

The Charlottetown Guardian

President Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McEwen... Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.

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Viscount Snowden

... Yet the strong man must go: For the journey is done and the summit attained And the barriers fall. Though a battle's fought ere the guerdon be gained, The reward of it all.

"Ever a fighter" was that dynamic figure in British Labour politics, Viscount Snowden, who died in England on Saturday at the age of 72. Crippled by an accident suffered when he was only twenty-seven years of age, he battled his way from obscurity in Lancashire to hold twice the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the highest offices of the British Empire.

Next to his indomitable pluck perhaps his talent for scathing invective was Philip Snowden's chief distinguishing characteristic. This made him many enemies. But he was what Dr. Johnson called "a good hater" and he probably delighted, more than anything else, in fencing with an opponent worthy of his steel.

No Action on Immigration

While migration from Great Britain to the Dominions is one of the subjects to be discussed at the Imperial Conference now in progress in London, it is understood that no policy of assisted migration is likely to be approved at this time. The attitude of the Canadian delegates is that this country cannot make any financial contribution to an assisted settlement scheme while the budget is unbalanced and while there is so much unemployment.

A cable despatch was published a few weeks ago giving the reply of Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, secretary for the Dominions, to a proposal from two Labor members that the government should support the movement of 5,000 British settlers to Saskatchewan, as urged by the government of that province. Mr. Macdonald pointed out that the Saskatchewan government had made no specific move to put the policy into practice, and that no communication had been received from the Dominion government.

Too Many Parties

An Edmonton despatch lists six distinct parties—three of them radical and one new "coalition" movement—which are engaged in preparations for a new provincial election in Alberta. The event depends on Premier Aberhart's ability to ride out the tempest of rebellion in the Social Credit ranks when the Legislature reassembles next month.

calls when Alberta went to the polls the last time there were seven parties, plus nine Independents, nominating a total of 238 candidates for 63 seats. The party with the best promise, in this instance \$25 a month, and in many cases a minority vote, swamped all others.

Editorial Notes

Joseph Addison died this date 1719. Our province more than "kept its end up" at the Coronation social functions in London.

Trade barriers hitherto have been the bugbear of internationalists; now news barriers are the worry.

The 1936 crop of potatoes in the Irish Free State is reported by "Foreign Crops and Markets" issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, as 90,384,000 bushels as compared with 90,218,000 in 1935. Canada's production of potatoes during the year amounted to 39,034,000 bushels as against 38,670,000.

The three most likely successors to Hon. R. B. Bennett as Leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party after his return from Europe are: (1) Himself; 2. Hon. Murdoch Alexander MacPherson, LL.B., of Grand Anse, N.S., formerly Attorney General in the Anderson Cabinet of Saskatchewan; 3. Col. the Hon. Gordon Sidney Harrington, K. C., LL.B., of Halifax, formerly Premier of Nova Scotia. According to Toronto Saturday Night and MacLean's both 2 and 3 are eminently fitted for the job.

How fate played an ironic trick on Sergeant William Henry Mamil, was told just recently in Probate Court, London, when his widow was granted leave to swear to his death. He was one of a crew of five which left Sydney in the auxiliary cruiser Viking on November 1, 1936, for Lord Howe Island, and was never seen again. Within a few weeks of the time he wrote a letter criticizing Brain Abbott, film actor, and Leslie Hay Simpson, solicitor, for setting out from the island in the skiff in which they disappeared completely, he himself suffered a similar fate on a large vessel.

There has just passed away in England a colonial administrator, Sir Henry Francis Wilson, who helped to organize the first Imperial Conference in 1897. Sir Henry headed a commission to investigate the Trinidad rising in 1903 when the people revolted against paying a tax for a new water supply. Sir Henry ascribed the trouble to the lack of newspaper publicity, and recommended that the Press be taken into the fullest confidence of the Government regarding all proposed new and amended legislation, that the necessary reaction be obtained. The rising in Point-of-Spain, he wrote, was primarily due to the Government's neglect of the use of the Press for publicity purpose.

There is no such thing as standing still, even the North Pole is perpetually on the move. The North Pole, says Captain Avellino, a noted geologist, has never been stationary, and is now moving from the Arctic in a south-easterly direction. The world's axis was east and west—the same position as that of the Equator today—423,314,280 years ago. "During this long period the North Pole has moved along a track from the West Coast of Africa, across to Ceylon, and on to Australia. Arriving at Sydney, 150 million years ago, the North Pole traversed a direct line to the present Arctic region. There is definite proof by the discovery of equatorial animal, vegetation life, and minerals in such places as Siberia that the Equator ran north and south."

A farmer down at Stopping Oak, Tenn., claims he has obtained victory over the devil by fasting for 51 days and swallowing some mountain-made elderberry wine. Between a "call from the Lord" March 10 and another one April 30. The 45-year-old farmer, Jackson Whitlow, said he had left off eating entirely, though he did drink water. "Water was making me sick," the emaciated little man said, "when suddenly God spoke through my thought and said, 'No longer use water—use wine for thy stomach's sake.'" Thereupon he drank half a tea-cup of wine. From the kitchen stove came the fragrant odor of cornbread, which Whitlow said "sure smells good," though he declared he would not take any solid food until another "call" reached him. However, Whitlow added hopefully: "I believe I'll be eating before long. The Lord has assured me that this is the turning point."

At a meeting of the American Association of Mental Deficiency a hard rap was given psychology by one of its professors. Dr. J. W. Holsapple, psychologist of the New Jersey State Hospital psychiatric clinic at Trenton, said that psychologists are floundering in a sea of vague ideas and conflicting definitions. "Neither intelligence, personality, nor socialism are clear concepts," he said. "All are highly controversial. The probability of arriving at agreement on a definition of intelligence is negative. And with the recognition by psychologists that intelligence tests did not cover the ground there grew up a set of personality tests. These in turn brought the same confusion in language and thinking. I propose that every superintendent encourage psychologists to go to work on at least one problem where his thinking is clear, and his language and definitions accepted. And that each psychologist bring into his thinking and reports all the accepted principles, rather than depending on the technique he finds in use. He may lose his job, but he will keep his self-respect."

Notes by The Way

Some traditions are hard to destroy, and one of them is the practice of British workmen, whether office workers or artisans, to have their afternoon tea. Some 150 building workers in London were notified that they must give up their traditional cup of tea in mid-afternoon. They promptly went on strike. "It takes only a minute or two," the spokesman for the strikers said. "We pay for it ourselves and it is pleasant after several hours of hard work." It is almost needless to add that the employers agreed they should get their tea cooked in a long-standing tradition does not do down easily. —Boston Post.

In France the danger was that Blum's Popular Front Government would be pushed by its own supporters into giving open assistance to the Popular Front Government in Madrid. But Blum has resisted this pressure from his own people. He has shown caution and common sense. He has declined to give the assistance of the French Government to Madrid. And in doing so he has strengthened his position. That does not often happen in politics.—London Sunday Express.

Father Coughlin, who, since the presidential election in the United States proved how unpopular were his political activities, has filled the role of the forgotten man. It is again getting some prominence by radio utterances. In one of these he has lately affirmed that any crackpot with cash at his disposal could fund himself a dictatorial liberal with other people's money, and it is time therefore for the American republic to "put on the sit-down strike, not on industry, not on men of commerce, but on certain politicians." For once, the protesting voice of this commentator on affairs of the day is about right.—Montreal Gazette.

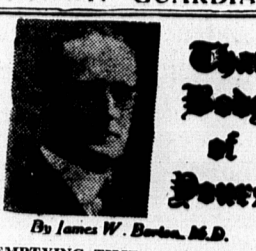
If it were not for the Little Theatre and similar amateur efforts, Canada would now be virtually a drama-less land. There are perhaps some people who accept the situation with complacency. They still have the talkies, they say; so why worry? Do these people grasp the inwardness of the situation? Do they realize what the outcome is likely to be? The outcome is going to be that we as a people are going to live indefinitely through the years unacquainted with the works of dramatists who have made the theatre a living force in the past. We already have a whole generation now approaching adulthood that has never been inside a theatre in the old sense. Shakespeare, to it, is something to lug over in a classroom. Ibsen suggests something dull and prosy, and Shaw is an eccentric individual who exists for the purpose of providing telegraph editors with box items during the dog days. Moliere, Racine, Galsworthy, Sygne, O'Neill, these are mere names.—Winnipeg Tribune.

We are reminded often of "National Government" in England. There is no National Government in England. The so-called National Government that was formed five years ago, when Macdonald joined with Baldwin, was partly National, took in a wing of Labor, certain Liberals. But no one imagines that the few Liberals and Laborites who remain in the Baldwin cabinet represent anybody of Liberal or Labor opinion. Actually, the Labor party functions as a powerful Opposition, with a militant party behind it in the country; while the "National" Government deriving its support from a Conservative majority in the House and from Conservative organizations in the country. It is no more "National" than Mr. MacKenzie King's Government is "National".—Ottawa Journal.

Over in London 150 policemen were ordered to a certain place and told to mount a coronation grandstand, jump about upon it and test its strength. If it collapsed under them that would be o.k. It would show that this stand was not strong enough. Anyway London has so many policemen, but as Gilbert observed the lot of a policeman is not a happy one.—Toronto Star.

The British market is the best in the world as far as food products are concerned, but it is also the most exacting and if Canadian agricultural products are to be sold there they must be kept up to a rigid standard, and the supply must remain reasonably constant. It is highly important to see that no inferior Canadian foodstuffs are allowed on the British market, for the profit which might come from a sale of poor quality products would not compare with the injury which would be done to all Canadian goods. This consideration quite justifies the efforts of the cargo inspectors to see that Canadian products maintain the high name of Canada.—London Free Press.

"Autocracy is a very easy form of government because we have all got to do what we are told. That means we are saved the trouble of thinking. In a democracy every individual has in some degree to do his own thinking. Upon whether he thinks right or wrong the whole success or failure of that democracy will rest. As long as the industrial system remains collective bargaining is the right thing."—Premier Baldwin.



By James W. Burton, M.D.

EMPTYING TIME OF STOMACH DEPENDS UPON YOUR SHAPE

When a barium meal is given by which the X-ray (fluoroscope) can watch the length of time taken for this white material (which makes the black shadow) to pass through stomach and intestines, the X-ray report will say, "Stomach empty in six hours—normal." This might mean then that if a stomach emptied in four hours or 8 hours it would not be considered normal.

- 1. Wide, long body, short legs—bulldog type.
2. Narrow, short body, long legs.
3. An intermediate type—some where between types 1 and 2.

In the wide or bulldog type the stomach is up high, well above the navel, is the shape of a steer's horn, with large end up, receiving food from the tube running down from the mouth so that it can easily empty itself—straight diagonal downhill trip for the food as the stomach actually pushes it out into small intestine. The stomach movements are also faster and stronger than in the long, thin type, as there seems to be more tone or elasticity to the muscular walls of the stomach.

In the long, thin type, the stomach is low, maybe as low as the hip bones when the individual is standing. In addition to having to push the food upward to empty it into small intestine, the muscular power in this type is not as good and the emptying time is thus about half as long again as in the wide type.

The Poet's Corner

Wanton with long delay the gay spring leaping cometh; The blackthorn starreth now his bough on the eve of May; All daisies in the sweet box tree the bee for pleasure hummeth; The cuckoo sends aloft his note on the air all day.

Now dewy nights again and rain in gentle shower; At root of tree and flower have quenched the winter's drought; On high the hot sun smiles, and banks of cloud uptower; In bulging heads that crowd for miles the dazzling south. —Robert Bridges.

Burma Defense Scheme

(India News Letter) With the inauguration of the reformed constitution Burmas will be given an opportunity to make good their often expressed desire to serve in the army. Until local conditions render it change possible, European and Indian troops will continue to form the bulk of the troops to whom the defense of the country is entrusted.

The army of Burma will, in other words, continue to include two infantry battalions of the British army. A few units of the Indian army will continue for the first few years to serve in Burma, on loan from the government of India until it is possible to build up in Burma equivalent organizations. This arrangement will apply particularly to a mountain battery of artillery and an Indian field company of sappers and miners. Both these units require special training and it is intended to use these Indian units for the training of equivalent Burmese units. The existing three active battalions which at present compose the 20th Burma Rifles will form the nucleus of the Burma army which it is hoped, will expand and finally constitute the main defense force of the country. Eventually five battalions will be recruited wholly from Burma, not only from the inhabitants of the mountainous districts, as now, but from those of the plains as well. A newly constituted frontier force will come into being, composed of the existing frontier battalions and the reserve battalion of the Burma Military Police, whose duty will be, as now, watch and ward of the frontier. Essentially a police force, it will have its semi-military character maintained. The scheme will be completed by the conversion of the Burma units of the Indian Territorial Force and of the Indian Auxiliary Force into Burma equivalents.

South Africa Drying Up

(Cape Argus) For 60 years men who have taken an intelligent interest in the soil of the Union have known that it has grown steadily worse. Even in the most fruitful parts its quality now often falls below the standard usually accepted for agricultural purposes in such progressive countries as the United States of America. And this fact is more intimately connected with the question of moisture than with any other factor.

South Africa, the rainfall is the same, but the water is not distributed and stored in the way which Nature originally arranged for itself. There used to be a balance between the rainfall and the amount and character of the vegetation. That balance has been disturbed by man. He brought his flocks and herds and seed. And with the destruction of trees and bushes, with the grass-burning and over-grazing and with the tramping of animals, the havoc was gradually worked and the country now stands in the presence of a grave national danger.

Recall To Religion

(The Times, London) Three months have passed since the Archbishop of Canterbury issued his "recall" an interval long enough to justify some estimate of its initial success and future prospects. There need be no doubt that the first response has been distinctly encouraging, and the more so because it has been a response of the kind that Dr. Lang himself desired. A few critics have hastily pronounced the movement a failure, on the ground, apparently, that it has led to no sudden or sensational results. But these were never expected nor desired. Results of this character have accompanied various religious "revivals" in the past—revivals that appealed primarily to emotion, seemed quite dramatically effective for a short time, and then were totally forgotten. The present "recall" is of a different sort. It is directed far less to the emotion of the English citizen than to his conscience mind, and will, The Archbishop aims at repairing and strengthening the religious foundation of national life after a period of considerable decay. Such work cannot be done hastily if it is to be done well. It needs, in the Archbishop's phrase, "deliberate and sustained endeavour." This Coronation year provides an excellent opportunity for beginning it, but the task of its completion must extend far into the future.

Shanghai Grows And Grows

(Exchange) Shanghai has been shouldering its way up among the great cities of the world. The latest count of heads gives it a population of 3,800,764. Thus it takes its place as sixth in line, pushing Paris down to seventh place. Only London, New York, Tokio, Berlin and Chicago are ahead of it.

Shanghai was an important trading point when the Treaty of Nanking, 1842, gave the foreigners permission to build his godowns and his bungalows on the mud-bank where Yang-King-Pang Creek rain into the Whangpoo River. It has been growing ever since, growing in size and population, growing in trade, growing in the importance of its buildings. The mudbank is gone and in its place street after street of huge modern buildings. The Yang-King-Pang is gone and in its stead a great paved highway. The Whangpoo remains, but it has been transformed. Junks and sampans still crowd its waters, but tramp steamships and liners from all the world overtop them and push them aside.

Shanghai has grown and prospered because of its position at the lower end of the vasty rich and tremendously populous Yangtze Valley. Its trade has, of course, been the principal factor in its growth, but it has grown to quite an extent too because the International Settlement and the French Concession are regarded as cities of refuge by great numbers of Chinese who find the areas of China dominated by the National Government too dangerous for them.

Diesels In The Air

The suspicion that a spark from a backfiring Diesel motor may have been the cause of the Hindenburg disaster, has turned the attention of the public to this kind of internal combustion engine and its aviation uses. In the current "Literary Digest" there is an informative article, "The Squat Engine Without Sparkplugs" which contains some paragraphs about Diesels in the air. They read: "Europe, looking nervously at Spain and aching frantically for the next war, grasps at the Diesel as a vital weapon in the air as well as on the sea. Theoretically, a Diesel bombing-plane can fly

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