

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A FRENCH ALLIANCE

An Anglo-French alliance would be the most natural thing in the world and would be the first real steady influence in the European and world situation since the War. No two races have so much in common as the British and French—in religion, literature, music, art. In the search after the good and the beautiful they have always been united. In secular matters, or things not of the spirit that is, the British and French from time to time have been enemies. They have fought one another at Crecy and Agincourt, at Fontenoy and Blenheim, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. And when the fighting has been done, it has not left behind either the pride of victory or the rancour of defeat. They have drawn the sword as honourable opponents; they have sheathed it as gentlemen; and not even the fiercest fray has left behind in the mouths of either the bitter taste of enemy or disdain. As in warfare, so in politics. The two nations have marched together with equal step. Franco-British political philosophers have exchanged views and swapped constitutions. Nothing which the one has thought or done has been indifferent to the other. Rightly or wrongly, the English channel has joined rather than divided the two nations; and there is no doubt that the civilization of Europe depends, as it has always depended, upon the essential harmony of France and Britain. We all admit that the French and British differ profoundly in temper and in sentiment. The differences of friends are but the closer buckling of friendship. Those of us of the British race are an instinctive people who jump at what we think the right conclusion, skipping the intervening steps—"muddling through", in the words of the late Lord Rosebery. On the other hand the French are logical always, even when they base their reasoning upon false premises. They are dissatisfied if the argument is not conducted according to the rules, and, being artists, still love dialectics for their own sakes, as the League of Nations discussions amply prove. Thus Britain and France are complementary. France gives what Britain lacks; Britain teaches them some lessons which have escaped them. A survey of history easily demonstrates this. Together Britain and France are irresistible, for they are civilized both, and have climbed to a pinnacle of intelligence, which is as yet out of the reach of the Germans and other nations which may for the present be nameless. If, therefore, what we know as civilization is to survive it must be kept in being by the joint effort of France and Britain. Hence every right-thinking individual in the British Dominions and the French Republic should hail with unfeigned delight a Franco-British alliance as a practicable and necessary substitute for, or complement of, the League of Nations.

Notes By The Way

I think that more than half the trouble with our whole peace movement is that we have moved out into a brand-new world and that the popular imagination is still lagging behind in the old world. Once each nation was isolated. Once each nation could subsist upon its own products. Once war could be fought with professional armies only and weapons were crude and with limited effect, so that once a nation could win a war and come back loaded with the loot. That was the old world, and the imagination of multitudes still are twining around that tangle. Like Milton, we have moved out into a new kind of cosmos but the old cosmos still captures our imagination. For in this new world no nation is isolated. Our property, our money, our material and spiritual interests are woven the threads into the general fabric of the whole world's life so that wherever that fabric is violently torn our threads are torn. That is the new world and in this new world the weapons have changed from a poisoned arrow that could hit one to poison gas that can slay millions, so that never again will a great war be fought by professional armies against professional armies only, but always hereafter masses of urban population.

EDITORIAL NOTES

All is now quiet on the Ottawa front. The days are now too few for all the picnics and outdoor gaieties we want to crowd into them.

"Children and ladies first," is now the slogan. Man must play the second fiddle in the household economy.

Premier Bennett thinks nothing of breakfasting in Ottawa and dining at Calgary—only the Dominion Airways have no subsidy for such a route yet.

A politician has insisted on, nay, demanded that his honour and integrity be officially and publicly investigated. Yet they say the days of miracles are past.

A recent visitor from New Glasgow unkindly suggested that that town was the logical capital of King's County. All we need say that it is a shade of a degree better than Pictou, which the commercial man remarked was on a Sunday, his conception of Hades.

In an editorial we refer to the rumored Franco-British alliance and give reasons why it should be true. We know whereof we speak for we in Canada, British and French alike, are of one nation, living harmoniously and progressively together.

According to the Canadian Press Correspondent at Ottawa, steps will be taken soon to organize the Conservative party in readiness for the next general election, "which, however, is not anticipated until a year from now at the earliest." That looks as if the general election will be in November 1935.

The Navy is a welcome sight in a British Dominion, and the visit of even a lone cruiser is heartening and encouraging. It is a reminder that it is due to our Blue Jackets that forts and guns are unnecessary along our long boundary line, enabling those on either side to live in peace, harmony and goodfellowship.

If we get reciprocity with Uncle Sam respecting food, lumber, cattle and agricultural products generally without sacrificing our Imperial advantages, it will all be to the good. President Roosevelt has now full power to negotiate such a treaty, but with us it must run the gauntlet of Parliament before approval.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT

With the Charlottetown Public Library reopening shortly after undergoing alterations to accommodate 4,000 new Carnegie books, it is interesting to note that in the Empire capital, as in this Province the public library movement is making steady progress. Libraries have been greatly honored in England during the past year through the interest taken by His Majesty the King in connection with the extension of the London Library. Then there has been His Majesty's opening of the National Library for all students of any subject anywhere in Britain. He has now consented to open the new Central Public Library in Manchester on July 17th. On all these occasions he has been accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen who is taking an interest in the work among boys and girls. The Manchester Library has cost a million dollars. The corner-stone was laid by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who said that no duty that he performed in connection with his office carried with it as much pleasure as this opportunity for the extension of learning for everybody.

AUTO FATALITIES

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports 954 deaths from automobile accidents throughout Canada in 1933 as against 1,120 in 1932 and 1,316 in 1931. The death rate from this cause was 8.9 per 100,000 population as compared with 10.7 in 1932 and 12.7 in 1931. To find a rate lower than that for 1933 we must go back to 1926.

of Alberta and Prince Edward Island showed a smaller number of automobile fatalities in 1933 than in the preceding year. In Alberta the number increased from 49 to 64. Prince Edward Island had two deaths as against one in the preceding year. Ontario had the heaviest death rate from this cause of any province in 1933, 11.8 per 100,000. British Columbia stood second with a rate of 11.0. The next highest rates were 8.8 in Nova Scotia, 8.6 in Quebec and 8.5 in Alberta.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barlow, M.D. MANKIND CAN HAVE STRONG HEALTHY TEETH

"If our endeavors in trying to have the public use pasteurized milk to have vaccination against smallpox, to use toxoid to prevent scarlet fever and the use of other health measures are going to continue to be opposed by a portion of the public, we shall have to resort to treating disease instead of preventing it." I am quoting the words of Dr. Alan Moncrieff, London.

One of the greatest accomplishments of modern times has been performed by Prof. and Mrs. Mellanby of Great Britain and Dr. Harry Agnew of Canada, who have shown that minkling of the future does not need to be the "toothless" individual that has been so long foretold. These research workers have been able to prove that had or infected teeth are not due to lack of cleanliness but to a lack of the right kind of food. Infection or decay of the teeth is more common in badly fed children than in those who are well fed. Wherever the teeth of a community are found to be in good condition it is always due to satisfactory diet habits.

Heat In The Black Hole

(Exchange) A new theory that the victims of the Black Hole of Calcutta died from heat stroke and not asphyxiation was advanced by Professor J. Barcroft, Professor of Physiology at Cambridge, in a lecture before the Research Defence Society in London. One of the greatest living authorities on respiration, Professor Barcroft has often risked his life when there was a dispute among scientists as to efficacy of prussic acid gas in warfare, he went with a dog in a chamber filled with the gas. The animal died within 15 minutes 35 seconds, but Mr. Barcroft walked out unscathed.

Stephen Gwynn in The Fortnightly Review (London) Lord Lothian says that we are entering upon a period of the hegemony of France. If that means anything it means that since the war France has imposed her will on Europe. In fact, again and again, France has given up her will under pressure from Germany. The one thing she has consistently refused to abandon has been her security. Her partner in leadership (for Italy's intervention has been spasmodic) refused for years to acquire whether indeed Germany was re-arming, when the enquiry was at last forced, found that the process had already gone very far. Danger is admitted.

Only through experience do we learn in the most permanent manner. That which people read, and which we read, is very important, but knowledge becomes practical only as we have suffered for it. Only as we have been hurt to gain wisdom is the source of the most valuable experience. Probably one cannot reach success but the culmination of a hundred or more failures. Independence of thought and action may mean more scars, more disappointments, more heartaches—but they give stability and security in character. We shape our own lives. We are the sculptors of our own fate. To learn we must dip into things, experience the thrill of exploration, of difficulties, of hard-earned triumphs—and not complain about them. It is said that "a little learning is a dangerous thing"—but it is a thousand times more dangerous not to know anything. That indeed is a tragic day from which a man has not learned at least one thing that can be stored in his library of useful information.

General Sir Charles Gwynn in The National Review (London): An air force by itself cannot stop an invading army. For purely military operations, it requires the co-operation of ground forces, and we could hardly expect Belgium again to sacrifice herself unless we were prepared to give her every form of assistance. What applies to Belgium applies also to Holland. The narrow strip of land between the sea and a stepping-stone to an air attack on us, her territory would be as valuable to Germany as that of Belgium. We may make resolutions never again to be drawn into sending an army to fight on the Continent, but before we come to the question of air defence demands consideration.

Toshio Shiratori in The Atlantic Monthly (Boston): The Oriental outlook is essentially idealistic. All our eyes are directed to the contrary notwithstanding. The mind of the Japanese has never been Westernized. True, under the pressure of menace from abroad, they were obliged, much against their grain to adopt the ways of the "barbarians" their ground against the aggressors. To the exclusion of all other considerations, and at the sacrifice of much that was precious in their traditions, the entire nation was bent upon attaining proficiency in the arts, both of war and of peace. Throughout these long years of restless endeavours, however, the Japanese people have never lost themselves entirely. Amid the glare and glitter of modern civilization the grip upon them of the spirit of the past has remained as potent as

The Jacques Cartier Bridge

(Montreal Gazette) The great vehicular bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, has been officially named the Jacques Cartier Bridge, after the famous explorer of St. Malo, who discovered Canada four hundred years ago. The celebration of that event is in progress and it is appropriate and timely that this noble structure should be named in memory of the gallant adventurer who was the first white man to land with a party on the shores of Montreal.

Jacques Cartier's first voyage to this country was in 1494, but it was on his second voyage, in 1535, that he came upon the St. Lawrence to Stadacona, now Quebec, and then to Hochelaga, now Montreal. On October 2 the French explorers roved along the shores of the island, and, according to some authorities, landed at about the foot of St. Mary's current. Others maintain that they went as far as the Lachine Rapids. In any case, Jacques Cartier and his men set foot on the island and were guided by the island and friendly Indians through the woods to the summit of the mountain. According to the mariner's own record, it was "as with a country as possibly can be with a Frenchman, and all replenished with very goodly woods." The Indians received the strange visitors with tumultuous joy, leaping and singing, and the women fearlessly advanced and touched their bodies, leading the papooses out to be fondled by the white men. Quantities of fish and corn bread were freely offered, for it was a beautiful day. Hochelaga was composed of long wooden dwellings surrounded by palisades and stood just below the mountain, where the heart of the city now is. It was "the fairest and best country that oak are in any wood in France, under which the ground was all covered with fair rooms." To this day the same description may be applied to the mountain in October. Cartier described this as "a very great mountain, that is tiled round about, very fertile, on the top of which you may see very far." We named it Mount Royal. Perhaps the additional panorama spread out before him and his companions regarded the St. Lawrence with intelligent eye and had dreams of a bridge across its mighty waters.

The first bridge did come three centuries and a quarter later, and in 1850, the bridge that has just been named Jacques Cartier was opened for regular and foot traffic. The mariner and foot well deserves this local monument to his discovery. The bridge has been well named.

Another Angle On War Debts

(Exchange) Great Britain did the cotton industry in the United States a favor by defaulting on the war debt installment recently according to the Texas Weekly. Pointing out that the total of the installments on British war debts to the United States, due and past due, is \$1,150,000,000, the Texas Weekly asks: "But suppose Great Britain had paid what then? What would happen if Great Britain should attempt to purchase \$260,000,000 of American exchange in addition to the amount required by the ordinary operation of trade. Would it not shoot the dollar up or sterling down, whichever way one prefers to express it? Only a little more than a year ago the pound sterling was quoted at \$5.07. Of the effects of this change has been to put up the dollar price of cotton. Nearly four cents of the increase in the price of cotton per pound can be traced directly to the change in American-British exchange. And anything that would tend to depreciate the pound against the dollar would be absolutely certain to put down the price of cotton. If the pound should go back to \$3.42, it would put down the American price of cotton by \$18.75 a bale.

Marketing Prospects In Newfoundland

(Financial Post) Alert Canadians business men may well look to Newfoundland as an increasing volume of business and for wide industrial opportunity during the next few years. No visitor to the colony can help but be impressed by the fact that with the assurance of stable, efficient government, the future of this country is exceedingly bright. For one thing, virtually all the wealth of Newfoundland is wealth that has only been possible of development within recent years, or which lends itself to development in the future. Thus, its waterpower, its touristic possibilities, its immense potentialities in the field of aviation, its abundant supplies of cod which have but recently been found to possess the highest vitamin content of any fish procurable in the world, are all twentieth century assets.

The very fact that the astute British government has within the past week indicated its willingness to supply several millions of dollars for the immediate development in the country, is a tribute which perhaps the highest tribute which could be paid to the future outlook of the Colony. This money has been made available as a direct result of the visit of the Hon. Thomas Lodge, Commissioner of Public Utilities of Newfoundland, to Great Britain. Mr. Lodge, who is himself a successful business administrator, has devoted much time and effort, since his appointment, to the needs and possibilities of the Colony, and on the basis of his findings, has apparently had no difficulty in persuading the British Government that Newfoundland is a fertile field for British Capital. In addition the new Commission-of-Government has already been successful in interesting specific enterprises from Great Britain in the rights of the Colony. It is no question that what has been already done is but a forerunner of what will be done on a considerably larger scale in the near future.

In a business way, Canada has always been closely associated with Newfoundland. In normal years this Colony provides a steady market for \$10,000,000 and 12,000,000 of Canadian products. Our purchases from the Colony are not large. This is probably given a considerable balance of trade in our favor. Then, too, for 40 years Canadian banks have carried on the entire banking business of Newfoundland and are well established to aid trade and industrial relationships between the two countries. Furthermore, citizens of Newfoundland have all the time been on an exceedingly friendly basis with their Canadian neighbors and are very kindly disposed in every way toward Canadians.

These relations may easily be extended and developed to the mutual profit of each country, but the picture of Great Britain into the picture, it behooves Canadians to put their best foot forward if they are to retain and increase their present status.

Millions of dollars will be spent within the next decade by a fighting business men, in the Newfoundland market, and competition for

The Poet's Corner

FROM 'AUGURIES OF INNOCENCE'

A robin redbreast in a cage Puts all Heaven in a rage. A dove-house filled with doves and pigeons Shudders Hell through all its regions. A dog starved at his master's gate Predicts the ruin of the state: A horse misused upon the road Calls to Heaven for human blood. Each outcry of the hunted hare A fibre from the brain does tear. A Skylark wounded in the wing, A cherubim does seem to sing. A game-cock clipped and armed for fight Does the rising sun affront. Every wolf's and lion's howl Raises from Hell a human soul. The wild deer, wandering here and there, Keeps the human soul from care. The lamb misused breeds public strife, And yet forgives the butcher's knife. He who shall hurt the little wren Shall never be beloved by men. He who the ox to wrath has moved Shall never be by woman loved. The wanton boy that kills the fly Shall feel the spider's enmity. He who torments the chaffer's sprite Weaves a bower in endless night. The caterpillar on the leaf Repeats to thee thy mother's grief. Kill not the moth nor butterfly. For the last judgment draweth nigh. He who shall train the horse to war Shall never pass the polar bar. The beggar's dog and widow's wren, Feed them and thou wilt grow fat. —William Blake.

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Canada's Buoyant Revenue

(Exchange) A notable increase in customs, excise and income tax revenue during the month of June was announced yesterday by Hon. P. C. Matthews, Minister of National Revenue. Customs collections were \$6,456,103, an increase of \$1,227,681 over June 1933. Excise taxes totalled \$9,878,888, an increase of \$2,706,178 and \$280,757 excise revenue for June was \$20,000,277, an increase of \$4,234,349 over June, 1933. Income tax collections in June were \$2,474,268, a gain of \$307,474.

The complete figures for the first three months of this fiscal year show an increase in customs-excise revenue of \$15,283,485 compared with the same period of last year. Customs increased by \$6,820,472 and excise by \$8,403,863. Income tax collections increased over the same period by \$823,297.

The gratifying increase in Canada's revenues is additional evidence of the gradual return to more prosperous days. Basing his opinion on the steady increase in the revenue during the past year, Prime Minister Bennett has predicted the possibility of a balanced budget at the close of the present fiscal year.

Rights Of Minorities

(Calgary Herald) Hansard contains many examples of the deplorable quality of Mr. Bennett's reports. Opponents have become weary of interrupting him while addressing the House. The other day in the course of an effective analysis of the new marketing legislation, he said that it embodied the idea of the central authority to be utilized to subsidize the agrarian in the provinces, with the aid of his organization, to have him to receive the best return for his effort. "That," the Prime Minister said, "is what we are endeavoring to do." Mr. Bouchard: "And to deprive the minority of their right." Mr. Bennett: "The honorable gentleman has said that it is to the minority of their right. His seat in this House deprives the minority of their rights. That is the basis of this type of Government, if the honorable gentleman has any appreciation at all of what democratic representative institutions mean. They mean this, that the institutions, involving the majority selecting their representatives, deprive minorities of their rights. That is the theory of our Government, and as I said every honorable member who occupies a seat in this House is here despite the opposition of a minority."

World's Finest Organ

(Exchange) This claimed for the organ which has now been rebuilt for the Albert Hall, London, that it is the finest of its class in the world. The rebuilding of the old instrument began eleven years ago, and has been carried out on the most lavish scale. The weight of the instrument is nearly 175 tons, and it occupies 65,000 cubic feet of space. There are 176 drawstops, 10,491 speaking pipes and four keyboards. The electric motor, one of 10 h. p. and one of 5 h. p. drive the blowers which supply wind up to 10-inch pressure. Two 8 h. p. motors drive the rotary compressors which supply

To All Whom It May Concern

Owing to the withdrawal of Mr. E. Dever from the business of Echo Garage all outstanding accounts against said business up to December 31, 1933, must be presented for settlement not later than July 31st, 1934. This is Final.

The 2 Macs

Extra Special Prices in a Week-End Sale of Toiletries, Patents, etc. Telephone 315 is unable to come to Store. 25c tube West's Tooth Paste 22c 3 tubes Squibs Tooth Paste 50c 50c Jar Ponds Creams 43c 60c Danderine 54c 2 Tooth Brushes 29c Bourjois Evening in Paris Face Powder, Lipstick and Perfumes, all for \$1.10 \$1.00 Bottle Nujol 89c \$1.00 Bottle Ennos Salts 79c 50c Fruitives 43c \$1.25 Iritized Yeast 98c