

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1938

No British Recruiting Allowed

Prime Minister Mackenzie King has intimated that the Dominion Government would refuse any request of the British authorities to establish a Royal Air Force training establishment in Canada.

Probably the King Government would rather have our unemployed youth roaming the country as hoboes, or ganging up as they recently did at Vancouver. For an idle young man, of sound physique, what better could happen to him than three years' training in the British Air, Navy or Army forces? No one can enter any of these services, come out with honourable discharge papers, and not prove himself a better citizen.

But apart from this consideration, there is, as Mr. Bennett pointed out, an obligation on the part of Canada to the Mother Land to assist in every possible way in the scheme of Empire defense. He referred to Great Britain as "the ancient partner on whom we have leaned all these years," and he declared roundly that "no Canadian is worthy of his great heritage who would deny the old partner who established us, the right to create those centres she may not have at home to preserve her life and the life of very man who enjoys freedom and liberty under the protecting aegis of that flag."

Premier King professed himself ready to "go before the people" on this issue. Does he really imagine that a campaign of anti-Imperialism, such as he carried on against the Empire Trade Pacts in 1932-33, would be acceptable to loyal Canadians at the present critical juncture in British affairs?

Prorogation Scramble

Parliament has prorogued with an all-time record of unfinished business. And this was not done just to suit the convenience of the Conservative Opposition, whose party convention opens Tuesday. The contrast is striking between the last-minute rush of important legislation and the extremely dilatory course of parliamentary business during the early months of the session. Something like a third of the estimates were railroaded through in the closing hours of the session. Tens of millions of the taxpayers' money were hurriedly spent or allocated, scores of items of the \$525,000,000 estimated being given scarcely a word of public debate. In the time limit set by the Government, even those items that were debated could receive little more than desultory examination. Close and critical study of the estimates was never more necessary than now, yet the appropriations could not possibly receive the consideration that should be given them within the short period remaining. Moreover, some Government legislation of first-rate concern to the country has gone by the board.

There is, for example, no parliamentary action on the Turgeon Commission's grain inquiry which lasted a year and cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Then there was the much-heralded bill to restrict and control party expenditures during general election campaigns. Parliament agreed to this measure. Then came the realization that a general election was near and that some of the provisions in the bill might be embarrassing. So the whole measure was held over—in all probability until after the election of a new Parliament.

Notwithstanding the haste in prorogation, the Government was unable to sidestep a showdown on the issue of its policy in regard to co-operation with the British Government in the vital business of rearmament. Mr. Bennett's outspoken statements on this matter were characteristic of a man who has never been ashamed of his staunch Imperialism.

The Senate very properly refused to pass a bill for penitentiary reform, based on the recently presented report of a Royal Commission. The snap judgment given on this measure in the House of Commons left no time for reasoned discussion.

The whole hurried prorogation scramble is distasteful to the public of this country. It is, moreover, utterly inconsistent with the democratic principles which the Prime Minister so frequently and fervently proclaims with his oft-repeated assertion of parliamentary responsibility.

"Fancy Religions"

A shrewd analysis of the real driving force behind the ideological nationalisms so fashionable in Europe today was made recently by Dr. James Black, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. "Fancy religions," Dr. Black termed these new political creeds, which are religions in the sense that they bind to themselves with hoops of steel those who subscribe, or are compelled to subscribe, to them. They are vigorous, militant, organized, and, on the surface at least, confident. They set up an ideal which in essence is of the earth, but which is rendered remote and magical by a nimbus of inspired patriotism. So far as personal ethics go, these ideologies do not present much cause for complaint. They inculcate the virtues of thrift, self-restraint, and sacrifice within the nation. So long as their operations are confined to their respective countries they do no great harm to other people, but whenever they attempt to burst open the barriers of frontiers they are capable of untold mischief. Something of their activating spirit they have taken

from the stern piety that lay behind the great medieval Orders of the Catholic Church and behind Calvinism also. They satisfy their adherents with the hazards of the steep and thorny way. The end is, however, purely secular, and the arguments used to encourage the wayfarers are at best meretriciously religious. The whole tendency may, at any rate temporarily, suit the nations that have elected to follow it. In every case, however, it has been antagonistic to the Church without distinction of Protestant and Catholic.

Dr. Black notes the curious contrast between the democracies and the dictatorships. The democracies believe in liberty and a maximum of the ease and good things of this life for their citizens. The dictatorships spurn these freedoms and concentrate upon the stern and earnest aspects of existence. In the dictatorships the State usurps the functions of the Church and the people seem to like the strict and exacting regime. It certainly tones them up. In the democracies the Church has much more difficulty in keeping its members than when its rule and message were more uncompromising than now. Dr. Black suggests that the Church should take a leaf out of the book of the ideologists, that there should be a little more of the iron of self-discipline introduced into Christian life. Instead of making membership in the Church easier he would have it made harder—not in the mere procedure of initiation but in the whole religious conduct of the individual communicant. He would, in short, have the Church and its members devote themselves in the precise meaning of devotion to the teaching and living of the Christian life. If, as more than Dr. Black believes, Christian democracies are in danger of becoming soft, the plan suggested would seem to be not only feasible, but indeed necessary as an offset to the paganism influence of the creeds which are now challenging the enthusiasm of youth in totalitarian states.

Editorial Notes

Independence Day, U.S.A.

Dominion Convention of Conservatives, Ottawa, tomorrow.

Next public holiday falls Monday September 5th.

Roads and detours are a bother to travellers these days, but now we shant be long before the main thoroughfares are hard-surfaced.

All the visitors to Camp Buchan are enthusiastic over its beauty and suitability for the purpose for which it has been dedicated.

At the Jamboree and Rover Meet a prominent figure was that of Piper Martin of Boston who played the Gubernatorial party to the platform. He is a Belfaster long resident in U.S.A. where he has acted as piper to Sir Harry Lauder on his periodic visits.

The improvement in the stock exchange is an indication that the outlook for peace is more hopeful than at any time since the Spanish conflict started. The Soviet Government has suddenly reversed its position and agreed at last with the other four major "non-interventionists" to support the British plan for the withdrawal of "volunteers." The Daladier Government in France, after summarily adjourning a Parliament which literally fought the Spanish war on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies, feels free to close unofficially a frontier which has never been officially open. This move checks the flow of supplies shipped through France to the Barcelona Government. With Mr. Chamberlain's flat refusal to take measures to protect British ships in Spanish harbors, or to punish the raiders who have sunk no fewer than fifty-four boats flying the Union Jack, it is supposed to put France and Great Britain in a strong position to demand that Italy and Germany cease sending men and munitions to the Franco forces.

Agriculture Minister Gardiner announces that after June 30 all Canadian cattle exported to the United States, other than those for immediate slaughter, must be accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate showing they have been tested within 30 days of the date of shipment and found to be free of bovine tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. The new order of the United States Department of Agriculture will not apply to cattle exported from accredited areas in Canada, that is areas in which the incidence of bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to one-half of one per cent. Chief effect of the order is to render steers and spayed heifers subject to the same certification requirements as other classes of cattle. The regulation is designed to provide additional protection for areas in the United States to which many Canadian steers are sent annually for grazing or feeding. A further purpose is to achieve uniformity as between regulations governing Canadian imports and those governing inter-state movements. The new order will, it is expected, apply to about 125,000 Canadian cattle this year.

Banks are rising to heights of unwonted generosity in New York. Members of the City Council finance committee who have been hearing objections to Mayor La Guardia's relief tax program for weeks got an unexpected and pleasant surprise when spokesmen for the city's banks expressed their willingness to contribute about \$2,000,000 a year to relief through an increased State income tax. Mr. James H. Perkins, president of the National City Bank, and Mr. Wilbur L. Cummings, counsel for the Clearing House Association, told the committee that the bank tax bill proposed by Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin would produce lawsuits instead of revenue. The tax is one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent on bank deposits. The bank spokesmen said this levy would be unworkable, but made it clear that they were not objecting to contributing toward the cost of relief. Mr. Cummings said the banks were willing to go along with an increase of their State income tax from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent, if segregating legislation could be obtained in Albany to turn the proceeds of 1 1/2 per cent into the city's relief fund.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There have naturally been certain difficulties in adjusting the spheres of usefulness of the Royal Dutch Air Lines and Imperial Airways where both enterprises are so much of the same jangle and sea and both serve so many of the same places. But the general good understanding between the peoples and the Governments of Great Britain and the Netherlands has helped their settlement. The development of the air route to Australia has quickened British interest in the Dutch East Indies; and there is perhaps room for greater trade activity between them and the Commonwealth. It is in any case thoroughly satisfactory that in these days of rival armaments and mutual suspicions the strengthening of the fortifications of Singapore at one end of the island and of Darwin at the other has roused no tremor among the guardians of the Dutch possessions. There is, on the contrary, a friendly and cordial atmosphere which is regarded as a matter for congratulation by our Dutch friends. The East Indies, as Lord Gowrie's words assure us, are a most interesting and important part of the world. There exists between Great Britain and Holland that rare phenomenon, real international friendship.—The Times, London.

As government has become more complex, Canada's average M.P. has worn out more shoe leather. Widened government activities have greatly increased demands on private members by their constituents, the accompanying survey shows. Every new government activity, every new government building, has lengthened the average M.P.'s stride. He has his daily beat to keep everyone at home happy. As he has walked more he has talked less. A day in the life of the average M.P. now includes: listening to speeches, 45 minutes; talking 10 minutes; writing, reading letters, two hours; committees, caucuses, one hour; receiving visitors, 30 minutes; dealing with job seekers, 15 minutes.—Financial Post.

There appear to be many misconceptions about Negro fighters. One widely held theory is that they possess reflexes and powers of co-ordination which have been dulled in the white man. But even the most casual examination of the records would show that this is not necessarily true at all. Another popular notion is that a Negro's skull is much thicker than the white man's and that even his maxillary sinuses are stronger, rendering him less susceptible to punishment. And yet the heavyweight champion, Joe Louis, is notoriously sensitive to blows about the head, as the Schilling demonstration. Another theory held by believers in racial superiority, is that the white man always has a "psychological edge" on a Negro; and yet there have been many great Negro fighters who apparently were never affected in the slightest by any supposed feeling of inferiority, and who were always dead game.—New York Herald Tribune.

For many years we ourselves have shaken our heads dolefully as we have observed the reading habits of some of our friends, even those who are college graduates. Out at University of Chicago, Guy Thomas Buswell has been studying people's reading habits in a scientific way. His report, "How Adults Read," doesn't cheer us up very much. Of course nearly all adults read newspapers, 91 per cent of them regularly, but that 23 per cent never read books at all. The longer people have been out of school the less they read. Magazines are read regularly by 41 per cent and 34 per cent read many books. Must publishers do more advertising?—Shining Lines.

Modern war, owing to the greatly increased importance of industrial mobilization and transport, is probably never again put into the field anything like the numbers that went to the trenches in the World War. But is all the more important that the whole man-power of the nation should be so distributed, between active service and the manifold duties of the home front, as to ensure that every man is in the place where he can be of the greatest use to the whole effort. In a great modern industrial country, that cannot be done without long and careful preparations. Whatever the name given to it, the total war of which the nation is today not a frivolous dream, but an absolutely vital necessity, and one moreover in which the authoritarian regimes enjoy an immense advantage over the democracies. In any future war, the time formerly allowed, even after the outbreak of hostilities, for the remedy of defects and omissions will no longer be available. The man-power must be a cloak for military and industrial unreadiness; the utmost effort will have to be put forth from the very first minute. When the hell breaks loose, there will be no chance of a successful improvisation. The war of the future must have been won before the first blow is struck. If it is to be won at all.—The Round Table, London.

Add to the list of the world's meanest scoundrels the name of "J. Rolland," who last week collected eight hundred dollars from eighty unemployed in Montreal as a fee for finding them work and then decamped with the proceeds. According to the published story of the Montreal Star, the man was seen one morning when a man who said he was "J. Rolland" visited the provincial employment bureau in Montreal's downtown and asked if the bureau could supply the names of men for jobs in Stardale, Ont., a small town near Hawkesbury. It took little time to assemble the needed men and they were instructed to meet their benefactor at Windsor Station. At the station, "Rolland" greeted the men, collected the eighty-dollars fee which he claimed was to pay for transportation and herded them into a waiting train. Off went the train for Stardale, but without "Rolland." Each of the unemployed had been given a receipt for the money he contributed. When the conductor came around for the fares, they shrugged, exhibited the receipts and referred the fare-collector to "Rolland." When the stranger could not be found, it was decided to allow the

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.

COODFISH DISTRIBUTION

Sir—I have had brought to my notice an editorial appearing in the issue of your paper under date of May 27th, 1938, with reference to the distribution of coodfish by this Government in drought areas of the Prairie Provinces, without adequate information as to how to cook same. For your information I may say that definite directions for the preparation and cooking of the dried fish were distributed with every individual parcel delivered. I am advised by officers of my Department, directly connected with the distribution of the fish in question, that one complaint only has been made regarding the quality of same: that many letters of appreciation have been received; and that, when directions forwarded were followed, the general comment has been that the fish was most satisfactory. It would seem, therefore, that the charge that the coodfish is "rotten" is not giving instructions as to the cooking process when distributing the product" is hardly justified. I am, Sir, etc. GARDINER, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, June 28, 1938.

PERFECTLY RIGHT

(New Glasgow News) Mr. Bennett was perfectly right when he told the House of Commons that more time should be given to study the report of the Penitentiary Commission before passing legislation to put its recommendations into effect.

The Penitentiary Commission did some pretty queer things. It recommended a new system on the evidence of convicts—naturally they would want changes; it condemned the administration of General D. M. Ormond, superintendent of Penitentiaries, without giving him a chance to see the evidence given by the British prison administrators without questioning the Old Country's convicts.

There results a feeling in Canada that the Commission's report should be given considerable study before action is taken on it. The pink intellectuals behind "prison reform" in this country tell us to the same soft-headed class to please which Section 98 of the Criminal Code was struck out. Everybody knows it was this which caused the Premier to resign when his much debated "Padlock Law" to suppress Communism in Quebec.

Pleasing these people may keep them quiet, maybe get their votes, but it is questionable whether the new legislation will do much good. Certainly if the results are not good, Premier Duplessis is not to blame. His reputation when Section 98 was revoked, no change is wanted. Penitentiary is a prison and should keep such molluscoid convicts who please social experimenters but it will not help the country. Some years ago a Canadian gangster named Ryan was shot in the back in a hotel in Ontario and it was not long before he was shot in an attempted robbery a policeman with a wife and family dying in the gun battle. Canadians do not want that sort of thing to happen again. So long as our penitentiaries and prisons are used to keep down the public will be perfectly satisfied.

1780 DOLLARS

(London Times) Magnificent silver coins, the size of our 50 pieces, but dated 1780 are now being struck at the Royal Mint in large quantities. These coins are the famous Maria Theresa thalers, or dollars, and the Royal Mint has been called upon to supply large numbers of these for use in certain Eastern countries. Maria Theresa dollars are hand-

men to stay on the train until they reached Stardale and their jobs. But Stardale knew nothing of eighty open jobs. There followed a bit of confusion, which turned to anger as the men realized they had been fooled. Stranded, without money, the men were shipped back to Montreal at the C.P.R.'s expense. Needless to say, both the unemployed and both provincial and city police are diligently hunting for "J. Rolland."—Telegraph Journal.

Gassy Stomachs

RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc., then don't delay in getting a bottle of Dr. L. E. Evans' Stomach Mixture immediately.

Evans' Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. E. Evans, noted English Physician, of which we have the sole right to and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

SPECIALS

Just arrived, large assortment of Bathing Caps and Beach Bags. Bathing Caps in all colors ranging from 20c to 75c. Beach Bags in Blue \$1.00 or Red \$1.00. Fresh Sugar Fruit Jellies, 25c per lb. Mots Fresh Made Chocolates, 35c per lb.

THE 2 MACS

DRUGSTORE

149 Great George Street. Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.



FAR-OFF HILLS

My brother plants his radishes And tends his beans and corn, And dreams of strange far places, And echoing Alpenhorn. I roam in strange far spaces; I hear the Alpenhorn, And dream of tending radishes, And panting beans and corn. —Pearl M. Graham.

some coins. On one side is the "head" or effigy as the mint refers to term it—of the Empress Maria Theresa, while the "tail" side bears the Imperial arms of Austria, with the date 1780. Round the edge of the coin in raised letters runs the inscription "Iustitia et Clementia." This is another point of similarity to our own crown pieces, which formerly bore in raised letters round the rim the words "Deus et Tutamen"—"A shield and a safeguard." The present crown, however, has no such inscription—merely a milling. That of Edward VIII was the last to have the raised inscription, although the Jubilee crowns of 1935, struck for general circulation, had the words but in incuse, or sunk, lettering. The Maria Theresa dollar is now the only "trade dollar" which survives, and, although it is not strictly legal tender in any of the countries where it circulates, it is preferred to those coins which are legal currency. Territories where this coin circulates include the colony of Aden, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the Arab Territories along the Red Sea. By long custom the Maria Theresa dollar is regarded as the principal coin of commerce in the countries where it is used. At one time these dollars could be obtained from the Vienna Mint by people who took silver to be converted into coin, and British firms took advantage of this arrangement. Political conditions, however, have for some time prevented this arrangement, and our traders in the countries mentioned have undergone considerable difficulties because of this. In order to relieve the position the Royal Mint was authorized in 1936 to strike these coins, and in that year it issued 150,000. The demand, however, was not by any means fully met, as the Royal Mint was congested with demands for coinage at home—demands due to our increased industrial activity. Our own requirements are now sufficiently satisfied to allow the mint to devote more time to the romantic currency of the East. Abyssinia is also in need of Maria Theresa dollars, but Signor Mussolini provides these from the mint at Rome. In sterling quality these old new coins put our 5s piece to shame. Since 1920 our silver coins have had a silver content of only 50 per cent, but the glorious Maria Theresa dollar has a silver content of 83 1/8 per cent.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

REVIVING THE APPARENTLY DROWNED As youngsters we were taught in school the Sylvester method of reviving a person apparently drowned. It required four companions, the first to pull out the tongue and hold it out with a towel or handkerchief, the second to work the arms up over the head and then press them to the sides again, the third to massage or rub the blood up from the feet to the head, and the fourth to run for you were to put the patient face downward over a log or barrel and let water run out, and then turn him over on his back and work arms up over head and then press them downward against the ribs. Since the coming into use of the Schafer method of resuscitation, the Sylvester is not used to any extent although a combination of the two systems is being used by some physicians. The Schafer method: Send for a doctor but do not wait. Place the patient face downwards on the ground, then, without stopping to remove clothing, commence artificial respiration. Put yourself astride or on one side of the patient's body in a kneeling position, facing his head. Placing your hands flat on the small of his back with the thumbs nearly touching and the fingers set on each side of the body over the lowest ribs, lean forwards and

Merchandising Madness

No... not a bit of it!

The merchants whose names are household words in their communities are those who advertise consistently in the local daily newspapers. Do you think they would continue to do this if daily newspaper advertising did not pay? No... not a bit of it! They know from day-to-day experience that the daily newspaper is the one advertising medium they can rely upon to make immediate sales. So—if its sales you want, go after them and get them by advertising in your local daily newspaper.

Many Big Leaguers

Chew Tobacco

IN FACT IT HELPS PITCHERS AND BATTERS THROUGH THE TENSE MOMENTS WHEN THE CROWD IS IN AN UPROAR. ISLANDERS MADE THE SAME DISCOVERY MANY YEARS AGO ABOUT THE SOOTHING EFFECT OF

HICKEY'S

BLACK TWIS

10c PER FIG

Manufactured by HICKEY and NICHOLS

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BARGAINS In USED DUMP TRUCKS
1934 FORD AND HYDRAULIC HOIST --- \$475
1934 FORD AND HYDRAULIC HOIST --- \$550
1935 DODGE AND HYDRAULIC HOIST --- \$675
1936 FORD AND HYDRAULIC HOIST --- \$975
1937 FORD CAB AND CHASSIS --- \$775
This is a sample of some of our bargains. We will pay transportation to any who buys a truck. EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED. UNIVERSAL SALES LTD. SOUTH AND FENWICK STS. Halifax, N.S. L-2105-7-2-21

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steadily allow the weight of your body to follow over on your hands and so produce a firm downward pressure, which must not be violent. By this means the air (and water, if there be any) is driven out of the patient's lungs. Immediately thereafter swing backward releasing the pressure but without lifting the hands from the patient's body. Repeat this forward and backward movement (pressure and relaxation or removal of pressure) every four or five seconds or 12 to 15 times a minute. Keep this pressure and relaxation going until the patient breathes; if the breathing begins to fail, start the pressure and relaxation again.

Speaking To Harvard

(Vancouver Province) His Excellency the Governor-General, who went down to Harvard the other day, to receive an honorary degree and become a fellow alumnus of Mr. Mackenzie King, forgot his Tennyson when he talked to his Harvard audience. But that is to be forgiven in a Scotch. Lord Tweedsmuir commended to his audience an attitude of conservative sublimity.

However, like a good Scotch, Lord Tweedsmuir remembered his Scotch and Carlyle—it would have been unforgivable if he had not suggested humor as the best weapon to fight pedantry and glory and false rhetoric. As Scotch once put it: "What an ornament and a gem! It is a genuine Scotchman and so defends from the sanctities." And, to quote Carlyle: "True humor springs not from the head but from the heart; it is not contempt; sense is love; it issues not in laughter but in still smiles, which lie far deeper; it is a sort of inverse sublimity."

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