

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Associate Editors Frank Walker and D. K. Currie
Morning Daily (Founded 1887)
\$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
\$3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
\$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U. S.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1938

Vital To Democracy

Worthy of indorsement is the appeal made in a recent issue of The Canadian Unionist, organ of All-Canadian Congress of Labour, for more intelligent effort on the part of every citizen to understand political issues and vote intelligently upon them.

Unfortunately, the schools seem to help very little in the preparation of pupils for the responsibilities of citizenship. It becomes the duty of every individual to think as clearly as he can about the political situation, to study what is going on at home and in other nations, and to do everything possible to stimulate the thinking of others.

Without attempting to twist the foregoing statements from their context, it may be pointed out that here is ample scope within the two-party system for practising the admirable precepts recommended. Nothing but confusion arises from a conglomeration of parties catering to special interests, whether they be those of the workers or of the so-called privileged classes.

Britain's Naval Strength

What, actually, is the strength of the Royal Navy? This question, which may be of paramount importance during the coming months, is answered in the January issue of "The Navy," in an interesting article "The Fleet at the New Year," from which we quote:

The Royal Navy entered on the year 1938 with no spectacular increases in completed ships. It will, for instance, have no new capital ships or aircraft-carriers over and above fifteen and six that have figured in the Navy List for the best part of the last ten years.

In view of the fact that Great Britain has for many months been ringing with the clang of rearmament, an effective increase of three cruisers over normal routine replacement (recently suspended by the retention of over-age vessels), seems very meagre and something of an anticlimax.

It will take time, however, before this extensive program will make any appreciable difference to the Navy List. The constructive period has lengthened out a good deal since pre-war days. Before the war, a battleship was built in two years, while as a special effort the dreadnought was commissioned in a year from the keel being laid.

Strength in battleships and battle-cruisers, ships which have really no other function than that of giving battle to enemy fighting ships, can only be measured by comparison with similar ships of other nations. In this respect, Britain's capital ship strength will be practically the same as it has been for a number of years past.

The estimation of a nation's real strength in capital ships cannot be done with exactitude, for in a changing world no permanent grouping of the nations into friends and opponents can be made, and there is no country, however unthinkable war with it may be, whose naval strength can be entirely ignored.

for practical purposes, some selection is inevitable. At the present time, the world situation is sufficiently crystallized to be able to say that Britain's principal rivals are Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Japan: Nine and possibly one being rearmad. Italy: Two and two under modernization. Germany: Three pocket battleships.

Editorial Notes

Byron born this date, 1788.

Good weather for both church and market.

Queen Victoria the Good died this date 37 years ago.

Our amateur actors had a regular bean feast yesterday.

Next week, the "big talking shop" at Ottawa resumes business at the old stand.

It is too bad that Pictou should be disinclined to adopt President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy.

It is hardly believable but Liberals are already discussing among themselves and friends, prospects for the next Governorship, Premiership, and candidates for Ottawa.

As Mr. Arthur Robb, director of "Editor and Publisher" said recently, there are a great many things which the radio cannot do and which the newspaper does easily. The airwaves do not give you the leisure to receive their message at the hour and minute you would prefer.

Though Government controlled, Montreal Courts do not look lightly on liquor offence. Twenty-eight of 54 prosecutions taken under the Quebec Liquor Act in Police Court brought fines ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 and jail terms of one to nine months being meted out by the judges who heard the cases.

The new Nazi ceremony of baptism has been tried out in the community hall at Offenbach, with a detachment of storm troops acting as godparents. The ceremony was a rather simple affair, and was held in a room which had been decorated with a table rather than an altar, above which hung a large picture of Chancellor Hitler.

"We shall not hesitate to give the true name to things in Germany, where there has been in existence for some time religious persecution. This persecution has been denied.

Italy has just shown that two can play at the sanctions game. It is now invoking sanctions against the League of Nations by forcing Carlo to withdraw from Geneva. Carlo has had the bar concession from the first days of the League, and by the time the report was one of the best-liked men at the crossroads of the world. When his country seceded from the League his position became morally untenable, though there is no reason to suppose that he has lost his cunning. Art is doing their best work with an ache in the heart.

"Who would have believed it? After campaigning in favour of revision of the B.N.A. in the interests of economy, the Big Interests have flapped. Declaring that if public expenditures and taxes could be cut by 20 or even 30 per cent with reasonable hope of their being stabilized at the lower level, many of the pressing problems now confronting governments in this country today would be solved, Canadian industry presented at Ottawa to the Rowell Commission its views on taxation, the need of balanced budgets and the proposed unemployment insurance scheme.

Examples of international co-operation in the world today may seem to many observers to be at rather a low ebb. However, at least one example to the contrary can be cited. The annual patrol against Atlantic leishmaniasis is an international affair, with the expense shared by 18 nations. A regular rendezvous would be the ideal link between Mussolini and the League, but I. Duce apparently thinks so otherwise.—New York Times.

The Free State in recent years has been a Republic in everything but name. From the Ulster point of view, whatever designation the twenty-six counties may be given is immaterial. In every fundamental respect they are the same as the twenty-six counties of the Free State in Southern Ireland at present. In every respect, the Free State is the same as the twenty-six counties of the Free State in Southern Ireland at present. In every respect, the Free State is the same as the twenty-six counties of the Free State in Southern Ireland at present.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Aurora, the Latin word meaning "The Goddess of Dawn," is a luminous, meteoric phenomena popularly known as the Northern Lights or Streamers. In the Southern Hemisphere the display is called "Aurora Australis." As a general rule these beautiful lights are seen to better advantage in the Northern Hemisphere than in the Southern Hemisphere, probably owing to the fact that our knowledge of high northern latitudes is more extensive. Moreover, the configuration of the land in the Northern Hemisphere is much nearer to the North Pole than similar spaces in the Southern. Another factor which adds to our knowledge of the Northern Hemisphere is the North Pole is the wide stretches occupied by the sea and the paucity of traffic in these waters. In every respect, conditions lend themselves to increase our knowledge.—Exchange.

With bomb and gunfire the Japanese British warships and merchantmen in Chinese waters. This doesn't look a "mistake." Whatever it is, be sure that the aggressors will pay for it. We put down pirates in the West, and will know how to do it in the East. The Japanese will not like that word. However, it applies. People who make raids upon property, people who kill illegally are bandits. The Japanese are doing both. They have killed a British sailor and tried to sink the British ship, the Yagumo, which has been declared war on Britain. Japan has not even declared war on China.—London (Eng.) Express.

In spite of rumors and beliefs to the contrary, there is no danger of an early economic breakdown in Germany. The new system works and has restored a fair measure of prosperity. In many ways the position is less critical than a year or two ago, although new strains may yet arise. The system of controls, embracing restrictions on foreign trade and prices, wages and the capital market, is an integral part of a new economic machine which is intended to be a permanency. For that reason it cannot be abandoned, and even its modification depends on events outside Germany.—Financial Times (London).

The new Nazi ceremony of baptism has been tried out in the community hall at Offenbach, with a detachment of storm troops acting as godparents. The ceremony was a rather simple affair, and was held in a room which had been decorated with a table rather than an altar, above which hung a large picture of Chancellor Hitler. By this radical gesture the baby seems to have been dedicated to war rather than to peace. As Christianity retains its hold on multitudes of Germans, it is hardly likely that the State form of "baptism" will make much progress. Incidentally, public protest is resulting in the liberation of the imprisoned German pastors.—Montreal Gazette.

"It was abundantly evident," now says the Montreal Gazette, after the event, "that Liberal officialdom was in a state of alarm by reason of the Houde campaign and the Houde personality. Its own party ranks, moreover, were divided up to the eleventh hour, and almost to the last minute of that hour. The outlook was not encouraging. The situation called for strong measures, and these were forthcoming. They were of an ancient pattern. St. Henry was told in very definite terms that the Government would proceed with the C.N.R. Terminal project in the near future, even before the next general federal election. This project was abandoned seven years ago because of the expense involved and because two large separate railway terminals were not considered necessary. They are not necessary now and the country is in no better position to afford the outlay. If the Government really contemplates the erection of a separate terminal for the C. N. R. now, and the expenditure of many more millions upon what is already an extremely expensive luxury, it is a rather heavy price to pay for St. Henry."

"Results!" exclaimed Edison to an assistant travelling at the bewildering rate of his failures—30,000 experiments, for example, before he succeeded with a new storage battery. "Results?" Why, mac, I have gotten a lot of results. I know several thousand things that won't work."

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Under the reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, American anthracite coal is edging the British product out of the Dominion market, says the Sydney Post-Record. The process is slow, but it looks to be sure. A year ago, Pennsylvania was supplying Canada with 47.5 per cent of its hard coal. This ratio, according to the Anthracite Institute of New York, has now risen to 55.2 per cent, and the trend continues upward. In November the importation of American hard coal into Canada amounted to 232,517 net tons. The total for the 11 months ended with November rose to 1,825,109 tons, and the December figure is expected to bring this well over 2,000,000 tons for the last calendar year. Meanwhile shipments to Canada of anthracite from Britain have declined 12 per cent. When there are neither trade barriers nor tariff preferences, the nearer the producer is to the market, the better become his prospects for a profitable trade.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Berlin, M.D.

NOSE AND THROAT INFECTIONS MAY CAUSE APPENDICITIS

That infected tonsils and sore throat can cause rheumatism and that rheumatism cause heart disease is now known. It often happens however, that it is a number of weeks after the sore throat has cleared up before the symptoms of rheumatism appear, so that the sore throat is not suspected of being the cause of the attack of rheumatism. That infected tonsils may be a cause of appendicitis also has not been heretofore known or considered, yet Dr. George R. Dawson, Jr., Asheville, N.C., in Military Surgeon makes these statements: "In the Spring of 1936 there were four patients in C.C.C. Camp Infirmary at Asheville occupying adjoining cots and suffering with head cold, laryngitis, tracheitis (inflammation of first part of windpipe), and bronchitis, within a period of 12 hours, three of these men developed acute appendicitis. In one case gangrene was present in the appendix, and there was pus formation in the other two. Four days later, the remaining patient developed appendicitis. In addition to the above four, five more of these C.C.C. men developed appendicitis and had to undergo operation; all of these five had similar inflammations of nose and throat just before the attack of appendicitis. Thus nine consecutive cases seen by me (Dr. Dawson) had had nose and throat inflammation just before the attack of appendicitis."

The idea or fact that an attack of appendicitis may be due to organisms from infected nose and throat is not new, having been mentioned by one research worker in 1893 and by another in 1912. Also in a study of appendicitis occurring in students, it was found that during the time of an epidemic of nose and throat infections there were many cases of appendicitis as when no epidemic was present.

All of Dr. Dawson's cases recovered following operation under a spinal anesthetic. The spinal anesthetic is used when there is danger of pneumonia (following a cold). Fortunately only a few cases of appendicitis follow nose and throat infections, but pain in the stomach going down to lower right side of abdomen (following a cold or sore throat) should arouse suspicion of appendicitis.

And now to resume the combat, New Teacher asks me to quote her exact words in which I credit her with saying that the study of mathematics assisted in cultivating the art of reading. It is, I reply, a sentence in the passage which she herself presumed was the one to which I referred, and the sentence is as follows: "Even mathematics—we do not generally associate reading with mathematics, yet we know how necessary is a clear understanding of a problem to its solution." Surely the converse argument of this proposition is, that the study of mathematics compels careful reading; for how can one have a clear understanding of a problem without careful reading of the same? I am quite aware, of course, that New Teacher meant far more than careful reading when she spoke of the art of reading and the relation of reading to all other subjects, but nevertheless when she says that probably no other reader read into this sentence the meaning that I did, I think she probably goes too far. At least, I think some of her readers will now admit that my argument is a just and valid one.

New Teacher further on accuses me of not always sticking to the point. That is a habit that I certainly dislike in others, and it is hard for me now to believe that I am myself addicted to it. I must however admit that there is an appearance of truth in New Teacher's accusation in respect to my last letter, for the question proposed in a former letter by New Teacher was: "The value of grammar and mathematics as mind-trainers," whereas I first discussed in my letter the value of these subjects as fundamentals in the study of other subjects, and after that, the value of these subjects as mind-trainers. And I still think that the two questions cannot be entirely separated. But this question would involve us in a long hair-splitting argument that space will not permit.

I do not now wish to rehearse in detail the arguments of New Teacher and myself. The important thing now is that the public should fully understand what the changes are that New Teacher and her fellow advocates propose in our P. E. I system of education, and the public is now indebted to New Teacher for an honest attempt to describe these changes which are briefly as follows: First, that Latin, French, Geometry and Algebra be eliminated from the public schools, and that Prince of Wales College be reduced from its present status to that of an ordinary Canadian high school, so that Latin, French, Geometry and Algebra could be begun in this institution. Up to this point the plan, though it may appear desirable to the old school educators, is in our province, will nevertheless appear practicable. But when this plan further proposes, using New Teacher's own words, "to take the elementary science (chemistry and physics) and rural science at present taught in the first three terms in Prince of Wales College out of the College and place them in the common schools," then we fear the majority of our educationists and teachers' old and young will be somewhat amazed; for what about the laboratories, chemicals and mechanical apparatus necessary to successfully teach all this? And surely this last change would not

The Poet's Corner

A GALLANT FLEET

(From "De Roberval")
A gallant fleet sailed out to sea
With the pennons streaming merrily.
On the hulls the tempest lit,
And the at ships split in the gale.
And the foaming fierce sea-horses
Hured the fragments in their forces
To the ocean deeps
Where the kraken sleeps
And the whale.

The men are in the ledges' clefts,
Dead,—but with mot on of living
gulse
Their bodies are rocking there;
Monstrous sea-fish and eels;
Stare at them with glassy eyes
As their limbs are stirred and their hair.

Moan, O sea!
O death at once and the grave,
And sorrow in passing, O cruel
wave!
Let the resonant sea-caves ring,
And the sorrowful surges sing.
For the dead men rest but restlessly.

We do keep account of them
And sing an ocean requiem
For the brave.

—John Hunter-Duvar.

LABOR URGES SANCTIONS

LONDON, Jan. 20.—(AP)—Leading British labor organizations today decided to send delegations to Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Eden urging the need of sanctions to halt the Chinese-Japanese war.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the National Council of Labor followed by a joint meeting of the general council of the Trades Union Congress, the national executive of the Labor Party and the executive committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

them; she had a three-quarter-length coat made from their skins, which she sold to an American for £10.—London News Chronicle.

It may be well for the country to face the fact that it cannot expect present government services without paying \$7,000,000,000 a year for them. But it might also be well to face the fact that work relief at double the cost of home relief may become a luxury the country cannot afford. Much as we may dislike it, the time has come to re-examine the doctrine that if work is not supplied by industry it must be by government.—Christian Science Monitor.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

LETHBRIDGE ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Sir,—Before the electric light controversy is finished I would like to refer to the comparison made by Mr. R. C. Chandler in his report of the cost of domestic lighting here as compared with several other cities of comparable size with Charlottetown, and in his list he includes Lethbridge, a city of 13,500.

Mr. Chandler's statement is that under the new rates the cost for 40 K.W. Hrs. in Charlottetown will be \$235 and in Lethbridge \$261, but he omitted to mention that Lethbridge has a municipal plant and that in 1937 the surplus profits handed to the city amounted to \$102,641.25.

Lethbridge had a budget deficit last year of \$27,000, but this was due to the large expenditure for unemployment relief and a reduction of \$30,000 received from the government. All relief expenditures are charged to current expenses. The tax rate last year was 23.70 mills for city purposes and 19.30 mills for schools, a total tax rate of 43 mills yielding tax payments of \$545,157.18, equal to 98.16 per cent of the levy. That is a pretty good showing as compared with Charlottetown.

I am, Sir, etc., J. F. W.

THE BATTLE OF THE TEACHERS

Sir,—It was truly a pleasant surprise for me to learn from the letter of Ruthamah Schenfield Frank in your issue of Jan. 20th that it was she who one year ago crossed swords with me under the nom de guerre of "New Teacher." And yet it was not altogether a surprise, for I had quite made up my mind some time ago that in respect to "theories of learning," Mrs. Frank and New Teacher were near relations.

This writer, whom I now prefer to call New Teacher, invites me to lay aside my cloak of anonymity, but at the same time generously assures me that this is not necessary. For which generosity I really say "Thank you New Teacher," for I do not yet care to come from under my cloak of anonymity which hitherto has afforded me no mean protection. For that is a sharp sword of yours, New Teacher, and it is skilfully wielded and if in open battle I should fall mortally wounded, I should be doubly so, knowing that my friends saw who it was that fell slain by the sword of a fair lady.

And now to resume the combat, New Teacher asks me to quote her exact words in which I credit her with saying that the study of mathematics assisted in cultivating the art of reading. It is, I reply, a sentence in the passage which she herself presumed was the one to which I referred, and the sentence is as follows: "Even mathematics—we do not generally associate reading with mathematics, yet we know how necessary is a clear understanding of a problem to its solution." Surely the converse argument of this proposition is, that the study of mathematics compels careful reading; for how can one have a clear understanding of a problem without careful reading of the same? I am quite aware, of course, that New Teacher meant far more than careful reading when she spoke of the art of reading and the relation of reading to all other subjects, but nevertheless when she says that probably no other reader read into this sentence the meaning that I did, I think she probably goes too far. At least, I think some of her readers will now admit that my argument is a just and valid one.

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simply the work of rural teachers.
I could calmly anticipate the removal of Latin and French from the public schools provided the present standard of mathematics and elementary science was retained in these. For recollect that the teaching of mathematics, in contrast to the teaching of science, requires for mechanical equipment only a piece of chalk, a compass and a ruler, and there is no subject whatever in which a teacher can do so much effective teaching in a few minutes at the black-board as he or she can do in arithmetic, Geometry or Algebra.

In conclusion, I wish to say that while I respectfully even admire the spirit and ability of New Teacher, I can go only half-way with her in her way of reform. Half-way I must pause, and even do battle with her, and while I can perhaps agree to draw up the old chair, smoke the old pipe, and for a while reason together, I am sorry that we cannot as yet smoke together the pipe of peace.
I am, Sir, etc., AN OLD TEACHER

Mother Charged With Son In Burglary Case
KENTVILLE, N. S., Jan. 20.—(CP)—Mrs. Ida May Mahar of South Waterville will stand trial with her son Henry, and Ira Sawlor at the May session of the Supreme Court on charges of breaking and entering the Waterville branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The 36-year-old woman appeared in court today for preliminary hearing and was released on \$2,000 bail. The attempt to enter the bank occurred Dec. 8.

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