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

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1940.

Our New Governor General

Announcement appears elsewhere in today's issue of the appointment of the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary and former Governor General of South Africa, to the position of Governor General of Canada in succession to the late Lord Tweedsmuir.

There is no question that this appointment will meet with enthusiastic approval throughout the Dominion. Closely connected with the Royal Family, Lord Athlone is also distinguished as a soldier and statesman, and will ably maintain the high traditions of his predecessors as His Majesty's representative in Canada.

Lord Athlone, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is expected to leave for Canada in two or three weeks' time. It is likely therefore that the ceremony of installation will be completed before the next session of Parliament in May, and that his first official duty will be in connection with the formal opening. In the meantime there will be the keenest interest taken in the plans for Their Excellencies' reception to our shores.

The Future Of The "Y"

Recently it was intimated that unless a sum approximating \$5,000 was subscribed before the end of March, the "Y" would close its doors, notwithstanding that it is the oldest institution of the kind on the American continent.

A Deathless Year

Tuesday, March 26, was not only memorable politically but it was also a red letter day in the field of air transportation, for it was exactly twelve months since an accident occurred involving death to a member of the crew or passenger of any scheduled air-transportation operation on this continent.

Twelve months without a single fatal accident is an amazing record for any transportation system. It is perhaps the more remarkable so far as passage by air is concerned, since air travel is still in its infancy and the men who pilot the planes have not the long years of experience behind them which other forms of transportation enjoy.

It is probably because misadventure by plane is generally spectacular that it commands front page space in the newspapers. Accidents in which private planes are involved and for which inexperienced pilots are generally responsible have no doubt created a distrust of air transport in many minds.

The record of carrying 2,028,000 passengers during a year without a single fatal accident should do something to dispel this wholly unnecessary anxiety. During the year pilots on regular scheduled flights have travelled 87,325,145 miles, which is tantamount to one man travelling non-stop for 700 years.

The record is a fine tribute to the prudence, the caution and the skill of the men who fly the machines and to the ground crews who tune them up to such a high pitch of efficiency that the risk of accident is brought to a minimum.

Parliamentary Efficiency

From a strongly partisan Liberal newspaper, the Winnipeg Free Press, comes the comparison of the Conservative Party today in Canada with the Democratic Party in the United States following the debacle of 1928. In that election the "solid south" of Democratic votes was broken and the party decimated. But the sudden advent of the great depression, the necessity to face new issues in new ways, and the combination of these factors with bold, vigorous leadership all came together to sweep the Democrats into power in 1932.

Our Winnipeg contemporary, in another recent issue, suggests that Mr. King, with his vast majority behind him, "might consider how he could help to strengthen the opposition upon which the health of his own Government may well depend." The times, it cautions, are abnormal, and such a scheme would meet "very

great favor among the mass of the people who do not give a continental about the ultimate fate of political parties, but care with desperate urgency about the conduct of the war."

Another suggestion made by the Free Press is that Parliament should, during the war, meet more frequently than in times of peace. In normal days the main business of government can be reasonably packed into one long session of Parliament. In wartime, however, day after day throughout the whole year important decisions have to be made and the expenditure of enormous sums of money decided.

These and other statements that could be quoted indicate that the more responsible Liberal newspapers are becoming seriously concerned at the prospect of the Government's topheavy majority in the House of Commons. They are seeing trouble ahead if the Government accepts the election results merely as an indorsement of its record, and are placing emphasis on the very special responsibilities entailed in the new mandate received.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Oliver Goldsmith died this date, 1774. "But Winter lingering chills the lap of May."

Only 41 per cent of the soldiers' vote went in support of Mr. Mackenzie King, a sure indication that active, fighting Canadians were dissatisfied with how things were going.

The Canadian Press is entirely wrong in claiming that a precedent was broken when the King gave permission to some 50 wives, sisters, mothers and daughters, to attend a ceremony at Buckingham Palace at which their menfolk were decorated for gallantry in the war. It happened repeatedly in the last war, and there are those in this Province who received and still possess "command" invitations to attend such functions when the Military Cross and other decorations were bestowed by the then King in the Throne Room of the Palace.

The address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech having been disposed of, interest in the Legislature will henceforth be centred largely in the Budget debate. The outstanding feature of the proceedings so far was the admission by the Premier, in cross examination by Dr. MacMillan, that he had insulted the King's representative by permitting him to leave his office without answering a question His Honour had put to him direct. Another incident was when Mr. Speaker lost his temper on being told by Dr. MacMillan that his elevation deprived the Legislature of a good critic of the Government. Mr. Speaker did not like that. Then again, Mr. Speaker and the Premier showed their ignorance of the rules of parliament, and lack of acquaintance with Bourinot, when the Leader of the Opposition drew their attention to the fact that it is a breach for any member to read his speech, as was done by both the mover and seconder of the address. The Government had been so long without opposition that they had come to think they could do as they liked irrespective of rules, precedents, etc.

The following from "The Canada-West Indies Magazine", speaks for itself: "In a case heard before the British Guiana Court of Appeal recently, the Chief Justice presiding was a West Indian and was assisted by one English and two West Indian Judges. The case previously had passed through a lower court in which the Magistrate was of Chinese extraction. The lawyer for the plaintiff in this lower court had been born in Guiana of Indian descent, the lawyer for the defence had been born in Guiana of Portuguese descent and to complete the cosmopolitanism of this legal melange two of the witnesses were doctors of African ancestry. In such examples as this lies the strength of British justice and colonial administration which impartial commentators have held up so often as a pattern to other nations of the world. Some of the finest jurists who have graced the bench in the West Indies have been with African blood in their veins. Indeed, one would have to go far to find any jurist who so held the respect of his fellowmen of all races, for his impartiality, dignity, profound knowledge of law and grace of speech as the late Hector Josephs, Attorney General of British Guiana, a native son of Jamaica whose name is and always will be revered in the islands. In what other country of the world would such things be possible?"

Under the direction of the new Export Council of twelve experts, Britain's drive to capture Germany's markets, reduce her supplies, cut off her sources of currency, and generally strangle her trade and at the same time find new export markets to pay for the rapidly increasing imports of foodstuffs and war material is getting rapidly underway. Employers and trade organizations will co-operate with a great army of industrialists. The small manufacturers have combined to take an important part. According to The London Daily Mail they were dissatisfied with the share in war orders they were getting and formed themselves into a federation which counts 700 members, representing \$100,000,000 capital and 500,000 employees. The Export Council, of which Sir Andrew Duncan, president of the Board of Trade, is chairman and Mr. R. S. Hudson, secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, is vice chairman, is offering new inducements to manufacturers in extended export credits. In many cases they will be asked to pool their resources of machinery and manpower to speed up production and cut out petty and time-wasting competition. Groups of firms will send super-salesmen all around the world. To save time and expense they will sell not one commodity but many. Firms will choose them for their special drive, tact and knowledge of languages, and share their services,

NOTES BY THE WAY

Britain is offering \$4,450 for information leading to the destruction of a German warship. This helps neutralists decide on the finer points of international law.—London Free Press.

We have a pretty clear notion of what the Africans are feeling about the present German Government and its chief. One of the most surprising results of the war has been the rush of the Africans to the French Colonies. "What asks M. Mandel, the French Colonial Minister, 'is the profound explanation of this prodigious crusade? It is because the native populations have been long aware that our country which has brought them their security and justice, knows no religious or racial distinctions between man and man, and that, after having improved the lot, it is anxious to incorporate them into the national life. As against this the native populations are aware that the German propaganda is founded upon a conception of racial superiority. It is the chief of the Reich himself who, in the master-book in which he has formulated his program, has treated the Negroes as half-monkeys (demi-singes), and has accused of 'criminal folly' those governments of the white race who have 'stunned,' he says, 'against the creator in according them political rights. From that moment how could Negroes not feel themselves directly menaced by the colonial claims of Germany? Meditate upon this fact of high importance: the peoples of the black race consider that the victory of Germany would expose them to the greatest peril which they have encountered since the abolition of slavery.'—The Fisherman in The Fortnightly (London).

A considerable number of the German magnetic mines have now been recovered and examined by our experts, and I am permitted to make public some of the details of their construction. The mine is pear-shaped and can be laid either by submarine or from a sea-plane by parachute. It weighs completely about 1,500 lbs., and as the practicable load of magnetic mines does not exceed 3,100 pounds, only two of the mines can be transported by air on any one trip as against the 30 or 40 that form the cargo of a submarine mine. The explosive used is a well-known compound similar to that used by us and is not something secret of exceptional power. The amount used in each mine is about 100 lbs. The principle on which it works may be briefly, and non-technically, explained thus. A magnetic "needle" inside the mine is held in a horizontal position by springs. The needle is connected to the container may be lying on the seabed. A ship passing directly over the mine attracts one end of this needle upwards, and the opposite end of the needle touches an electrical contact, and so completes a circuit which fires the mine. This makes it quite clear that it is not, as many people have supposed, that the needle which is lifted from the seabed by magnetic attraction to hit against the hull of the ship. The magnetic field set up by the hull of the ship is not strong enough to lift the needle inside the mine. The casting of the mine is made of aluminium, and all the parts, are naturally, made of non-magnetic material. The amazing thing in the first example which our experts were able to dissect. On the night of November 22, 1939, at 11.15 p.m. the German submarine U-30, which was seen to drop two objects attached to parachutes, which fell near the low-water line on the foreshore. The Admiralty was at once alerted, and an urgent order was sent to the experts at the Mining School at Portsmouth for them to get to Shoeburyness at once. Meantime a newspaperman from Southampton had taken a photograph along the foreshore as the tide fell, and at a respectful distance flash-light pictures were taken of the mine. By 4.30 a.m.—six hours after the mine was cast—the party from Portsmouth arrived and set to work. They took their lives in their hands, for they might easily have touched off the mine by some accident. The mine was decorated two weeks later the King decorated all five of them for their bravery. The first thing was to anchor the mine so that it should not move with the tides. This was done by making paper rubbings of some of the external fittings in order to have tools made that would fasten the nuts and bolts. By that time the tide had risen and the mine was in the water. The improved tools, all made of non-magnetic material, and the little party set to work on the foreshore again. Lieutenant-Commander J. G. D. Ouyry undertook to tackle the opening of the mine first. He told the others that he was on the mine and that he was the only one who would touch it. The others would not touch that fitting on any other mine they tried to examine. He worked the fitting loose and found that it appeared to be the detonator. So the whole party then set to work on other parts, and suddenly they had a shock, for one of the fittings had proved to be a second detonator. They worked feverishly all through low water, and by 4.40 p.m. they had not only made the mine innocuous, but had loaded it on a lorry for despatch to Portsmouth, where every detail of it could be carefully analyzed and minutely examined by the specialist staff.—By The Naval Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

One would have to go far back in history to find a struggle where the stakes were so significant. My country, France, is a decisive factor since she supplies the chief elements in the military resistance to Germany. Her survival is the cause with her survive or perish those human values, mentioned above, that are broadest in scope. They are values, I believe, that all human beings, whatever their nationality or colour can understand, admire and strive after. But the outcome will also depend very directly on the fate of the British Empire and on the position in the world of the English as able or willing to maintain. The weaknesses of the Empire are only too well known, chief among them 'being its vast extent and the vulnerability of its lines of communication. Not enough is said about the Empire's strength, which resides very largely in the unanimous loyalty of the white portions of the British world. The British Commonwealth represents a civilization to which the member nations are deeply attached.

Defence Regulations

When Parliament meets in May, the agenda should include a revision of the defence of Canada regulations. There were made by order-in-council on recommendation of an interdepartmental committee. Authority for such action is found in an act of 1927 which authorizes the minister to make regulations as may be considered necessary by reason of war for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada.

The legality of the regulations appears to be beyond question, and the power to issue them by order-in-council in a war emergency is one which a government may properly possess. But however necessary it may be to have a certain amount of "cabinet government" in wartime, it does not follow that emergency "laws" enacted by a ministry should continue in force without investigation and revision by parliament when there is ample opportunity for parliament to deal with them.

This has been recognized in Britain, where the defence regulations at first in force were submitted to an all-party committee for preliminary consideration. The result was that many modifications were made. In some respects the modified regulations are less strict than Canada's. Ours, too, should go to a parliamentary committee for revision, and should be dealt with by parliament as a whole. That is the democratic way.

One of the dangers of war—even a war for democracy—is that something of democracy may be lost in the subject and contravening the principle that a man is to be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a court of justice, are in themselves a violation of democracy. Their existence without parliamentary sanction when parliament can readily examine and deal with them, is or would be a further violation of democratic procedure.

The defence regulations and the censorship regulations should both come under review when parliament meets.

Bulgaria's Position

(The Hungarian Quarterly) It is interesting to note that Bulgaria seems, of all the Danubian countries, farthest removed from a wish for solidarity. This may be attributed to two causes. One of these is the strengthening bond between Sofia and Moscow, the other the fact that Bulgaria's territorial claims are still awaiting satisfaction.

At the beginning of July, 1939, the Bulgarian prime minister, M. Kiosselevanov, went to Berlin; on October 19 he resigned, and it was announced that he would be succeeded by Mr. Musanov, president of the chamber, well known for his interest in west European questions. But after a four days delay, King reappointed M. Kiosselevanov.

Many people believe that the Bulgarian question occupies the centre of southeast European problems. This is due to the geographic fact that Bulgaria is situated in the middle of the Balkan, Danubian and Black Sea area; partly to the recognition that there is a strong territorial aspirations which remind the world that other states also have territorial claims.

In any case it is impossible, for the present, to obtain clear picture of what is going on in Bulgaria. There is a feeling that the Bulgarian, indeed the entire southeast European problem, should be removed from the strengthening or weakening of the 'colony' movement, depends on the European situation, or rather on the settlement of it in south-eastern Europe.

C. P. R. EARNINGS UP

MONTREAL, April 3—(OP)—Increase of \$16,000 was reported today by Canadian Pacific Railway in traffic earnings of \$3,610,000 for the 10 days ended March 31, compared with \$3,494,000 in the corresponding period of 1939.

NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK

NEW YORK, April 3—(AP)—Sir Stanley Spurling, elder member of Bermuda's parliament, departed for home on the Bermuda clipper today after expressing disappointment at being barred as a speaker at Sunday's ceremonies opening the marine terminal at Laguardia airport here.

Agonizing Eczema (Salt Rheum)

No rest, day or night, for those afflicted with that awful skin disease, eczema, or salt rheum as it is commonly called. The intense burning, itching and smarting, especially at night, or when the affected part is exposed to strong heat, or hot water, are almost unbearable, and relief is gladly welcomed. To get rid of eczema it is necessary to have the blood cleansed by the use of a thoroughly reliable blood medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters which during the past 60 years has met with great success in relieving such diseases by its blood cleansing and purifying properties. The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.



GEMS OF THE EVENING SKY

(Dedicated to Mrs. Lucy Gertrude Clarkin)

Sheer beauty, Unexcelled is formed By Nature, In the evening sky.

At times, Scarcely noticeable, Most often, Unavoidably perceptible.

We parasites of colour thrive on such a scene. Leaving unmatched hues of waning iridescence In its wake.

To the East, Heaving under the pall of swishing rainbows, The chrysanthemum huddles doze In elemental slumber.

Tramp onward From the east, Their blowering trumpets heralding The soundless sunrise.

Moments form Minutes; Time advances. With languid lull, Lifting clouds dusk drape the spell-bound earth.

The trailers of Apollo's gleaming gown Slide over the brink of the world. Stars emerge in coverlets of iridium.

Guardian of the blackness Arouses from his velvet encasement To appear in deep carrelan on The starway of Night.

As chirping insects rhyme With moaning owls. Night has conquered Day.—Bob Nystedt

Proportional Representation

(Hallfax Chronicle) The slow completion of the Alberta provincial election returns, which began days before the dominion election and remained open longer after the dominion result was established is the more the cumbersome systems employed. There are two systems in Alberta: the "Single Transferable Vote" used in most ridings and the system of Proportional Representation used in Ca. ry and Edmonton.

Both these systems give the voter extra choices. Thus if the contest were decided on the first count more counts follow eliminating candidates and determining the winners. The object of Proportional Representation is to give each party representation in proportion to its strength. The ballot lists not only the candidates but the group of voters may vote for several candidates if he wishes. This he does by placing a number after each name, denoting "first, second, third choice and so on."

The returning officer's sheet looks like an accountant's night-mare. In the first column are the names of 19 candidates for the 5 seats. Then follow columns for the first count and the next fourteen counts, each of these divided into

MAX FACTOR'S SOCIETY MAKE UP

We have just received from Hollywood a full shipment of Max Factor Beauty aids. Included in the shipment are such items as Max Factor Skin and Tissue Cream, Max Factor Honey-suckle Cream, Max Factor Cleansing Cream, Max Factor Power foundation Cream in three shades, Natural — Rachele — Flesh, Max Factor Face Powder in the following shades—Natural, Macaude, Macaude, Olive and Sun-Tan, Max Factor Rouge and Max Factor Lipsack.

MAC'S BLOOD FOOD

The ideal Spring Tonic, a combination especially valuable in the treatment of those cases where their origin is traceable to impoverished condition of the blood. These Pills are used extensively as a general tonic, will improve the appetite and impart strength and tone to the whole system. PRICE PER BOX 50 CENTS. MAC'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. The best that money can buy. PRICE PER PACKAGE 50c. THE 2 MACS

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NOTICE
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and
MAJOR W. H. WORTH, M. S. M.
who are now serving with The Canadian Active Service Force, desire to thank all their customers for past business, and take this opportunity to draw the attention of these friends to the fact that all business retained by W. K. ROGERS AGENCIES LIMITED goes to their credit, and will be of great assistance on their return to civilian occupation.
L-68-4-4-31.

FOR SALE
Business Building
To be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises on Monday 15th April, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon. The Eastern and Center Sections of CAMERON BLOCK situate on South side Richmond Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and particulars apply to
HIGGS & CO., LTD.

C. N. R. GROSS REVENUE SHOWS INCREASE
MONTREAL, Que., April 2—The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways for the 10 day period ending March 31, 1940, were \$5,872,356 as compared with \$4,978,735 for the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of \$893,621 or 18 percent.

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