

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1932

BRITISH SPIRIT

To-day is St. George's day. St. George is the Patron Saint of England; and the English spirit has now come to be recognized as the British spirit. There may be differences in characteristics north and south of the Tweed, but to-day when we speak of the British spirit, or the English spirit, we mean the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race generally.

On an occasion like this, in times like these, it is well to accentuate what is meant by the British spirit. Lord Grey of Fallodon, the great foreign Minister when the War broke out, once referred to the "soul which exists in nations." The British soul is exemplified by trustworthiness, loyalty and faith, the Briton's word still remaining, and being accepted as, being as good as a bond. The late Rt. Hon. T. Mothy Michael Healy, the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, at a demonstration in Dublin warned his hearers against regarding the English as stupid. "They are the cleverest people in the world," he said, and humorously suggested that often the Englishmen's alleged obtuseness was a pose or blind, under which they secured all that they wanted.

This, of course, is not so. What is the case is that the average Englishman is not over-energetic and frequently indolent. He likes things to go on as smoothly as possible, without undue interference from within or without. It always takes time, and sometimes a crisis, to arouse him, which has been evident in every single war fought since Harold fell at Senlac to the conclusion of the Great War. The General Strike of 1926 was another example where British indolence and lethargy were thrown off and the hopes of the revolutionists shattered. The most recent instance of the British spirit coming to the front was exemplified in the last general election, when all the theorists and communists were sent about their business, and British common sense made to prevail.

To-day it is rare in England for mobs to be vicious, while there is ample testimony of a fraternal and friendly spirit between crowds of men out of employment and the police and public authorities in the time of trouble.

The unbreaking cheerfulness, the inability to recognize defeat which so often has held through an impossible day in war-time, those are qualities that again and again have carried the British safety past the ultimate stress. Mr. Page, wartime Ambassador to England, in his letters to President Wilson and others in the United States, paid tribute to that spirit, and it is impossible to read his testimony, especially that given to the womanhood of England, without a sense of grateful pride which moves one to the depths. As the American Ambassador, then a neutral, Mr. Page was frequently interviewed by British mothers of sons who had been captured and were in prison in Germany, or were dead; and never a word of complaint, not even the slightest concession to tears on the part of any one of them, came, although obviously a deep suffering was borne with silence. Once, he tells us, a woman bearing a British name, the wife of an Englishman, coming to him in the days when America was still neutral, to enlist his help for her unfortunate son in Germany, broke out with a clamour of grief. He discovered afterwards that she was entirely foreign by birth, and so explained the outburst which the experience of many hundreds of bereaved mothers had shown him was noticeably exceptional.

It is not in any spirit of boasting or vanity or complacency that these raising estimates of national character are here set down; but it is well upon this Anniversary or ten year period, there has been a

Saint Day to place upon record the pride that we feel in our fellows, especially as these racial qualities are generally unrecognized.

Doubtless, the love of playing games and of witnessing them; a determination to keep the rules of cricket, football, boxing; team-work, as in rowing, where the individual must subordinate his personal idiosyncrasies to a serviceable co-operation with the rest of the crew, have brought out qualities which prove helpful in the stress of serious days, when to win at a pastime is as nothing compared with the odds of death and destiny, newly and finally at stake.

Calmness, the readiness to restore conditions when the game is being lost, cheerfulness under defeat and a hand-clasp of good fellowship with the victors; such aspects of moral courage as these, discovered and developed in the playing fields, are priceless when it comes to the crises, inevitable, of international or civil strife and danger. It may truly be said that sport, with the necessary spirit of fair play, is an essential in the soul of the British people.

Then, here is to John Bull on his Patron Saint's Day, may his spirit prevail for ever!

EXCISE CHANGES

This day week sees the transference of our present Provincial Police to the R. C. M. P. and then both our Provincial Police system and Customs and Excise protective system will be under one organization. So far as the preventive service is concerned four out of the eight members of the staff joined up, the others preferring to resign. Among those who have not seen fit to align themselves with the new organization is Mr. G. H. Barbour, so long and honorably connected with the Prohibition and Excise here. Mr. Barbour joined the Provincial Prohibition Commission in 1918 under the Arsenault Government, and when the Prohibition Commission consisted of no fewer than six clergymen, representing all denominations. Mr. Barbour's services were retained by the new Commission under the Bell Government, and again under the Commission appointed by the Stewart regime. When the Dominion Preventive Service was re-organized in 1926 Mr. Barbour's services were requisitioned, and much to the regret of the then Prohibition Commission he left it for his Dominion appointment. The splendid work he has done for his Department has been recognized on more than one occasion, and when it was decided to transfer the duties of the local officials to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police endeavors were made to retain Mr. Barbour in some other capacity at Ottawa or elsewhere. Owing, however, to the policy of economy and retrenchment now being followed this has not been found practicable, with the result that Mr. Barbour severs his connection with the Customs and Excise on the 30th inst. The head of the department regrets losing Mr. Barbour as he has been a most efficient and conscientious official, giving his department excellent support at all times. It is to be hoped that before long some position in the new force, suitable in rank and responsibility to his experience and ability will be opened to him, so that the Province may not lose the benefit of one of its best and most highly respected officials still in the prime of life.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The final figures for livestock on the farms in Canada in 1931 have now been issued by the Federal Government in connection with the Census returns. These figures show that while Prince Edward Island has increased production in swine after are here set down; but it is well upon this Anniversary or ten year period, there has been a

decrease in horses, cattle and sheep, the latter to the extent of 28.46 per cent.

There were three mules in Prince Edward Island in 1921. Last year according to the census returns there were only two!

The number of horses enumerated shows a decrease throughout Canada of 322,711 or 9.35 per cent from 1921 to 1931. This decrease is general for all provinces, varying from 6.84 per cent in Saskatchewan and 7.63 per cent in Prince Edward Island, to 18.11 per cent in Nova Scotia. Mules show a decrease of 45.23 per cent for Canada as a whole. There are now only 6,481 of these animals in the country.

Cattle show a decrease of 378,589, or 4.52 per cent for the country as a whole. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta show decreases of 9.84, 17.12, 7.21, 5.54, 8.29 and 17.85 per cent respectively, while Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia show increases of 7.89, 4.91, and 17.70 per cent. A decrease in the number of cattle during the last decade occurs in every county in the Maritime Provinces with the exception of Kings, Nova Scotia, and Madawaska and St. John in New Brunswick.

The number of sheep shows an increase of 407,873 or 12.74 per cent over 1931. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec show ten year decreases from 7.21 to 14.52 per cent, while other provinces show increases ranging from 5.75 in Ontario to 136.21 per cent in British Columbia.

Swine show an increase of 1,392,465 or 41.89 per cent in Canada. Nova Scotia and Ontario show decreases of 7.98 and 0.44 per cent respectively. The increases in the other provinces range from 2.13 in Prince Edward Island to 151.12 in Alberta.

The largest increase in livestock is shown in poultry where the increase over 1921 is 22,119,310 or 51.03 per cent. The increases by provinces are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province, Percent. Prince Edward Island 5.38, Nova Scotia 27.58, New Brunswick 29.41, Quebec 44.70, Ontario 42.92, Manitoba 60.25, Saskatchewan 46.44, Alberta 74.19, British Columbia 118.78

The following detailed enumeration of the livestock population of Prince Edward Island is of particular interest:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry. 1931 and 1921 columns.

Taxes in Britain being what they are, and taxes in the United States being what they threaten to be, Mr. Rhodes' Budget is hardly likely to cause a flight of capital from Canada. As Old Bill once put it, there's no "better ole" to fly to.

Confusion between the significance of a brigade and a division has misled our contemporary into an unfortunate error in its editorial comment on the Second Battle of Ypres. It states that the Second and Third Canadian Divisions were in the line at that time, and that the First Division was in reserve near Vlamertinghe. The fact is that the only Canadian troops who participated in the Ypres engagement of April, 1915, were the original veterans of the First Division. The Second and Third Divisions had not then reached Flanders.

Today—St. George's Day—has a double claim upon the memory of British people. It is celebrated as the anniversary of England's patron saint, and also of Shakespeare, who is believed to have been born April 23, 1564, and who certainly died on April 23, 1616. The Boy Scouts, who also claim St. George as their patron saint, will commemorate the anniversary locally by a church parade tomorrow. In England two memorable events will mark today's significance—the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the opening of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Something, suggests a contemporary, should be done by way of recognizing the amazing sharpness of the Greenwich, Conn., bakehop woman who, at a glance, recognized a Lindbergh ransom bank note numbered KB03387539A. And many a man cannot recall his own telephone number!

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith, striking out with that directness for which he is noted, openly advocates what amounts to cancellation of the war debts that Europe owes the United States. Speaking at a Jefferson dinner in Washington, Mr. Smith invaded a field that had been called dangerous, politically, by proposing that the American Republic "forget" the war debts for 20 years. During that time, he added, the United States should erase from the debt each year one-fourth of the value of goods bought by the debtor nations.

Italy has joined the group of European nations which have recently lowered the barriers against the importation of foreign wheat. Millers of Northern and Central Italy are now permitted to use imported grain for 60 percent of their flour, while millers of Southern Italy can use 85 percent, as against former ratios of 40 and 60. The latter proportions, in turn, developed from original quotas of 25 percent. This means Italy is moving steadily toward increased purchases of wheat in the world market. It should be another factor in supporting the upward trend of wheat prices.

The latest reports show that 828,000 people in New York are receiving assistance from the city or private welfare sources. The City Work Commission is helping 132,000. The Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee is giving assistance to 120,000. Home relief branch of the Department of Welfare helps 320,000. The Mayor's Official Committee assists 50,000. The School Relief Fund aids 50,000. Private welfare organizations look after 156,000. The taxpayers of New York will have to dig down deeply to keep those 828,000 people going.

The royal crown of Great Britain, which has just been made over to assure a better fit for King George, has many valuable jewels dating back for centuries. The crown was made for Queen Victoria in 1838, but the gems are much older. There is the ruby of the Black Prince that is as large as a hen's egg and more than five hundred years old; the great sapphire from the crown worn by Charles II is there; the second largest portion of the diamond known as the Star of India and weighing 309 carats is a prominent jewel in the crown; the pearl eardrops of Queen Elizabeth are in it; there is also a sapphire from the coronation ring of Edward the Confessor.

A recent news report says an Englishman living in New York has been teaching "fashionable" ladies of that metropolis to smoke a pipe. So much so, that this latest innovation of society women upon the privileges and habits of the more muscular sex it said to be a popular rage. If loving wives are going to become pipe addicts they will doubtless soon learn that a pipe is at its best (or worst?) when its bowl has grown so small that only a thimble-full of fresh tobacco can be crammed into it. They will learn that "all that dirty muck in the bowl that smells" is conducive to the most glorious and restful of pipe dreams, that a pipe is at its best when in that "disgusting" condition.

Candidates in the French general election are for once adopting an idea from Mr. Lloyd George. They are having gramophone records of speeches prepared and sending them round to meetings. In Mr. Lloyd George's case, of course, this device was adopted—for the first time in England—to enable him to speak to his constituents in Caernarvon Boroughs at a time when he could not go to them himself. The record was used with great effect during the election, and the Welsh Liberals were delighted by the surprise item of switching on the gramophone so that the well known voice sounded almost as if Mr. Lloyd George was there in person. The record was made at Churt, Mr. Lloyd George speaking into a disc rather like a microphone, while in a room downstairs which had been converted into a sort of small factory the record was made, and so quickly that Mr. Lloyd George was able to hear himself speak within a few minutes.

That Body of Yours. By James W. Barton, M.D. YOUNGSTERS NEED MEAT AND EGGS.

As some of our nutrition experts are advising that as a people we eat too much proteid food—meat and eggs—many parents think that this applies to children also, and give their children no meat or eggs. They give the youngsters plenty of milk to drink, and milk has some protein in it, and also plenty of vegetables and starches, because they are told quite rightly, that starches give energy and help to put on weight.

Now as a matter of fact proteids do not give as much energy when they are burned as do starches and fats, nevertheless the youngster needs more than energy, and the increase in weight. He needs food for growth, and to maintain the strength of the tissues, and proteids that is rich milk, meat and eggs are the foods richest in proteids.

Now what proportion of food for a youngster should be made up of proteids? Authorities are agreed that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the food intake should be made up of this kind of food.

While a quart of milk a day is advised for all youngsters, parents would be well advised not to force youngsters to take this amount in its regular form if the youngster doesn't like milk. Putting milk in soups or light puddings is another way that milk can be given to these youngsters.

In institutions where undernourished youngsters are being built up, milk is of course the great standby, but eggs are used to a very considerable extent, and meat two or three times a week at least.

Youngsters whose rate of growth appeared to be slow, thin nervous youngsters, have made a great rate of progress when meat and eggs have been added to the diet.

Because meat is not stored in the body but is entirely used by the body processes or thrown out as waste ash, while starches unused may be stored as fat, starches have been more generally used by mothers to "fatten up" their children.

The thought then is that youngsters should continue to drink plenty of milk, to try to eat leafy vegetables, and to eat bread and other starchy foods as has always been done, but to eat some eggs and meat which is the best and most appetizing way of getting proteid food—the special food needed for development.

Larger Feet For Women

(London Times.) Feminists who are so emphatic that in the modern world women must learn to stand on their own feet must be reading with much satisfaction the news that women's feet are, in sober measurable fact, getting steadily larger. The boot-sellers, who kneel and know, say that it is so, and that the last five or six years have seen a marked expansion. Women may not take up as much room as they did in the crinoline days, but their effective occupation of the soil is more complete. The thought at once arises whether, if these measurements are correct, firm feet are not really entitled to some of the credit that has been attributed to strong heads. If girls today do not swoon at unexpected and unwelcome news and flop into the nearest arms, it may not be that shock is received with some inward equanimity, but that the stance is firmer because the boots are larger. The tradition, now so firmly and falsely established, that our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were easily overcome is probably due to a somewhat frequent lack of balance in the small shoes which vainly doted.

It is important that the large foot shall be acclaimed. If the influence on the old fashion is permitted to make women sensitive, so that a great deal of secret measuring goes on in bath-rooms and foot-reducers is added to the other cares of the day, references to feet will cease to be welcome; and yet the language of admiration is full of such references. The lover at her feet, even the proposal on the bended knee, will be something the sensitive female will be resolved to head off, not from any intention of an ultimate No, but from a morbid sensitiveness about exposing feet the size of rowing boats to any close inspection. The flurried framer of endearing speeches will have to abandon many of the best tropes of the poets and stock passages of the novels, if big feet are covered with the ever-lengthening dresses.

Gibbon And St. George

(Montreal Gazette) Scholars are now agreed that the historian of Rome has in stately language fallen into an error as regards the patron saint of England in identifying him with a notorious Arian churchman of the same name. The study of hagiography has much advanced since Gibbon's day, and yet it remains as one of the small ironies of literature that Gibbon should have boldly entered the list with a real knight, not of words but of deeds, and that he should have come out second best with this "odious stranger." St. George is thus in a restricted sense still vanquishing dragons, including one who looked down upon him with solemn superiority.

Admitting that errors are human it seems almost incredible that Gibbon, who knew so much about Mohammedanism, could have imagined the Catholic Church to be so lacking in the knowledge of her own affairs as to have enrolled an Arian bishop among her saints. Modern, and even older scholarship, both Catholic and Protestant, has rejected the identification, and admits St. George really existed, apart from George Somebody-Else, and if the facts known of his life are meagre, and if in that sense he is a stranger, he is certainly not odious.

Chamber's Encyclopedia describes St. George as the patron of chivalry and tutelary saint of England. Though venerated in Eastern and Western churches, his history is obscure. He was born of noble Christian parents in Cappadocia, became a distinguished soldier and after testifying to his faith before Diocletian, was tortured and put to death on April 23, 303. By many writers, as by Gibbon, he has been confused with the turbulent and unscrupulous Arian partisan, George of Cappadocia, who after a troubled life as army contractor and tax-gatherer became archbishop of Alexandria and after five years of mis-government was torn in pieces by an angry mob. Most authorities, both Catholic and Protestant, agree in admitting, continues the Encyclopedia, the great improbability of this identification. Dr. Peter Heylin is of one mind in this matter with the Jesuit Papebroch, and Dean Milman with the Roman Catholic bishop, Milner. The writer proceeds to say that whatever may be thought of the historical character of St. George's martyrdom, the fact of his being honored a martyr by the Catholic Church, of churches being dedicated to him, and the arm of the Hellespont being called St. George's Arm, is traced by Papebroch, by Milner and other writers, to so early a date, and brought so immediately into contact with the times of the angry conflicts in which George of Cappadocia figured as an Arian leader, that it is impossible to believe that the Catholics of the East—while the tomb of St. Athanasius was hardly closed on his honored relics—would accept as a sainted martyr his cruel and unscrupulous persecutor. The St. George of the Eastern Church was no doubt a real personage of an earlier date than George of Cappadocia, but beyond this we can say nothing of him.

The country, we imagine, will scarcely object. For years there has been talk about making Canada independent of the United States for its fuel, of developing our coal resources. The only way in which we can do this—apart from a prohibitive tariff on American coal—is by some such subsidy as is now proposed.

Much will depend, of course, upon the character of the mine upon its size. But to the point of the proposition, to the idea we can't expect to develop and depend upon our own coal resources without paying something that can be no objection.

"My first husband always said I was far and away the best in the world."

"He was right—far and away."

Notice Of Change Of Ownership Of Automobile Business

We have disposed of the Charlottetown Branch of our Automobile Business to Motor Sales and Service Company, Mr. N. F. Cameron, Manager, and we hereby notify the general public that we have no connection whatever with our former full measure of patronage which have enjoyed while carrying on the Branch. Our old staff have been retained by the new firm which is itself an assurance to the public of good service.

Dated this 15th day of March, A. D. 1932. CORNEY BROS., C. E. CORNEY, Managers.

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The Poet's Corner FROM THE LATIN. Today, my friend is seventy-five; He tells his tale with no regret; His brave old eyes are steadfast yet, His heart the lightest heart alive. He sees behind him green and wide The pathway of his pilgrim years; He sees the shore, and dreadful hears The whisper of the creeping tide. For out of all his days, not one Has passed and left its unaided ghost To seek a light forever lost, Or wall a deed forever done. So for reward of life-long truth He lives again, as good men can, Redoubling his allotted span With memories of a stainless youth. —Sir Henry Newbolt.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Backache.

House Cleaning Necessities. Smoky City, (Wall Paper Cleaner), 25c. tin. Tiffany's Silver Polish, 50c. Pure French Castile Soap, 10 lb. bar, \$2.00; 1 lb. bar, 50c. Apex Moth Cake, 25c. Moth Gas (New Clothes Saver), 65c. Camphor, Cedar and Lavender Flakes, 15c. pk. Moth Bags, 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.50. Larvex (For Moths) Youville Floor Wax, 50c. Formaldehyde Fumigator, 1 oz. 65c.; 2 ozs., \$1.00; 4 ozs., \$1.50.

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