The Charlottetown Guardian

President Lieut Col W Chester S McLure
Vice President J R Burnett K.C.
Editor and Managing Director J R Burnett K C
Secretary Lieut Col D A MacKinnon D S O
Associate Editors Frank Walker and D K Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) Delivered in City $4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Prince Edward Island $3.00 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States

WEDNESDAY, JULY, 7, 1937

The Voice Of The Legion

The Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion is to be congratulated on the very successful convention held this week. The resolutions of more than ordinary interest, included a clearcut statement of the Legion's stand for world peace coupled with the expression of belief that under existing conditions, Canadian defence by sea, land and air must not only be [illegible] upon the authorities [illegible] that Canada [illegible] part in the defence [illegible] for which our [illegible] and which have [illegible] to the present [illegible] follow.

Another [illegible] with a matter to which [illegible] called in these columns a few days ago [illegible] the omission of Prince [illegible] figures from the [illegible] depicted in the [illegible] This protest by [illegible] the Minister of [illegible] receive prompt [illegible]

[illegible] provincial authorities [illegible] a growing dis- [illegible] for the law relat- [illegible] our laws which [illegible] principles. Alarm [illegible] loss of life and [illegible] It was urged that police [illegible] of spending more [illegible] to improve these [illegible] educational [illegible] for the instruction [illegible] a view to trading observ- [illegible] of accidents.

On [illegible] the Legion recommended that the Government take steps toward introducing a law founded on what may be considered the best law regulating the sale of liquor in the other provinces of Canada or in the mother Country.

A plea is made for the privilege of being represented on any Commission which may be appointed to carry out the Provincial Civil Service Act, also for the authorization by the Minister of Pensions of treatment of Class 2 patients in hospitals in Prince Edward Island, and for free medical treatment of non-pensioners who may be in needy circumstances.

Nothing better illustrates the patriotic attitude of the Legion than its indorsation of a resolution passed by the Dominion executive of the organization, expressing unalterable opposition to the suggestion that Parliament should provide cash loans to veterans of the Great War, "conceiving it to be the responsibility of the Government of Canada to adequately provide only for those disabled as a result of war service, their dependents, and the dependents of the fallen, and to ensure adequate assistance for those who saw service in a theatre of war and who are now, by reason of economic conditions, combined with their disabilities—tangible and intangible, resulting from war service—unable, through no fault of their own, to secure employment."

This reasonable request is all that our war veterans have ever made at the hands of their fellow citizens. It is well to remember this, when we consider the clamorous claims from numerous other quarters for government recognition.

Raiding The Maritimes

"It seems pretty nearly impossible, when they appoint a university president in Canada, to avoid picking someone from the Maritimes, that is unless they go outside Canada altogether," says the Vancouver Province. "The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan, it is announced, has appointed Rev. Dr. James S. Thomson of Pine Hill College, Halifax, to succeed Dr. W. C. Murray, who has been president of the university since its inception nearly thirty years ago. Dr. Thomson is a Scotsman, but has been long enough in Halifax to be reckoned a Nova Scotian. He is the latest of a long line of Maritime university presidents.

"The line," says the Vancouver paper, "seems to have begun with Sir William Dawson, who emigrated from Pictou to become principal of McGill. It was carried on by George M. Grant and Daniel M. Gordon, also sons of Pictou, who became pringipals of Queens. Sir Robert Falconer, a native of Charlottetown, reached the presidency of Toronto University by way of Pine Hill College.

"When the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were organized in 1905 and decided to set up universities, both went to the Maritimes for presidents, Saskatchewan finding Dr. Murray, a New Brunswicker, at Dalhousie and Alberta taking Dr. H. M. Tory, a Guysboro man, from McGill.

"Only three years ago the University of Manitoba took Dalhousie's dean of law, Mr. Sidney E. Smith, to be its president. Now Saskatchewan has raided Pine Hill College. It will be remembered, too, that a famous American university president, Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, was a native of Prince Edward Island."

Canned Lobster Sales In London

Writing in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, Mr. J. H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner at London, Eng., reports a progressive decline in imports of canned lobsters from Canada during recent years, although the London market has generally been good with an active demand on most occasions. Prices too have been attractive, especially during 1936, compared with some former years. But despite this the quantities available for export from Canada have not been as large as might be wished. Indeed there have been many inquiries for lobster from importers in London, but it has generally been impossible to fill these. Some of these firms formerly held Canadian lobster agencies, but decreasing production in the Dominion brought their trade to a standstill.

During the year lobster prices in London have remained relatively steady and firm. There is at all times a certain demand which is not normally subject to much fluctuation. With a high-priced article such as this there is little possibility of widening the market by changes in price level. While there is always an outlet for good Canadian lobster, a greatly increased production might find difficulty in being readily absorbed; on the other hand, higher prices would tend to bring other latent sources into production.

In 1936 the total United Kingdom imports of canned lobster amounted to 18,641 cwts. (equivalent to 26,428 cases) valued at 254,155 pounds. Of this, Canada, the largest supplier, shipped 15,056 cwts. valued at 213,957 pounds; Newfoundland, 3,401 cwts, with a value of 38,230 pounds; and New Zealand, Norway, France and Cuba were shown as supplying minute quantities, in some cases probably re-exports.

As compared with the total for 1936, the imports in 1935 were 25,007 cwts.; in 1934, 23,814 cwts.; and in 1933, 28,652 cwts.

Editorial Notes

Sheridan died this date 1816.

* * * *

Things should hum in the Irish Free State Parliament from now on.

* * *

In Saint John they have been eating new New Brunswick potatoes since July 1.

* * * *

What a lot of trouble and expense, not to mention anxiety, one air-minded woman may cause when bent on having her own way.

* * * *

Who would have credited it 10 years ago that United States workers would require to call out the militia in order that they might peaceably get to work!

* * * *

Germany and Italy having recognized the Franco Government as that of Spain have been called upon by that revolutionary to complete his success by the contribution of 125,000 more men, 500 airplanes, 50 artillery batteries and a considerable number of tanks. If the demands were to end there they would be deemed pretty considerable but from this distance they look just like the beginning.

* * * *

Rev. Lionel Groulx, Montreal historian, told the French Language congress delegates there would be a French state in America eventually, with the greatest autonomy in Quebec Province—"a Catholic and French state." To this Premier Maurice Duplessis replied: "If, unfortunately, there was anyone who would preach isolation—and I know no serious person would do so—it would be to restrict a power that is... too great to limit to one area only." In other words Duplessis realizes French Canada cannot hope to control the continent, nor even the language spoken.

* * * *

Mr. P. R. Walters, a member of the board of governors of the Montreal Women's General Hospital, unveiled a memorial bust and plaque to Dr. Reddy, late superintendent of the hospital. Prof. E. E. Reilley, chairman of the governing body, presided over the ceremonies. The dedicatory address was given by the Rev. T. W. Jones, minister of Calvary United Church, Westmount. "Dr. Reddy could rightly stand among the great and honored in his profession, and yet he never lost the common touch — a man of untiring energy and unfaltering devotion, of creative initiative and of unswerving loyalties, of unusual ability and of unbounded sympathy. He was in truth a doctor courageous with skilful hands, a doctor faithful, with a tender heart." Mr. Jones then pronounced the prayer of consecration.

* * * *

A standard civil marriage ceremony for residents of the United Kingdom, to be followed by optional religious services, is advocated by The Times in an editorial. Commenting on the Marriage Bill, the measure liberalizing the divorce laws which was passed on second reading by the House of Lords recently, the newspaper said: "For this point of friction between church and state over marriage one remedy alone can ultimately be effective. There should be a civil ceremony of marriage for all alike. Those who desire them should afterwards seek the blessings of the church to which they belong. That would save the religious ceremony from its too frequent degradation, would leave the church free to maintain its own discipline and would limit the church's benediction to those who really value it. Sooner or later this solution will come and the sooner the better for church and state alike."

* * *

Not long before he died, King George V was instrumental in reviving the famous Boy Players of the City of London, and during this coronation season these sweet-voiced children, clad in ankle-length Elizabethan surcoats, black velvet knee- breeches and white-plumed hats, have taken part in several functions. Originally founded in 1419 by Henry V, the Boy Players were the only actors admitted to the city, now the financial district. They laid the foundations of English drama, reaching their highest skill in Elizabethan Times, when many of them created the great Shakespearan heroines for the first time on any stage. Their work ended in 1609, but now they have begun to flourish again. Not only do the boys sing madrigals, but they appear on the stage at the Old Vic and in opera at Sadlers Wells and are also in demand for pageants. The boys hold four practices weekly in their hall, which is on the site of the old house of Richard Whittington, who was Lord Mayor of London when the boys were first heard of in 1419.

Notes By The Way

Everyone with a scrap of humanity in his heart must feel aggrieved and shocked at the enormous and increasing number of beggars who literally infest the main thoroughfares. Whilst the exploitation of physical deformities is objectionable, yet the most appalling and unforgiveable of inhumanities is the prevailing practice of prostituting very little children to the degrading business of mendacity. A glance at these wretched babies is sufficient to convince one that no pains should be spared, officially and unofficially, to rescue them from the horrors of a life which must inevitably resolve itself into nothing more or less than a grovelling existence.—Hong Kong Press.

National revenues are increasing rapidly and a balanced budget at the end of the fiscal year is in sight, where 18 months ago there was a deficit of considerably more than $100,000,000. National economists already are arguing against any reduction of taxes. They argue that continuation of present tax scales during a prosperity period would provide for debt retirement and for a sounder financial position against any future depression.—Business Week.

Sir James Barrie grew up in an atmosphere of thrift, hard work, religion and self education. No wonder he said, "Mighty are the universities of Scotland and they will prevail. But even in your highest exultations never forget they are not four, but five. The greatest of them is the poor, proud homes you come out of, which said so long ago 'there shall be education in this land.' She, not St. Andrews, is the oldest university and all others are her whelps.'"—Ex.

It is nothing but rank impertinence for Dr. Luther, who comes from a country where newspapers are throttled and censored, the right of free speech and public assembly suppressed, and where the truth is deliberately misrepresented, to visit Canada where the liberty of the press is enjoyed to the fullest extent, where no censorship exists, and where the only restraint is the limitations of a strict libel law, and presume to tell the Canadian people that they do not know what is going on in Germany.—Brantford Expositor.

"Is civilization collapsing?" asks a great editor. Well, if we are to believe most of the great figures of the past there has never been a time when it wasn't collapsing.—Ottawa Journal.

During the last four years Germany has been making important advances in Central European and Balkan trade. But now the tide is turning and Britain is gradually getting back her old markets. Business men prefer cash to goods and want the freedom of purchasing goods when and where they want them: they do not wish to submit to compulsory barter under which they must take what they are given by the buyer. They get cash from Great Britain. That is why there is a growing desire in Central Europe and South-East Europe to strengthen the trading bonds with that country. Our business men want to share prosperity by linking up their interests with British business.—Ex.

Lord Snell, leader of the British Labor party, in paying a tribute in the Lords to the new member, Earl Baldwin, said he never knew him to take unfair advantage over a minority or to deliver a foul blow in any dispute. And in political fights he never sacrificed a principle or lost a friend. By this Labor testimony, Baldwin has all the qualifications that go to make an honest and useful member of the Upper House.—Montreal Gazette.

A decrease in the prison population of England and Wales is noted by Sir John Simon, the then British Home Secretary. In 1910 there were 56 local prisons, which have been reduced to the present number of 26. Then the average daily population of the persons was 21,000; today it is slightly over 10,000. This result, he says, is not due to any slackness on the part of the police, but to a change in the method of dealing with delinquency. Among other, he places material emphasis on improved prison administration, prison officers being trained for their work, the object being the reform of the prisoner. The personal character of the officers and their training, he believes, has helped materially in effecting the sign ficant reduction.—Halifax Chronicle.

Apparently the only moral, decent and righteous people in Germany belong to the Nazi party. Jews are under the ban; the Catholic church is under attack, and today (lo and behold!) 28 apparently decent members of the Protestant Confessional synod in Germany have also been arrested. Perhaps the Nazi idea of good in some ways means what Christians and Jews call bad.—Hamilton Spectator.

Business is far from making full use of the statistical and co-operative services which government can render. The reason may be merely lack of appreciation. In many countries today, economic statistics are compiled to reveal what the government of the day wants revealed, but that is not true in Canada. It is probable, however, that business has never completely taken the Government into its confidence in supplying or receiving statistical information. On the other hand, government has missed opportunities to create mutual confidence and to explain the help it can render the business man.—Canadian Business (Montreal.)

A Miami University co-ed asked a local pharmacist for "prescription for a cold." She explained she had tried all the usual ways, such as sitting in a draft and going around with snow in her shoes, but nothing had worked. And she wanted a cold right away so she wouldn't have to make a twenty-minute speech.—Literary Digest.

A good many years have passed since Hogan of 999 drove his locomotive at a clip of 112½ miles an hour between Buffalo and Batavia. Hogan and his locomotive felt something for future railroads to shoot at, even though the old 999 itself may be only a memory in these streamilned days. But Hogan is considerably more than a memory. He is Charles H. Hogan, superintendent of shop labor, who is on the job every day in his Central Terminal office—and going stronger than ever after a week-end celebration of his 87th birthday. When his birthday comes around about a dozen years hence, maybe Hogan at 99 will see what he can do to the record of old 999.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GENERAL HORNBY AND IMMIGRATION

Sir,—Having read press reports of addresses given at Winnipeg and Saskatoon by Sir Francis Floud, High Commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom, on the subject of a resumption of British Immigration to Canada, I ask your permission to make some comments on his reported observations.

All supporters of the now much discussed policy of renewed immigration from the British Isles to Canada will, I feel sure welcome the fact that the High Commissioner is participating in our public discussions of this very important item of national and Empire policy. Though many of us may differ from him on certain points, we believe that the more openly, fully, and frankly the question is discussed, the more likelihood there is of agreement on a definite plan of action which will give the result at which he and we alike aim—a continuous flow of good people from the British Isles to Canada and their satisfactory settlement amongst us.

There are considerable divergences of opinion both as to the economic advantages to be gained by Britain and by Canada from such a policy, and also as to methods of settlement and respective contributions towards its cost. The chief cause of what sometimes seems to be irreconcilable views appears to me to be lack of time to study the question thoroughly. Here is an immediate instance of what I mean: Sir Francis Floud recommends (according to report of his Saskatoon address given on June 4th) that the contributions of the British and Canadian governments to any future Settlement Schemes should be on the same 50-50 basis as in the old 3,000 Family Scheme; while the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Federal Minister of Immigration, addressing a deputation from the Empire Migration and Development Conference in London (England) on June 14th., pointed out that considerable losses had occurred under the 3,000 Family Scheme, that the respective money contributions towards the losses were not equitably apportioned, that Canada's share is a very heavy burden for her to carry, and that while her Relief expenditures are so heavy, she cannot make any cash contribution towards the settlement of new immigrants, though she is willing to consider any plan of settlement which does not involve a cash contribution from her. Here are two divergent and apparently irreconcilable points of view. A careful examination of them and of the underlying factors will however show that, while each is well-founded and justifiable, the object of both can be attained by one and the same means—a properly devised settlement plan.

The High Commissioner is right in urging that the contribution of Canada should be equal to that of the United Kingdom, and Canada's great practical contribution—in kind—to the settlement of new immigrants, that is to say her vast expenditures in developing the country and preparing it in advance for their reception, is clear proof of her desire and intention to play her part fully. Similarly the Minister of Immigration is right in insisting that Canada cannot at the present time make any cash contribution towards the settlement of new immigrants; and there is really no logical reason why Canada should be asked to do so.

It needs, Sir, only study of fundamental factors, good-will on both sides, and some "give and take", in order to arrive at agreement. Where is the advantage of dickering about the exact money value of respective contributions before we know what contributions are actually available? Who can say what contributions are required until a definite and concrete plan of settlement has been accepted or approved by the two governments?

Let the two governments get together—with the will to come to agreement as to a concrete plan of settlement. Then we shall get results.

The Empire Migration and Developing Conference, now holding its sessions in London, in which I am participating, has as its objects: (1) to bring together the governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions, in order to discuss definite and concrete plans of Overseas Settlement, and (2) to educate public opinion throughout the Empire as to the Empire's vital need of organised migration, in conjunction with adequately financed and supervised settlement.

I am, Sir, etc.,
M. L. HORNBY

London, June 27, 1937.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HUGHES

Sir,—I have been informed that a few members of the United Church of Canada, on P. E. I., disapprove of the action of the P. E. I. Presbytery of said church in upholding my stand in the Senate, when I denounced the administration of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act in this province. By supporting my attitude in this matter, the Presbytery, inferentially at least, condemned the administration of the Act, so far as this Island is concerned. The action of the Presbytery will perhaps be better understood if we try to get a clear grasp of the fundamental principles of Christianity and Democracy. We are supposed to be a Christian people, and our form of government is democratic. Christianity may live, but it will not thrive, among a corrupt people, and democracy will not even live among such a people.

In democracy, there are three branches of government, viz: the executive, the legislative and the judical, all equally important. If some members, of any or all of these branches, know that injustice or wrong is being done, particularly by other members, and do not try to remedy the injustice or the wrong, they certainly are remiss in their duty. And if other public men, servants and newspapers, for political party reasons, or any reason whatever, support and defend such conduct, they are partners and sharers in the wrong, and should be condemned with the guilty. They are what is known in law as "accessories after the fact."

With respect to churches and church bodies, this is how I look at the situation. As the world grows older, as science advances, as the interdependence of individuals and nations becomes greater, sociological questions take on still more importance, life becomes more complex, and new questions arise. If Christianity be true, it should have an answer to every question that may or can arise, and men do not lose their citizenship by becoming clergymen. Christianity, which is the teaching of Christ, should not be compartmented, it should not be taken out of cold storage for a few hours on Sundays and then put back where it belongs for the rest of the week, it should not be confined to the buildings called churches, nor to the pulpits from which clergymen preach; if it is what it claims to be, it should permeate and influence every action of our lives, during every hour of the day and every day of the week. If it is not what it claims to be it should be abandoned. But can any thoughtful person say that there is anything better to take its place? that where is any other philosophy of life that is at all comparable with it, for even this world?

And now to come back to the concrete question which caused the writing of this letter. As I see it, churches and church bodies should not vex themselves with little things, but any church that proposes to teach the Gospel of Christ, and, through fear of offending any influential person or persons in its own body or in the community, refrains from condemning notorious private or public wrong, is already as dead as the barren fig tree, and merits the treatment the fig tree received.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. J. HUGHES

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

INSULIN OR PROTAMINE INSULIN IN DIABETES

Insulin has been established as a life saver in diabetes in that as long as the insulin is taken life will be preserved to the ordinary limits. The fact that insulin must be taken so often and so regularly has imposed a burden on many diabetics, so that when protamine insulin was so favorably reported by Dr. H. C. Hagedorn and his associates some months ago it was hailed with relief by patients and physicians alike. The protamine insulin, by acting more slowly, prolonged its beneficial effects and thus the treatments were taken less often.

However research workers, while acknowledging the great advantage of this slow effect of protamine nevertheless find that there are disadvantages also, and for the benefit of the large number of diabetics now on diets alone, or diets and insulin, I am quoting from an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association by Dr. Anthony Sindoni, Jr., Philadelphia, Chief of Diseases of Metabolism, St. Agnes Hospital:—

Advantages of protamine insulin are:—

1. With one injection of protamine insulin when the patient retires the sugar in the blood is slowly reduced—showing the delayed, slow, prolonged but continuous action of insulin. This effect will avoid the necessity of awakening the patient who previously required an early morning dose of ordinary insulin between 3 to 4 a. m.

2. Protamine insulin combined with ordinary insulin will not only reduce the total amount of insulin needed to keep patient free of symptoms but surgical wounds and infections clear up more rapidly by the use of the combined treatment.

Disadvantages of the protamine insulin is:—

Because of its slow absorption protamine insulin may, where much starch food is eaten, allow symptoms to get started that upset patient and physician and too many injections may thus be given to control these symptoms.

Dr. Sindoni concludes with this reassuring statement for that large group of diabetics now taking ordinary insulin, but wondering if they should not be taking protamine insulin.

The Poets' Corner

"AUGURIES OF INNOCENCE"

To see a World in a Grain of Sand
And a Heaven in a Wild Flower,
Hold Infinity in the palm of your hand
And Eternity in an hour.

A Robin Redbreast in a Cage
Puts all Heaven in a rage.
A Dove-house filled with Doves and Pigeons
Shudders Hell thro' all its regions.
A Dog starved at his Master's Gate
Predicts the ruin of the State.
A horse misused upon the Road
Calls to Heaven for human blood.
Each outcry of the hunted Hare
A fibre from the Brain does tear.
A Skylark wounded on the wing,
A Cherubim does cease to sing.
The Game Cock clipped and armed for fight
Does the Rising Sun affright.
Every Wolf's and Lion's howl
Raises from Hell a human Soul.
The wild Deer wand'ring here and there
Keeps the human Soul from Care.
The Lamb misused breeds public strife
And yet forgives the Butcher's Knife.
The Bat that flits at close of Eve
Has left the Brain that won't believe.
The Owl that calls upon the Night
Speaks the Unbeliever's fright.
He who shall hurt the little Wren
Shall never be beloved by Men.
He who the Ox to wrath has moved
Shall never be by Woman loved.
The wanton Boy that kills the Fly
Shall feel the Spider's enmity.
He who torments the Chafer's spright
Weaves a Bower in endless Night.
The Caterpillar on the Leaf
Repeats to thee thy Mother's grief.
Kill not the Moth nor Butterfly,
For the Last Judgment draweth night.

—William Blake (1757-1827.)

Gassy Stomachs RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc. Then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. L. B. Evan's Stomach Mixture immediately.

Evan's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

STOCKAID
ANIMAL SPRAY
KILLS AND REPELS
FLIES, LICE, and MOSQUITOES

Stockaid is one of the best cattle sprays on the market and is absolutely guaranteed not to taint milk, nor to stain, blister nor burn the hide or hair.

Write, Phone or Call for one today.

PRICE PER 128 OZS. $1.00

THE TWO MACS
Phone 315. 149 Gt. Geo. St.

Real Estate Agency
H. K. S. HEMMING
IS
Offering to the Public a service in all branches of Real Estate as Agent and Manager.

To BUY, SELL, RENT Properties in City and Country. To give valuations, arrange Mortgage Loans, Secure Tenants, Collect Rentals and Manage Properties and Estates.

NO CHARGE UNLESS DEAL EFFECTED

Owners of Land or Buildings are Asked to List Their Properties

Persons Desiring to BUY or RENT City Houses or Vacant Lots or Farms are Invited to Call

88 GREAT GEORGE ST. TEL. 1376
Charlottetown

Mr. Tea Pott Says:
For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea
Use BRAHMIN
Orange Pekoe Tea

E. R. Brow & Son
Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate
Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis
144 Richmond St. Charlottetown

Black Twist Chewing

Is to the hardy fishermen of the Province the same as the housewife's cup of tea It is stimulating during and after long hours of work, a friend to hundreds of the men who fish along our coasts

"Its Quality Never Varies"

10c per Fig

HICKEY & NICHOLSON
CHARLOTTETOWN