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A QUESTION OF STATUS

Newfoundland's financial condition has been the subject of much discussion in the British House of Commons and the Secretary of the Dominions, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, is quoted as predicting that as a result of the investigation of the Royal Commission, Newfoundland might revert to the status of a Crown Colony. Mr. Thomas did not specify what class of Crown Colony of which there are several; but his remarks are construed by the St. John's (Nfld.) Telegram as having "some significance, indicating that the matter is being considered."

It is somewhat surprising, however, that the Secretary for the Dominions should have made such a suggestion before the report of the Royal Commission had been submitted, even though events in Newfoundland, culminating during the late administration in a situation of serious embarrassment, suggested that we lacked the ability to manage our own affairs. It would at least have been more tactful to have awaited the verdict instead of anticipating the possible penalty.

The Telegram goes on to cite the different classes of Crown Colony, set forth as follows by Sir William Anson in his treatise "Law and Custom of the Constitution":

- (1) Colonies in which the legislative power is vested in a Governor alone, while the executive power is also exercised by him, either alone or in conjunction with an Executive Council, the members of which are nominated by the Crown, as for example Gibraltar, Labuan, and St. Helena. (2) Colonies in which the legislative power is vested in a Governor and a nominated Executive Council, and the executive power lies with the Governor and a nominated Executive Council. In this category are included the Gold Coast, Ceylon, British Honduras, the Falkland Islands, Trinidad, Hong Kong, and a number of the lesser West Indies. (3) Colonies in which the legislature contains a Representative Assembly, all or a majority of whose members are popularly elected, while the executive consists of the Governor and a nominated Executive Council or Committee. In this class are included Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Malta, British Guiana, the Bahamas, and the Leeward Islands.

It is an accepted practice that the Imperial Parliament will not change the Constitution of a possession without its consent. Newfoundland is a full-fledged Dominion and has had responsible government since 1855; and our St. John's contemporary concludes that "if it comes to the question of deciding whether Newfoundland should temporarily suspend its Constitution and adopt government by commission for a period of years or, as the alternative, revert to Crown Colony status of the third classification mentioned, it is a fairly safe venture to suggest that the choice would be the former as the less humiliating, and also as the less likely to lead to acrimony in the governing body. It is not difficult to foresee, with part of the governing body elected and the other appointed by the Crown with no say whatever by the people themselves, there would be endless disagreements, and the last state of government would be worse than before."

GRAND JURIES

The grand jury, for years a prominent feature of administration of justice in Quebec, will no longer exist in that Province after July 15. A law to abolish the grand jury was passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, and an order-in-council to bring it into effect on the date mentioned has been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Adoption of the law necessitated certain amendments to the criminal code, and as this could only be done by the Federal Government, the Quebec authorities had to wait for Ottawa's consent before the new law could be brought into effect. This approval has now been secured. The bill simply provides for the deletion of the words "grand" or "petit" where applied to juries, and otherwise cutting out references to the two bodies. Whatever may have been the rea-

sons for abolishing the grand jury system in Quebec, it is certain that there has been no agitation in this part of Canada for such a radical departure from British judicial practice. Grand Juries have had a long and admirable record in Prince Edward Island, and have been the means, in early days particularly, of bringing about far-reaching improvements in the administration of justice. Their reports at the regular sessions of the Supreme Court are invariably given weighty consideration, and the integrity with which Grand Juries have discharged their duties has many times been the subject of commendatory remarks from the Bench. The experiment of abolishing this important institution in Quebec will be watched with interest in other parts of Canada, but whatever be the result it is scarcely likely that in this Province there will be any desire to follow Quebec's example.

RENTAL COSTS

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, the six months period ending May, 1933, has brought an average decrease in residential rentals throughout Canada of 6.7 per cent. This brings the Bureau's index number down to 84 as compared with a peak of 106 in 1930, or 100 for 1926. Thus, since the peak of 1930, residential rentals in Canada have, on the average, slumped over 20 per cent. The new May figure is the lowest since rents started soaring in 1919-21.

Calgary retained its leadership as the cheapest place to live from the viewpoint of residential rentals. In October, 1932, it ranked first with an index number of 74.6 while in May 1933 it touched new low ground at 70.7. Running a close second is Trail, B. C., which has dropped to an index figure of 72.3. Ottawa, Fernie, B.C., Regina and Sydney, N.S., comes next. Incidentally, rentals in Sydney showed the most marked change of any city during the past six months, middle grade dwellings having declined 16.4 per cent in that city.

At the other end of the scale comes Charlottetown, whose rentals have showed little change in the past two years. The index number for Charlottetown remained steadily at 100 from May, 1931, to October, 1932, and declined only 0.3 per cent since that time. For the same period (May 1931 to May 1933) rentals in Sydney decreased by 28.3 per cent, in Halifax by 14.4 per cent, and in St. John 13.8 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Summer passenger traffic on Canadian railways is most promising and trains are crowded at weekends. In Great Britain a similar trend is noted and in addition it is announced that passenger traffic on British air lines increased more than 100 per cent, in 1932 as compared with 1931. This, notes the Montreal Gazette, may be taken as evidence that a great many people are earning more than they require for their actual needs and are willing to spend some of their profits freely. It all means improved trade and more employment.

"I think the Boy Scouts almost the most hopeful movement of our time. It is the most wholesome counteractive to the dullness of life in a great industrial country. It provides a code of wise ideals which if followed will produce the best kind of citizens. Above all, it has in it that touch of romance without which youth, and indeed life itself would be a dismal business. It is an education for citizenship; and it is an education in the art of extracting happiness and profit from life."—Mr. John Buchan, M.P., Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in a message to the Scouts of South

NOTES BY THE WAY

Stalin's new order, says the Australian, for a purging of the dominant party in Russia marks a fresh stage in the dictatorship which masquerades in the guise of Communism. At present the party consists of 3,200,000 favoured members, who hold the whole of the Russian people in their grip. But that is too large a body for convenient control. The supreme dictator wishes to be sure of his underlings. They must be "fit though few." There was much more personal liberty under the Czarist regime, bad as that was, than there is under the pretended Communist Government, which, in fact, wields the harshest tyranny at present exhibited anywhere in Europe.

The powers delegated to the President by the Industrial Recovery Bill are universal and as complete as any central executive committee of the U.S.S.R. could desire. Under them the President could take charge of each and every industry and regiment in every essential item of activity. He could allocate business among the going, restricting the output of each; he could direct the price at which the products could be sold; he could fix hours and wages. To be sure, the President now proposes to place at the head of the legislation an able man of large business experience. No Columbia professor need apply at present. Yet how can anyone feel sure that, if the radicals of the "brain trust" gain in influence, they may not effect a gradual extension of the control authorized by the act, and under the glib title of "planned society" fasten permanently upon the country an industrial dictatorship? It is no secret that precisely this is the goal by the more radical minds close to the President.—New York Herald Tribune.

The position of China today, says an exchange, is not unlike that of England when the Tudor monarchs, with the backing of the trading and the farming classes, steadily crushed both feudal barons and rival claimants to the throne. The task was done largely because the King kept a monopoly of a new weapon of today in the airplane. The Central Government of China needs a monopoly of airplanes to destroy its opponents and enforce its will. When the lawless elements have been wiped out, it should be no impossible task to prevent the military from setting up a tyranny, provided the modernization of the country goes forward and a wealthy and honest class of farmers and merchants is allowed to come to the fore.

On one morning last week in Toronto, thirty-five men, charged with lesser crimes, were remanded in charge of the Salvation Army. They represented many nationalities, and it is recorded that when they assembled in the Social Service Department headquarters the gathering resembled a miniature League of Nations. Through the intercession of the Salvation Army Officials these men were given another chance. Imprisonment meant at least temporary loss of employment; perhaps permanent. Their families, left without the bread-winner, would in many cases have become public charges. Some of the men were timid about returning to their places of employment, fearing it was of no use. In all such cases Major Brunton took it upon himself to act as mediator, and before the day was done, he had the whole thirty-five back at work. There is in this work a happy blending of Christianity and humanitarianism, and there is no estimating its value to the individual and to the community.

It is in times of difficulty that you find out what you are good for. In many ways people are the same today as they were centuries ago. It is always easy to go when the going is good. There is abundance of spirit and enthusiasm in an army which has another army on the run, but if the fleeing army suddenly entrenches itself behind a stone wall and begins to fight back, it is a different story. "Any one can hold the helm while the sea is calm." Considering all we have been taught by the past, and all we have learned from thinkers and experimenters in the present generation, we ought not to set ourselves up as wonders for going while the going is good.

It is expensive to travel, but more people are traveling this year than for the last two or three years. Last Saturday 9,200 persons sailed from New York for Europe and northern and southern ports. It was a big day along the waterfront and recalled the unusually heavy sailings of 1928 and 1929. Fares are lower than they used to be and other prices have come down, but it still costs a pretty penny to make an extended tour of Europe. With news from shipping agents that bookings are being increased, another indica-



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EATING WHEN HOT AND TIRED

You have worked hard all day, come home hot and tired and naturally think that you should eat a big meal to make up for all the work you have done.

Now if you have worked or played hard, even in hot weather, you need considerable food all right, because the working processes of the body use up three fourths of the food in simply doing the work of the body, and you need more food to replace the parts of body worn out by work or exercise.

However if the body is hot and tired it is in no condition to take care of a lot of food, because you lose out in the three stages of digestion.

In the first place, if tired, your food doesn't "invite" you to eat the way it should. This means that ALL the digestive juices—in the mouth, in the stomach, and in the small intestine—will not flow as readily as they should. Thus if you eat a large meal it may cause "heaviness" in the stomach because the muscles of the stomach will not churn the food around as much in the stomach as digestive juice, and less of this juice than is needed, will be flowing anyway.

Similarly with the small intestine into which the stomach empties its food. Here also the movements that would send the food slowly downwards may actually stop for minutes at a time with the result that the food remains in an undigested condition for such a long time that gas pressure follows.

Sometimes so much undigested food, particularly starchy food, reaches the large intestine—where the wastes from the food are stored—that the organisms here actually break up the starch granules and gas pressure and cramps follow.

The thought then is not to eat a heavy meal when hot and tired. If possible, lie down and rest for a few minutes and get the body cooled somewhat before eating.

If food must be eaten or you'll get nothing at all, it would be wise to eat a light meal of well-liked easily digested food avoiding fats and rich desserts. Even raw fruits which are so inviting and refreshing in the warm weather may cause distress in the stomach and abdomen.

Remember, if hot and tired, rest before eating, or if you must eat, eat a small quantity of food.



A LOST SONG

He went to the forest the whole day long, The whole day long; For there he heard such a wondrous song, A wondrous song.

He fashioned a flute from a willow spray, A willow spray, To see if within it the sweet tune lay, The sweet tune lay.

It whispered and told him its name at last, Its name at last; But then, while he listened, away it passed, Away it passed.

Yet oft, when he slumbered, again it stole, Again it stole, With touches of love upon his soul, Upon his soul.

Then he tried to catch it and keep it fast, And keep it fast; But he woke, and away in the night it passed, In the night it passed.

"My Lord, let me pass in the night, I pray, In the night I pray; For the music has taken my heart away, My heart away."

Then answered the Lord, "It is thy friend, It is thy friend; Though never for an hour shall thy longing end, Thy longing end;

"And all the others are nothing to thee, Nothing to thee, To this thou seekest and never shalt see, Never shalt see."

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

A Scottish Coronation

(W. Forbes Gray in The Weekly Scotsman)

On Saturday, 15th June 1633, by a singular chain of accidents, I obtain some view of the ancient city of Edinburgh; and discern a few things there in a quite visual manner, several of which it would gratify me to understand completely. But sure enough the June sun shines on that old Edinburgh . . . and men are alive and things verily extant there—and even a state of excitement is discoverable among them."

This quotation, which I take from one of the lesser known writings of Carlyle, may serve as a fitting prelude to an article commemorative of one of the great spectacular occasions of Scottish history—the coronation of Charles I. at Holyrood Abbey, an event which took place exactly 300 years ago. The actual date was June 18, 1633, but Carlyle's reference to the citizens of Edinburgh being in "a state of excitement" on June 15 is probably justified since on that day Charles made a triumphal entry into his Scottish capital with an imposing retinue numbering above 150 persons, and including the foremost of the English nobility, high Officers of State, two Bishops, of whom Laud was one; household servants, and Yeomen of the Guard.

Charles left London on May 11, so that the Royal progress between the two capitals occupied more than a month. On June 14 His Majesty lodged the night in Dalkeith Palace, and next day the cavalcade proceeded to Edinburgh by the old Dalkeith Road. This was then the principal highway to the city from the South. At the summit, on a site now covered by East Preston Street, stood the gallows, the removal of which, together with a malefactor hanged thereon," was ordered by the Privy Council, so that Royal eyes might not behold a gruesome spectacle. We also hear of the Council stenting the Barony of Braid and "remnants of the south side of St. Cuthbert's parish" so as to provide 30 horses for the transport of the King's baggage.

On reaching the top of Dalkeith Road the Royal procession turned westward, crossed the northern fringes of the Burgh Muir (now the Meadows), and entered Edinburgh by the West Port amid a display which as the city had not seen for "many ages." The whole route to Holyroodhouse was a blaze of gaudy and fantastic colouring. Most of the decorations were devised by George Jameson, Scotland's earliest portrait painter, who was brought from Aberdeen, so that nothing might be lacking in the pictorial side of the pageantry. Jameson probably was also responsible for a series of triumphal arches. These bore mottoes whose laudation of Charles was strangely out of keeping with the actual plight of Scotland at that moment.

What might be termed the literary side of the pageant was entrusted to Drummond of Hawthornden, who also did his work not wisely, but too well. Spalding, an eye-witness of the show, describes how, in his progress through the city, the King was assailed by seven speeches delivered at various points along the route, "which hail orations His Majesty with great pleasure and delight, sitting on horseback as his company did, heard pleasantly."

The curious may read these bombastic utterances in the Hawthornden poet's works under the title "The Entertainment of the High and Mighty Monarch Charles, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, into his ancient and royal City of Edinburgh."

Carlyle speaks of Provost Archibald Clark with his ballies sitting at the West Port in "awful expectancy" But the Provost who received Charles and presented him with the keys of the city, was Alexander Clerk, who held the office at intervals from 1618, to 1643, and who was knighted on the occasion of the Royal visit in 1633.

Mounted on a Barbary horse, gaily caparisoned, the King passed through a huge arch, on which was represented a city on a rock, which various devices and inscriptions in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, declared to be Edinburgh. Beside this arch was a theatre on the stage of which appeared the Genius of the City, in the guise of a nymph clothed in sea-green velvet, who welcomed His Majesty in a speech from Drummond's pen. From the West Port the cavalcade made its way along the Grassmarket and up the West Bow. In the middle of this thoroughfare another halt was made in order that the King might view a second piece of scenic art and be regaled with more speechifying. What Charles looked upon was a representation of the Gramplians, with a brisk combat between Romans and Picts proceeding in the foreground. Here, too, were stationed two nymps, one personating Caledonia, and the other (an olive-coloured damsel) Nova

Scotia. On the Royal approach Caledonia became rhapsodical, and the "Flower of Princes" had to submit to this poetical welcome:—"The Heavens have heard our vows. Our just desires Obtained are; no higher now aspires. Our wishing thought, since to his native clime The Flower of Princes, honour of his time, Encheering all our dales, hills, forests, streams, As Phoebus doth the summer with his beams, Is come."

But a more trying ordeal was to come. Descending the High Street, the procession encountered a third arch bearing another collection of fulsome mottoes and devices. Here Jameson's art was conspicuous. When the curtain of the theatre adjoining the arch was raised, Mercury was seen wearing a feathered hat and supported by 107 Scottish kings headed by Fergus the First, who, overjoyed at seeing the latest representative of Scotland's Royal line, expressed his feelings in Latin. After the formidable array of Scottish kings had quitted the stage, their places were taken by Bacchus, Silenus, Pomona, Venus and Ceres.

Hardly had the procession been once more set in motion when it found further progress barred by Mount Parnassus, on which sat Apollo in crimson taffeta and wearing a crown of laurel. Surrounding Apollo were the Muses, each bearing a motto; while the Mount was bestrewn with thistles in the shape of portraits of the literary celebrities of Scotland, from Sedulius and Joannus Scotus down to Sir David Lyndsay and George Buchanan.

From Apollo the King received a book, and the Muses addressed His Majesty in a song of Drummond's composition. The opening lines give a fair idea of the whole.

"At length we see those eyes Which cheer both earth and skies; Now ancient Caledon Thy beauties heighten, richest robes put on, And let young joys to all thy parts arise."

When the Fates and the Seven Planets had exhausted their poetical oratory in praise of Charles, the procession made its way down the Canongate, which was as lavishly decorated as the High Street. Here there was another halt, so that the Canongate ballies might prove that their loyalty was as spontaneous and effusive as that of their brethren above the Nether Bow. Had Charles been of sterner stuff, he would, as he rode into the courtyard of Holyroodhouse, have been devoutly thankful that so much audacious flattery and sycophantic posturing were at an end. (To Be Concluded)



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