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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SAURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1938

Mr. King's "Approval"

Prime Minister King's "approval" of Mr. Chamberlain's "truly noble action" in visiting Hitler personally elicits the following comment from the Globe and Mail (Independent Liberal):

"More appropriate and effective, more sensible and realistic, would have been a cable declaring Canada's unwavering determination to stand foursquare with the Mother Country regardless of what happens. Count us as to the limit" would have accomplished more to speed the success of the trip. And it would have been Canada's true voice speaking."

The expression used by Mr. King, it must be confessed, recalls Ex-President Hoover's uncensored reference to Prohibition as a "noble experiment"—a phrase which committed him to nothing.

McIntyre, Premier Lyons of Australia has disclosed that he called Mr. Chamberlain, assuring him of the Australian Government's support of his policy and actions in the cause of peace.

Premier Savage of New Zealand was still more terse and to the point. "Wherever Britain is," he said, "we must be!"

That has the authentic ring, compared with which our own Prime Minister's statement sounds like a plugged nickel.

The Dominating Idea

Some idea of the difficulty of dealing with Germany in its present state of mind is revealed in a recently translated work, "The Nazi Primer," the textbook on racial and political questions officially prescribed for seven million of the ten million boys and girls in Germany between the ages of ten and eighteen. These seven million belong to the Hitler Youth Organization.

The most astonishing thing about this book, says a reviewer, is that it claims to represent "fact"; the primary "fact" being the alleged superiority of German "culture" to the other civilizations with which it has come in contact in the process of territorial expansion. The Primer says that German "culture" is Nordic in origin; that it is responsible for the unity of Europe in the Middle Ages, as the Nordic race is predisposed to leadership by nature; that even today it extends entire over German Switzerland, the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia, and the Polish Corridor and in scattered settlements over most of Eastern Europe; that it alone is responsible for the civilization of the areas in which it remains; and that its continued existence depends on complete racial purity and hence on the exclusion from the population of all non-Nordic elements, especially Jews—depends, therefore, on the Nazi party, which alone is declared able to achieve this end.

On this "fact" of German culture the Primer erects the most amazing interpretation of European history. Every act of territorial expansion by Germany in the past is called self-determination of Germans in German culture areas; and every such act by any neighboring nation is lamented as a "breaking away" from the German culture area. Thus, for example, it is declared that the Germans were the first to turn into a "culture area" what is now the Sudeten district of Czechoslovakia; and it is on this "fact" that the German claim to this region is made to rest; but the self-determination of the Czechs shortly before the Reformation is treated merely as an annoying obstacle to a unified German front on the East. Similarly, the self-determinations of the Poles and Hungarians later are regretted as "violent and reckless demoralizations of German territories." Such are the "facts" which typify the book's whole treatment of its subject.

Czechoslovakia

Now that Czechoslovakia is in the spotlight, it is worth remembering that this State came into existence twenty years ago, on Oct. 28, 1918; that it comprises two branches of the same nation—the Czechs of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and the Slovaks of Slovakia—and that it had hitherto belonged, not to Germany, but to the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

On Nov. 14, 1918, the Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague, and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a democratic Republic, with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President. Masaryk resigned on Dec. 14, 1935, when the title "Liberator President" was conferred upon him.

By the Treaty of Peace of Sept. 10, 1919 (the Treaty of St. Germain), the Allied and Associated Powers formally recognized the Czechoslovak Republic. The Constitution, passed by the National Assembly on Feb. 29, 1920, provides that the territory shall form "a single and indivisible unity." The National Parliament, which constitutes the only legislative body, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected for a period of six years, and of a Senate to be renewed every eight years. The two Chambers in joint congress elect the President of the Republic for seven years. The President, as head of the State, is supreme commander of the armed forces, and can declare war with the consent of Parliament. He appoints the higher officers and officials, exercises the right of reprieve, and is himself amenable to the laws only on a charge of high treason. The Constitution

guarantees freedom of the Press and of speech, and gives to racial minorities assurance of the maintenance of their schools and other safeguards. Privileges derived from sex, birth or calling are not recognized. Marriage, the family and motherhood are placed under the special protection of the law. All these guarantees and rights are protected by the Supreme Administrative Court.

The franchise for the Chamber of Deputies is open to all citizens, without distinction of sex, who are over 21, while all citizens over 30 are eligible for election. The franchise for the Senate is open to all citizens who are over 25; and all citizens over 45 are eligible for election. The electoral system is based on proportional representation. The Constitution regulates the parliamentary elections on a "closed scrutiny" basis, the votes being in favor of parties, not of candidates.

At the election held on May 19, 1935, the political parties were returned as follows: Senate (150 members)—Republicans, 23; Czechoslovak Social Democrats, 20; National Socialist, 14; Czech Populists, 11; Traders, 8; National Unity, 9; Slovak Populists, 11; Henlein Party, 23; German Social Democrats, 6; German Christian Social, 3; Communists, 16; United Hungarian Parties, 6.

Chamber of Deputies (300 members)—Republicans, 45; Czechoslovak Social Democrats, 38; National Socialist, 28; Czech Populists, 22; Traders, 17; National Unity, 17; Fascists, 6; Slovak Populists, 22; Henlein Party, 44; German Social Democrats, 11; German Agrarians, 5; German Christian Social, 6; Communists, 30; United Hungarian Parties, 9.

The President, Dr. Edvard Benes, was Czechoslovakia's first Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it was he who, on Oct. 14, 1918, notified the Entente States of the establishment of an interim Czechoslovak Government in Paris in accordance with the decision of the President of the National Council.

Who Is Responsible?

Appropos of last year's badly needed \$500,000 vote for rehabilitation of the Maritime fishery industry which remained in the federal treasury, our contemporary says that the Minister's explanation, to the effect that no mutual understanding was arrived at as to how the money could be expended, was "perfectly satisfactory to the members of the House."

The Liberal organ must be fully aware that this statement is false. The Minister's "explanation" may have been satisfactory to the Liberal representatives, who seem to have taken no interest in the matter one way or the other; but it was not satisfactory to the Conservative representative for the Maritimes, Mr. Brooks, who registered his objection immediately following Hon. Mr. Michaud's statement.

"Last year," said Mr. Brooks, "\$500,000 was voted to rehabilitate the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, and the Minister now tells us that some \$40,000 of that vote was spent, in advertising. I consider that the fishermen in the Maritime Provinces have received very poor treatment from the Department, and I take this opportunity to protest to the Minister." (Hansard, June 30, 1938).

Where were our own Island stalwarts, who should have rallied to Mr. Brooks' support? Where, in particular, was Mr. A. E. MacLean?

Could he not have asked: Why was there no cooperation between the Federal Department and the fishery industry of these provinces, and who was responsible? That was the question. And what were our provincial governments doing? The Campbell Government is pledged, in its election platform, to furnish just that measure of cooperation which should have resulted in the wise expenditure of this money.

The incident as we said before, provides a glaring example, not only of incompetency, but of criminal indifference to the interests of our fishermen.

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow a day of prayer for peace.

Quebec City surrendered to Townshend this date, 1759.

The work to be provided by the airport scheme is a godsend—the more especially as it is not a war project.

His Majesty the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Westminster, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, the General of the Salvation Army have issued calls for prayer for peace in Britain tomorrow. Can we do any less?

While the Great Powers are considering what may best be done to prevent war, the Czech Government has taken the bit between its teeth and ordered the disbandment of the Sudeten German organization, and the arrest of Herr Henlein and other leaders as revolutionaries. This puts Herr Hitler on the spot, as he valiantly pledged himself at Nuremberg to come to their assistance in such an eventuality.

It has been discovered that the Criminal Code does not recognize Daylight Saving, in consequence of which a man charged with a burglary offence in Montreal has been let off. He had been arrested for carrying burglar's tools at 9.21 p.m. daylight saving, or 8.21 actual time, whereas under the Criminal Code it is an offence to be found carrying burglar's tools at night—which is designated as "after 9 p.m."

The bugs did it. Seventeen-year-old Florence the toughest hen in Maine, died recently and was buried under a neat tombstone. Florence Conrad owned Florence and often said, "It doesn't look like Florence is ever going to die." She survived two raids by chicken thieves in which every other chicken on the farm was stolen, a slaughter by dogs and a Winter of 40-below weather which even killed the fruit trees. It took arsenic poisoning to kill her. Florence ate some dead bugs she found in a sprayed potato field.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The wife of Senator Bilbo of Mississippi has recently obtained a divorce, but for a long time she has been a thorn in the flesh of her husband, and apparently opposed to all his political projects. It is said that she intends to contest the senatorship with him two years hence, although she does not know what the platform will be. She probably will be nothing but anti-Bilbo. Mrs. Bilbo reminds one of the estranged wife of Bulwer Lytton, the English novelist, who sat in the House of Commons until she was elevated to the peerage as Lord Lytton. On one occasion when Lytton was running for a seat in the House his wife was sitting in America, the stump against him. Speaking before one of her audiences she said, "Would you like to have me tell you what sort of a man my husband is? Well, I will. You have all read the story of how Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master for thirty pieces of silver. My husband is a man who would have been quite capable of doing the same thing. But Judas, you know, was content with the money, and went and hanged himself. But do you think that my husband would have been conscience-stricken after the betrayal? Do you think that he would have gone and hanged himself? Not he. He would have sat down and written St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans." — San Francisco Argonaut.

When Sir William Mulock in an address the other day urged that the creation of a ministry of reforestation in Ontario be a great deal, it is hoped, to concentrate attention on a subject of vital importance to the people of that province, he was probably right that we have been careless and wasteful in our attitude toward this question of replenishing the forest wealth that Nature continually replenishes for us. Year after year we went on reaping the timber harvest, with no thought for the future and not plan of replacing what was being destroyed. The result is that large areas have been robbed of their wealth of trees and now are simple waste lands, valuable in no way, except as business-like systems of reforestation becomes a fixed part of government activity. — Peterborough Examiner.

Italy's expulsion from her soil of all Jews who have entered the country since 1918 is unworthy of the which she will, and rightfully, a proud member. Had she contented herself with merely raising the bars against Jewish immigration she would have done a good deal, at least, on which to stand. She could have argued, with some reason, that she lacks foodstuffs for her own population, and that she might even have pleaded inability to assimilate more than a certain proportion of a given race, and called quits as of the present date. Certainly we Americans could hardly have criticized her on that score, for we ourselves have excluded the Jews from our country on similar grounds. But Italy has not done that. Some ten or fifteen thousand Jews, with official contracts to make munitions for the homes in that country since the World War. Now they have been given six months in which to clear out of the country, and on their own civilization and on Christianity. New York World-Telegram.

Reporter to study for the ministry. Such is the arresting headline in the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix. And we learn that it is a Star-Phoenix reporter who is being asked to study for the ministry. Not only that but the information in this paper of "the northern zone goes on to say that this is the third time that the editorial staff who has departed for the ministry within the last few years. The Leader-Post isn't exactly anxious to concede, looking back over the years, that the election goes it hasn't, for some time at any rate, contributed a single product to the ministry of the country. But the editors who, by the strange workings of Providence, have gone into pupils on occasions. The Leader-Post has produced its editorial speakers who hold records for eating at the public expense. It has produced its linguistic men and its hunters on renown—men who can speak various tongues among the prairies with complete abandon and who with fine diversification can discern between high altitudes and pine-back at high altitudes and rare distances, and who with gun nobly to shoulder can bring 'em down with the best. The Leader-Post has its men who can tell us of the long ago. It too has its men who are mighty swimmers in their own right, who can take to the lakes and seas and put on one-man naval manoeuvres that might make for jealousy in the best of admirals. But we have yet to produce a minister. The thought is a sad one but such is the record. It may be that we are not living right. —From the Regina Leader-Post.

The Japanese, if they can take and hold Hankow, will be in possession of the most important temporary capital of China. The Wuhan cities—Wuchang Hankow and Hanyang, a triple municipality at the junction of the Yangtze and Han rivers, about 600 miles up from the sea—are vital factors in the industrial and commercial life of Central China. They have a total population of upwards of 1,500,000. At Hanyang are located the Han-yeh-ping iron and steel works, which have given that city the name of "China's Pittsburgh." The Japanese have tried in the past to get control of these steel works by means of financial and political pressure, but without success. They did not then now would both weaken China and strengthen Japan, largely dependent on raw materials, which would be given off in case of war with the countries from which they are now obtained. The Wuhan cities are therefore a prize which the Japanese point of view, warrants the expenditures of men and money that will be required to take them over the dead bodies of their Chinese defenders. —Detroit Free Press.

The King on Sunday unveiled a marble bust which he has placed in Crathie Church, near Balmoral, to the memory of his father. In a paper of dedication, offered by Dr. Black, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, thanks were given for the late

Why The Czechs Fear A Plebiscite

A glance at the racial map of Czechoslovakia will show how difficult it would be for the Czechs to yield to the plausible demand for a plebiscite. There is a strip of territory right around the northern and western end of Czechoslovakia. A map showing the percentages of racial distribution in the country reveals that a good part of this section is from the Germanic races. The conclusion is, in spite of the fact that there is a German faction opposed to union with Hitler's Germany.

The location of the boundary along this line was simply a logical outcome of geography and history. This is one awkward development that cannot be blamed on the maldroit makers of the Versailles Treaty. They merely retained the old Austrian boundary, and it, in turn, was dictated by the presence of a couple of ranges of easily defensible mountains, a natural frontier. Under Austrian rule, German were top-dog in alien Bohemia and secured the territory in search of fat pickings. The more southerly strip of Germans were ceases from Austria and Germany. The treaty-makers would have had to take German territory away from their pet protegee, Czechoslovakia, had they desired to follow racial lines in this case. But they were not doing this just then to beat the Germans, but to give Germany many. They were not giving her territory, but taking her territory away. So the Sudeten Germans, though nobody but a German, were called up with the Czechs in this brave new democracy, springing full armed, like Minerva, from the head of the mountain Jupiter.

Still, war had not yet come. The Czechs can get rid of them without losing at the same time their fortified mountain frontiers. It would be a little like asking France to give the Pyrenees to Spain. The Czechs would lose more—far more—than three-and-a-half million passionately discontented citizens. They would lose their Maginot line and be helplessly open to a swift German invasion. They would become a negligible Balkan nation and carry much less weight in the Danubian valley.

Hotest day this summer, July 29, 1931: 88 degrees in shade at 2 p. m. Warm, July 29, 1936, maximum 75 in the shade; a violent electric storm about 8 p. m. Observed Indian Pipe (Monotropa), Pinesap (Hypopitys) and Round-leaved Sundew (Drosera) in full bloom, July 31, 1913. (To Be Continued)

A Naturalist's Calendar For P. E. Island

Compiled during the years 1910-1937 with a short check-list of insects observed during that period. (By BLYTHE HURST Sr.)

July 1, 1928, temperature 84 deg. in the shade at 2 p. m. This was a maximum period in sun-spots, and July was a very wet, warm month. An earthquake, heaviest in Northern New Brunswick, was felt here at 5.30 p. m. on July 3, 1922. On July 3, 1931, the thermometer read 82 deg. in shade at 4 p. m. Just as notable was July 4, 1925, when the temperature fell to 49 deg. in the night.

Hicor frost at night injured tender garden stuff on July 8, 1919. First hay cut July 8, 1930; and stacked by July 23rd. Temperature 80 deg. at 4 p. m. July 10, 1930, Con Parsnip (Heraclium) in flower July 11, 1919. Young swallows observed July 12, 1928. On July 20, 1916, the maximum reading was 80 deg. in the house, and 107 in the sun outside. Noted Sand Sparrow (B. rubra), Sea Lavender (Statice), and Sandwort (A. lateriflora), all in bloom this day. On July 20, 1931, a note says "No wild raspberries, nor blueberries this year." The effect of a late frost? Commenced having July 21, 1920. Rhubarb should not be taken from now on; leave one-third of leaves to carry the plant on.

Wild raspberries plentiful and blueberries begin to ripen, July 24, 1924; a very dry summer this year with a short hay crop. About the 25th of July is a good time to bend down onion tops; this ripens the bulbs for storage. On July 27, 1933, occurs the entry: "Perennial Flower—border at its best." Gossamer spiders weave webs on grass, etc. July 28, 1921; this seems to occur before rain? On July 28, 1931, heavy rain with low temperature; 53 degrees at 11 a. m., a depressing day. Hottest day this summer, July 29, 1931: 88 degrees in shade at 2 p. m. Warm, July 29, 1936, maximum 75 in the shade; a violent electric storm about 8 p. m. Observed Indian Pipe (Monotropa), Pinesap (Hypopitys) and Round-leaved Sundew (Drosera) in full bloom, July 31, 1913. (To Be Continued)

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE BLOOD BANK A story in a recent number of a popular magazine recorded a serious automobile accident in which the hero lost so much blood a blood transfusion was necessary to save his life. Unfortunately the donors (givers) of similar blood could not be obtained, and after considerable delay the nurse in attendance offered her blood as it was the right type and the hero's life was saved. The story ended in the usual happy way. A delay in obtaining the right type of blood in an emergency, and making sure also that the blood is free from syphilis, may mean the life of the patient, what is quite properly called a "blood bank" has been established at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, by Dr. Bernard Fantus. The details as recorded in the Annals of Internal Medicine are: Depositing blood. Staff physicians obtain from the laboratory pint flasks containing about two ounces of the preserving solution—sodium citrate. These flasks carry two test tubes for the collection of a small quantity of whole blood for the purpose of trying it and testing for syphilis. The blood is taken immediately to the laboratory.

Keeping the blood. The blood is filed away by the laboratory official in the refrigerator, where it can be kept at proper temperature. The blood may thus be kept for a week or longer. Drawing on the blood bank. When a patient needs a blood transfusion, a small quantity of his blood is taken and typed, and the house physician makes out on a blank form the amount and type of blood needed. Where blood is obtained for the bank. The main source of the blood to be kept in the blood bank is obtained from the healthy volunteer donor or giver. The advantages of the blood bank over the previous method is that

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only one donor needs to be bled. Another point of advantage of the blood bank is that when a patient knows that he must undergo an operation (not an emergency operation) he can deposit one pint of blood in the bank a week or two before the operation and so have it ready should it be needed during or following his operation. The bank can also 'loan' blood. Anyone who owes his life to a blood transfusion can give blood to some one else in great need of blood.

In Literary Toronto

(Ottawa Journal) Saturday Night, published in literary Toronto, and its editor one of the literati, too, comes out to say that what it wants is poetry by poets who can command their metre within a certain width. It is all very well to have poets whose song ascends like that of the lark to heaven's gate, and then descends to be a part of our human inheritance; all very well to talk of little winds that whisper and sigh in the pines, and become the inspiration of a cadence whose measured beat shall be the choral song of a redeemed universe. What Toronto Saturday Night wants for the poetry-loving population of Toronto is a "measured beat" that won't measure over two inches. Thus: "For the purpose of procuring a tidy adjustment of type matter to column space, an adequate supply of poetry is just as necessary in the two-inch column as in the three-inch column, and there are a great many more two-inch columns." Toronto Saturday Night goes on to complain that, "for some reason which is beyond our ken," Canadian poets have taken of late to writing in metres too long for the two-inch space.

FAREWELL TO BACKACHE!

Her back ached—she felt miserable—no pep—she couldn't be bothered to go out—her friends and was lonely. Her sister advised her to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Her backache soon vanished—enthusiasm and energy returned—her eyes sparkled—her step was sprightly—and once again she was her "old self." 115 See GOODBYE TO BACKACHE with Dodd's Kidney Pills

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