

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1935.

A GREAT OCCASION

All concerned in yesterday's wonderful celebration in Charlottetown in connection with the King's Silver Jubilee must indeed feel that their efforts were well expended. The participating organizations and military units cooperated wholeheartedly, and the same can be said for all our citizens, who by their attendance at the Forum, or as spectators, contributed to the success of the occasion.

In the admirable speeches delivered at the Forum gathering the reasons for such an exhibition of enthusiasm and loyalty were clearly given. Their Majesties are not mere emblematic figures, but rulers of rare personal charm, who have merited, not the allegiance only, but the esteem and affection of all their subjects. In the simple, yet truly eloquent and moving address which His Majesty delivered from Buckingham Palace and which was broadcast to the assembled throng at the Forum celebration, there was nothing whatever of that "pomp and circumstance" which one naturally associates with Royalty. It was not the kind of a speech which could have been prepared by an Under Secretary; it came from the King's heart, and it went right to the heart of his hearers—his millions of hearers throughout the Empire, who, like our own citizens, were assembled in their various capitols and community centres to commemorate this notable anniversary in His Majesty's reign.

EDUCATION SURVEY

The annual survey of education in Canada to hand from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that so far as money expended is concerned, the figure for 1934 will not be above \$130,000,000, as against \$146,922,000 in 1933, and \$178,700,000 in 1931. Teachers' salaries show a three-year decrease of about one-third these reductions being much more severe in the rural schools than in the towns and cities.

As to cost in relation to national income, a study showed that 55 per cent goes for food, clothing and shelter, and about 7 per cent for direct taxation. Allowing 8 per cent for savings and 8 per cent for indirect taxes of the total, about 8.5 per cent went to schools and universities.

Among the entries not concerned with money must be put the fact that the average child now receives more than 8 years of school as against 6 years in 1913. Further, there is a sharpened interest in education as shown by the increase of surveys and inquiries. Use of public libraries has increased and 60 have the number of drama and music festivals and of art exhibits. Education in technical processes is sought, but there is noted a transfer of interest to the study of social, economic, political and international problems. Among the movements outstanding of organized study of industrial problem is that under the aegis of the University of St. Francis Xavier, which now has 90 groups; and the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario, which has greatly increased its membership.

As to increase of average length of schooling to 8.5 years, the Survey observes:

"In the twenty years following 1911 the western provinces overtook the others in average length of schooling, in spite of the fact that the older provinces went continually ahead. In Alberta this meant increasing the average schooling by nearly four years. Quebec had the smallest increase, about one year, with the result that whereas its schooling was one of the longest in 1911, it is now the shortest. In 1931, it and New Brunswick were the only provinces at the late date not exceeding eight years. The Prairie Provinces and the other two Maritime Provinces at the same date show between eight and nine years; Ontario and British Columbia over nine years."

Girls at present receive about half a year more schooling than boys on the average. It is added that the children of widows and deserted wives up to the age of 15 at least receive more schooling than children who are left with only their father. The school attendance of widows' children up to this age is as good as, or better than, that of children who have both parents

living. Apart from the universities, there are 83,000 teachers in the Dominion, of whom 69,000 are women. The number of men in the profession, however, has increased half as much as it was ten years ago.

U. K. MARKET FOR EGGS

The average yield of eggs per laying bird in the United Kingdom is estimated to have risen from 100 per annum in 1924 to 120 in 1930, and it is still rising, writes Mr. W. A. Wilson, Agricultural Products Trade Commissioner in London, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Improved methods of management and the progress made in breeding heavier layers are the chief reasons for the greater yields. It is estimated that the annual supplies of home-produced (England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland) eggs have increased from 2,597,000,000 eggs in 1924 to 4,729,000,000 in 1933, or by 82 per cent. The heaviest imports into the United Kingdom within recent years were in 1930, when they amounted to 265,412,800 dozen. In 1934 the imports had declined to 187,854,470 dozen, a reduction in five years of 77,558,330 dozen. Imports from Canada in 1934 totalled 1,770,010 dozen as against 1,828,950 dozen in 1933 and 54,260 dozen in 1932. The total per capita consumption was about the same in 1924 as in 1913, viz: 111 eggs per head per annum, but by 1931 the consumption had reached 158 eggs, an increase of 42 per cent over 1924. By way of comparison, the egg consumption in the United States is estimated to be some 260, and in Canada 360 eggs per person.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is all over, and every one is to be congratulated on its success.

The Province is exceptionally fortunate in having such a public-spirited Lieutenant Governor in office at this time.

The great procession in the city was possibly the most spectacular and imposing ever witnessed in this royal and loyal province, which has had royal names associated with it practically ever since its British connection.

While admitting that today's high school student may know a lot of things his elders never heard of, the Manitoba Educational Association has reached the conclusion that in the second of the "three R's" he is woefully lacking, so it is recommended that something be done about it. The complaint may not be uncalled for, thanks to the universal popularity of the typewriter, but still it must be admitted that among children of a larger growth today there are many signatures all but undecipherable.

Hitler offset the Jubilee celebrations by having a great third anniversary of the Nazi revolution in Berlin in which over a million people participated. In his speech Hitler claimed that: "A great time has begun again for Germany—great tasks which are given only to a few generations." "The will engenders the belief and this will lies in leadership while belief is anchored in the people. That is the power that moves mountains. For three years we have come together loyally on this day to reaffirm that we are more than just a collection of single individuals. No one of us is too proud, too rich, too high or too poor that he could not face the Almighty and the world in an indissoluble community." How very reminiscent of the ex-Kaiser's boast during the war of what "Me and God" were going to do for the Fatherland.

The Provincial Treasurer of Quebec got beautifully hoist with his own petard last week through a challenge of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Maurice Duplessis. The Treasurer, Mr. R. F. Stockwell, told the Legislative Assembly he would resign his seat if Mr. Duplessis could prove that in 1931-32 Dominion Stores, Limited, had been granted tax exemptions amounting to \$1,100. The argument was not concerned with the tax exemption of one-tenth of one per cent on the capital of Dominion Stores invested, but on a rebate of the tax Mr. Duplessis claimed had been given over 100 branch stores of the chain organization. Confronted with figures his department had itself furnished, Mr. Stockwell said that possibly there was a clerical error. On the other hand he believed per-

Notes By The Way

Cricketers will hope that as proposed, a Canadian eleven may visit the Old Country this summer. What if they are beaten! It will be a great thing for the game in Canada if players have some experience on the splendid "pitches" in Great Britain and come in contact with the great exemplars of the delightful Old Country pastime.

The jumpy state of Europe is indicated by the fact that—in pursuance of the ancient privilege of her sex—a woman altered the age appearing on her passport. Because this did not check with official figures a "terrorist" plot to exterminate many prominent men was reported to a startled world. A falsified passport may start anything in a nerve-frayed Europe.

The day of the famous pony express across the Western plains seems as far away from us as the day of the Roman emperors. But time somehow gets telescoped. The 75th anniversary of the first trip of the pony express was celebrated just the other day—a surprising reminder that there are living men who can actually remember back to that distant, legendary period.

When one man's estate yields in death duties more than the increase in the Estimates for the three domestic Services it can hardly be denied that millionaires are useful. Death duties alone last year yielded \$75,468,476—more than enough to pay the country's education bill.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

A notable reduction in serious crime is reported from London, where there were 23 murders last year. They call that serious crime in London. Here in New York we have more than 300 murders a year.—New York Times.

The decision of the Glasgow Transport Committee to place the full contract for the three million gallons of oil required for the year's running of the Corporation transport services with Russian Oil Products, Ltd., is truly amazing. It means giving a preference to the foreign producer at the expense of local and other Scottish labour. The rejected alternative was that of obtaining the supply from British oil companies, including Scottish Oils and Shell Mex, Ltd., who are the employers of the shale miners of West Lothian and of a large distributing organization in Glasgow.—Glasgow Herald.

Dr. Piero Parini, said to be Mussolini's right hand man, declared recently: "Italian Fascists have nothing in common with any other so-called Fascist groups in other lands. We are as far from Nazism as the heavens are from the earth; we have no association whatsoever with the English Fascists of Sir Oswald Mosley, and certainly nothing in common with the Iron Guard of Rumania, with any, nothing which aims to imitate (and badly, at that) the Fascism of Italy. Can it be that Sir Oswald's spiritual home is Germany?"—Hamilton Spectator.

Speculation is again rife about impending changes in the British Ministry, says a London correspondent, but most of the suggestions are so improbable that I decline to repeat them. The only plausible one is that, for reasons of health, the Prime Minister may change offices with Mr. Baldwin. It is agreed that nothing will be done until after the Jubilee celebrations, and all changes may be postponed until the autumn. In that case, they will be regarded as the prelude to a general election, which is likely to take place within about 12 months from now.

Although the Washington Government has taken unprecedented steps in the last two years to reduce farm production, an old turn of events has resulted in a substantial increase in the number of farmers. Census Bureau officials estimate that at least half a million new farms have sprung up in the United States during the depression. For the most part, it is believed, the new farms are due to the return to rural areas of city folk whose jobs vanished when factories shut down.—Quebec Chronicle Telegraph.

We cannot foretell the future; but it is not impossible that it may bring with it some general reforming of our present unemployment problem into a leisure problem. Anyone who has considered such a possibility can hardly fail to recognize that the latter might prove as formidable as the former. An Occupational Club will have its contribution to make towards the solution of the one no less than of the other.—B. T. Reynolds in the Nineteenth Century.

Eidemann, the president of the society "Osoaviakhim," has stated that at the moment two and a half million women and girls are members of the society. The number increases day by day. There are 480,000 women and girls at present in the Soviet Union who have received military instruction. Last summer 20,000 women and girls spent their holidays in military camps, where professional instructors trained them in the art of war. An important part is played by women in anti-aircraft measures and in defence against gas attacks upon towns and factories. In addition, women are attaining prominence in flying itself. Many women have become trained parachutists, gliders and even pilots of aeroplanes. At present there are fourteen women

hope the \$1,100 rebate was in connection with branch stores which had been closed. "It's all right," Mr. Duplessis countered, "I won't hold you to your offer of resignation." Both sides applauded. This consideration given to a fallen foe.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

While most cases of hay fever occur in the early autumn there are many cases which occur in the spring and summer months. It is generally admitted that the tendency to hay fever is inherited, but why it attacks just one in every 6 persons is hard to understand.

In addition to this hereditary or nervous tendency it is thought that deformities or deficiencies of the nose and throat are also a factor in a number of cases. Many physicians believe that fatigue and lowered resistance are also causes, yet individuals in the best of health after a real rest and vacation with a needed gain in weight have only to come in contact with certain pollens from plants or trees to have the usual attack.

This ailment has sometimes been called "seasonal" pollen fever because it is due to pollens in the air. There is, first, the Spring type—almost always due to tree pollens—oak, birch, maple, hickory, elm; second, the Summer type due to grasses, timothy, June grass, orchard grass, red top, sweet vernal, plantain; third, the Autumn type due almost always to ragweed pollen.

The symptoms are familiar to everybody—itching of nose and throat with violent sneezing, itching of eyelids, redness and soreness of the eyelids, tearing, dread of light, mucous from nose, ears stuffy, and a forehead headache.

Naturally with these symptoms present the patient often becomes weak, irritable, depressed, loses his appetite and is often unable to sleep. The best treatment is likewise known to everybody; that is getting away from regions where the pollen is plentiful. This, of course, is impossible for the majority of people.

The correction of any nose and throat conditions—springs, enlarged turbinates and tonsils, infected sinuses—should be the first step. The second step is the desensitizing of the patient by the use of pollen that is causing the symptoms.

This is done by injecting the pollen extracts under the skin 2 to 3 months before the expected attack. The injections are given once or twice a week, the dose being gradually increased. This may have to be done for two or three years before relief is obtained.

Local applications containing ephedrine or epinephrine—adrenalin—to the eyes and nose, either as drops in the eye or sprays or jellies up the nose, give considerable relief and permit the patient to be about and at work.

The Homework Question

(Toronto Globe)

The school homework problem is not confined to a few other Canadian municipalities. It is being discussed in England as a vital question, and there, as here, of course, not by the pupils themselves. Possibly a great lack of uniformity exists among public school pupils as their elders if it were admitted to them for, as the Headmaster of the Wakefield Grammar School writes in the Yorkshire Post, "a general abolition of home lessons would only mean that the poorer children would be more indifferent and lazy, while there would be no stopping the industrious and ambitious."

The problem is not a simple one, states the Schoolmaster, pointing to the mistaken idea that, in schools of Great Britain anyway, the whole of the school day is spent in academic study. "The assertion is sometimes made," it continues, "that if school-time is properly employed there would be no need for the work to be done at home. To say that is to overlook the fact that homework has a distinct value of its own, not as a makeshift for any possible deficiencies in time allocation in school, but as a type of activity calling into play certain moral and intellectual qualities which are not otherwise easily exercisable. When children are thrown upon their own resources and the resources of such books and persons as may be within their reach at home, and when they cannot depend upon an academic environment for aid in the solution of problems, they must develop their powers of independent inquiry and research and individual thought and reflection; in the result their mental powers are exercised and strengthened, and the qualities of self-reliance, initiative and independence are fostered."

Which seems to be a result worth attaining, if possible.

PHEASANTS DIE TOGETHER

COWICHAN, B. C., May 5.—(C.P.) Thought bewildered by telephone wires a pair of pheasants crashed against the wall of a house here Good Friday and dropped dead.

PUBLIC FORUM

WARFARE, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Sir,—It is a general belief among those who are not well read in history that modern warfare is more cruel and diabolical than that of the ancient, on account especially of firearms and explosives. Even some think that it is on account of the nations having such instruments of death, that the horrors of war hang over us as suspended by a hair. To my mind, neither of these surmises is true. Warfare now is tinged with mercy, in the civilized world. The wounded enemy soldier is not slain or tortured. He is cared for by his captors. We read of little mercy in ancient wars. How much mercy was shown in Biblical wars? Josephus tells us that Moses, before he left the wandering Israelites, told them to kill all their enemies—leave not one alive!

We are sickened by the history of the Roman wars, especially the Roman Jewish war. No mercy there! The male prisoners were killed or enslaved, the females carried off as the spoils of war. At the siege of Jerusalem the bodies of prisoners were ripped open in quest of swallowed gold! They were crucified till no more wood could be found for a cross! There were no firearms then—no rifles, torpedoes or mines. Yet men fought with a savagery unknown in modern times.

If all the armaments of Europe were destroyed, would it end the inclination to fight? Again, firearms were a blessing to the world. What stopped Europe from being overrun by the fanatical followers of the world's greater impostor, Mahomet? Was it not firearms, the result of the discovery or invention of explosives?

Had the early Christians been supplied with Lee-Enfields or Maxim's they would not, so many of them, have been compelled to embrace Islam to save their heads from being cut off.

What, red Fitzhugh and his army of Oodurman? The Lee-Enfields. No civilized army could withstand the fanatics of Islam—with the sword. They courted death, especially death by killing Christians, as they believed that would ensure their happiness forever.

Yes, modern arms saved Europe and perked the world from a greater curse than war.

I am, Sir, etc.

HUMBLE REASONER.

THE BICYCLE MENACE

Sir,—The boy's bicycle is coming into favor and use more than ever before. It brings a menace to safety calling for strict regulations, drastically enforced. The safety assurance should be made to benefit the bicycle driver as well as the travelling public.

Under proper care it can be made a great community benefit, in many ways. Healthful sport and exercise diverting youthful tendency from idleness and possible mischief into the better development of physique and mind. It gives to a class, which cannot afford to drive an auto a substitute means of pleasurable sport and transport. It gives the lad of limited means a lift upward in the avenue to the joys of wealth.

Strict regulations, properly enforced, would be a further education in compelling the study of public interest, our traffic laws, and the all important discipline of obedience to law and public necessity. It will teach our growing youth that the enjoyments of our civilization must be paid for, in a conformity to observances for the public good.

One thing I would put under emphatic protest. That is the practice of law-makers using this as a source of revenue. The bicycle boy is not a subject to bleed. In many cases his wheel is the outcome of hard earnings or savings; an indulgent father in an effort to give his child some of the pleasures of the "better off" or to "keep up with Jones's," may have financed it with difficulty. Then let this one thing be free from the tax-dinner—one case where God's free air may be enjoyed "without money and without price."

Every boy under a stated age, say fifteen years, should be required to pass examination and receive a license to drive. License to be free of cost. The examination should be wholly as to his knowledge of traffic laws, and his duty to observe them. The lad who can answer these questions intelligently would surely be a competent bicycle driver. It would be educational to enforce this learning, and if he was given plainly to understand that he would forfeit his license for default, he would be more careful to drive with care to preserve his franchise.

Coast to Coast in Canada

NEWFOUNDLAND, JAMAICA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON, LONDON, ENGLAND

Reaping The Whirlwind (Sydney Post-Record)

The lawless demonstrations of unemployed mobs in Vancouver are said by Mayor G. McGeer to have been fomented by Communist agitators, who are conspiring to precipitate a general strike in the big Coast city, similar to that which created chaos in Winnipeg 16 years ago. The participants in these Vancouver disorders are unemployed men who left the relief camps of the province and mobilized in the city with a view to overawing the authorities and enforcing certain demands as to the manner in which they should be treated and cared for. They have done much damage to property, have broken into stores, smashed furniture, destroyed merchandise, and spread terror in the business districts of the city. The gravity of the situation has impelled even Mayor McGeer to read the riot act, which is the legal preliminary to calling out the militia in aid of the civil power.

One wholesome result of these disturbances will be their steadying effect on Mr. McGeer, who, only a few weeks ago, forecast something of the kind to the members of Parliament at Ottawa, declaring that he himself would lead the demonstrators to the Capital to enforce the adoption of more acceptable methods in the administration of unemployment relief. Such a speech as Mayor McGeer made at Ottawa was bound to produce such a situation as now confronts him in his own bailiwick. When thousands of men are idle and discontented, the slightest encouragement from those in responsible positions is all they require for the adoption of "direct action" against the restraints of law which exist for the protection of society as a whole.

Automobile Smash-Up

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The Poet's Corner

SONNET FROM THE PERSIAN OF JAMI

The voice from heaven crying in the night; "My soul is weary of my lonely throne; Unloved is He who owns the world alone. In sole, supreme, and solitary might, One crowning wonder yet remains to do: Behold, I make this mean and crumbling clod The loved and lover of almighty God. Almighty in power, almighty in loving too "Behold, I call My creature, even thee, The poor, the frail, the sinful, and the sad. And with My glory, I will make thee glad: Come unto me, My friend, come unto Me!" Even so the voice from heaven. I heard and came, and plunged into the flame.

*Jami, a Persian poet (1414-1492). —Sir Cecil Spring-Rice

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