

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1938

The Bren Gun Inquiry

So much at least has been made clear by the Bren Gun inquiry that it was Ottawa, not the war office, that was really behind the Inglis firm, and that whatever standing Major Hahn had with the war office he secured as a result of representations from the minister of national defense, Hon. Ian MacKenzie. It has been brought out, too, that pressure, extending over months, was brought to bear on the war office to get the contract for the Inglis firm, though the Prime Minister had expressed the opinion that a contract should not even be asked for.

All this raises several questions. There is the primary question, of course, as to whether the contract was a good one from the standpoint of Canada. There is the auxiliary question as to why the department went to such lengths to see that the Inglis Company, and no other, got the contract. There is also the question as to why the war office was tied into the deal. The Ottawa papers are frankly skeptical about the explanation given, while the Winnipeg Free Press hints broadly that one of the reasons for the twin contracts was to smother investigation.

Everyone agrees that the investigation is in good hands, and that though it is moving slowly, it will get to the bottom of the affair.

As They Saw It

The Eastern Chronicle relates the following timely story: A group of very estimable ladies were seated about the card table. They each had their own views upon the European situation. Their observations were interesting as they expressed them during the play.

"Isn't it awful the treatment they are giving poor little Czechoslovakia? Did I deal this? Pass."

"You dealt and passed. I think so too. That Chamberlain is just an old woman. He made a mess of things and made England ashamed. I'll pass."

"Two passes up to me? Let me see. Pass, too. I certainly think they should have gone to help of the Czechs instead of allowing Germany to take any of her territory. It was rotten that's what it was. They should fight Hitler, and show him that he can't run the world to suit himself."

"Now, girls, we can't play bridge and discuss international affairs. One thing at a time. Do you realize that a war would cost millions of precious souls? Innocent men, women and children. Do you realize that war would undoubtedly mean the end of civilization? I had a letter from my sister in England and she tells that lawns and gardens are being torn up with steam shovels and bomb-proof shelters excavated deep in the ground. That every member of her home has been fitted with gas masks, even the two-year-old baby. Those people are within two and a half hours of the German air field where there is assembled the greatest and most deadly air force in the world. I don't wish to be unkind, but I do think we could give up contract and study the situation more deeply. I'll pass, for pardon me, I'm too wretched to play when I think what might have happened if your thoughts were the thoughts of Mr. Chamberlain."

The silence that followed was broken by the hostess announcing refreshments and the maid entered with the trays.

A World Rearming

Less than a fortnight after the ratification of the peace of Munich by the Parliaments of France and Britain every nation in the world is building armaments or planning to build armaments on an unprecedented scale, says the New York Times. The initiative in this new effort to strengthen air forces, land forces, sea forces, has passed into the hands of the democratic nations. The reason is not hard to find. Mr. Winston Churchill accurately identified it in his radio address broadcast from London. The very governments which profess to believe that the nations of the world should not allow themselves to be drawn into "a purely theoretical antagonism between democracy and dictatorship" lack faith in the success of a policy of appeasement. Hence they arm. They arm because, as Mr. Churchill says, the antagonism is not theoretical, but here and now. It governs our lives. It poses a choice between all that a free people cherish in the name of freedom and an alternative system that "leaps out at us from the Dark Ages"—a system that thrives upon and breeds intolerance, suppression of civil liberties, the conception of the citizen as a mere soulless fraction of the state and reliance on the cult of war.

The democracies have come to learn that dictatorships "must seek from time to time," as Mr. Churchill puts it, "and always, mark you, at shorter intervals, a new prize, a new victim." For the dictator is held in the grip of his party regime. He can go forward; he cannot go back. "He must blood his hounds and show them sport, or else be destroyed by them." This much the democracies have learned. After Munich, after Vienna, after a sequence of conquests and encroachments at the expense of nations which lack effective means of self-defense, it is inevitable that the democracies should arm. But whether they find security in armaments alone, without a general agreement as to the purposes

for which these armaments will be used, is a much more doubtful question.

There has never been a time in the post-war years when the words "collective security" have commanded less respect than they do today. The League of Nations is discredited. Small countries have been deserted by their allies. Treaties have been broken with impunity. Yet, distant as the day may be when the goal can be achieved, "collective security" remains the only alternative to an attempt to achieve safety in isolation, at a price which may easily mean national bankruptcy. The swiftly moving events which are now forcing the pace of rearmament merely offer further proof that the world will know no real respite from war and from recurrent threats of violence until the strength of nations which want peace on honorable terms is ranged behind law and order.

Ontario's Disgrace

"Ontario's shame and disgrace in abolishing Government House," says the Globe and Mail, "come home with full force with the prospect that the King and Queen will have no better accommodation than a railway siding during their visit here next year. This is the price paid for the Government's boorish attitude toward the office of Lieutenant-Governor, its un-British determination to remove the traditional dignity surrounding his Majesty's representative. If the Government is pleased with its handiwork, we are certain the people are not. The excuse was economy, a saving of some \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year, a fraction of the amount wasted on political patronage. As a result the Province has no place for their Majesties.

"The last chapter was written at Chorley Park as recently as July when the Provincial Ministry washed its hands after donating the million-dollar property to the Hospital for Sick Children. The costly furnishings, many of historic importance, were disposed of at auction for a song. And long before this there was talk of their Majesties' tour. Common decency would have called for delay at least . . .

"Responsibility for this shocking state of affairs belongs to the Hepburn Government. It will be a long day before the people recover from the disgrace thrust upon them."

(The Globe and Mail was a strong supporter of the Hepburn Government in the last election contest).

Editorial Notes

British Honduras surrendered by Spain to Britain this date, 1779.

If it cost \$25,000 to allow Major Hahn to go to London to seek a contract for the manufacture of the Bren gun, how much will it cost to have Prime Minister King holiday in the West Indies?

This is too bad an alternative for Prime Minister King taken as it is from such a reliable source as "The Spectator," London: "There are only two kinds of tourists in the Caribbean, the decrepit and flashy, and neither of them get very far from the main roads."

Mrs. Lena Clough of Peoria, Ill., is the first woman to graft a pig's tail to an apple tree. Mrs. Clough's adventure into the joint fields of botany and zoology was occasioned by her family's love for baked apples stuffed with pork sausage. For a joke, she explained, she grafted the pig's tail in place of a bud. "To my surprise next Fall when picking apples to bake I found, instead of cores, the centre was filled with a fine grade of sausage meat."

"Is Manion also among the Prophets?" or is it merely "Prophet" Aberhart is with Manion? According to a Canadian Press despatch from Edmonton Premier William Aberhart of Alberta was seated next to Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, National Conservative leader, at the luncheon in the latter's honor there. A few places away was Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Bowen. Mr. Aberhart laughed heartily when Dr. Manion told a story of the bank crisis in the United States. The story had cheques being returned to their makers marked not "no funds" but marked "no banks."

The unsettlement in Europe has not as yet tightened up the price situation on metal and hardware lines. Tension in the market is somewhat relieved now. Manufacturers are said to be loath to accept booking orders, unless a specific shipping date before the end of the year is mentioned. On the other hand, wholesalers are hesitant about giving definite instructions for shipping spring merchandise so far, states Hardware and Metal, Toronto, Ont. Most price changes in hardware lines made in the last two weeks have been reductions. A number of lines quoted for spring booking orders are lower in price. Generally speaking the retail and wholesale hardware trade in Canada is looking forward with a great deal of optimism to the development of business this fall, especially in rural districts. Barring a world catastrophe, it is believed, Canadian business will benefit to a marked degree this fall and winter, as result of the good crop conditions which prevailed in every province during 1938.

Other provinces are already making arrangements for the King and Queen's visit. It takes long to arrange such a momentous programme and time must be taken by the forelock if we desire to have even a passing look at Their Majesties. While our Dictator Premier is away gallivanting somewhere, New Brunswick is busy laying plans. One suggestion is that the River Road, paving of which will be completed in the spring, be called the King George Highway and that the King himself be invited officially to declare it open. It is also being suggested that a scenic park be established at the Reversing Falls with a catwalk to one of the islands, this also to be called after the King and opened by him during his visit. Why not similar arrangement for opening say the Royal Air Port, or laying the foundation for the Brighton Royal Bridge, or even the inaugurating of the King George VI Ferry at Wood Islands?

NOTES BY THE WAY

A new lipstick makes a black mark which gradually turns a bright red—like an attractive economic dream when reduced to bookkeeping. — San Francisco Chronicle.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, London announces, will not accompany the King and Queen on their visit to Canada next summer. Not even if we lend 'em Doc Dafee for the three weeks?—Windsor Star.

What the Japanese are it is difficult to say. No two foreigners who have lived in Japan or studied its history have ever been able to agree. But it is possible to see how their peculiar make-up makes them what they are, whatever that is. — N. Y. Times Magazine.

It may be that the coming royal visit will be made the occasion for renewed efforts to have titles granted in Canada. But if such were bestowed, it would have to be upon the recommendation of the Canadian government. It would mean reverting to custom for which there is no justification in Canada, and against which both Mr. King and Dr. Manion are on record. —Toronto Star.

A speaker at the opening of the Royal City and County Fair in London remarked that addressing was a great art. It may be debated whether this is strictly correct; for some would hold that one essential of great art is that it should stand the test of time, and even a "permanent wave" has its limitations. The legacy of the artist has never had much chance of reaching posterity since the day when presumptive was removed, and wigs went out of fashion. Nevertheless, if it is not a great industry, as the fair showed, and no doubt how many will not repeat so long as he can at least pluck up fortune by the locks. —Christian Science Monitor.

The time has long since passed when Britain could afford to survey with the calm indifference bred of a feeling of conscious superiority of other nations. Britain is in different spheres of activity. No one of course contemplates a state of affairs in which records would be rated higher than regular performance of it. The Queen's recent trip is to prove not only that she is capable of running to schedule in all manner of conditions (as she has demonstrated during the past two years), but that she can, when conditions are favorable and circumstances warrant, produce a record of conditions that is not without its commercial value. — Glasgow Herald.

The coroners for Somerset and Dorset have adopted, as a uniform custom, the practice of opening their court by proclamation. When a jury is empanelled the coroner's officer opens the court by proclaiming: "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez. All manner of persons who have anything to say in this court before the King's coroner for this county touching the death of — draw near and give your attendance, and answer to the oath which is sworn on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King when, how, and by what means—came to his death, let him come forth and he shall be heard; and good men to appear here this day to inquire when, how, and by what means—came to his death answer to your names as you shall be called, every man the first call, upon the pain and peril that shall fall thereon." When there is no jury the proclamation ends at "and he shall be heard; and good men to appear here this day to inquire when, how, and by what means—came to his death answer to your names as you shall be called, every man the first call, upon the pain and peril that shall fall thereon." In 1913, continues Sir Andrew, "Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, the Inspector-General, found little or no thought given to mobilization requirements, not any evidence of an estimate to meet such demands." In the following year, his successor, Major-General W. H. Cotton, noted that "a scheme governing the mobilization of the militia force has been prepared and issued by those concerned." He was not very hopeful of the scheme as a whole, and Sir Colin MacKenzie, Chief of the General Staff, was still more sceptical.

"An armed force cannot be set in motion until it has decided in what direction it will move. It is also important to know the strength of that force itself, and at least the name of the enemy against which it is to operate. In Canada, on account of a confusion in political thought, much else was unknown. Most persons were agreed that Canada was within the Empire at least in time of peace, entitled of that relation; there was no surety about the obligations that would accrue in time of war. Indeed, there were some who put forth the doctrine that the belligerency of Canada was a matter for discussion after war broke out. This problem was too hard for any military staff, and yet with

"The wayfarer, Perceiving the pathway to truth, Was struck with astonishment. It was thickly grown with weeds. "Ha," he said, "I see that no one has passed here in a long time." Later he saw that each weed Was a singular knife. "Well," he mumbled at last, "Doubtless there are other roads." —Stephen Crane.

An interesting achievement of Russian flyers is the discovery of the giant meteorite that in Siberia thirty years ago. During the intervening years since the celestial visitor shook most of Russia with its impact, many scientific expeditions have attempted to reach the spot where it fell but without success. At last, after two years of aerial survey, two flyers have taken some 1,500 photographs of the area. The meteorite, or its effects, have been located in the region of a tributary of the Siberian river Yenisei. Many of the pictures show row upon row of uprooted trees within a radius of 15 miles of the spot where the meteorite hit. It is estimated it weighs many tons and has penetrated the earth to a great depth. At the time of the fall in 1908, the luminous silvery vapor, formed at a height of some 50 miles above the earth, entered the atmosphere, illuminated a great part of Russia. The glow was visible over all Siberia and as far away as the Caucasus. Tens of thousands of Russians believed the end of the world was on hand. Had such a meteorite hit one of the earth's great cities, death and destruction would have been on a terrifying scale. Strangely enough, the two largest known has fallen in areas where no people were living—this one in Siberia and the other in Arizona. —Edmonton Journal.

Sir Andrew Macphail As War Historian

(THE LEGIONARY)

There died last month one of the most distinguished of Canada's Great War veterans, Sir Andrew Macphail, and his passing brought a re-awakening of national memory to both his war and post-war work. Sir Andrew Macphail was not only a great physician and university teacher, he was an outstanding writer. Of the volumes he has written, his History of the Canadian Medical Services.

This was the book which, when it appeared 13 years ago, immediately made Sir Andrew a storm centre. Not only did the temperate rage around the head of the historian, it involved the Dominion Government and did not die down for a long time after. Sir Andrew's plain speaking, his vigorous and candid criticisms of those who, in the war years, had blundered and bogged their jobs in administrative capacities were too strong for the forces at whom his shafts were directed—and their friends.

Sir Andrew did not mince words. His exposure of the conditions under which the medical services had to operate during the war was scathing, gladly welcomed by those who saw in it a vindication of their own efforts, and roundly condemned by others who beheld themselves therein.

The controversy which the book developed had the effect of making the government shy of official histories of the Great War. It was willing to let the work slumber for a long time. It was not pronounced agitation for it. Having got its fingers burned once, the government was less than willing to try again. This, it now seems clear, was actually at the root of the delay which surrounded the issue of the volumes dealing with Operations, the first of which appeared last June.

To what extent, if any, Canada has profited from the lessons of past days is a thought which strikes one forcibly on re-reading Sir Andrew's fascinating volume. The world has just emerged from another crisis which, if it had been permitted to run its course, would have resulted in a catastrophe infinitely more devastating than the Great War. Of Canada's eventual involvement no doubts can be entertained. But the conditions in which we are to meet it, from what we were prior to 1914?

Let us recall what Sir Andrew Macphail had to say on the conditions of 24 years ago:

PEE-WAR DAYS

"For military purposes an armed force is of no value unless it can be mobilized, that is, made to pass from peace to a war basis. Sir John French in 1910, reporting on his inspection of the Canadian forces, was of the opinion that the state of affairs existing at the time was such that a quick mobilization and prompt action altogether impossible and would effectually paralyse and frustrate any effective preliminary operation of war. It would not be possible, he thought, to put the militia in the field in a fit condition to undertake active operations until after the lapse of a considerable period."

"The preparation of a suitable mobilization scheme would require the undivided attention for some years at least of two general staff officers, one administrative staff officer at each headquarters and one in each Military Division."

"In 1913," continues Sir Andrew, "Major-General Sir W. D. Otter, the Inspector-General, found little or no thought given to mobilization requirements, not any evidence of an estimate to meet such demands." In the following year, his successor, Major-General W. H. Cotton, noted that "a scheme governing the mobilization of the militia force has been prepared and issued by those concerned." He was not very hopeful of the scheme as a whole, and Sir Colin MacKenzie, Chief of the General Staff, was still more sceptical.

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in these rather vague limitations a scheme of mobilization had been prepared."

Sir Andrew Macphail might well have been writing of the year 1938. Like the Bourbon kings, our Canadian political leaders have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. The recent crisis served to direct attention to the dreadful inadequacy of our armed forces, and, as usual, the public mind was filled with condemnation against the actual administrators of what forces the country possesses. The public became completely oblivious to the fact that not one jot or tittle of assistance or encouragement for the development of the militia has at any time been vouchsafed by the citizens of Canada in the past 20 years. The critics sorely forgot the temperate opposition which their public men, unquestionably reflecting the general apathy of the public mind, erected against any move to either increase our armed forces or even equip them with modern weapons.

When the crisis was upon the country, the cry was raised: "Why has this not been done?" And those who were foremost in their appeals were among those who, in the past two decades, had been most active in blocking every effort towards creating in Canada an effective, modern militia.

"Canada was strong in men (Continued on page 7, Col 7)

That Body of Hours

By James D. Barton, M.D.

PSYCHOANALYSIS—STUDY OF OUR BEHAVIOR

It has been well said that this face and body each of us presents to the world is really not our true self. It is just like a coat of colors which others see and judge us by. Our words and actions can be what we want them to be. The true self may be really better than what the world sees, but with most of us we present our best side, our show windows as it may be called. While we realize that we do not present our real selves to the world, we do not realize that we do not really know what our real selves are like. All we know is what might be called our thoughts and actions during our conscious moments.

There is, however, another part of us, a very big part, that we ourselves do not know and this unknown part of us may make us behave a little differently from normal. This different action or behavior on our part is said to be due to this unconscious (not subconscious) part of us.

The study of our behavior due to our unconscious self is what is called psychoanalysis.

As a matter of fact this unconscious part is really the biggest or most important part. It is more important for two principal reasons: first, because it covers a far larger range, both as to time and extent, reaching back to our life before we were born and into the lives of our ancestors, and second, because it is free from any interference or handing by us, and therefore when it is made to speak it tells the frank and unvarnished truth."

A psychoanalyst is one who by patience and skill makes us answer questions and without prepared thought the significant questions he asks. The words in these questions arouse certain words or expressions of thought in our minds. The psychoanalyst can interpret the words or expressions which come from our unconscious mind, explains their meanings fully and why these thoughts or expressions became a part of us and have caused certain behavior on our part. When this is all explained to us we can see the reason for our acquiring this abnormal belief or thought and why we must get rid of it if we are to behave in a normal manner.

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Dodd's Kidney Pills

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Advertisement for The British & Foreign Bible Society. Text: "The Charlottetown Branch The British & Foreign Bible Society Solicit your support THE ANNUAL CANVASS Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday OCTOBER 24, 25, 26 and 27 Give Cheerfully—Willingly—Freely Listen in Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 8.15 Wednesday 9.30 CFCY".

Advertisement for Annual Convention Fishermen's Union of Prince Edward Island. Text: "Will convene in the Board Room of the City Building, Charlottetown, at 10 a.m. Tuesday, October 25th. All Stations are requested to be represented by at least two delegates. JAMES B. McDONALD, President".

Advertisement for Hickey's Black Twist. Text: "LET'S TALK TURKEY YOU CAN'T BEAT THE GOBBLEERS FOR FLAVOR AND GENERAL ALL-ROUND DINNER SATISFACTION AND AMONG CHEWING TOBACCOS". Image: A turkey. Text: "HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST Has a Special Rating of its own too. Its long-lasting Flavor is the big reason for its continued popularity. Its a best seller every where in the Province. 10c Per Fig". Text: "Manufactured by HICKEY and NICHOLSON CHARLOTTETOWN".