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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1937
The Creed Of Service

Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General, in his wisdom and kindness of heart, has sent a special message to the children of Canada concerning the Coronation ceremony which takes place at Westminster, Abbey today. His Excellency reminds the pupils in the schools that the Dominions have become great nations on their own account and that it is their loyalty to the Crown which unites them in one Commonwealth. He wants them to think of the Throne as the enduring symbol of the union "which sums up all the long memories of our history." He tells them that there is not a boy or girl in the remotest part of this Dominion who has not his personal link with the King. All have duties to perform in this world, "and our King has more than the rest of us." He serves just as each child should serve in its own small corner, and the two most important services are "to serve God and to serve our fellowmen." There can be no better creed than that.

The Governor-General recalls that the late beloved King George, on his Silver Jubilee, sent a special message to the children of the Empire, and always had words for them in his Christmas broadcasts. His successor, who is to be crowned today amid the rejoicing of his loyal subjects throughout the Empire, likewise takes a keen interest in children, and has children of his own. He puts his liking into practice by helping the young people in the congested areas of the great cities, by encouraging the establishment of clubs and camps, and by personally participating in the juvenile pastimes. Boys and girls who are old enough to understand the ways of government can appreciate the freedom they enjoy under the British Crown, whether they live in the heart of the Empire or the outposts. With this liberty go law and order and justice, and at the head of the many units are men whose desire is to maintain peace at home and abroad, so that all, young and old, may continue to enjoy the blessings of civilization as they prevail throughout the Empire. The British system of government has developed over a long period of time, and changes are made as the need arises with a minimum of disturbance. The Coronation ceremonies will include a solemn promise by the King to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and other Dominions and colonies, "according to their special laws and customs". And after the putting on of the Crown, the choir will sing, "Be strong and play the man; keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in His ways." A good command this for the sovereign and for all his subjects, great or small. For all of us, young and old, today's celebration should prove not only one of rejoicing, but of solemn dedication to those ideals of British citizenship which are symbolized in the persons of their gracious Majesties, King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth. That their region will be long and prosperous, peaceful and glorious, is the hope and prayer of all loyal subjects on this momentous occasion.

Fit For Democracy

It is suggestive that Stanley Baldwin's "last appeal" in the House of Commons should be an appeal for industrial peace and a profession of faith in collective bargaining as "the right thing," the only alternative to anarchy or force, as long as the industrial system remains as it is. From this distance, comments the New York Times, neither the miners' strike at Nottingham, although it threatens to spread to all the coal fields unless the Mine Workers Federation is recognized, nor the strike of the London bus drivers, apparently in process of settlement, seems serious enough to warrant the urgent and emotional tone of the Prime Minister's plea. Naturally the head of the British Government is anxious lest the glory of the coronation be shadowed by outbreaks of industrial strife and disorder. Never so respected and esteemed as when he leaves office, naturally he is concerned to end his administration in an atmosphere of national harmony. "But what most impelled Mr. Baldwin to speak as gravely and fervently as he did in Wednesday's debate," says the New York paper, "is the sense, as he said, that his time in office is short and he must finish his career by bearing witness once more to beliefs he has stood for throughout his public life. His appeal is not so much for labor peace as for democratic solutions for labor disputes. The conviction grows on Mr. Baldwin that the test of democracy today lies in its application to industrial relations. He points out that autocracy is a very easy form of government 'because we all have to do what we are told, and that means we are saved the trouble of thinking' but democracy is the most difficult form ever devised, 'because every individual has to do his own thinking' It has never yet been achieved in its fullness, he says; we are in process of becoming fit for democracy.

"So the retiring Prime Minister begs Englishmen, employers and employes, not to strengthen the totalitarian idea that in democracy is no order, no industrial peace, no fixed purpose. He begs them not to weaken the admiration of the Democratic States for England as a nation which progresses with little labor trouble and the capacity to settle disputes by negotiation, 'a far harder thing than to fight.' Running through his words, as through all his recent utterances, is urgency for democracy, urgency to show the peoples of the earth that democracy 'can practice the arts of peace in a world of strife.' "The appeal," concludes the Times, "is equally applicable to this side of the water. If free societies like the United States, France and Britain lose the capacity for practicing their free-

dom against coercion from any quarter with law, reason and compromise, then the reign of force begins and the representative system ceases to function."

The Human Side

The Coronation ceremony, elaborated down the centuries, is highly formal. Nevertheless, it has often provided opportunities for individual touches illustrative of character or fortune. Some of these instances are reviewed by a writer in the Christian Science Monitor. William IV, crowned in 1831, for example, caused a definitely awkward situation—bluff sailor that he was—by refusing to be kissed at the Coronation. Particularly did he object to being kissed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Archbishop was equally obstinate. He declined to perform the ceremony unless he were allowed to bestow the traditional kiss of homage. It seemed that a deadlock had been reached. But someone had the bright idea of telling William that without the kiss he would be no true monarch, at which the King gave way. On this occasion, however, William was certainly misinformed, for when Victoria was crowned a few years later, she went unknissed.

At the Coronation of James II, when the King's Champion came into Westminster Hall to deliver the customary defiance to the King's enemies and fell, measuring his length upon the floor, the Queen cried, "See you, love, what a weak Champion you have!" James may have recalled these words when he was compelled, in 1688, to fly from the country. At the Coronation of Edward VII the Archbishop of Canterbury nearly dropped the crown, which at last came safely to rest on the King's head, but backwards.

On this occasion a small incident illustrated the close friendship that existed between Edward and his son, who later became George V. George, then Prince of Wales, did homage by removing his coronet, kneeling, and repeating the thousand years' old oath of fealty. He then kissed the King on the left cheek, and rose to go. But Edward detained him by pulling his robe and putting a hand on his shoulder. He then kissed the Prince on both cheeks, and shook him warmly by the hand.

Editorial Notes

- Long Live the King!
Florence Nightingale born this date, 1820.
Offer prayers today for Their Majesties.
Let's all go to the Forum, whether we can see the parade or not.
They fly the Atlantic now with almost the ease and nonchalance we negotiate the Northumberland Straits.
It is appropriate our Scottish Queen should have the honour of the Order of the Thistle conferred upon her.
"Spanish spies in the United States" recall the days of the "Spanish prisoner" whose pathetic appeals used to rouse the sympathy and cupidity of unsuspecting recipients.

There was such a last-minute demand for flags and bunting that many had to go without them. The stores evidently underestimated the popular appeal the Coronation possessed. One of the best known columnists of U.S.A. journalism, Mr. Don Rose, of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, predicts a return to anonymous journalism as it is in the best newspapers in Great Britain. What most people forget is that a newspaper is an institution, not a collection of scattered individuals with nothing in common but the white newsprint and black ink with the aid of which they obtain publicity. Feature columns, he said also, would return to anonymity because many present-day columnists "are trading on their names" after having written a few outstanding pieces. The test of a good column, he indicated, will be not who wrote it, but how well it is done.

Fancy feeding silver foxes on mummy pellets! Rescuing ancient mummies from hungry foxes is one aim of a Smithsonian Institution expedition preparing to start for Alaska. The expedition, led by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, noted anthropologist, will return to the Aleutian Islands, off Alaska, where last year they found some of the elusive mummy caves that were once scenes of strange Aleutian Island burials. Salvaging the mummy bundles is of great interest, scientific, because they shed light on physical type and cultural possessions of little-known early inhabitants of America, in the Far North. Danger to the mummies is becoming acute, because fox farms are established on the islands. Famished foxes, he says, find the mummy caves and devour the hides that wrap the mummies, gnawing and scattering the bones. All we can remark is they must be funny foxes and funnier ranchers.

Adoption of a state-wide plan to put a tax on the public at large to provide hospital treatment for patients who cannot afford to pay, instead of raising the bills of those who can pay, was recommended by an advisory committee on hospital relationships to the Medical Society of New Jersey at its annual meeting. "Newark already is using part of the all-inclusive system known as the Washington plan," the report of the committee said. "We recommend that Newark be asked to go all the way with this plan as a test of its practicability, and that the set-up (of hospitalization insurance) in North Jersey be enlarged to extend over the whole state." The report, which was turned over to the house of delegates of the society for study, objected to the system of taxing hospital patients with means to pay for those who cannot, and said the burden should be shifted to the public as a whole. It suggested a state luxury tax for that purpose, and said that if such a tax paralleled similar ones in neighboring states, New Jersey merchants would not suffer.

Notes By The Way

An estate is not a lot of dollars that some man has left some other man. Nine times out of ten it is an industry or business some man has built up and which has passed on to some other man. Nine times out of ten it is in the form of an enterprise of vast value to the community. In the circumstances, to argue that it must be fair game for some government, that, some government, must swoop down upon it and take millions from it perhaps cripple it, bringing injury to thousands and with what it seized perhaps ultimately dissipated in some extravagance is to argue folly. The thing sounds fine—political—and may make votes. From the standpoint of the common man and the national interest, the practice is not much better than any other form of unjust taxation. A source of wealth is simply dried up.—Ottawa Journal.

The Dominion ornithologist, who has dissected countless birds in his twenty-five years in Ottawa, admits that before the roasted fowl at the dinner table he is no better than the next man. "If my wife would let me pick up the bird and tell by the feel where the joints are," he says, he could do as good a job as the best in the laboratory there are not so many hungry spectators.—Ex.

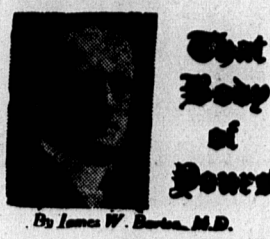
The story is that the Italians evinced a great lack of enthusiasm for the large numbers when the going got really tough. In the circumstances the Italians were the only foreign soldiers in Spain who have behaved with any particular respect. For they have been selected for the most important and placed down in the middle of a war which was no concern of theirs at all. They did not know any of the people who were doing the fighting, and it is only fair to assume that they did not care a great deal what the fighting was all about. But they did know that they had not started the fight and that it did not matter much to them who won. Instead, therefore, of following the old tradition about "their not to reason why," they very sensibly decided that, under the circumstances, there was little profit in getting killed like heroes at someone else's barricade.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The one and only argument in favor of total separation of India from the Empire is the Separatists' thesis of the country's economic exploitation. If true, the argument that British authorities are using the country as a mere source of raw material wealth, while at the same time trying to prevent development of home industries, is most important. No member of Congress, however, is able to prove the foregoing for the simple reason that Great Britain has been investing enormous sums in India besides adding her industrial power and protection. India's rise to Dominion status sounds more plausible than total separation from the Empire. Besides, who knows whether Congress is not following the Eastern merchant's rule of asking a high price so as to be able to strike a better bargain in the end?—Ex.

The process of clearing the land, begun by our pioneering ancestors, has been carried to the point where the country has been a most complete desert. The forest, which was a slow-maturing crop, and in the haste for immediate profits it has been ruthlessly stripped off, and no effort to replace it has been made, even on land which cannot profitably produce any other crop. Nor is this the worst. Man has eagerly drained the swamps, which nature, with a wisdom far beyond his, designed as reservoirs to hold the water and release it gradually as needed. He has dug ditches, and put down tile drains which cause rivers to rise with a rush and carry the water off to the sea, filling their channels far beyond capacity levels. It is safe to infer that, but for the interference of man, the sudden surge of waters in the Thames would not have been nearly so marked. It is true that there have been floods in the past, and that certain catastrophes of nature occur which are beyond man's control, but human negligence must take at least part of the blame for the recent disaster.—London Free Press.

A reader who has in her garden a bird bath much frequented each Summer by the robins tells us that the other day, when the tub still was dry—there had been no water in it this season—she saw a robin hop in, dip its wings vigorously, go through all the motions of a bird taking a shower. Says this reader quite logically, "if the robin hadn't frequented her garden last Summer how did it know that this was a bath tub?"

Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, believes that a knowledge of the Bible without a college course is more valuable than a college course without a knowledge of the Bible. The opinion of this eminent educator is confirmed by the most eminent observers and should be an encouragement to all Sunday School and other teachers whose textbook is the Bible.—New Outlook.



REPORT OF THOUSANDS OF CASES OF HERNIA TREATED BY THE INJECTION METHOD

I believe I am safe in saying that practically every physician has among his patients one or more who have a hernia or rupture requiring treatment who, for various reasons, will not submit to operation. The reasons are (a) cannot afford to lose the time from their employment, (b) inability to pay for costs of hospital and surgeon's fees, (c) fear of operation.

It is only natural therefore when they read and hear of cases of hernia cured by the injection method which means just a few visits to the surgeon's office, that they feel willing to undergo this simple method of getting their hernia cured.

Much to their surprise and dis- belief in consulting a surgeon they are informed that their particular case is not suitable for the injection method; that only a surgical operation will correct the condition. Unfortunately the majority of the medical profession were opposed to this "new" method at first and rightly so as all types of hernia were being treated with many failures. These failures were due to not selecting the cases suitable for this method and to the use of some sclerosing or "hardening" fluids which failed to work properly.

It is fortunate just at this time that a general survey of the results of the injection treatment throughout this and other countries has been made by Dr. Nathan N. Crohn, Chicago, as reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. The records show that the cures by this method were as high as 98 percent in 15000 cases in one European report; 95 per cent in 400 cases University of Minnesota; 100 percent in 600 cases at Minneapolis General Hospital, and 75 percent of a series of cases in England.

After discussing various methods and various sclerosing or hardening material to form scar tissue, Dr. Crohn concludes: "The hernia case for injection must be suitably selected. The tissue surrounding the hernia must be strong and elastic (not too flabby or worn too thin by a truss). A large number of patients who reject surgery and who would otherwise go untreated except perhaps for a truss will submit to the injection treatment. In proper hands, in carefully selected cases, the method is suitable; abuse is extremely easy and can cause general condemnation."

The Poet's Corner

TO KING GEORGE THE SIXTH
Here is the praise of kings: the trumpets' blast, The colored banner of royalty, the glare Of lights, shouts of the multitude, The shock of cannon, cheers that will not down— These are the trappings of the royal crown, And what kings hear in throned solitude. There is another sound and, like the seas That lap your realm, it shall call to you. This constant sound by day shall never cease, Nor in the silent night shall it depart. Not from this murmur shall you seek release: It is the beating of an Empire's heart. This is the metronome that measures all Your doings: 'tis the call That you will answer till your reign be done. The king and people are forever one. To know no good except his people's good; However tired, however much oppressed, To know no rest until his people rest; Despite soft self-indulgence whispering: This is the heavy duty of a king. Joy there will be — one who will share with you The high, remote, and solitary throne. And who with you will own The proud allegiance of half a world. Beautiful, strong and tender, patient, true, She will not fail you through the falling years, Giving her people at their need, her smiles, her tears. Love you will have, but in return they'll ask Her heart and yours. This shall be your high task, To learn endurance, eat the sacred fare Of self-forgetfulness you both shall share; Show the far peoples who your subjects are, That their bright symbols which your fingers hold— The royal scepter—can indeed be gold. For this so great a people neath your sway, An understanding heart—O God, we pray!— Be yours, O King, be yours, O Queen, today! —A. Jacqueline Shaw in the Christian Science Monitor.

Coronation Empire Lesson

(Montreal Gazette)

Citizens in every part of the British Empire are due to receive some interesting and informative lessons about the Commonwealth of Nations in which they dwell from the speeches that are to be delivered and broadcast on Coronation Day. The King's message to his people is to be broadcast on the evening of the 12th of May, and "The Empire's Homage" The speakers on the occasion will include: Premier Stanley Baldwin, the Viceroy of India, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and representatives of colonies and other units of the world-wide Imperial body. It will be the first time that the Dominion Premiers have taken part in such an elaborate programme. Mr. Mackenzie King of Canada, Mr. Lyons of Australia, Mr. Savage of New Zealand, and General Herport of South Africa, all of whom will be present in London as representatives of their respective countries, will speak from the heart of the Empire, as will Dr. G. M. Huggins, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, while Newfoundland will be represented in the broadcast by a member of its Commission of Government, Mr. W. R. Howley. The Viceroy will broadcast from India.

From 7.20 a.m. British summer time, listeners throughout the Empire will be taken westward around the world, until Premier Baldwin in his closing address leads up to the message from King George VI, who is scheduled to speak into a special microphone in Buckingham Palace. There will be official messages from the West Indies and the programme will embody some of the features that have marked the Christmas broadcast in recent years. Representative citizens will be heard speaking from Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, as well as spokesmen for the people of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The programme will be recorded all through, and afterwards will be repeated for the convenience of citizens in any parts of the Empire where it has not been possible to hear the original 40-minute broadcast.

The Coronation Day programme will be a reminder to the millions of British subjects that no other nation, or rather collection of united nations, could stage such a world-encircling event. They will be made to realize that the sun never sets on the Empire of which they are a part and that many shades of political opinion are represented in the whole. Self-government is at the base of the Imperial edifice, with freedom and opportunity for the individual to express himself, and a chance to co-operate with his fellows in maintaining true democracy. Altogether, the broadcast promises to be a lesson in the value of Imperial unity and in the duties which should go with the pride which the citizen feels in his membership in this great league of free nations.

Canadian Flag

- (Hansard, House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario)
Mr. McINTOSH:
1. What flag will Canada display as a distinct national emblem at the coronation ceremony of His Majesty King George VI, on May 12, 1937?
2. Has Canada, a self-governing community within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a recognized distinctive national flag?
3. Have Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, all self-governing communities within the British Commonwealth of Nations, recognized distinctive national flags?
4. Has India a national flag?
5. What colonies, with or without some degree of representative government, have their own distinctive flags?
Mr. MACKENZIE KING: 1. It is proposed to display, as the Canadian standard, the Arms of Canada granted by royal proclamation dated November 21, 1921, with the royal crown at the staff.
2. Canada has not a recognized distinctive national flag. The red ensign with the Arms of Canada in the fly is used on vessels of the Canadian mercantile marine. The blue ensign is used on vessels belonging to the dominion of Canada. By order in council of the 26th January, 1924, authority was given

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