The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure.
Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $6.00 per year (in advance) delivered. $4.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1936.

Our Veterans Are Different

Recently adopted legislation at Washington will pay a lump sum bonus to men who served in the American Expeditionary Forces between 1917 and 1919. Some Canadians without thinking, express the view that if this bonus is to be paid in the United States, something of the same sort might be done in Canada.

The answer comes in an emphatic negative from the official organ the Army and Navy Veterans of Canada. We quote :

"It seems to be the part of sound judgment at this moment to point out that circumstances in this country are entirely different. Our Canadian veterans were much more generously treated at demobilization than American soldiers. Our pension system is more generous, too, and, most important of all, the basic spirit and temperament of Canadian veteran organizations is vastly different from that of the American veteran body which, after years of vigorous, sometimes drastic, political campaigning, has smashed the bonus vote through Congress over the Presidential veto.

"Canadian veteran organizations have never played politics, and that, we think, is to their credit. They have concerned themselves entirely with the personal welfare of the veteran, not threatening, not attacking parliaments, or individuals in high places, but seeking facts, presenting evidence in orderly fashion, always avoiding extravagant words or actions which lead only to antagonism, even in victory.

"The conduct of our veterans has, ever since the war, been admirable. Much of this conciliatory co-operative spirit is due to the nature of the organizations pledged to forward the welfare of the Canadian ex-service men. The oldest of them all, The Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, has a record of ninety-six years behind it. Fenian Raid, Reil Rebellion, and Boer war veterans were members of this organization many generations before 1914. With such a tradition behind them, Canadian veterans are less disposed toward political excesses than those ambitious young men of the United States. Our veterans are different."

An Appeal To Women

"An Appeal to Women, in Memory of Armistice Day, November 11, 1918" is the subject of a strongly-worded pamphlet against aggressive warfare by Mrs. William Scott Ferguson of Cambridge, Massachussetts, formerly Miss Alena White of Charlottetown and at one time a member of the staff of The Guardian,

"All realize," writes Mrs. Ferguson in part, "that the League (of Nations) is by no means perfect or infallible in its collective judgments, but up to the present it is the best solution offered to restrain the unmitigated madness of civilized men from destroying themselves by their own inventions. As in all crises many compromises have to be made for the good of the whole.

"If women will stand behind the League's decisions, individually and collectively, as we would stand behind a doctor's orders if our child were dangerously ill, we can be a great source of strength to it in the interest of humanity. If women will only use their tremendous influence to insist that quarrels must be settled by arbitration and that bloody wars of aggression will no longer be tolerated, what happened in 1914, is happening in Ethiopia today, and may happen in Europe tomorrow will be made impossible.

"But we must start at once to create a amental state against warfare for anything but home defense. We must also determine to ruin the markets both of the wrongdoer and of individuals or governments that abet the nation judged guilty by the League.

"Women the world over, directly or indirectly, are the buyers of the world's consumers goods. *We have only to drop from our use instantly, stubbornly, and consistently the goods of any aggressor nation, large or small, found guilty at the League's tribunal of wilfully invading and bringing war to another nation.* Any economist will tell you what a world movement of this sort would mean to a nation—not only loss of immediate trade, but a long hard pull to recapture a market once lost. . . .

"Modern science has put into the hands of this age weapons too powerful to be abused. Unless we are careful they will destroy us all. It may be that the white race has had its day and by its own inventions will die, but most of us do not believe this. What is far more likely is that when we are put to the test women will not care enough to leave nothing undone to make wars of aggression and our present mode of warfare obsolete. But if we do care there seems to be a way if we will take it, and time to spread the word before another conflagration."

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow is Civic Election day in the city.

* * *

February is living up to its reputation of being the snowy month.

* * *

It is Hon. R. B. Bennett's speech on the Address rather than that of the Prime Minister that Parliament, as well as the public, anxiously waited for.

* * *

The S. C. M. must look to their laurels—they met on Saturday evening with no roof to cover their heads, and on Sunday night forgot to take the collection.

* * *

Premier Hepburn, Ontario, says his government's deficit "won't be nearly as much ($15,000,000) as we estimated." In this it will be exceptional these days of financial straights.

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The cause and prevention of brown heart in turnips is stated to have been discovered largely through the investigation of Mr. R. R. Hurst and Mr. R. C. Parent of the staff of the Experimental Station here.

* * *

Cards in connection with the forthcoming election for City Councillors, in addition to those mentioned previously in these columns, appear in *The Guardian from* Mr. J. A. Macdonald, who is running for Ward 2; Mr. Russell C. Chandler, who is contesting Ward 4, and Dr. James E. Blanchard, Ward 5.

* * *

Hon. C. A. Dunning, the Junior member for Queens is credited with this one. A Saskatchewan father was introducing his family of boys to the visiting Liberal Premier. "Seventeen boys," exclaimed the visitor. "And all Liberals, I suppose." "All but one," said the father, proudly. "They're all Liberals, but John, the little rascal. He got to readin'."

* * *

We are not infrequently told that it is the "Big Interests" who manipulate and thrive on wars. Mr. J. P. Morgan, multi-millionaire and world-figure, must be the exception for he told the U. S. Senate Munitions Committee that the entry of the United States into another war would do "irreparable damage" to western civilization. He then went on to say that "if the leisure class is destroyed, civilization will be ruined."

* * *

According to Mr. C. B. Gabb of London, England, who, as a hobby, is keeping a record of persons who live past 90, widows of clergymen live longer than any other group of persons, because, he supposes "they usually have a calm old age and inherit sufficient money to live on." A remarkable number of Canadians, he finds, live to a ripe old age, and married persons seem to have the best chance for longevity. During the year just past, according to his records, the deaths of fifty-six centenarians were reported from all parts of the world.

* * *

Lord de Clifford who caused the death of a child through an auto accident and was charged with manslaughter, demanded that he be not tried by the ordinary law courts, but by his peers, which was the privilege of his rank. This was, perforce, granted, and all the costly procedure involved carried out, resulting in his acquittal. But the country was so roused by the proceedings that the British Government has found it necessary to introduce legislation depriving peers of this privilege and putting them on a footing with other common ordinary men of the street. So Lord de Clifford will have the distinction of being the last lord to be tried by his lordly peers.

* * *

It may be the wish being father to the thought, but the Hon. R. D. Morand, former Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, predicts that the Ontario Government will go to the people in the near future to ask for a mandate because of a feeling that "their sins will find them out." He was addressing the annual meeting of the Essex County Conservative Club. Dr. Morand said the Conservative party was reorganizing and would "gladly welcome back into the fold" all who aligned themselves with third or fourth parties in the last federal election. The Liberal party was elected, he said, not so much by an increase in Liberal votes as by a division of Conservative votes.

* * *

Fritz Reinhardt, German State Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, announces that beginning July 1 the State would pay a continuous subsidy of 10 marks monthly for every fifth child and every further child born in any family not earning more than 1,800 marks a year. This subsidy, which is to be paid in addition to the previous lump-sum subsidies, Dr. Reinhardt states is the first step toward a sweeping equalization of family burdens in Germany. The Third Reich's tax and finance policies, he explains, have three aims—reduction of unemployment, rearmament assurance and adaptation of taxation to National Socialism's population principles, which call for a higher birth rate. The bachelor tax and graduations of the income tax already enable two to live in Germany as inexpensively as one.

* * *

Out of the maze of diplomatic conversations going on in Paris it is beginning to become clear that it is to the re-enforcement, if not indeed the reconstruction of the system of collective security among League of Nations members, that France's new Foreign Minister, M. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who visited here with the Cartier delegation, is devoting all his efforts. Side by side with that aim is the intention to encourage economic recovery in Central and Southeastern Europe by direct help and, even more by obtaining more mutual help among the nations concerned. In his efforts Mr. Flandin has undoubtedly received direct encouragement from London, and the conversations in Paris are in many ways a completion of those that followed the accession of King Edward.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the House of Representatives at Washington have just sent to the Senate : "A bill making it unlawful for any person engaged in commerce to discriminate in price or terms of sale between purchasers of like grade and quality, to prohibit the payment of brokerage or commission under certain conditions, to suppress pseudo-advertising allowances, to provide a presumptive measure of damages in certain cases, and to protect the independent merchant, the public whom he serves and the manufacturer from whom he buys, from exploitation by unfair competitors." The Judiciary Committee of the Senate added a provision charging the Federal Trade Commission with establishing quantity limites on particular commodities beyond which it would not be permitted to give discounts in case there are so few purchasers in greater quantities "as to render differentials on account thereof unjustly discriminatory or promotive of monopoly." Reminiscent of Hon. Mr. Stevens.

Notes By The Way

America is traditionally the home of self-made men, yet it is unlikely that any American ever made for himself a more brilliant career sheerly on merit and will than Rufus Daniel Isaacs, born the son of a London fruit merchant, who went on his own as a cabin boy at the age of 14 and who died as the Marquess of Reading.—Baltimore Sun.

Oxford has become a bigger and broader place, as the result of the invasion of the young men from overseas, a movement initiated by Rhodes. Fifty years ago, there were not many undergraduates from the colonies, and still fewer from the United States. Few at Oxford could have told one where Saskatchewan, or Wyoming, were. Today, all that has changed. Of approximately 4,000 male undergraduates at Oxford, 400, or ten per cent of the whole university, come from overseas (including the United States,) and this leaven of ten per cent has a marked influence.—Melbourne (Australia) Herald.

Any one who has crossed to North America in an ordinary common or garden steamship when the Atlantic was in one of its tantrums will be amused or shocked, according to temperament, by the accounts of what is to be done for the comfort of passengers in the Queen Mary. Perfumed air will be available for the ladies, who can also, by a flick of the controlling lever, rid their rooms of cigarette smoke. . . . The air in the cinemas and kitchens will be purified every three minutes, while in the twenty-five public rooms the atmosphere will be continually changed. This serves to mark the tremendous change that has taken place since the coming of the "luxury liners" on the Atlantic ferry.—Manchester Guardian.

Last week-end both sides in the Italo-Ethiopian war claimed a signal victory over the other, but somehow neither seems to be able to show any definite gains. This week Ethiopia claims to have destroyed—annihilated is the expression first used—a whole Italian army. Now it is just a brigade. Allowing for some looseness in use and translation of terms, there still appears to be a probability that somebody is exaggerating or minimizing the truth in view of Badoglio's report that there was nothing new on either front.—Exchange.

If Chancellor Hitler should die in Germany, the army would decide who would be his successor. Of course, the generals would get plenty of help from the group who have placed Hitler in power and maintained him at the top. In Imperial Germany it was the army which backed up the Kaiser and made him supreme. In the present Reich any prospective ruler must first win over the army. While the Reichswehr is supposed to take no interest in politics, it has the power to make a man secure or insecure.—Clark in Windsor Star.

A daily newspaper has given pleasing figures on the good financial position of the Province of Quebec. These figures, which appear in the Public Accounts show, for example, that the Province of Qeubec is, of all the provinces of Confederation, the least in debt, the lowest taxed and the most solvent. Let us look at the figures. They show that the "debt per capita of Prince Edward Island is $52; of New Brunswick $138; Ontario $170; Manitoba $165; Saskatchewan $151; Alberta $204; British Columbia $205; Nova Scotia $123. and the debt of Quebec is only $43 per capita."—La Tribune, Sherbrooke.

Lake Rudyard is a beautiful sheet of water in North Staffordshire. It was at a picnic at this lake that young Lockwood Kipling, the son of a Yorkshire preacher, met Alice Macdonald, an Irish girl, his future wife. So they gave their first-born the name "Joseph Rudyarl Kipling."—Ottawa Journal.

Mr. Eden is settling down to work in the most desirable workroom in all Whitehall, the Foreign Secretary's room at the "F.O." Here have sat Palmerston, Rosebery, Grey, a long range of able men—the two former in times when the secretaryship was a softer job. It was in this room that Viscount Grey said in August 1914: "The lights are going out all over Europe."—London Evening News.

Stories of the colorful gathering of pilgrims at Jerusalem for the Christmas services and festivities make mention of the Palestine Boy Scouts in the well known dress, except for the flowing turban. The boy acted as guides and in other ways made themselves useful to the throng of visitors.—Ex.

A native in East London, South Africa, brewed some beer. His employer keeps a cow. The beer was left in an accessible place, and the cow, in passing, sampled it—about three gallons of it. Normally she is a quiet and well-behaved cow. But now she ran around in circles, tried to jump over the moon, and cleared a five-foot fence. And the native has been fined for owning beer.—Ex.

The Empire Press Union has always insisted on better and cheaper communications with the Dominions, and has devoted particular attention to the promotion of Empire wireless. Major Hanington recently asked that some attention be given to the Colonies, and in particular to Trinidad, to whose need for improved cable facilities he called attention. If such an improvement can be brought about, this will be an important step towards making the West Indies better known in London and elsewhere. We hope the Empire Press Union will use its influence in helping to solve this particular problem.—Trinidad Guardian.

The true grandeur of England is not found in any of the wars she has fought, whether those wars were right or wrong; it is found in the tremendous spirit of liberty which was engendered on English soil, a spirit that never failed to raise up mighty voices at home to denounce every British abuse. This spirit of liberty is the finest thing that England has bequeathed to us and to the world in general, and we would that it might become predominant.—San Francisco Argonaut.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY MORE MENTAL PATIENTS ARE NOW LIKELY TO BE CURED

Some months ago the statement was made that if the number of patients with mental ailments continued to increase at its present rate, one-half of the world's population would be confined to mental hospitals with the other half supporting them there. Now there is no question but that mental ailments are actually increasing, but not perhaps as rapidly as is thought because practically all cases are known now and receiving treatment.

Further there are cases admitted to mental hospitals which formerly were being cared for at home. These cases are sent to hospital now because hospital treatment is considered best by the family, and of course many families are now unable to carry the financial burden of having the patient cared for at home.

Our mental specialists now believe however that the number of mental cases may be actually reduced in the coming years. One of the first methods of treatment to give results was what is called occupational therapy. This treatment consists in having the patient do some form of work during which time, of course, he doesn't think about himself, and by doing some actual or useful work loses some of his inferiority complex and may thus be enabled to go back and take his place at work or business.

So successful has occupational therapy become in the treatment of mental ailments that Drs. C. C. Burlingame and Carl Philip Wagner, Hartford, Conn., report that they have gone beyond the simple occupations in which the patients were allowed to engage, and have actually started a school or institution with the selected patients and have made the surroundings just as much like an ordinary school as possible. As you know mental patients have as much brains as those of us outside the institution, but they are "inside" the institution because they can't adjust themselves to or get along with other people.

The treatment consists in having all doctors, nurses, teachers, attendants treating the patients as if they were normal. There is a daily program requiring regular hours of study in what the patient likes or may need—personal and correspondence instruction.

As this method enables the patient to mix more with normal people he is gradually made ready to go back and mix entirely with those who are normal.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "CHILD IN THE HILLS"

Where on these hills are tracks a small foot made,
Where rests the echo of his voice calling to the crows
In sprouting corn? Here are tall trees his eyes
Have measured to their tops, here lies fallow earth
Unfurrowed by terracing ploughs these sleeping years.
Here flow the waters of Carr before his darkened door.

I cannot see you, child, but I can hear your voice
Shrill and imperious with rain in the beechwood trees.
In the dark hours I have heard your questing words
Creep out of nowhere in the mountain silence;
I have heard your small heart beat with low whispering
In measured breaths of deep night ebbing and returning.

* * * *

Once, waking in the night, open-eyed and wondering
You heard geese flying over, and you listened, breathless;
Once swift feet of horses echoed when your brother died,
Once, the waters of Carr rose in the night to flooding,
And you heard the swelling voice of the waters' strength.

Now you have fled with the geese with the hoofs at midnight,
Swept with the waters down the winding mountain valleys,
Drifted into years of growth and strange enmeshment,—
But the child did not go . . . . .

He is waiting under the shadow of these hills,
In the damp coolness of laurel and rhododendron;
He is lost in the mossy coves, in the lynn's late sighing.
His voice is drowned in the waters of Carr.

—James Still.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

FISHING AND BOOZE

Sir,—The annals of early legislative days in the Province are but one continuous story of hardship, adventure and endurance. With few or no roads the difficulties of travel except by water were wellnigh insurmountable. Early records of the legislature show that sessions met and were concluded before the milder weather of spring might destroy the ice so that members might return to their homes over the winter highway which existed upon rivers and estuaries and about our shores. Early settlements chiefly took place where lands bordered upon the sea. Half farmers, half fishermen, the early inhabitants eked out a frugal and precarious existence. Fishing and the fisheries constituted the chief means of livelihood. Almost every man, necessarily was farmer, fisherman and seaman. As all had not capital to provide the necessary equipment for engaging in the fisheries, employment of labour was common.

These skilful and hardy adventurers who is all but the winter season risk their lives upon the tumbling waters of the deep where a false move or a mistake or an unskilful action might imperil both life and property, might surely have been regarded as constitutionally up to the mark of the Moderationist's standard of manliness. Experience proved however that the sale of liquor for beverage use was entirely inconsistent with the successful prosecution of the fisheries. "Prohibitions" had to be invoked to protect these sailors and fishermen, and it was accordingly enacted by the legislature, in 1825, that no liquor should be sold to "any seaman, fisherman, or other servant employed in the fishery without the consent of the hirer or employer of such seaman, fisherman, or other servent, during the fishing season." Penalties were also imposed for secreting, harbouring or entertaining any such person throughout the season except with the like consent.

The poor fellows could not be trusted at all. What a terrible crime it was, according to the Moderationist's point of view, against their personal liberty. Yet beverage liquor was free to buy, good liquor at that; no "Pronibition bootleggers" stuff to poison them and set them crazy. There had not even been a single "sanction" against the class to make them want to drink 'just to break the law' (as we are told). Yet it was shown from experience that beverage sale and the prosecution of the fisheries, our chief industry of that day, could not go hand in hand. The legislature had to choose between them. It chose the fisheries and "prohibited" booze-selling, thereby incurring the wrath, no doubt, of all Moderationists.

I am, sir, etc.
W. E. BENTLEY

PENSION FUND

Sir.—For the past five years I have been Secretary of the B. C. Canteen Fund.

During that time it has been forcibly drawn to my attention that the Canadian Pension Commission have acquired the bad habit of refusing to acknowledge that the man who passed the numerous medical examinations before being sent to France, was a fit man.

I have thought for some time that this point should be straightened out once and for all. It is up to the Officers responsible for raising the various Battalions for overseas service, the Officers Commanding the Overseas Battalions and the Department of Militia and Defence who appointed the various medical officers and Examining Boards, to come to the rescue of their old men.

This method was suggested to me through the report of a recent speech by George B. Cutler, President of Colgate University, in his Convocation speech delivered at the University on September 25th, 1935 on "The Perils of Preserving the Unfit," said "Only the fittest are permitted to go to war and be killed."

"During the years 1916 and 1917" he said, "I had the honor to serve as Chief Recruiting officer of Military District No. 6 in Canada. We took the greatest care in selecting men. A strict physical examination on enlistment, a stricter one before being permanently assigned to a unit, frequent examinations by battalion doctors and medical boards, and before going overseas a special Medical Board passed on every man. After all these tests, what happened? The English Medical Board, re-examined these selected young men, and, in one case of a Battalion of 1,000 men, permitted not a bare majority to go to the front. An unfit man at the front was a liability, not an asset."

On reading the above it brought back to my memory the many medical examinations I had myself undergone before finally achieving the goal of fitness for service in France.

I would suggest to all Veteran organizations that they take up with the proper authorities, with the view to settling the one point, that when a man had been accepted for service in France, he was a FIT man to the extent that the Medical Examinations showed him fit.

The attitude of the Canadian Pensions Commission on this point is a definite libel on the men who rendered real service in France and it is up to their Old Officers and associates to see that this question is ironed out and definitely settled for all time.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. A. PATON,
Late 72nd Battalion C. E. F.
President, Seaforth Association, Vancouver, B. C.

Watch The New

(Rotarian Magazine)

Want a job? Then read the newspapers! That's the tip which Dr. Walter B. Pitkin, author and psychologist, gives to youthful career-seekers.

"Events make news. Events determine jobs," he says in the current Rotarian Magazine. "Young people can, if they will, get their bearings and frequently find their 'chance of a lifetime' through nothing but careful reading and interpretation of the news published in the best of our large metropolitan papers. And useful information may be found in country weeklies, county dailies and medium-sized papers."

He cites typical examples in such headlines as these: "1,500 Co-operative Stores Are Launched During Year." "Color Photography Opens Field for Young Artists," "Currency Controller Sees Need For Trained Bankers," "County Managed Planned," etc. The story in each case gives helpful details.

"The next time some jobless youth or maid reports forlornly that he feels unwanted in this cruel world," he recommends to those adults who want to help, "suggest kindly that he retire to the nearest public library with a stack of newspapers, and let him look for jobs behind the news. Equally important, if he seeks a career in fields which seem overcrowded, let the news warn him against making the heartbreaking mistake of following through where he hasn't a chance."

"A TIMELY QUESTION" WHY?

Sir,—An article appearing in "The National Voice" printed in Los Angeles on January 9, 1936, raises a question that we may well ponder over at this time of crisis so far as the liquor question is concerned. The article under the heading "Liquor Blamed For the Death of Wealthy Wet", read: Capt. Siegfried Roebling, Trenton, N.J., millionaire, who was reported to have contributed $1,500 toward the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, died last week of acute and chronic alcoholism and other causes according to his death certificate on file in Los Angeles.

In this connection it is interesting to recall that 53 millionaires gave 75% of the money contributed to the slush fund of the Association for the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Why?

It is not a question of who would benefit most, but who would benefit were Prince Edward Island to launch into the liquor business?

Enforcement officials tell us that it is the business man that will not allow the illegal traffic in liquor to be wiped out. What about it, Mr. business man? Are you so short sighted as to believe that the rummy and his patrons are supplying your bread and butter?

It is an easy matter to blame the clergy for silence on the liquor question, but it must be remembered that this is only one of the many phases of life and living that we are continually dealing with. The laity in general know as well as those that criticize that if they were to accept the teachings and principles of Christ as they are being persistently and sincerely taught by the clergy without exception, there would be no problem such as the liquor presents.

If there was no greed for material gain, no craving to appease the lusts of the flesh, no corruption of the forces of law and order and no selfish disregard for our children, the oncoming generation, there would be no liquor traffic.

These conditions are all foreign and opposed to the laws of God and nature. There is no need to "pass the buck." There is a desperate need for those in authority, for doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men, fishermen, farmers, workingmen, clergymen and all, to re-think their responsibility relative to God and their fellowmen.

I am, Sir, etc.,
C. WATTERWORTH
Educational Secretary, Temperance Federation.

TAXI DRIVERS TO BE REGULATED

REGINA—Taxi drivers will receive a minimum of $15 weekly and limited periods of 12 hours consecutive service in any one day, with not more than 8 hours driving time in that period, according to regulations soon to be issued by the Saskatchewan government. One full days' rest in every seven is stipulated.

MACS

Pig Worm Powder

A very effective treatment for worms in Pigs and Hogs. Now is the time for treatment for worms. Recommended by Dominion Dept. of Agriculture.

MACS CONDITION POWDER

Tones up the system, cures all Skin Troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swollen legs, purifying the Blood and as an eradicator of worms it is an unfailing remedy.

MACS BLOOD FOOD
For Pale and Thin People

A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.

One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism.

For those who have lost their appetite Max Blood Food will prove the restorative.

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It will restore gray hair to its original color.

An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair.

Promotes new growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff.

Get a Bottle today. Price 60c.

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Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.
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A Recalcitrant Reeve

(Hamilton Herald)

The Reeve of Sandwich East Township, near Toronto, has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown until he gives it further study. There are two clauses to which he objects, because he is a Socialist.

The first is: ". . . and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I may know to be against him or any of them." If he swears to this, says Reeve. he will be agreeing to become a stool-pigeon.

The second is: ". . . and that I will defend him to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies or attempts whatever which may be made against his Crown, person or dignity." The Reeve says he is not going to involve himself in any capitalistic wars.

It is a custom among Socialist politicians to refuse to swear traditional oaths and to protest vehemently against traditional procedure. Their claim of justification is based, presumably, upon the presumption that in a true democracy every man should be completely free, but this is not actually the case. In time of war, for instance, the State, be it a democracy or not, must be mobilized in order to survive and mobilization involves the loss of individual liberty. And similarly, even in peace time, some sort of guarantee of loyalty to the State—it happens in our case to be embodied in the Crown—is necessary for those in public service. After all we are a nation, and we are living in a world divided into other nations. An international brotherhood of man would be much more pleasant, but it doesn't exist. And until it does every nation must ensure that its citizens are loyal. The answer to the Reeve of Sandwich, b'untly, should be "Swear or get out."

STABILITY

The life underwriter's outlook for 1936 is an encouraging one. The stability of life insurance, emphasized by the general business uncertainty of recent years, has made a deep impression, its benefits are more widely appreciated, the needs for it more readily realized. With business increasing and stability returning in marked degree in other lines of endeavour, life companies and their agents look forward with confidence to greater activity in a more responsive market than for many years past.

The Great-West Life carries one-tenth of all the life insurance in force in Canada.

The Company has openings for several good salesmen in Prince Edward Island.

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