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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1935.

CREDIT WHERE DUE

There is nothing like having a good memory. A contributor to Wednesday's Patriot, who professes to have "very little imagination," at least is not deficient in the faculty of recalling famous sayings, for he ends by quoting "what once was said of the Maritime Provinces, 'a thing of shreds and patches.'"

The Patriot writer has omitted, however, to give credit where due. The author of this memorable epigram, so complimentary to the Maritime Provinces, was a foremost Liberal statesman, Sir Richard Cartwright, chief spokesman of the Laurier Government on trade and financial questions. No doubt he expressed the abiding opinion of his party at Ottawa, for we find, years later, Mr. Mackenzie King—a great admirer of Sir Richard Cartwright—asking, with contemptuous incredulity, "What are Maritime Rights?"

Mr. King later found out what Maritime Rights were; he found that they were not exactly embraced in what one of his Liberal colleagues described as the ambition of every Maritimer to obtain "a fine ride on the Intercolonial."

An anthology of the sayings of famous Liberal statesmen about the Maritime Provinces is long overdue. No doubt there are embedded in Hansard many gems matching in lustre the jewel which the Patriot contributor has disinterred. Mr. King's equally famous "Not a five cent piece to any Tory Province" might be included in such a collection, since there were then two Conservative provincial governments in the Maritimes, and everyone knew that the Lea Government would shortly be walking the plank in this Province.

For the compilation of such an anthology imaginative genius is not required—only painstaking harkback of the kind which would not be above the talent of our contemporary's anonymous scenario artist. It could be called, like that amusing anthology now in the Public Library, "The Stuffed Owl," or, perhaps more appropriately, "Candid Opinions of Liberal Leaders on the nuisance occasioned to Liberal administrations by the continued existence of the Maritime Provinces, from Confederation to the Castigation of the Mackenzie King Government in 1930."

Such an anthology would have an air of classical finality which would be appropriate to the subject matter, for it is unlikely that any further expression of opinion about the Maritime Provinces will be heard from a Liberal Government at Ottawa for a long time to come.

THE TITLE 'HONORABLE'

Misuse of the prefix "Honorable" in referring to men in public life who at one time may have held positions carrying the title, has become so common that the average individual may well be confused as to just who is entitled to wear the prefix. The Parliamentary Guide, which may be accepted as an authority on the question, lays down the following for the guidance of the public:

Lieut.-Governors of the provinces and Privy Counsellors of Canada hold the title of "Honorable" for life. The Solicitor General of Canada to be styled "Honorable" while in office. Senators of Canada to be styled "Honorable" but only during office and the title not to be continued afterwards.

The Speaker of the House of Commons to be styled "Honorable" during tenure of office. The Chief Justice of Canada, the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and the Chief Justices of the courts of the several provinces, to be styled "Honorable" during tenure of office.

Speakers of the Legislatures of the provinces to be styled "Honorable" while in office. Executive Councillors of the provinces to be styled "Honorable" while in office.

The following to be eligible to be personally recommended by the Governor-General for His Majesty's permission to retain the title of "Honorable":

Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons on retirement after three years' service. The Chief Justice and Judges on retirement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In this military airport affair, Uncle Sam is not so green as he is cabbage looking. He just wants the world—and Japan especially—to know that he is as much war-minded as Euro-

Notes By The Way

The Beers and the British have recently joined together in the annual banquet, celebrating the siege and relief of Ladysmith. The parliamentary union of Smuts and Hertzog is making the union of South Africa much more than a name.—Winnipeg Evening Tribune.

Other nations, faced with like difficulties, have been big enough to rise above feuds and jealousies and to secure unity of purpose and even unity of Government in times of crisis. What is even more fundamental to this question, our political leaders must be prepared to say how far they are prepared to sacrifice some of their own ideals in order to achieve or even advance the cause of ultimate union, within the British Commonwealth or outside of it.—Irish Independent, Dublin.

King Peter, of Yugoslavia, who is 11 years old, having expressed a desire to learn a trade and earn his money, being a carpenter by trade, and his wares are to be sold at public auction. In one respect, the youthful monarch is following the steps of Peter, the Great.

Where in all the world, in all the pages of history, can a story be found of two great nations such as Canada and the United States, neighbors, living in peace side by side—with the longest boundary line between them of any other nations on the world—yet without a fortification or a single armed soldier from end to end of this remarkable line? Friends—of the same blood, language, ideals, and aspirations. This North American continent is unique! What an opportunity for friendship and peace! Who can measure the extent of influence behind the understanding of such peoples as those of Canada and the United States, as they stand together searching for the best methods of solution of each other's problems?

There is every sign that the people of Canada and the United States are at last becoming Continent conscious! This is evidenced by both nations in their organized efforts toward promoting a change of visitors each year. This North American continent was discovered, and has since been peopled and developed, by the best blood of the world. From Alaska to Mexico, from Labrador to the tip of Florida, is spread a page of unmatched history. And across this continent are natural wonders, mysteries and scenic splendors unrivaled on the globe. You live here—spend here!

Quite calmly, Hitler is tearing up the Treaty of Versailles. The German Air Ministry announces that officers gazetted to her air force will have army rank. The treaty says Germany shall have no air force. If any power which signed the treaty wants to bear an intention of going to war because Germany has torn up one treaty, nor because Japan has torn up another. We are going to keep war far from our homes. To do that we require to mind our own business and to carry on a strong defense. This is Conservative policy. Socialist policy is to have a weak Army, Navy, and Air Force, and then go and fight Japan or anybody else who is rude to the League of Nations.—London Daily Express.

Of interest to collectors or purchasers of silverware is the receipt in Canada of the first shipment of articles bearing a new hall mark to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of the King and Queen. This is Conservative policy. Socialist policy is to have a weak Army, Navy, and Air Force, and then go and fight Japan or anybody else who is rude to the League of Nations.—London Daily Express.

The British Labour party have published their platform for the coming election, and it is not one that will appeal to the great middle class, the agriculturists, or the ambitious industrious mechanic desirous of acquiring a stake in the country. Under its new platform the Labour Party will, if and when, they come into power, socialize the Bank of England and the joint stock banks, and such other financial institutions as may seem desirable. A national investment board would be established to provide long term credit for industry and to control foreign issues. The socialist government would pass an enabling act "giving the state power to acquire all land, urban or rural, at any time on a definite basis of compensation." Agricultural marketing systems would be extended. A national agricultural commission would operate county agricultural committees. A national transport board would immediately take over the railways. According to the platform, the coal, gas and electric power industries are ripe for socialization. Workers would be represented on the directorate of a British iron and steel corporation "which would take over all undertakings manufacturing iron and steel products." And this direction of industry would be according to a general economic scheme laid down by the socialist government. Labor would not seek to retain by force a Dominion which desired to leave the Commonwealth, but would do everything possible to induce it to remain within a larger unity.

One of the worst features of the British Labour Party is its readiness to side with the opponents of this country. If a dispute arises with Great Britain in any part of the world the Labour Party is almost certain to range itself against the home Government. That has been the experience of recent years, whether it be in Moscow, Egypt, India, South Africa, or anywhere else.—Belfast Telegraph.

In an invisible manner, the tourist industry between Canada and the United States is a measureless asset for both countries—but, in a larger sense, it may become an influential factor for permanent peace and neighborliness, of good will and understanding, that shall eventually spread throughout the world. The North American continent, may be united in mind, purpose and heart forever!

It is pathetic anomaly that the prevailing economic system should make it necessary for nations to resort to the barbaric madness of war in an effort to sell their goods,

That Body of Ours

By James W. Bates, M.D. ORGANIC AND FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AILMENTS

Among the difficulties about mental symptoms is to decide which are due to some real trouble with the brain or nervous system, and which are due to circumstances, mode of bringing up by the parents, simple nervousness, or other causes not organic, or functional as they are called.

Dr. George Riddock, in the British Medical Journal, points out that there are certain symptoms that are easily recognized as due to real or organic trouble in the brain or nervous system. For instance, sudden diplopia (double vision) or miskey vision in one eye, ought to make one suspect organic trouble. Certain other symptoms are always a sign of organic trouble such as difficulty in speaking or in swallowing, the continuous sideways moving or rolling of the eyeballs, alterations in the electrical reactions of the eye muscles, inequality of the abdominal reflexes and other definite symptoms.

On the other hand, the history of a psychoneurotic, that is, a patient without true organic mental trouble, almost always shows a tendency from childhood onward to face trouble badly. In fact, the neurotic or psychoneurotic is a person unable to strike a bargain with existence. These patients have always dodged responsibility, want to play games, their own way or they won't play, think they are being unjustly dealt with or persecuted.

Dr. Riddock warns his fellow physicians that sometimes organic and inorganic symptoms are so closely related that it would be unwise to call a patient a neurotic or psychoneurotic (that is as having no real mental ailment) without considering his whole make-up and circumstances.

While the close consideration of the signs and symptoms is of the utmost value, the investigation of the behavior of the individual as a whole, in the past as in the present, will really determine whether the trouble is organic or functional. The trouble is organic if the individual generally speaking an individual will not change his behavior suddenly unless there is organic trouble, but it is not known that infected teeth, tonsils or intestine can cause a decided change in behavior.

It is well to remember also that an individual who is neurotic (or organic trouble) may develop organic troubles just like other people, and also a person may become mentally unstable as a result of anxiety about illness of any kind which attacks him.

Rupert Brooke In Canada

(Clifford Wright on the Saturday Night.)

The twenty-third of this month of April, which is the anniversary of the death of England's patron saint, marked also the passing of two of her immortal poets. Both of these men, like all true Englishmen, wrote and thought of their country, not with any boasting show of superiority, but with a deep and simple love for her which springs from a knowledge of the English countryside.

This other Eden, demi-paradise, wrote one of these poets, remembering his "leafy Warwick," this realm, this England. And the other, over three centuries later, dreaming amid the sordidness of modern war of "the lovely hamlet, Granchester," remembered with a deep nostalgia, Her sighs and her sounds, dreams of happy as her day, And laughter learnt of friends, and gentleness, In hearts of peace, under an English heaven.

One cannot help believing that when Rupert Brooke, of Skryos Isle in the storied Aegean, just twenty years ago, those words came into his mind more than once. For they are the closing lines of "The Soldier"—his best-known poem—which begins: If I should die, think only this of me: That there's some corner of a foreign field That is forever England.

And it is true that Rupert Brooke carried England in his heart wherever he went. It has been said of the English that no matter how far they stray from their own firesides, they always remain at home; and the young poet was no exception. Only in the South Seas did he seem content for a little while to be rid of all thoughts of his own country. In Canada and the United States, which he visited in 1913—he seems to have missed above all the sense of the living past which so subtly permeates the atmosphere of older lands. In Quebec City alone, and in some parts of rural Ontario, did he find the "other England," the friendly presence of ghosts. Quebec, he thought, had "the radiance and repose of an immortal," but he doubtless felt this because the deathless story of Wolfe's army scaling the Heights of Abraham, and the other people who peered on the Canada's past with which he—like most Englishmen—was familiar.

In Southern Ontario between Prescott and Sarnia, he found little bits of countryside that reminded him strongly of his beloved England. "For after the States, and after Quebec," he wrote, "it is Roussseau, Ruskin, and Madame de Staël; Julius Caesar at the head of an army has stood upon its shores; and countless others, some of whose names will never die, have known that magic land which, through two thousand years of history, has become 'clothed with loves and memories and the comings and goings of men.' These unremembered heights," says Rupert Brooke of the Rockies, "are immense—or rather, irrelevant to

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.

REGALIAS TO BE WORN

Sir, In view of the apparent misunderstanding regarding the decision of the Provincial Committee in the matter of the dress of Fraternal Societies taking part in the Jubilee parade, I am to state that all organizations are invited to wear regalia, this, however, to be optional in view of the fact that in some instances new members may not be in possession of parade dress. I am Sir, etc., H. R. STEWART, Secretary.

Charlottetown, May 1, 1935.

The land had a quiet air of occupation. Men have lived contentedly on his land and died where they were born, and so given it a certain sanctity.

Somehow it doesn't seem to have occurred to him that the same was true, to a much greater extent, of rural Quebec. But it is evident that at the beginning of his travels, his mind had not become sufficiently acclimated to the very different land for him to see things in a clear light. His letters to his friends at this time attest it.

Montreal, he obviously didn't like. He found it grey and smoky and full of banks and churches and large dingy buildings. It was evidently a relief for him to get away on one of the river steamers for Quebec and the Saguenay. That "River of Death" made a deep impression on his imaginative mind. The abode of devils, he calls it, and "from a child's imagination of Dante"; but his feeling of awe was no doubt partly due to the fact that someone told him that the Saguenay was miles deep, and he believed it!

Until he left the eastern cities behind he was not happy. From Ottawa he wrote a very homesick letter to his friend, Edward Marsh, part of which letter was reproduced in his delightful "Memoir." Yet beneath his mood of misery there is that characteristic undertow of optimism, of a man who is making fun of his own idiosyncrasies, which must have been one of his most endearing traits.

The cross materialism with which he came in contact every now and then made him withdraw farther than ever into his poetical shell. He was evidently amazed at the value people in the New World put upon dollars and cents. Thus he describes part of the steamer trip up through the Thousand Islands:

"The Americans on board sat in rows saying, 'That house was built by Mr. Mad's money, in biscuit. Cost three hundred thousand dollars, erecting that building. Yessir.' The Canadians sat looking out the other way, and said, 'In nineteen-ten this land was worth twenty thousand an acre; now it's worth forty-five thousand an acre.'"

Cost three hundred thousand dollars, erecting that building. Yessir.' The Canadians sat looking out the other way, and said, 'In nineteen-ten this land was worth twenty thousand an acre; now it's worth forty-five thousand an acre.' Toronto pleased him more, for he found there certain evidences of culture which he had somehow missed elsewhere in Canada—except, that is, among the French-Canadians, "who, it is complained, produce, disapprove, and read much literature, and waste their time on their own unprofitable songs." He prophesied that the first repertory theatre in Canada would be founded there. Some thirty years later (in 1943), and summed up the city as a whole as "the soul of Canada."

That, however, was before he had had a taste of the wilderness. He spent his twenty-sixth birthday with a friend at Lake George, some seventy miles from Winnipeg, and evidently revelled in it. "I'm living far the most wonderful and incredibly romantic life you ever heard of," he wrote to an English friend, "and infinitely superior to your miserable crawling London existence." While in a letter to the Westminster Gazette he philosophized in a very lovely and reasoned way with such caustic humor—"on the present and the future of the Canadian wilds. But it was at Lake Louise that his impressions of the wilderness seem finally to have crystallized.

What he wrote in his "Letters from America" on that occasion will bear reading over and over again, for they sum up clearly and beautifully the basic difference between the atmosphere of old and new lands. England was with him in the woods of Canada just as she was in the cities, and his loneliness of the wilds seemed to him empty and meaningless beside the spirit-haunted woodlands of his own country. The lakes and mountains, he thought, amazingly beautiful though they were, and no individually or soul, such as the storied lakes and mountains of Europe had acquired through centuries of human association. This thought may seem ridiculous to people who know and love the Canadian wilderness; but its meaning may be made clear when one compares, for instance Lake Louise and its surrounding peaks with the Lake of Geneva, set between the Juras and the Alps.

Both are indescribably lovely. But only one or two generations of men have been looking on the former; no one has described its beauties very enduringly in prose or poetry, or made it the locale of some immortal story; and nothing important has ever happened there. Lake Lemana, on the other hand, has been immortalized in story and song by such writers as Byron, Rousseau, Ruskin, and Madame de Staël; Julius Caesar at the head of an army has stood upon its shores; and countless others, some of whose names will never die, have known that magic land which, through two thousand years of history, has become 'clothed with loves and memories and the comings and goings of men.' These unremembered heights," says Rupert Brooke of the Rockies, "are immense—or rather, irrelevant to

humanity. No recorded Hannibal has struggled across them; their shadow lies in no remembered literature. . . . And the dead do not return. That is why there is nothing lurking in the heart of the shadows and no human mystery in the colors, and neither the sam-joy nor the kind of peace in dawn; and sunset that older lands know."

Attention Truss Wearers To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a Truss we ask the question, Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit properly or is it an out of date style, causing untold agony. We can provide a perfect fitting, modern up to date Truss, from a large consignment just received. Call in and let us fit you or phone and let us send you some for fitting. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

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PROGRAMME OF JUBILEE CELEBRATION

1—GENERAL PARADE The parade for the King's Jubilee Celebration will be held on Monday, May 6, and will form up on Queen Street with the head of the column at Hughes' Corner, Queen Street, ready to move to Victoria Park at 2.30 P. M.

2—DRESS The dress worn on this parade will be as follows: Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, service dress with medals. Fraternal organizations, the type of dress considered most advisable by the organizations taking part, distinctive regalia or badges being strongly recommended.

3—MEMBERS OF MORE THAN ONE SOCIETY As a number of participants in the parade will be members of more than one organization, it is suggested that members to whom this may apply should march with the organization which will have seniority on parade. This is not intended to apply to officers and other ranks of the non-permanent Active Militia.

4—REPRESENTATIVE GUIDES All units and organizations taking part will send a representative to report in front of the Library Building at 2.00 P. M. to Col. U. G. Dawson, V.P., who will marshal the parade. These representatives will report the number of members of their group to parade and indicate whether they wish to march in twos or fours.

5—ORDER OF PRECEDENCE The parade will form up in the following order: Canadian Legion Band; Detachment R.C.M.P.; Canadian Legion B.E.L.L.; Detachment P.E.I. Light Horse; Artillery Detachment; No. 2 Signal Company; Pipe Band; P.E.I. Highlanders; 26th Field Ambulance; Boy Scouts, Cubs; Girl Guides; City Firemen; Sons of England; Independent Column of Foresters; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Loyal Orange Lodge; Calcedonia Club; Band of the League of the Cross; Benevolent Irish Society; Knights of Pythias and Knights of Columbus.

6—ROUTE AND MUSEM The route of procession will be from starting point along Queen Street to Kent, then West on Kent Street to the Cricket Field in Victoria Park.

7—FORMING UP POSITION Upon arrival of the Column in front of the speakers' stand the Canadian Legion will lead up to the left and the Militia Units will lead up to the right of the stand. The remainder of the parade will form close column of organizations facing the stand, all forming a hollow square around the school children, who will be massed in front of the stand and the women's organizations for whom seats will be provided inside the Canadian Legion and the Militia Units.

8—ROYAL SALUTES Upon the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor and his escort, the command "Royal Salutes, Present Arms" will be given and the Legion Band will play "God Save the King." The order "Slope Arms" will then be given, followed by "Order Arms," when a detachment of the Artillery will fire a Royal Salute of 21 guns.

9—PROGRAMME The school children, accompanied by humanity. No recorded Hannibal has struggled across them; their shadow lies in no remembered literature. . . . And the dead do not return. That is why there is nothing lurking in the heart of the shadows and no human mystery in the colors, and neither the sam-joy nor the kind of peace in dawn; and sunset that older lands know."

10—RETURN MARCH The Pipe Band will commence playing march music when they have reached the Drill Shed and the column will follow the same route on return as when proceeding toward the Park.

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JUBILEE CELEBRATION

—BON FIRES— IN PREPARING BONFIRES FOR THE CELEBRATION ON THE EVENING OF MAY 6th GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT ANY LOSS OF LIFE OR PROPERTY.

FIRES MUST BE AT LEAST 100 YARDS FROM ANY BUILDINGS OR WOODS AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SOME RESPONSIBLE PERSON.

CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO EXTINGUISH GRASS FIRES SHOULD THEY OCCUR. By Order CHARLES A. BEER, Provincial Fire Marshal.

L7092-5-1-3

The Legion Band, will then lead in the singing of "O Canada." This will be followed by official speeches. The Lieutenant Governor will then present medals to the personnel receiving the King's Jubilee Medal. "God Save the King" will then be sung concluding the programme.

10—MARCH PAST On the return march the Band of the League of the Cross will play the parade out of the Park until the head of the column reaches a point one-half way between Port Edward and Government Pond, when the Canadian Legion Band will commence playing. A saluting base will be established in front of Government House and the parade will march past His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

11—RETURN MARCH The Pipe Band will commence playing march music when they have reached the Drill Shed and the column will follow the same route on return as when proceeding toward the Park. The Units will lead off to their own headquarters on arrival at Hughes' Corner on Queen Street.

You're not so big as you were then, O little brook!— I mean those hazy summers when We boys roamed, full of awe, beside Your noisy, foaming, tumbling tide, And wondered if it could be true That there were bigger brooks than you, O mighty brook, O peerless brook! O sing again in artless glee, My little brook! The song you used to sing for me— The song that's lingered in my ears So soothingly these many years; My grief shall be forgotten when I hear your tranquil voice again And that sweet song, dear little brook.

—Eugene Field

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