

The Charlottetown Guardian

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"Official" Record Misleading

Elsewhere on this page appears the "official statistics" regarding the composition, racial, religious and provincial, of the Canadian army in the Great War, as compiled at Ottawa. It is announced that these statistics will be deposited in the War Memorial of the Peace Tower in the Parliament Building, together with the names of every one who enlisted in the Canadian service. It will be noted that in the record of enlistments by provinces, Prince Edward Island does not appear at all.

Presumably this is due to the fact that Prince Edward Island is included with Nova Scotia in Military District No. 6. But while for military purposes such a division may be necessary, it is a different matter when it comes to compiling records for posterity. It is now nearly two decades since the close of the Great War—plenty of time, one would think, in which to complete the record so far as every province is concerned. If this has not been done, then the depositing of the official record in the Peace Tower can very well wait.

This is a matter of more than sentimental importance to the people of this Province, and especially to our war veterans. It should be brought forcibly to the attention of the Ottawa authorities that this is the case.

No Hypocrisy In England

An esteemed subscriber sends us the following extract from a London newspaper and comments the spirit as well as the policy enunciated: Mrs. Caroline Stables, of Murray Road, Wimbledon, left 5,000 pounds (\$25,000) on trust to the Blue Triangle Club, Wimbledon, on condition that no dancing or card playing is permitted there. It was stated that the bequest had been refused.

Miss Milda Grenfell, president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain, in a statement explaining the refusal of the bequest, says:

"It is the agreed policy of the Association that every local centre should have complete freedom to carry on its work in whatever way it deems best, unchecked by any superimposed rules from central headquarters.

"We cannot therefore consent to administer a trust which would put us in a position of enforcing what might be hampering restrictions on the freedom and development of the club, either now or in the future, though, in fact, at the present time the restrictions would not materially alter the present policy of the committee.

"We feel that while we must as a National Association do everything in our power to see the Wimbledon Y.W.C.A. does not suffer by our decision, and although we cannot yet determine what might be the effect of our refusal to act as trustees, we are quite clear that we are right in so refusing."

Mr. Chamberlain's "Rebound"

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's abrupt decision two weeks ago to abandon his scheme to tax certain business profits to an extent which would have yielded the British exchequer \$60,000,000 in the first year of the levy was applauded by the financial community. Leaders congratulated themselves on having demonstrated a power to control the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The plan which has now been substituted, however, says the Montreal Gazette, is one likely to make the same people feel that their rejoicings were premature. Mr. Chamberlain's first measure was intended mainly to reach the "recovery industries," and the more articulate objectors, acknowledging the need for substantial contributions to national defence, declared they would welcome whatever tax on profits might be necessary, providing that it fell fairly upon all and did not involve immense accounting or administrative labor. Having thus succeeded in committing business leaders to the principle of a tax on profits on the condition that it should fall equally on all sides and require no complicated machinery, Mr. Chamberlain and his successor at the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, have replaced a project that would have yielded \$60,000,000 of revenue in one year by another which will produce \$125,000,000 every year, and may have made the mechanism of the new tax so simple that, in the event of future emergency, the Government can readily raise the rate still higher.

It is quite plain now that, in scrapping his initial proposals, Mr. Chamberlain's retreat was strategic. He withdrew only that he could be in a position to carry out his original design the more successfully. Instead of taxing the "growth of profits," the Chancellor who has succeeded him in office will reap the proceeds of a 5 per cent. levy imposed on all business profits, whether they rise or fall or remain stationary, from year to year for five years. The new tax will not smell any sweeter because it is to be known as the national defence contribution, but the enduring reminder that it is for the purpose of national safety should help to make it more palatable. It may be assumed that the struggle that is sure to be made against the imposition will be a passing phase and that finally the taxpayer, though he may not "grin," will "bear" the added levy phib optically. Investment income is not included in the new plan except in the case of bank, insurance companies and other corporate bodies whose business consists wholly, or mainly, in investment dealings or holdings. But to show how immeasurably wider the Government has spread the net of this special taxation, it is noteworthy that, whilst under Mr. Chamberlain's initial scheme British-owned companies operating abroad, such

as the South African gold mining companies, would have been exempt, the new tax will apply to and be the first charge upon the profits of any trade or business of any description carried on outside the United Kingdom by companies, individuals or firms ordinarily domiciled in the said Kingdom.

Superimposed on the existing income tax, the new levy will virtually raise that tax to 30 per cent., which, we are reminded, is a level that has never been experienced by British business except in the last year of the World War. When the income tax was first proposed in the United Kingdom, it was introduced, like our own in Canada, as a temporary tax, a fact which is a sorry reminder of how soon and how surely a precedent can become a constituted and abiding law. England's first income tax was only sevenpence in the pound. Considering what it is today, the Government may well ponder whether taxation in the United Kingdom has not actually reached the bounds not only of the ability but of the patience of the taxpayer to bear the burden.

Editorial Notes

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor's birthday.

The low lying lands have had much more moisture than is good for them.

A stronger hand in the Government leadership in London is already evident from the fact that the Non-Intervention Committee has been plainly told "where they get off at."

An agricultural short course at St. Dunstan's in addition to the earlier one at Prince of Wales is a step in the right direction, and should be greatly appreciated. The enrolment is most encouraging.

It will be recalled Baldwin made a free gift of \$2,500,000 to the British Government because of war necessities; now some one has donated \$1,235,000 because of Baldwin's statesmanship and leadership.

It may be the hand of Chautemps in France but it will still be the voice of Blum. It is the consensus of opinion that the fiscal policy of the late Premier is the only one that can save France from financial and possibly, political chaos.

The City Council has accepted a tender for the provision of a rest house in the Market Building for Tourists which the Tourist Bureau fails to approve. The question naturally arises, why were not the members of the Bureau executive consulted before the contract was let?

Viscount Snowden carried out the Scriptural behest of not laying up treasure on earth. Notwithstanding he had been Chancellor of the Exchequer with the opportunity of "putting his hand," metaphorically, "in the till." He left a little under 5,000 pounds (\$23,000).

Here is the explanation of the predicament of Bilbao as given by Mr. Espinosa, Minister of Health of the Basque Republic, at the Spanish Embassy in Paris: The Insurgents would never have been able to break through Bilbao's famous defense lines had it not been for a major who had been technical chief in charge of constructing these fortifications. "He was an inveterate gambler, had run into heavy debt and was bought by the enemy to construct faultily some of the most vital positions in the defense line and to omit others entirely," said the Minister. "Hence when the Rebel guns and airplanes started hammering they gave way and our infantry, although fighting most valiantly, had to retreat. The major deserted to Franco (Insurgent General Francisco Franco) three months ago and was last heard of in Vitoria."

Some of those who listened into the boxing championship may not be aware how old that many art is. Sumerian boxers of 5,000 years ago bandaged their hands before starting a contest, just as modern prizefighters do, according to evidence found at Khafaje, near Baghdad, by an archeological expedition from the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American Schools of Oriental Research. According to Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, Professor of Semitics at the university and director of the expedition, sculpture found at the ancient Sumerian site indicated that both boxing and wrestling were known in that period in virtually the same form that the two sports exist today.

Mounting of the guard by Canadians at Buckingham Palace was an historic event, but it also gave British Tommies a chuckle or two, Colonel J. E. L. Streight, commandant of the Canadian Coronation troops, reported on his return to Montreal. What tickled the English soldier was the fact that, having only five privates in its ranks, the Canadian contingent had to mount regimental sergeant-majors and other ranking warrant officers on sentry duty. "The Tommies got a kick out of seeing the W.O.'s performing the duty of privates," Colonel Streight said. A special order had to be issued by the War Office before the Canadian warrant officers could mount guard at the Palace, he reported.

German Ambassador Von Ribbentrop is in bad with the Christian Churches in both England and Germany. To please the Fuehrer he withdrew some years ago from the German Protestant Church, but now finds that this is telling against his success with the Christian Church-going people of England. He wrote to the Bishops Consistory of Berlin asking re-instatement as a member, and received the following reply from the Rev. Martin Niemoller of Dahlem, the famous ex-submarine officer: "Excellency, your application to return to Christ has been duly received. Before dealing with its contents I beg you inform me whether the step was prompted by religious conviction or is due to political considerations." So far as can be ascertained, von Ribbentrop has not yet replied to Niemoller's sharp inquiry.

Notes By The Way

The whole thing is folly. There are no quarrels between the two nations (England and the Irish Free State). Those between the Governments have no substance that can weigh in the balance against the advantages of friendship and co-operation. Opportunities pass if they are not seized. And there is an opportunity now. If the Government is too obtuse, too unimaginative, too hag-ridden by atavistic Tory prejudices, will not the Dominions take the initiative? There is nothing which the Imperial Conference could achieve more valuable to the Commonwealth, than the making of peace between London and Dublin.—London Daily Herald.

It may be news to Toronto rate-payers that in the ten years 1927-36 this city paid out of taxation nearly \$137,000 under the heading "receptions and entertainments, etc.," not including the amounts spent on "entertaining champions of amateur sport."—Toronto Star.

"His greatest asset was character," says The Ottawa Journal of Sir Robert Borden. "Courage he had and sane counsel and vision, but above all character; that indefinable quality of moral and spiritual strength which, allied with intellectual integrity, commands the world's confidence." This is a high tribute to any man. Sir Robert was not a "clever" man. Neither was Mr. Baldwin who retired a few days ago as Prime Minister of Great Britain. But both men had the faculty of inspiring confidence. It is the solid common sense that justified it. Both men served their nation well in time of serious crises. Men of character in public life are a nation's greatest possession.—Sault Ste Marie Star.

A small item of interest has come over the cables from Kiel, Germany. It is to the effect that the French cruise Jeanne d'Arc has anchored there for a friendly visit in the very heart of Germany's centre of sea power. The crew got an enthusiastic reception and enjoyed German hospitality immensely. This is the first such visit since 1914. Despite the stress in Europe, this shows that Germany and France is not so worried about their present relations. A good sign indeed.—Boston Post.

It is an old story Americans well back in the last century became very wroth at Charles Dickens for picturing his country, not very inaccurately as we now are disposed to believe. Certainly he did to Americans no more than he had been doing to the British—and getting away with it. In more recent years we have seen representatives of almost every nationality rising up in protest against this or that play, motion picture or novel, even history. It tended to depict their native lands or compatriots. When Burns wrote, "O wad some power the gaitie gie us, it wad frae monie a blunder free us," he was talking through his teeth. Whenever it becomes in any way true we either become so self-conscious that we make worse blunders or we become so wroth that we justify the criticism and then some—the end result is indolence, indignation or timidity.—Rome N. Y. Sentinel.

Rotary International at its recent world conference in Nice, France, voted to raise a \$2,000,000 peace fund within the next year to intensify and expand its peace program throughout the world. At the same conference the French and German delegates fraternized and agreed upon a plan to endeavor to break down prejudices between the two countries. Delegates from thirteen nations endorsed the peace fund. This move is valuable as an example in all countries. It is a move in the direction of better understanding, which is sorely needed in the world today.—Exchange.

A girl I know was going along Forty-second street the other day and stopped to watch a sidewalk peddler who was trying to sell little toy dogs. The kind that run about in circles when you wind them up. It seemed to the young lady that they barked, too, but after she had watched the fellow for a while, she discovered that he was doing the barking. "Oh," she exclaimed in disappointment, "the dogs don't bark!" "No they don't," he said. "But if you buy one I'll teach you to bark."—New York.

No money could possibly recompense a man for the worry and fatigue of high office, where responsibility infinitely takes a toll from health and life. But to perform the duties of high office, which include many social duties, a man must have adequate means and freedom from financial worry. From the Law Offices a great professional skill and experience is demanded. It is to be attracted to it from the large salary he might command in private practice, the remuneration must be such that he does not penalize his family to gratify his political ambition. Whatever money is paid to Ministers of State, they sacrifice much for which no money can compensate.—Sunday Dispatch, London.

There are two entente in Europe: Little Entente and Balkan Entente. The Little Entente includes Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. The Balkan Entente includes Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey.

In no circumstances saves the South African Minister of Defence, Mr. Pirow, his racial policy is no new thing. It sums up the racial policy not only of the present Government but of "White" South Africa as a whole. Yet even Mr. Pirow must surely wonder at times whether a prosperous and healthy nation can

That Body of Ours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ARE YOU GETTING TOO HEAVY?

Our insurance companies tell us that about two out of five of the adult population are overweight, and that overweight is a definite cause of increasing death rate among their policy holders. However, aside from the fact that overweight shortens the life span we should remember that overweight makes life less enjoyable, makes ailments more frequent, and increases the risk should surgical operation become necessary.

In cases of great overweight the individual has a real task on his hands because it means cutting down greatly on the foods he likes so much—starch and fat foods. Such an individual should first see his physician and thus learn to what extent and at what rate he can reduce his food intake. However for the individual who is not greatly overweight, but finds that his or her clothing is getting "snug," particularly about the waist, there is no reason why, during the course of a few months, he or she should not get down to normal weight without too much reduction in the food intake. The following three simple suggestions can be easily followed.

1. Exercise.—While cutting down on the diet is the most effective way of reducing weight, exercise, by burning up fat tissue and replacing it with active muscle tissue, gives the body increased strength; the individual actually learns to like to take a little exercise. Exercise actually invites itself into his everyday life. Walking is the simplest form, and can usually be done despite weather conditions, and at almost any age.

2. Sleep.—Cutting down the amount of sleep or rest by one hour daily cannot possibly injure the slightly overweight individual, and as it means being up and around, really means that much more exercise.

3. Food.—(a) Continue to eat the usual amount of meat and fish. (b) Cut down by one-quarter on all fat foods—butter, cream, fat meat, egg yolks. (c) Cut down by one-quarter on all starch foods—bread, sugar, potatoes, pastry. (d) Cut down by one-quarter on all liquids—water, tea, coffee, milk, soft and hard drinks.

There is nothing mysterious or magical about the very satisfactory results obtained by following these simple suggestions.

RELIGION AND POLITICS

One of the scripture lessons at a recent service I attended was the 46th Psalm: "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be moved, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waters thereof roar and be troubled; though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge."

I trust your readers will peruse the whole of this Psalm. It expresses the confidence which all believers have in God. It expresses that which holds us fast amidst the troubles and difficulties of the world—it is one of the many passages of good cheer in the Bible which strengthens our faith and inspires our souls, but it is not my purpose to preach a sermon; I merely quote this psalm as a way out when difficulties seem to overwhelm us either individually or nationally. It was a sheet-anchor to our Empire in 1914 in the retreat from the Meuse.

In a previous letter I stated that I was pleased to enter my protest against Ministers of the Gospel taking part in political contests and also in spending so much time (uselessly in my opinion) as presbyteries, conferences, discussing and arguing about our present system of government or as it is referred to our "Social System". Altogether too many Ministers are so saturated with socialistic and communistic ideas or theories that they seize upon every opportunity to advocate their favorite "isms" and such opportunity always is presented under the heading of "Evangelism and Social Service".

Such doctrines are repudiated on every occasion that they are presented to the electorate, but still in the church courts we must continue to hear these doctrines rehearsed. I am confident that I am expressing the majority opinion of laymen in stating that opposition is widespread to such radical doctrines and also to the evident endeavor of such advocates to have the church mix up in matters of state. I insist that such a mixture is not conducive to the spread of that righteousness which exalteth a nation. It has failed in the past. It will fail in the future.

Recently I listened to a Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Dr. Line

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Official C. E. F. Statistics Table with columns for Religion and Enlistments. Includes categories like Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Jewish, and Others.

MONARCH WANTED HIS MONEY BACK LONDON, June (CP)—Recent acquisitions to the British Museum include letters from King Henry VIII to Sir Gilbert Talbot, governor of Calais, presented by Viscount Fitzalan, a descendant of the Talbots. One of them contains the request "prepare fourscore horsemen well armed to resist the attempts of the Lady Margaret of Bourgoigne (Burgundy) on behalf of the French king, the pretender called 'Perkin Warbeck'." The next year Sir Gilbert was bidden "prepare six score tall men on horse back" for the same purpose. In another letter Henry wrote "if a certain knight be able to pay X pounds" which the sovereign loaned him.

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