

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1938

Fewer Boys Matriculating

The late Dr. Robertson once remarked upon the significance of the increase in attendance of girls students at Prince of Wales College, and the corresponding decrease in the formerly large proportion of boys students.

This is a problem which might profitably engage the attention of our school teachers at their annual conferences. An effort should be made to find a solution which would result in at least a more equal distribution of the sexes in Prince of Wales College.

A unique occurrence this year was the fact that two sisters, Jean and Mary MacKay, of West Kent School, won first and second place respectively in the matriculation examinations, making almost the same total of marks, there being only about 1.5 marks per subject between them.

More Careless Navigators

Douglas Corrigan's "mistake" that landed him and his flying machine in Dublin, Ireland, when he thought all the time he was headed for California has given rise to many newspaper skits.

The electors of this Province are in a good position to see the point, though not to enjoy it; for they too have been taken on a similar flight by the Campbell Government.

The New Brunswick Situation

"The unprecedented political situation precipitated in New Brunswick by the resignation of Mr. Speaker Bridges and the repudiation of Premier Dymally's leadership by another Liberal member, Dr. A. D. Dins," says the Moncton Times.

The political phenomenon which the people of New Brunswick have just witnessed certainly reveals that Premier Dymally has lost his command of the situation, despite the barkings of hidebound partisan members from whom statements have emanated that the Provincial political upheaval of the week lacks any significance.

Air Raid Technique

Modern methods of bombing apparently defy the most detailed and careful plans for the defence. John Langdon-Davies, giving an account of General Franco's air attacks on Barcelona, describes what happens. The fully loaded bombers rise into the air from aerodromes far from their objectives, fly to a height of 30,000 feet, and proceed towards their goal.

The Barcelona defence, equipped with the latest electro-magnetic detectors, had no warning at all, not a chance of getting planes into the moonlit sky to fight the attackers, not a chance of putting their anti aircraft guns into action, not a chance of warning the million inhabitants

of Barcelona. The first intimation of the raid came with the smashing explosion of half-ton bombs in the streets. Then, for the first time, was heard the sound of the engines of the attacking aircraft. Then, at last, came the air-raid warnings. But by the time the defence had mobilized, the attacking force had dropped their loads and had escaped in safety.

Signally Honoured

On the occasion of the recent visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Paris, His Majesty declared that it would now be impossible to recall a period in which the relations between the French and British races were more intimate. Following close upon this consecration anew to friendship and co-operation between the two great Empire democracies comes a graceful gesture on the part of the French Academy in awarding medals to distinguished French-Canadians for "services rendered abroad to the French cause."

Editorial Notes

Thomas Gray, writer of "The Elegy", died this date, 1771.

Sympathy will be extended to Chief Justice Rowell, Ontario, in his continued indisposition. The Rowell Commission report will be like Hamlet with the Prince left out.

New Brunswick Legislature is comparable to that of this Province in seething anarchy. Liberalism is at a discount in Canada, and likely to continue so, Provincially and Federally.

Lord Tweedsmuir had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace late on Monday afternoon. On the same day the Marquess of Lifford, Viceroy of India, and the Marchioness were luncheon guests of their Majesties. Is it possible coming events are casting their shadow before?

Exports of Canadian cheese amounted in value to \$813,004 in June compared with \$570,794 in May and \$1,043,870 in June, 1937. The total to the United Kingdom was worth \$757,502. Trinidad and Tobago \$15,459, United States \$11,170, Newfoundland \$8,202 and Jamaica \$6,383.

Something will have to be done about the steady fall in our exports. Their value in June dropped to \$60,062,000 from \$113,918,000 in June 1937, a decline of 41.5 per cent, said a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports to the United States decreased 60.3 per cent to \$20,698,000 from \$52,121,000 and to British Empire countries from \$47,480,000 to \$35,919,000, a decline of 24.3 per cent.

The Canadian Press, despatch from Botwood, Newfoundland, goes a bit astray in mythology, says a contemporary. It speaks of Mercury being "launched in mid-air from his 'better half', the huge flying boat Maia." Maia was Mercury's mother, not his "better half" and the imagery was intentional when naming the components of the composite plane, the swift messenger of the gods being helped by his mother ship.

A Canadian returned to London regaled his friends with his experiences in South Africa, including shooting lions in the Transvaal. "But," said a South African present, "there are no lions in the Transvaal." "Oh, but there are—in Johannesburg even," replied the Canadian. It appears motorists in Kruger National Park, frequently take photographs of lions through the windshields of automobiles. "Shooting" in the park is done only with cameras.

The Montreal Gazette pays a fine tribute to the late Justice Hazard. "During his career in the Prince Edward Island Legislature the old Toronto Globe described Mr. Hazard as 'a man of unblemished character, an able lawyer, a keen debater, and one with a wide knowledge on most subjects, who believes that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well.' Contemporaries of Mr. Hazard agreed that this was an apt description of the Islander, who was born on a farm and by industry and merit won his way to the high office of Prime Minister. He lived long and had a worthy record of public service."

The very day that Hitler had a memorial unveiled in Vienna to the memory of the slavers of Dollfuss, King George personally knighted in London Baron George Franckenstein, former Austrian Ambassador to the Court of St. James. It was a signal recognition of his long and distinguished service to a little country that no longer exists, only two days after becoming a British subject. There are few if any precedents for this Royal honor to a former diplomat who now becomes anglicized with the title Sir George. It is thought to be an indication of the British Government's regard both for him personally and the regime which he formerly represented.

The world is getting more and more contracted. When Heriot flew the English Channel to win the Daily Mail \$50,000 challenge prize, it was declared "England is no longer an island." Similarly Baldwin in a memorable House of Commons speech declared "the boundary of Britain is now the Rhine." After the flight of the Mercury delivering the previous day London newspapers in Montreal, we may rightly declare the boundary of Canada on the East is Germany and France, and on the West, Japan and Russia. We are measurably within a day's "march" or flight of both. No longer isolated we must look to our defences and to our defenders—the British Empire.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The life of a man injured in a street accident in Ottawa was saved because two bystanders knew enough about first aid to quickly would have proved fatal. The things to do in such an emergency should be within the knowledge of every man and woman.—Ottawa Journal.

Our guess is that Premier Aberhart is going to hang on to office until the end of his first year term. But between now and 1940 he is going to find public meetings most unpleasant. He will probably decide that he had better make all his speeches over the radio where nobody can ask questions nor answer back.—Lethbridge Herald.

From reports received by the Toronto Human Society, it can be seen the lives of captives bears at many gasolines stations in Ontario are not beds of roses. J. Macnab Wilson, general manager of the Toronto Society, stated recently that "newly" United States tourists turned back home in disgust. In giving instances of cruel treatment, Mr. Wilson said that in many cases hours were kept out in the burning sun for hours without water. "One proprietor of a gasolene station," he declared, "was asked how often he changed the water in the tank. He said he didn't need any water—the boys brought it up instead. In one case a bear had been given 40 bottles of pop in one day, and no water.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Admitting that bicycles have as much right to the use of the streets and highways as motor cars have, their riders should be strictly regulated and violators of the law should be prosecuted. Unfortunate accidents will increase in the future rather than diminish if safety is not to be achieved. The Department of Highways must give this problem serious attention. It is not sufficient to excuse to say that a big majority of the riders of bicycles are mere boys. When they are old enough to ride a bicycle, they are old enough to be held responsible. It is said that about half of the bicycles sold in Ontario are used by messenger boys, numbering about 100,000. In view of this fact, it is particularly important that regulations regarding bicycles should be strict and definite and rigorously enforced.—Brantford Expositor.

Quite the most impressive memory of the Weymouth review must be the unusual episode of the Royal Standard. In H.M.S. Cornwall, we of the Second Cruiser Squadron had an exceptional experience. At the time we were actually leading the Fleet. The Southampton, Glasgow, and the Newcastle were otherwise occupied, so that Cornwall was in the van—about three miles ahead of the Nelson, in which King George was spending the day. Although we were enjoying perfect weather conditions about three miles east of us the Nelson and the rest of the Battle Fleet were surrounded in fog. Suddenly the fog cleared and the quarterdeck—"Have you seen the Standard?" For upwards of one hour all we could see of the Fleet was the Royal Standard flown at the top of the mast of the mainmast floating eerily, apparently suspended in mid-air, and surmounting the thick low bank of cloud which was a cancellation of the big gun battle practice. It was a comely in the sense that a 33,500-ton ship is so solid—yet there was the King's own flag, impenetrable to the vagaries of atmospheric conditions. Flying serenely in the clear upper atmosphere.—The Navy Lunder.

Now comes into notice again another giant, not so famous perhaps, but certainly more disturbing, for when he gives evidence of having passed by it is not in the wind but in the fertile and crowded plain of Jalpaiguri. That part of the world is noted in industry for its tea and rubber. The calendar for a very joyous annual carnival of the November-Beginning Mounted Rifles. When they are about the Jalpaiguri giant shows the better part of valor. His rare apparatus are made at the foot of the mountain. This month he has emerged after an interval of two years. Why he appears, why when he appears, why he appears only in the fertile and crowded plain of Jalpaiguri, are among the mysteries yet to be delved into. For he, too, like the giant of Tibet, has a secret. We know of only a belief in his existence and some footprints. These have been seen at intervals of time, thrice in the past dozen years. This year, we are told, the unmistakable evidence that he passed by the house of a member of a union board, with whom fortunately he appeared to have had no feud. The footprints of the giant are 24 inches long and 11 inches at the widest, which shows that the giant has grown since he last stroled through the district.—Columbia Statesman.

The dispute between France and Japan over the Paracel Islands is a question to which no moral standards can easily be applied. It is rather a matter of expediency. The Paracel Islands are a group of coral reefs scattered about the China sea between the Philippines and the coast of French Indo-China. It is not clear whether any nation has formally claimed their possession, but the reefs are more useful to France than to any other nation, and France has therefore established lighthouses and weather stations upon them. They are not large, important, or fertile. Just to the north, however, lies the island of Hainan, which is entitled to all these adjectives and which (rather surprisingly in view of imperilistic history in the Far East) has never been ceded to China. But since Hainan lies so close to French Indo-China and dominates the Gulf of Tonkin, France has grown to consider it almost a necessary part of her empire as a "vital interest." Since their present war began the Japanese, who have long coveted Hainan, have several times threatened to occupy this island, and on each occasion have been given to understand that France would consider such a step a serious threat to her interests. In this France has the full support of Britain, and it is possible that the Japanese might occupy Hainan or the Paracel Islands or both, the French Government has very sensibly fore-

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MENTAL HEALTH

Practically every automobile owner has his car overhauled from time to time to keep it in its best condition. However, man is different from an automobile in that he has a mind, and very often the body may be doing its work very well, because of regular overhauling of the body, but the mind has formed faulty habits which render the individual unhappy or restless which interferes with the happiness and well-being of others. Just as an infected tooth or an ulcer of the stomach can affect the health and so the mind, by making one irritable and impatient, so can a restless, discontented, and unbalanced working of the body and cause, in some cases, real or organic trouble. Therefore, just as one undergoes a physical examination of his physical condition, he should undergo an examination of his other life, his "behavior" life. He must make this examination of himself by himself.

Dr. Frederick L. Patry, Albany, N.Y., in an address to the Biology Club, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., said:—"Since mind and body are inseparable it is important that behavior be functioning at its best level. Periodic health examinations are desirable in bringing out faulty habits (as well as organic troubles) in order that they may be corrected."

"We are largely persons who live by habit. It is, therefore, desirable that a critical inventory be taken of our habits, and that they may be of the type and quality which make for adequate satisfaction in living. Of particular moment are habits of work, diet, sleeping, resting, wastes, rest, deep, social and recreational life." "Facing reality is necessary if we are to live effectively in the world as it actually is, rather than a world which we have made to our fancy to meet our wishes and fancies." As you know, the dementia praecox patient lives in a world he has made in fancy. I notice Paul Gouin, leader of the powerful "L'Action Libérale Nationale Party" in Quebec makes abolition of the "milk trust" a first plank in his platform. But his war is not against the milk trust, but against protection of a legislative prohibition act as in this province. The "trust" he opposes operates in the old-fashioned way of cornering the milk supply and then compelling consumers to pay the extortionate price.

The right to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors has been tested in several forms before the Privy Council. It escaped avoidance on the one strong ground that it was an injurious drug, not a habit, allowed in unrestricted use, a menace to health, peace and safety. The right to absolutely prohibit the sale of liquor is still maintained to be an unlawful interference with the rights of the British subject.

A Seat For Dr. Manion

(Sydney Post Record) The newly elected Conservative leader, Hon. Dr. Manion, is evidently not going to experience any great difficulty in obtaining a seat in the House of Commons. He was elected for the first time in 1935, when he lost Fort William by a narrow margin in a five-handed contest. His seat was then given to the Liberal, though not in the House of Commons, but in the House of Representatives. While it is highly probable he will stand for Fort William in the next election, it is not certain that he will be afforded his seat in the House of Commons. If he is to sit in this Parliament at all before dissolution.

Two such openings have already been made available to the Conservative chief, who is invited to visit London and the South Waterloos, both of which situations were carried by the Conservatives in 1935 and have recently become vacant owing to the deaths of the Liberal members. Both London and South Waterloos are normally Conservative ridings, although neither could be described accurately as a party hive. London has sent Conservative Members to the House of Commons without a break for the past 30 years. There were no fewer than 7 aspirants for this seat in 1935, when the vote was distributed among Conservative, Liberal, 8,628; Reconstructionist, 3,814; C. C. F., 3,041; Independent, 2,101; Independent Liberal, 1,203; Socialist, 1,000.

South Waterloos looks at least quite as safe for Conservatism. It is the Dominion's oldest riding. The House of Commons since 1896—42 years ago. In 1935 the Conservatives nearly lost this seat in a four-cornered contest. The poll then gave 6,731 votes to Edward, Conservative; 6,606 to Charlton, Liberal; 2,420 to the C. C. F. candidate, and 1,000 to the Reconstructionist. The Conservative nomination for South Waterloos has been offered to Dr. Manion by the riding executive.

Whether the new Conservative chief chooses London or South Waterloos, it is unlikely that he will be opposed by the Liberals, the practice being to extend the courtesy of an unopposed return to a party leader in such circumstances. But opposed or not, it may be taken for granted that Dr. Manion will represent either of these constituencies at Ottawa for the remainder of the lifetime of this Parliament, if he desires to do so. His seat will be easily to win either on his personal merit.

And the new Conservative leader certainly should be in the House in the next session, which is likely to be the last and most contentious in this Parliament will see. A general election in 1939 now seems certain. Dr. Manion is a great debater and a skilled political strategist. He can do effective work for his party in the crucial session which remains before the Government appeals to the constituencies. One is inclined to believe that he will choose London because of its outstanding importance in the business and political life of Ontario. He should, and probably will, be allowed to arrive in the House without a contested election.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE "BOLT FROM THE BLUE"

Sir,—The first blow from the milk combine has been dealt. That new form of prohibition, unknown before in this continent, if in any part of the world, has been declared by what an act of the Provincial Legislature proclaims the "Board."

The inalienable right of the British subject to sell the fruits of his labors, must now cease, by order of this "Board." The right to prohibit trade or commerce in any form has been frequently challenged in many courts. And in every instance, as far as I can learn, unconditionally, the right of this kind has been voided as ultra vires.

The milk combine, within CharloTTetown alone, exercises this dictative power, until the local authority steps in to call a halt. Noxious drugs, even violent poisons, explosives, and menaces to human life and property have been declared immune from absolute prohibition. Milk and cream alone, and this only when sold in the city of CharloTTetown, are objects than the agencies of the newly created combine, must not be sold to any one, no matter how needy, and regardless of every other right.

Why should milk, the most harmless of the world's products, the most needed and useful, be prohibited from sale? And why, above all other reasons, should this prohibition apply to the higher quality and finest grades of dairy products? Hitherto residents desiring pure cream could go to the City Market, where hundreds of quarts have been sold at 40c and under. Now the farmer dare not sell a quart without permission of the "Board" the mouthpiece of the combine, nor dare they sell the high grade cream of the past for less than the combine's price, 50c, or otherwise create a quality.

From experience I know that practically all of the market cream is of the whipping grade. More than 90 per cent of the most part superior to the so-called whipping cream of mechanical operators, which I have purchased, and which would not whip. So that, per order of the "Board," the price of cream must increase the price from 40c to 50c per quart, or put more of skim milk in the mixture to please the consumer, or more plainly to compel consumers to be fleeced in their own milk.

I notice Paul Gouin, leader of the powerful "L'Action Libérale Nationale Party" in Quebec makes abolition of the "milk trust" a first plank in his platform. But his war is not against the milk trust, but against protection of a legislative prohibition act as in this province. The "trust" he opposes operates in the old-fashioned way of cornering the milk supply and then compelling consumers to pay the extortionate price.

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LEWIS P. TANTON

Air Training in Canada

(Globe and Mail) The British Air Mission is on its way to Canada with knowledge gained from experience, although a lapse of twenty years has dimmed the memory of the average citizen. In January, 1917, 700 officers and 79 of other ranks sailed for this country from Britain with no other knowledge of the records of either war or peace. From that period dates Canada's practical interest in aviation, but not an interest which was followed up as it should have been. Millions of dollars' worth of aerial training equipment had not been destroyed after the armistice was signed, today's advance undoubtedly would be more notable and the work of the mission simplified. The entire organization of the Royal Air Force in the Dominion was abolished. There was no Canadian Air Corps during the war. The first legislation to institute an Air Board was drafted at Ottawa on April 2, 1919.

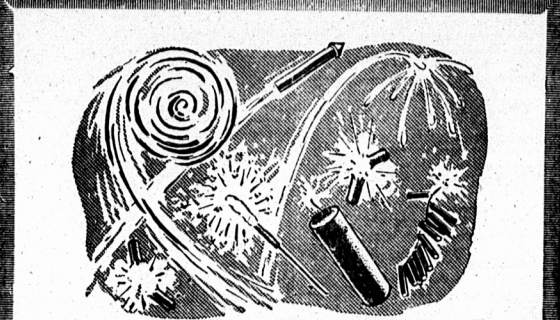
Obviously the previous mission came here under conditions different from those of today. German aircrafts dominated the early Western Front. Britain was far behind in requirements for an air-fighting force in pilots, mechanics and equipment and the work was done fast enough. Attention turned to Canada as a possible source of supply.

Following a conference at Adelaide House, R. F. C. headquarters, it was decided to attempt the manufacture of machines and training of men in this country, with Toronto as headquarters, the military time office staff and Aviation Purchasing Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Sir Frank Baillie became first head of the military time office when he took charge of the Munitions Board factory was succeeded in the Purchasing Department by Mr. G. A. Morrow. In twenty months the purchases of this department exceeded \$40,000,000. Here was an Imperial unit operating in Canada without Ottawa jurisdiction, but matters of discipline had to be arranged with the local Military District headquarters.

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What lids were praised;
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Or a waste of sands;
And all is known
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