MAXIMS OF A MERCHANT

Some men act their thought and then think very little of the act.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MAXIMS OF A MERCHANT

The street is no place for the display of woman's anatomy.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1928

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents
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TRY NEW THINGS, PRINCE ..... ADVISES FARMER GUESTS

Prince of Wales Entertains 920 Farmers at ..Dinner; Six Veteran Farm Laborers Occupy Seats Near the Prince ....

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, England., Feb. 3.—"I am not going to lay down the law to you, but I want to suggest as a resolution that it is worth your while to keep your eyes open for anything new that comes along in your trade, and not to reject it without giving it a chance and an investigation. Do not let us forget that farming is an industry that is subject to the same economic laws as any other country. It was once the most prosperous industry in Great Britain. We all know, to put it mildly, that it is not as prosperous now as it was even in the memory of many of you here tonight."

These sentiments were uttered by the Prince of Wales when at Leicester he entertained to dinner 920 farmers of the county in recognition of the unaffected hospitality they had extended him during the last few seasons, and the facilities they had offered him for following his favorite pastime of hunting. Nine hundred and twenty times the Prince shook hands before the dinner began. He stood at the door, dressed in a light grey suit, looking a very youthful host, and as the guests filed in he had a hand-grip and a cheerfy word for each. Many of the farmers he detained to chat with for a few moments, and five huntsmen among the guests he patted warmly on the back.

It was a cheery and homely gathering. Except for the waiters no one wore evening dress, and the guests sat comfortably at tables labelled with the names of the districts from which they came. Supporting the Prince at the head table were the Duke of York and Prince Henry. A table near the Prince was given to six veteran farm laborers who were specially invited. Their total record of service with Leicestershire farmers was 310 years. When they were presented to the Prince they shook hands shyly, but with the natural dignity inherent in sons of the soil.

"There seems to be a kind of prejudice against new things among some people," declared the Prince. "If you try to teach some Englishmen new things they will turn round and tell you: 'I have always got on very well with the old ones.' That policy is certainly safe enough, but I hope you will agree with me that it does not make for progress."

Sir John Martin Harvey, famous British actor now touring Canada, who has just undergone an operation for adhesions—intestinal trouble—in Toronto. It will likely be three weeks before he will be about again. In 1921 he was also taken ill in Toronto while playing "Garrick."

NOTED ACTRESS M.P., ... IS COOKERY PUPIL

Though Busy in By-Election Mrs. Hilton Philipson Opens New Cookery School in London And Later Attends it.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Hilton Philipson, the actress M. P., expressed her intention of taking cookery lessons during the Christmas vasation of Parliament when she opened a new school of cookery at Soho-square shortly before Christmas. She carried out her expressed intention too.

"I am certainly coming here to be one of the very first pupils at the opening class," she said, "and although I am going to Northampton by-election and have many other things to do besides, I shall give every possible moment I can spare to learning cookery. One of the most vitally necesarry things to the well-being of the nation is good health, but without good food, properly cooked, the health of the people is bound to suffer."

Situated in the heart of Soho, the new school offers course of plain household cookery, special household cookery and public lectures. Society women who are desirous of filling in spare time, cooks sent by famous hostesses, schoolgirls and city typists are among the pupils.

Doctor Performs Unusual Operation

LONDON, Feb. 3. — A successful operation on what might be called incomplete Siamese twins has just been reported to the medical journal Lancet by Sir John Bland-Sutton. An account of the case was sent to Sir John, himself a consulting surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital by a medical correspondent in India. Attached to a Hindu boy baby at birth was a parasitic "brother" possessed of the full complement of limbs, but minus head, lungs and heart. A month after birth the parasite was growing rapidly so that the parents sought surgical aid for the relief of the child. The operation was performed and when last heard from the child was well and developing normally. Such cases, declared the British surgeon, should encourage surgeons generally to separate conjoined twins and spare the fully developed individual not only life of bondage but the ignominy of being ehibited in public shows.

Montreal Jews Lose Their Appeal

LONDON, Feb. 3. —In the appeal of the Montreal Jews to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, regarding the rights of Jews in the Protestant and other schools of the province of Quebec the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment today affirming with variations, the Supreme Court ruling. The appellants must pay the costs of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, Montreal in connection with the appeal. The appeal was against the judgment given by the Supreme Court of Canada upholding the Quebec Court of Appeals, in its ruling that persons of the Jewish faith could not be appointed to the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, that the Board was not obliged to appoint Jewish teachers in its schools, and that the Quebec provincial Legislature could not pass legislation providing that persons professing the Jewish Religion be appointed to the Board.

The National Diamond Jubilee committee is presenting the plaque illustrated above to the schools of Canada to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation. It is made of highly burnished copper and is mounted on a mahogany frame.

SWIFT PROGRESS MADE POSSIBLE BY AIR SURVEYS

Great Areas Of New Country Mapped And Charted Quickly With Aid Of Plane And Up-To-Date Camera Work.

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3. — To survey an area equal to Switzerland, Netherlands and Denmark combined in one year would seem an impossibility—at least by ordinary methods it would require an army of surveyors. Yet slightly more than this amount of terrain was covered by aerial surveys in Canada in 1927, according to the report of the Aerial Surveys Committee presented by J. W. Pierce, D.L.S., at the Annual Convention of Dominion Land Surveyors at the Chateau Laurier today.

An area the size of Switzerland lying to the west of Lake Winnipeg was not only photographed and mapped but cruised for pulp wood supplies all in one season. This operation, carried out at the request of the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, covered 15,200 square miles. Photographs taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force in early summer were used to plot timber-type maps which were then the basis of ground cruising by forestry officers, accomplishing a result in a few months utterly impossible without the assistance of photographic maps. Since the inauguration of aerial surveying six years ago, said Mr. Pierce, this art has repeatedly demonstrated its values in its application to mapping, especially in a new country of the extent of Canada, since by its use, speed and economy are affected in mapping lands that by ordinary methods of ground survey would involve tremendous expenditure of time and effort.

Mr. Pierce reviewed some of the marvelous accomplishments with aerial photography in the realms of engineering particularly through the most recent development in the use of the stereoscope with vertical aerial photographs. Through its use engineers had been enabled to locate an electric transmission line over 200 miles in length and even "spotted" the tower sites; an examination of 80 miles of river had disclosed dam sites and resultant flooded areas with such accuracy that engineers were able to go ahead with their preliminary plans, and a few ground measurements at critical points will check up the whole scheme in the place of surveys which would have taken years to execute. The stereoscope has also been used in the study of projected railway routes, in the geological examination of rock exposures and even to check up underwater conditions up to depths of twenty feet.

Among the interesting features in connection with the season's work was the covering by aerial photography of the new Welland Canal for comparison with some of the earliest photographs on record taken in 1921. The comparisons will show the progress in pictorial form. Both vertical and oblique photographs were taken for a study of Niagara Falls as to ice conditions and the recession of the brink of the falls. Officials of one municipality who desired an aerial mosaic map and knew what an accurate permanent record it would be, warned its citizens beforehand of the advisability of removing unsightly refuse from their yards.

Aerial photographic operations in Canada during 1927 covered a total of 45,850 square miles of territory—28,650 square miles by oblique photography, and 17,200 square miles by vertical photography. In addition to the large undertaking covering 15,200 square miles west of Lake Winnipeg, other large operations included: 8,000 square miles of Wood Buffalo Park, near Fort Smith, N.W.T.; 4,210 square miles in Muskoka district, Ontario; 2,500 square miles north of Ottawa; 1,720 square miles at Batiscan, Quebec; 645 square miles near Sudbury, Ontario; 400 square miles near St. John, New Brunswick, and numerous other operations covering smaller individual areas throughout eight of the nine provinces of Canada.

During 1926, said Mr. Pierce, 5,000 square miles was photographed in the Rouyn mining district and the necessary ground control surveys for mapping purposes were caried on during the same season. One year after photography was completed maps of the area were published, constituting one of the largest areas mapped and a record for speed. Scientists in European countries, Mr. Pierce pointed out, are devoting a great deal of attention to the design of intricate machines such as stereophotogrammetric plotters for mapping from aerial photographs. While Europe is experimenting mostly on large scale maps of small areas, Canada is producing quite suitable maps covering thousands of square miles, utilizing graphical plotting methods originated and developed in Canada by Canadian surveyors and which have facilitated to a very marked degree the work of investigating and developing the national resources of Canada.

GEOLOGIST SAYS DEAD NIAGARA IN CENTRESWEDEN

Gigantic Waterfalls Roared Across Craggy Ridges for 9,000 Years According to Scientist.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 3. —A former Swedish Niagara in the Swedish Midlands 29,000 years old and existing for 9,000 years, when the waters of the Baltic Sea, then without an outlet to the south forced its way through a rocky barrier in the Swedish province of Nerke and pressed further on to the North Sea, is a startling discovery claimed by H. Munthe, a Swedish geologist, who has now completed his theoretical researches by a number of practical observations of the district in question.

According to Mr. Munthe's report the pressure of the ice, covering Scandinavia and great parts of the European continent, during the glacial period was so heavy that at its centre in Sweden the ground sank about 200 metres. As the ice melted and retreated towards the north the ground rose even higher than its present level above the sea and thus blocked the southern outlet of the Baltic to the North Sea between Germany and Denmark. Across this ridge both the Stone Age people and animals and plants wandered into Sweden. As the ice continued to retreat the southern parts of Sweden also rose, but in the neighborhood of the present Swedish township of Degerfors in Nerke several deep ravines enabled the pent-up Baltic Sea to find a new outlet. With tremendous force the icy waters of the Baltic widened these canyons, and here the Svea River precipitated over the steep hills into the Let River Valley, still in existence, then flowing down to the North Sea through the Lake of Venern. For 9,000 years these gigantic waterfalls roared across the craggy ridges in about twenty different channels, digging out canyons twenty-five meters deep, polished the edges of the rocks, shaped perpendicular cliffs, giant boulders, deep rock hollows and layers of cut glacier gravel that are now left to tell the tale of the pre-historic periods of the country.

The average height of this prehistoric Niagara is calculated to have been about sixty feet and its width over 2,000 feet, allowing a water flow of more than 6,000 cubic meters a second. This mighty spectacle was gradually reduced to nothing as the ice continued its retreat and the ground rose correspondingly. Meanwhile, the land ridge between Germany and Southern Sweden was broken through, and the Baltic once more recovered its old outlet until at last the North Sea invaded the then Danish mainland and created the island empire that is Denmark today.

The "dead falls" of Degerfors present a majestic asnect even today although the channels are dry and trees and plants have grown in their gullies, thus enlivening the austere greyness of the rocks, once the bed of the giant river.

Similar "dead falls" dating, however from later periods, are found elsewhere in Sweden, the most famous being those of Ragunda in the province of Aangermanland, which have become a real Mecca of international geologists.

MOYSE HALL AND HART HOUSE IN CONTRACT

Principles Behind McGill University's "Little Theatre" Compared With Those of The ..Toronto University .Institution .....

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 2.—Principles behind McGill University's "Little Theatre," recently inaugurated in the Moyse Hall of the new Arts Building, present an interesting contrast to those adhered to by the directorate of Hart House, Toronto University's laboratory of the drama.

In the first place, Moyse Hall and the plays producer there are directly under the control of the English department of McGill, the student bodyhaving little voice in the management, while at the senior university theatre the students are accorded greater range. Again, while Hart House devotes a large proportion of its season to the modern drama, always finding a place for a certain number of native Canadian plays on its bill, Moyse Hall is practically entirely reserved for seventeenth century drama.

While the Arts Building was in course of construction McGill decided that the Little Theatre had a place in university life and announced the dedication of the memorial hall to this purpose. Previously the McGill Players, a student group, had produced a number of plays with varying success in a hall entirely inadequate for theatrical purposes, both in stage accomodation and lighting. Seeing in the announcement opportunity to realize some of their more ambitious dreams they waxed jubilant over the announcement.

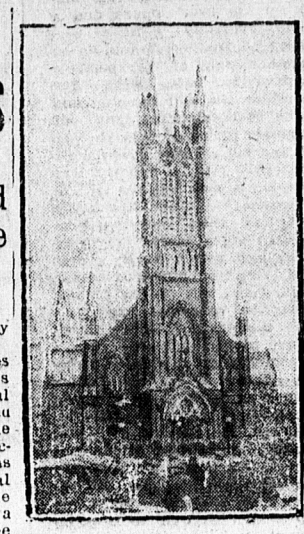
Their elation was short-lived. Their Bubble-dream was speedily pricked by Dr. MacMillan, head of the English department, with the definite statement that Moyse Hall would not be available as an experimental station for would-be directors and actors. Radical ideas were to be taboo at this academic shrine of Thespia. The classical principles of the drama were to be spooned into the students, without any admixture of untried nonsense.

And so, since its inauguration, the drama of the Restoration has reigned at Moyse Hall. The reason for the selection of seventeenth century plays, as explained by Dr. MacMillan, is that instruction in the drama at McGill aims to so train the students that in future days they can organize and direct amateur theatricals.

It is pointed out that a large proportion of the English students are training to become teachers and that the majority of these will follow their profession in rural districts. Amateur theatricals are a big boon to rural community life; the school is the centre of the rural community, therefore it is important that the teacher be fitted to fill the role of dramatic producer.

It is therefore logical that Moyse Hall should today stand as a training theatre for future directors of school theatricals, rather than as a university theatre, such as Hart House, where new ideas in dramatic construction and production may be tested under expert supervision, with the fines to lighting and stage equipment at hand.

Although 35,000 kinds of flies have been listed and described, naturalists believe the number of varieties may exceed 150,000.



Metropolitan Church, Toronto, swept by disastrous fire which caused over $400,000 loss and wiped out the great memorial organ and many valuable memorial windows. The picture shows the throngs assembled outside Metropolitan Church on April 2, 1922, to hear the church's newly-installed carillon, the first in North America, ring out, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the building of the church, the first carillon ever heard in the new world.

FASCIST PAPER SEES MENACE

Rome Organ Alleges Secret Franco-Slav Military, Naval Pact

ROME, Feb. 3.— The Fascist newspaper "Giorni-Italia" claims to have uncovered yesterday the existence of a secret military and naval treaty between France and Jugo-Slavia, which the newspaper asserts, is inimical to Italian interests.

The alleged agreement, existence of which is unconfirmed from any other source, is said by the newspaper to have these main provisions:

1—France pledges to send its own naval mission to Jugo Slavia.

2—Jugo Slavia will appreciably increase the number of officers now studying at the French naval colleges.

3—France will organize the Jugo Slavia fleet to be composed principally of submarines and light men of war.

The "Giorni-Italia," asserting that recent statements of foreign minister Marin Kovitch of Jugo Slavia confirm the existence of the treaty, and asks against what objectives is the Franco-Jugo Slav naval collaboration directed, the nature of which is essentially Adriatic and Mediterranean.

Ever since Armistice Day when France and Jugo Slavia signed a "Friendship" treaty, Italian public opinion has seen sinister designs against Italy. Premier Mussolini himself has emphatically stated that the relations between France and Italy are most amicable and has characterized as "irresponsible" statements which picture France as a war-like aggressor.

Quebec Ideal For .. Fruit Industry

(Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—The Province of Quebec is in an ideal position for the production and marketing of fruit, according to A. Fulton, head of the Markets Division of the first section of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who gave an address at the recent meeting of the Pomological Society of Quebec at Macdonald College. Mr. Fulton said there was a good variety of fruit, a good market near at hand, cheap land, and a cheap spraying schedule owing to the comparatively limited number of pests against which it is necessary to protect the trees.

The present average production of apples in North America would remain much the same for the next 10 years, Mr. Fulton said, and he based this statement upon a survey made by him covering the area discussed. He said that the local crop situation has little effect upon the market situation generally. A large local crop did not necessarily mean low prices, for it was the crop situations in other competive districts which controlled the prices.

As to the competing sections of the country in the fruit industry, Mr. Fulton said that British Columbia would mean about the same for another decade. Ontario farm orchards were declining; New Brunswick orchards were coming along; but mostly had early varieties for local markets; Nova Scotia would not see much change, for there were no new plantings, though there might be an increase in the yield per acre.

Mr. Fulton referred to the fact that the United States was an important competior with Canada in the fruit sxport market.

EMPIRE NETWORK OF AIR ROUTES IS PLANNED

First Long-Distance Flights Of Huge New British Airships Will Be In 1929 To Canada And To South Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 3. —A complete scheme for the establishment of the first Empire network of airship routes has been prepared by a special mission, which, under the Leadership of Group Captain P. F. M. Fellows, Director of Airship Development, who recently returned from a tour of Africa, Australia, India, and New Zealand.

Points in the report of the mission are: Sites for airship stations have been tabulated in South Africa, Australia, Tasmania, Ceylon, India, and New Zealand. Intermediate refuelling station sites have been surveyed in the Cocos Islands and on the African east and west coasts. The main Imperial airship routes have been plotted. The Dominion Governments have been advised of the necessary constructions and meteorological work.

It is expected that the first long-distance flights of the new huge British airships, R 100 and R 101, will be made towards the end of 1928 to Canada and South Africa. The longer and more difficult journeys to India and Australia will follow in the summer of 1930 or early in 1931. The R 100, rapidly nearing completion at the Howden Airship Works, Yorkshire, will be ready for flight next April. Commander C. D. Burney, managing director of the Airship Guarantee Company, constructors of the vessel, will arrange for the formation of a syndicate to run a Transatlantic service.

Already Commander Burney and his associates are planning the construction of vessels larger than R 100. Those super-liners of the air, with which the proposed Atlantic service would be operated, are intended to carry more than 30 tons of paying load—passengers, mail and freight—at a speed of approximately 100 miles an hour, compared with the 75 which is the designed cruising speed of the R 100.

Such a craft, the building of which may begin before two years are past, would be able to fly 6,000 miles without alighting, and would bring India within 48 hours of Cardington, Bedfordshire, the British airship port.

R 100, the ship being somewhat leisurely assembled by the Air Ministry at Cardington, is expected to be finished next August. It is a "mystery" vessel, of stainless steel, comprising in its design many revolutionary departures from earlier practice. Like the R 101, it is designed to carry 100 people and 10 tons of mail, non-stop over approximately 4,500 miles.

WOMEN IN HOMES SHOULD ..... BE PAID FOR HOUSEWORK

A London Domestic Science Expert Asserts ..That Women's Work is Brain Work And ..Should be Paid For

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.—"The fact what women's work in the home is so largely handwork, and that traditionally no claim is made for a money payment to the wife, has caused work of this nature to be depreciated," said Mrs. Elizabeth Tidswell in her presidential address to the National Union of Women Teachers at Chester.

"The Government, in its census forms, returns married women as 'unoccupied.' The result is that housework is despised. In running a house handwork is emphatically brainwork, and should be paid for as such. The low valuation attached to women's work in the home has had its effect on women's work outside the home.

"When the value of handwork is justly stressed, women's work in general will be more justly valued," Mrs. Tidswell declared. "We shall no longer have women teachers, clerks, shop assistants, cooks and other household workers paid at a lower rate than men teachers, clerks, shop assistants, butlers, footmen, and, above all, chefs simply because some are women and some men."

Mrs. Tidswell, who is a specialist in London in the teaching of need of more instruction in handwork for boys and girls. The educational value of occupations taught to girls should not be hampered by the insistence of local education authorities that the sale of goods should cover the cost of materials, she said. This has too long been the custom in the teaching of needlework and cooking. Food used as material for teaching children to cook should no tafterwards be considered fit material for the feeding of necessitous children.

Declares Convention Is Impracticable

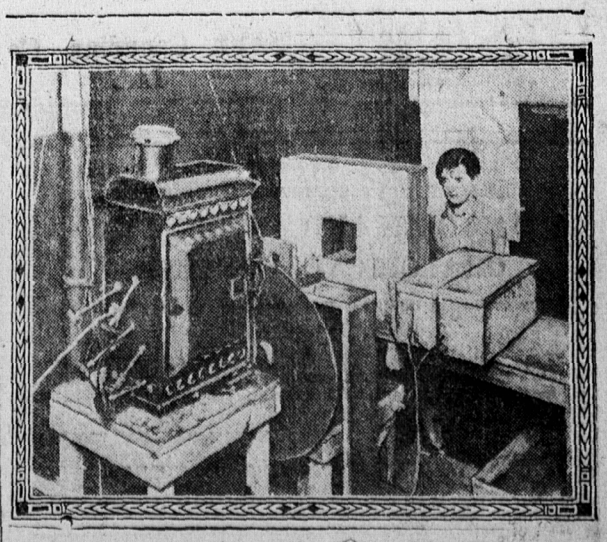
(Canadian Press)

GENEVA, Feb. 2. —The Convention adopted at the Washington labor conference of 1915 limiting the hours of workers to eight a day is impracticable, in the opinion of Great Britain.

The British governmental member declared that the convention had been framed too hastily at Washington and moved that it be revised at the Labor Conference to be held in Geneva in 1929.

No decision was reached by international Labor bureau in the matter. France ratified the document conditional upon ratification by Britain and Germany neither of whom have ratified it as yet.

Radio aerials, lead ins and grounding switches were made standard equipment of 300 residences recently built in an English city.



Seeing a person who is out of sight is made possible by the remarkable apparatus illustrated ABOVE. It makes television a reality, and it is now possible to sit at home and see and hear people acting and talking miles away.