot party, he swore in his two dogs as members of his Privy Council. When recalled he stayed at the Castle ,and his successor, Lord Harcourt, found him there in the early morning drinking and playing cards, with a carpenter as one of the company.

HE PLAYED THE GAME.

London Daily Telegraph.

The Prince of Wales has grown to full stature as a national and more than national, personality; and no public event since the conclusion of the Armistice has more strongly appealed to the general imagination than his visit to Canada, with its memorable conclusion in the United States. King George has said of that four months' progress what all of us have felt, that the Prince "played up from the beginning to the end." There is no statelier form of words which hits so precisely the mark of meaning for the British race as that simple phrase of sportsmanship. It signifies the thing that has brought both father and son, with all their family, so close as they are to the national heart. Duty done with devotion, and in a human and cheerful spirit, wins our regard as nothing else can do; and the British peoples are rejoiced to see the virtue so especially prized embodied so completely in the Monarchy that is the symbol of their union.

NOT PERFECT

(Regina Post)

The British Ministry of Pensions says that in payments made to impured soldiers, Canada leads the world. That is the verdict of real authority. Nevertheless there is much room for improvement in the details of our pension scheme.

THE REASON WHY

WHY DO WE CALL A CAB A HANSOM?

The term is applied usually to a public vehicle, known in England as a "two-wheeler," or "Hansom" (from the name of the inventor), and drawn by one horse. In a hansom cab, the passenger or hirer of the vehicle sits immediately in rear of the dashboard, the driver sitting on an elevated perch behind the reins being passed over the top. The term cab is sometimes also applied to a four-seated, closed or open carriage, drawn by one or two horses, the driver sitting in front. The term is applied to the covered part of a locomotive, in which the engineer and fireman have their stations. The word cab is derived from the cabriolet, a light one-horse carriage, with two seats and a calash top. In London, England, the cab or hansom was called the "gondola" of the British metropolis by Disraeli.

WHY HAS A LONG COAT BUTTONS ON THE BACK?

The buttons on the back of a long coat, i. e., one with skirts, had a more sensible reason originally. At one time the skirts of such coats were made very long, nad when the the coat flapped about the legs interfered with progress. So an ingenious gentleman had buttons sewed on to the back and buttonholes made in the corner of his coattail. Then when he was in a hurry he simply buttoned up his skirts and went his way comfortably.

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6 Men's Grey Frieze Overcoats $19.00
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10 Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats $24.00
9 Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats $25.00
6 Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats $27.50
10 Men's Heavy Tweed Suits, all sizes $25.00
9 Men's Heavy Tweed Suits, all sizes $28.00
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This is the Farmers' Week in Charlottetown, P.E.I., Visit the Big Poultry Show on January 13, 14, 15, 16. At the same time visit—

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM BACKACHE BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES
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Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

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