

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1938

A Base Betrayal

The effect of the dog-days on our local contemporary may be judged by its fantastic efforts in yesterday's issue to depict the Liberals as "a united party" in the matter of monetary and tariff reform.

We have already dealt with the monetary reform promises of Mr. Gerry McGeer and other Liberal candidates in the Western Provinces, given with the sanction and blessing of Mr. Mackenzie King during the 1935 campaign.

What of the Government's dupes in the matter of tariff reform? Speaking in the House of Commons on June 23 last, Mr. H. R. Fleming, Liberal M.P. for Humboldt, declared, after listening to Mr. Dunning's budget speech, that he was "dumfounded" at finding no indication of the promised reductions.

He had just returned, Mr. Fleming said, from the election battle in Saskatchewan, where he had personally addressed thirty-five meetings in the interests of Liberal candidates. The one question uppermost with the electors was what the Government proposed doing about implementing its tariff pledges.

That was how the Saskatchewan election was won. But what of the sequel? We shall let Mr. Fleming tell it in his own words, again quoting from Hansard of June 23 last:

"But, Mr. Speaker, when I find that nothing has been done in the matter of tariff reduction on farm implements or on anything else, it is difficult for me to support a policy of this kind. The Liberal party had its rise in the natural impulse of the people toward greater freedom, and in all its history it has never lacked witness to the fundamental truth that that word has come to mean, Liberalism means more to me than a passing fancy. I have always believed that in the Liberal party there was the greatest measure of freedom of thought and freedom of action."

What a revelation of Liberal machine tactics! First fooling the Saskatchewan voters with promises the Government had no intention of implementing, and then holding the whip over their duped representatives in Parliament by threatening to scrap the Wheat Board if they didn't vote for the Dunning budget!

An English Viewpoint

A refreshingly outspoken expression of opinion on the subject of Anglo-American trade relations is given by the National Review (London), which says:

"A few months ago a regular 'American Trade Agreement' campaign was being run in the English newspapers. We have heard less of this lately because the difficulties of such an arrangement have now become apparent to members of the British Government. It is easy to talk about the great democracies standing shoulder to shoulder, which means nothing at all in view of the determination of the United States to have no foreign alliances. But when it comes to making a Trade Agreement, matters have to be studied more closely. The whole question boils down to this: Are we, in Great Britain, prepared to open our markets to the United States on the same terms of preference as we give to the Dominions? As we can only take so much bacon, butter, corn, meat, are we prepared to check the development of the Dominions by taking less from them, and more from the U.S.A.?"

Are we prepared to ruin the fruit orchards of Canada and South Africa in order to buy fruit from California? At present there is an over-production of many commodities in the world, and we can choose where we buy. Are we going to choose to buy from a foreign country, or from the countries which are inside the British Empire, and which stand in with us in world affairs? Are we going to help them to develop into great nations, or are we going to check them on the edge of their prosperity? There would seem to be only one answer to these questions. We should stand by our own people. The Government are being pressed to find another, which is to urge the Dominions themselves to make Trade Agreements with the U.S.A. By this means they might be compensated to some extent for the loss of our market. The fact of their being pushed outside the Empire circle for markets would loosen the ties of the fabric disastrously. It is a free-trade and anti-Imperial dodge and it should be exposed."

tent for the loss of our market. The fact of their being pushed outside the Empire circle for markets would loosen the ties of the fabric disastrously. It is a free-trade and anti-Imperial dodge and it should be exposed."

Palace Of The Soviets

When completed, the Palace of the Soviets at Moscow will be the grandest, gaudiest, biggest and most expensive building ever erected by man. Taller than the Empire State building, it will be surmounted by a statue of Lenin 328 feet high made of stainless steel. It will be built in 12 tiers, have 140 entrances, 147 elevators, 62 escalators, acres of murals and a hall to seat 20,000 people. More than 6,000,000 cubic feet of rock and dirt will be excavated this year and 5,000,000 feet of concrete poured. The building must be completed by 1942 and by then more than 650,000 tons of steel will have been used and nobody knows how much concrete, marble and limestone.

The erection of the Palace of Soviets has been on the Soviet programme since 1923. Five years ago it was announced that work was definitely going to begin. The 33-acre site was fenced and forgotten until last year when a start was made. Excavations for the main foundations were completed early this year. From now until 1942 thousands of skilled artisans will work 24 hours a day to complete the building. Twenty million dollars will be spent this year.

And so, comments an exchange, while millions of Russians live in hovels and worse and while every Russian industry is in desperate need of building materials and while there are by no means enough schools, hospitals or sanatoriums, the Kremlin embarks on the world's outstanding example of conspicuous waste and calls it Socialism achieved.

Editorial Notes

Christianity was introduced into Russia this date, 988.

From now on the farmers will be as busy as the proverbial bees, making up for lost time and counteracting the plagues that beset them.

Thirty-three U.S.A. Mayors have joined the Mayor of New York in protesting against bombardment of open towns. What are they going to do further than protest?

New York Times made very favorable comment on the visit of the King and Queen to Paris and the reception given them there. "If this display," it said, "had been intended to glorify a ruler or a ruling caste, it might have seemed barbaric. But neither the British King nor the French President is a ruler in the literal sense. The ceremonies and parades were the exuberant demonstrations of two democracies, whose people often fail to understand each other but which are linked by common interests. There was no sullen undertone of suppression and resentment."

A retired Ottawa Government official, Mr. James Campbell, formerly of the Mint, on holiday in England, had a unique experience in London the other day. Parking his car at the White City Greyhound Track, W., he was astonished to find himself surrounded by men in evening dress and presented with a luxurious case containing a new half-crown. He was still more surprised when the "attendant" to whom he was told to hand the coin in payment of his parking fee was introduced to him as the Minister of Transport, Mr. Leslie Burgin. The reason was that he was the millionth motorist to use the park since it was opened in 1927.

A laboratory instrument has been taught to do card tricks in Iowa by Professor Christian A. Ruckmick, whose "emotion meter" was originally constructed as a research tool and later was used as a "lie-detector". The University of Iowa psychologist shows the victim a full pack of cards, tells him to select one mentally. As Professor Ruckmick runs through the pack, asking if each is the chosen card, the subject follows instructions by saying "No." When a band of light on a ruled scale at the front of the foot-squared box, which is the emotion meter, fluctuates the scientist knows the chosen card has been reached. The excitement of telling even so small a lie is enough to change the electrical resistance of the skin cells and deflect the indicator.

The crazy weather we have been having has been no monopoly. From all over similar complaints have come—only in some cases the unreasonableness has been much more marked. For instance, snow and hail ranging up to ten inches in depth blanketed the upper slopes of Pikes Peak, Colorado, the worst summer storm in years. At one time more than 150 automobiles, many of the occupants in summer clothes, were marooned between Glen Cove, at the 11,000-foot level, and the 14,110-foot summit. Four boys who started on foot over the burro trail to the top of the Peak in bright, sunny weather reached the summit looking like snowmen. The trip required ten hours. They expected it to take about four. The storm sent the mercury skidding to 32 degrees at the top of the Peak.

It is now calculated the West will produce 300,000,000 bushels of wheat this Fall, the best showing for six years. About 21,000 men will be required to harvest this crop, but no harvest excursions will be necessary as there is sufficient surplus labour in the West waiting an opportunity for employment. Correspondents lean to conservatism in their estimate of the crop because of potential threat in rather widespread appearance of rust in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which as yet, has reached the damaging stage in only a few instances. Drought, hail and grasshoppers have taken toll and further damage may result, but moisture conditions generally are definitely better than shown in the previous report three weeks ago. Timely rains have transferred 11,000,000 acres previously reported as fair to the good column. Prospects are fair for another 8,000,000 acres while the condition of 5,000,000 acres is poor.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sir Edward Beatty now knows that the country is not going to accept his scheme for scrambling the two great Canadian railways. The persistent campaign which he led with as much gusto as anyone could have put into it, was simply attempting the impossible. Canada will not abandon large sections of railway track and the working roads which he had with a view to not going to do the things which he ventured to say were necessary to save the country from ruin. —Winnipeg Free Press.

One hundred years ago, in 1838, the first railway in Canada was opened for traffic. It was the Alton Mines railway between Stelton and the Long Point. The Duke of Devonshire, famous soldier and politician, like the Marquis of Anglesea, was one of the promoters of the railway. He offered the Crown in other countries. But if he lacked their background he had other advantages. Not only was he a member of the House of Commons, but he was also a member of the House of Lords. He was a distinguished literary figure but he had a score of personal friends throughout the Dominion, acquired either during the visits which he had paid to Canada or through his contacts with Canadian soldiers and journalists during the war years. He also enjoyed a friendly rapport with the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, which dated back nearly 30 years and he had more than a nodding acquaintance with other eminent personages in the Canadian political world.

So Lord Tweedsmuir did not come to Canada as a stranger. He was in his new environment. He at once addressed himself to the task of acquiring a thorough understanding of the conditions of the Dominion, its economic and financial life and he made it a practice to invite to Rideau Hall every week two or three individuals representing the various professions, the press, the civil servants, journalists and the public who, he thought could make some contribution to his education, and to discuss with them. And he made it a practice to invite to Rideau Hall every week two or three individuals representing the various professions, the press, the civil servants, journalists and the public who, he thought could make some contribution to his education, and to discuss with them. And he made it a practice to invite to Rideau Hall every week two or three individuals representing the various professions, the press, the civil servants, journalists and the public who, he thought could make some contribution to his education, and to discuss with them.

"I have no favorite painters. I don't know anything about painting. Oh, yes! I go to exhibitions and I buy a picture or a painting or a figure or a landscape. But for me there must be something more in a picture than the literal rendering of a scene. I want to see all that is necessary a camera would be a better artist than Rembrandt. A man must have something to say, he must see things in a new and individual way. He must be stirred by the play of light on flesh or by the glow of the sun on trees and he must be able to feel into his canvas. If he succeeds in doing this, then he is an artist. But, unless he can draw, unless he knows the grammar of his art, he is not a painter. He is a man who wants to express his emotion." —Walt Disney in the New York Times Magazine.

Suggestion that it is humbling for a man to be called a humber for work cutting grass or cleaning windows is made by Alderman Morris. This is certainly a fine commentary on the attitude of certain persons in the Dominion to support themselves and families if they are able to do so! How about the thousands of business men who have no hesitation in being seen mowing lawns? How about the thousands of respectable housewives who do not feel it beneath their dignity to wash and iron? Are the people of whom the alderman speaks any better than these? If there are those who are proud to be called a humber, public charity to earn a few dollars by cutting grass or washing windows, then there is something drastically wrong with the relief system. —Windsor Star.

There still is, however, in our opinion, an obstacle which has discouraged the building of a home owning which finds a definite reflection in the conditions now prevailing and the attitude of many Canadian cities. In many Canadian cities the cost of land is so high that it is not good economics to own a home as compared with renting. And rentals are such that the landlord after he pays his tax bills and provides for the costs of maintaining the property, thus leaving a negligible profit which might attract tax-collectors, prefers to rent, and, because of this, speculative builders are discouraged from adding new property investments. We would suggest that to encourage home construction, the Government should consider a more intelligent and considerate attitude on the part of the various taxing authorities. —Montreal Financial Times.

A new walking record is reported to have been set up by an Indian gentleman at Ferozepore. The record was not for mere walking; it was for sleeping-walking. Pandit Ramrakha walked in his sleep for sixteen miles along the edge of a canal. Many a sleep-walker has frightened every one but himself by climbing out of the window and walking along the edge of the roof. But sleep-walkers do not only walk. They have been known to swim rivers, to ride horses, to draw water from a well, and carry the bucket to the house and fill cans and things out of it without spilling a drop. They have been known to thresh corn with a flail, to make a fine musical instrument (but, fortunately, not to sing). The fun of the real thing is lost to the sleep-walker himself. It is a loss of the edge of a precipice, or climbing the church steeple like "Q's" Harry Revel, or performing any other feat that he knows he is doing. Even Pandit Ramrakha knew the record of the joy of breaking a record. And, when he was told that he had set a walking record, he was sure that he had a chance of a good swollen head. —London Times.

A hiking club has been organized in the Bronte neighborhood. This is news—good news. A couple of decades ago each week-end saw the highways and byways about Toronto dotted with pedestrians traveling leisurely along in the original method of locomotion. These heel-and-toe tourists were not for exercise fresh air and inspection of the countryside, and they were comparatively safe on the roads. Now there are only hitch-hike looking for work in this country walking for its own sake is out of fashion, and the change is not for the better. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

A Seat At The Rideau Hall

(From The Glasgow Herald)

(From The Glasgow Herald) Five years is the normal term of office for a Governor-General of Canada, and since Lord Tweedsmuir was appointed on November 2, 1935, he has now occupied his high post for just over half that period. His appointment marked a break with tradition, for the office of Governor-General should be reserved for members of the British aristocracy. Sir John Young, who created Lord Lussar, was the only previous Governor-General who had been a commoner at the time of his appointment.

The experiment of choosing Lord Tweedsmuir was criticised in certain snobbish quarters, and the argument was used that it marked a descent in the status of the office which would ultimately lead to abandonment of the practice of sending out Governor-Generals to Canada from Britain. There were also Canadians who resented the appointment as a happier course. Lord Tweedsmuir had arrived at Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's official residence, on June 1, 1937, and if no title had been conferred until he had spent some time in Canada.

Undoubtedly Lord Tweedsmuir was a completely new type of Governor-General for Canada. His predecessors had all been members of the royal family like the Duke of Connaught, or the Duke of Devonshire, famous soldier and politician, like the Marquis of Anglesea, was one of the promoters of the railway. He offered the Crown in other countries. But if he lacked their background he had other advantages. Not only was he a member of the House of Commons, but he was also a member of the House of Lords. He was a distinguished literary figure but he had a score of personal friends throughout the Dominion, acquired either during the visits which he had paid to Canada or through his contacts with Canadian soldiers and journalists during the war years. He also enjoyed a friendly rapport with the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, which dated back nearly 30 years and he had more than a nodding acquaintance with other eminent personages in the Canadian political world.

This speech, made to an audience in which Canadian Nationalists were in a decided majority, provoked no resentment on the spot, but when it was published in the press it brought forth strong protests from different quarters. Among Canadian Imperialists there has long been a feeling that since the war the attitude of Dominion nationalism has been carried to dangerous lengths in practice, and that there has been evidence of a desire to break away from co-operative spirit in regard to the fulfilment of obligations arising from partnership in the Commonwealth. So the objection was raised that the Governor-General was raising the issue of Dominion nationalism and frustrating any coherence for its foreign policy.

The general impression is that Lord Tweedsmuir would have been wiser if he had kept clear of such topics, but his subsequent speeches, in which he has touched upon political issues in any shape or form, show that he is now, like Agag, walking delicately.

ways at home in gatherings of farming folk in Canada.

SPEECH CAUSES CONTROVERSY

In the role of Governor-General he is supposed in his public utterances to steer clear of any observations which might be construed as invading the field of political controversy, and this restraining rule must be very irksome to one who was for some years an active politician and holds strong views upon public questions. Very few of his public speeches have had any political flavour which could be criticised, but he has on one or two occasions disregarded the restraint imposed upon Governor-Generals, with results which must have been disconcerting to himself. In his political career in Britain he was a Conservative of the Left who could be classified as an ardent Imperialist, devoted to the ideals of the British Commonwealth. In Canada he has not forsaken his faith, and has lost no opportunity of exhorting the Canadian people to hold fast to the Commonwealth as one of the most effective political instruments for the preservation of democracy and the advancement of an enlightened civilisation which has ever been devised.

But, curiously enough, this earnest Imperialist has by some of his utterances brought down upon his head frank criticism not from Leftist elements but from Conservatives of the Imperialist school. Particular offense was caused by a speech which he delivered last year in Montreal at the annual banquet of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. In it he emerged as a strong champion of what seemed an extreme form of Dominion nationalism, and, upholding the right of Canada to have her own foreign policy, declared that the first loyalty of a Canadian should be not to the Commonwealth but to Canada. His intended implication was that if Canadians were truly loyal to their own country, they would also come to be equally devoted to the Commonwealth because they would realize that their country's future was bound up with its preservation, but some of his actual phrases were unfortunate.

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LADY TWEEDSMUIR'S PART

Lord Tweedsmuir has been greatly helped in his task by Lady Tweedsmuir, who accompanies him on most of his expeditions. She is an admirable chateleine of Rideau Hall, and under their regime its traditions of hospitality are being well maintained. Moreover, they have widened the basis of access to what in Canada is regarded as the mountain of social prestige, and other merits, the possession of wealth and political influence find the doors of Rideau Hall freely opened as they have not always been in the past.



IN THE SELKIRKS

The old grey shade of the Mountain stands in the open sky. Counting as if at his leisure. The days of Eternity.

The Stream comes down from its Sources. Afar in the glacial height. Rushing along through the valley in loops of silver light.

"What is my duty, O Mountain, Is it to stand like thee? Is it O flashing torrent, Like thee—to be free?"

The Man utters the questions. He breathes—he is gone! The Mountain stands in the heavens. The Stream rushes on. —Duncan Campbell Scott. 'Mt. Sir Donald.

In his general outlook on life the Governor-General, although he has lived much in towns and cities, is fundamentally a countryman and a man who like James I of Scotland, would rather hear the lark sing than the mouse squeak. Moreover, he has a good working knowledge of the life of the farmer and his problems, and so he is always news—good news. A couple of decades ago each week-end saw the highways and byways about Toronto dotted with pedestrians traveling leisurely along in the original method of locomotion. These heel-and-toe tourists were not for exercise fresh air and inspection of the countryside, and they were comparatively safe on the roads. Now there are only hitch-hike looking for work in this country walking for its own sake is out of fashion, and the change is not for the better. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

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.

A 'PUNISHMENT TO SUIT THE CRIME'

Sir,—Of the three methods for protecting property, which is to be considered the more humane, the use of high voltage electric current the use of firearms, or the use of poison.

During the War I watched two squads being put through their physical training. Both squads were following the same schedule. Towards the end of the exercise period what is called the breathing exercises were given. One instructor had his squad raise their arms well up over their heads as they drew in a deep breath, and let the air out of their lungs again as the arms came down to the sides. The exercise was accompanied by the noise of breathing and breaking out. The other instructor pointed to a tent about 100 yards distant and instructed his squad to "double march" (slow run) to this tent, go round by the right, and return.

Now which was the best exercise for the purpose of strengthening the lungs? The simple, deep breathing by sending the diaphragm (floor of chest) down against the liver, squeezed the liver and helped to increase the flow of bile. This help of course as bile is Nature's purgative. However, the simple breathing in and out, even if the men breathed in and out as hard as they could, did not really call for much work from the lungs or heart because such a small amount of work or exercise was done. The running of two or more hundred yards, which meant raising the 150 or more pounds off the ground and driving it forward 120 times a minute meant that the huge muscles of the legs raised many tons of weight, which meant extra blood driven by the heart, and extra blood had to be made fresh by the lungs. In other words, the running created a deep need for pure blood and all the little air cells in the lungs were called on to work; it is this work that develops the lungs.

The thought then is that if you are well enough to take exercise, doing some work—walking, running, playing games—makes the muscles need more pure blood and so develop the lungs.

Chief coroner E. R. Tucker was commended by the jury in a rider to their verdict, for his "prompt and courageous apprehension of the prisoner."

(By The Canadian Press) CAPE TOWN—The red and white ensign of Latvia was seen for the first time in Cape waters recently when the small tramp steamer Everene docked. All but one of her crew of 34 were Latvians.

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. Evans' Stomach Mixture immediately.

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