THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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EMPIRE DAY

Tomorrow, wherever the Union Jack flies, Empire Day will be celebrated. In Canada this celebration will be joined with that of Arbour Day. There is symbolic meaning in this happy association of the two anniversaries. Like a sapling planted in favourable ground—like a tree in its slow but majestic growth—the British Empire has expanded to the ripe maturity in which we now see it. Its development was not always under favourable auspices, however. There were, and still are, bitter opponents of Imperial policies and Imperial ideals. Lord Beaconsfield in his time had to remind the English people that Her Majesty's Government, of whatever party formed, were the trustees of the British Empire, that the Imperial heritage was one which could not lightly be thrown away. The flag of Empire—even then—floated in many waters. There were British provinces in every zone, inhabited by persons of different races, different religions, different laws, manners, and customs. "It is not," the great Victorian statesman pointed out, "a heritage that can only be enjoyed; it must be maintained, and it can only be maintained by the same qualities that created it—by courage, by discipline, by patience, by determination, and by a reverence for public law and respect for national rights."

Under Queen Victoria—whose birthday anniversary has appropriately been chosen for Empire Day—the Imperial sentiment thus voiced by Disraeli found scope in splendid achievement. The Empire became, in very truth, a realm on which the sun never sets; its flag became synonymous, as never flag in history had become, with freedom and justice. These are the virtues which, while our Empire remains great and glorious, will be prized by British citizens above all else.

Subsequent events, and particularly the sacrifices entailed in the Great War, have knit more firmly than ever the far-flung nations of the British Empire. The trunk and branches of this mighty tree, deep rooted now in so many lands, are still in vigorous growth. A wondrous Arbour Day that, which saw, centuries ago, the planting of such seed in English soil!

How fertile that soil of the Mother-land was in patriotic sentiment may be judged from many noble passages in English literature. Shakespeare voices the sentiment superbly in the following lines from "Henry IV" which one cannot read, however often, without thrilling as to the sound of many trumpets:

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-Paradise;
This fortress, built by nature for herself
Against infection, and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

WHAT IS HIS GAME?

"For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Heathen Chinee,"—to quote a once familiar poem—"is peculiar." But surely no heathen Chinee ever surpassed the dodging and doubling that Mr. Mackenzie King and his party supporters are doing at Ottawa in their efforts to block the Marketing Bill. Stating at first that the bill was altogether against Liberal principles, they announced their intention of opposing it "to the last ditch,"—this notwithstanding that it had been endorsed 100 per cent by Liberal members in the local Legislature. Then Hon. Mr. Motherwell, ex-Minister of Agriculture in the Mackenzie King Government, "broke ranks" and said the bill had been introduced at the request of the farmers and producers throughout Canada, and though disagreeing with some of its provisions he would support it in committee. The vote on second reading was 120-60 in favor of the bill, all the Conservatives, as well as the Progressives, United Farmers and C. C. F. groups, in addition to two Liberal members, supporting it, while other Liberal members—among whom was Mr. A. E. MacLean, M. P., for Prince—beat a hasty retreat before the vote was taken, so that their attitude could not be recorded. Then amendments, clarifying the provisions of the bill, were introduced, and Mr. King, manifesting a growing anxiety to "climb on the band wagon," said he was all along in favor of the principles of the bill, and if certain features to which he had taken exception were altered or eliminated, he would raise no further objection. The Government showed its desire of meeting the Liberal leader halfway, and when, on the following day, Mr. King introduced an amendment it was promptly accepted. This fact was hailed in the local Liberal press as a great Liberal victory. Magna Charta, apparently, was no longer in danger! Mr. King had "saved the situation" and had "compelled" the Government to legislate according to his dictates. This absurd pretension, so far as we are aware, has been advanced by no other newspaper in Canada. The amendments, as the Liberal Winnipeg Free Press pointed out, did not materially change the bill; they simply enabled the Liberal leader to make a volte face, the Government being obviously more concerned about the passage of the Act than making political capital out of Mr. King's asinine blunders.

But Mr. King seemingly has ulterior motives for continuing, over every step of the way, his opposition to marketing legislation. On Monday, according to a Canadian Press report, he maintained "almost a single-handed blockade against the bill all day." And the amazing objection he now raises is that the bill is "one cog in a plan to centralize control of Empire products in London, possibly under the Empire Marketing Board."

By an odd coincidence, this farfetched objection is raised on the eve of Empire Day. Mr. King, being a strong anti-Imperialist, probably doesn't care much about Empire Day anyway; but his party supporters throughout Canada, not to speak of the general public, by no means share his prejudices in this regard; and the reason he alleges for his latest tirade against the Bennett Government for legislating to protect our farm and fishery producers will cause them to wonder who and what are the interests that are behind Mr. King's erratic movements, compelling him to cut such a contemptible figure as Opposition leader.

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORY

Those who have the impression that Nova Scotia was so-called because Scots were predominant in founding and settling the colony, says a Toronto exchange, may have to revise their history. Its reason for this statement is that at the annual meeting of the Dalhousie Alumini Association in Halifax, Professor D. C. Harvey, provincial archivist, declared that Nova Scotia was not called New Scotland because of the early influence of the Scots there, but rather to have a counterpart to the New France and the New England that were already named at that date.

There was a craze for the prefix "New" in the 17th and 18th centuries, Prof. Harvey explained. There was New York, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. New Brunswick might have been New Ireland, and Prince Edward Island was actualy called New Ireland by a local Act, and when the Act was disallowed the British Government suggested New Guernsey or New Anglesea. Shelburne was once called New Jerusalem and Parrsboro, New Philadelphia. "The name Nova Scotia, therefore, was an accident without special significance, and was frequently used ironically in the modified form of Nova Scarcity."

Professor Harvey went on to say that Scottish effort alone had not built this province. That was done by the combined efforts of Acadians, New Englanders, Germans, American Loyalists, English, Irish, Scottish and native Nova Scotians. By the middle of the nineteenth century Nova Scotians had developed a strong feeling of nationality. The death knell of that nationality had been sounded in 1867 judging by the mental attitude of one interesting document he had discovered recently. It was a despatch sent to England by Lieut.-Governor Sir F. Williams. It said: "With this letter terminates the existence of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia—the province having been annexed to Canada by a British Act of Parliament passed and that came into operation July 1, 1867."

Nova Scotians then felt that the end had come. Prof. Harvey concluded: "This royal province, this imperial understudy, this New Scotland, this romantic Acadia, this Nova Scotian nation, were gone forever and henceforth they must turn their eyes from the rising to the setting sun, from the Atlantic to the backwoods of Canada."

Notes By The Way

Four corporals of an infantry regiment of the French army who were shot for refusing to obey an order to advance under fire on March 16, 1915, have been exonerated, a special military tribunal in France having decided that they were right and the instructions wrong, in that they were impracticable and calculated to bring disaster to the detachment. The corporals evidently knew their business, but paid with their lives for their sound sense. As they used to say in France, "It is the war."

Kidnapping for the purpose of securing ransom money, is a crime more or less peculiar to the United States, and it has increased in recent years to such an extent as to become a national problem. In the early days children were sometimes kidnapped in these parts by Indians and Gypsies but the object usually was to have a white child in the camp and seldom was any harm done.

The world-wide character of the Red Cross movement was emphasized by the luncheon tendered at Hart House recently by the Canadian Red Cross Society to Dr. Ruth Young, M. B. E., W. M. S., director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Division of the Indian Red Cross Society. Sir Robert Falconer presided, and Dr. J. L. Biggar, chief commissioner of the Canadian organization, introduced the speaker, who gave a modest but informing address upon the work done under her direction in behalf of women and children in British India.

Numerous residents of Edmonton are selling their homes in the city and moving to the suburbs, where property is cheaper and taxes are lower. The City Council has been requested to study the problem, for in addition to loss of tax revenue the city's telephone and electric light departments are also suffering. As the explanation of the exodus is too high taxation, the civic fathers should endeavor to manage municipal affairs so that the tax burden may be made light enough for the ordinery ratepayer's back to carry—Montreal Gazette.

The term "ear-marked" will in the near future have a far different meaning than its present financial significance if the studies of Professor H. F. Perkins, director of the Fleming Museum of the University of Vermont, bear fruit. The criminal of the future may also be ear-marked, for Professor Perkins has discovered more than 144 ear characteristics that he says indellibly fix the identity of a person. The new system, which the professor is teaching to a class of students, has an advantage over fingerprints in that a record of ear characteristics is more easily obtainable by mere observation.

Because the German press is so effectively muzzled the German people can know very little of what is actually happening beyond the German borders, and with few exceptions they must be wholly uninformed as to the kind of reputation the German Government is gaining abroad. But can the public intelligence be forever held in chains? Who shall say that one of these fine days the German mind at home will not burst free from its bondage.—Montreal Gazette.

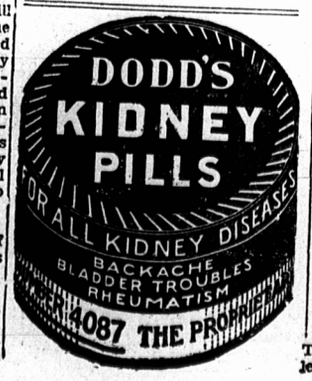
The directors of the U. S. S. R. have established a new aristocracy, that of achievement, and the order is termed "the noble people of our country." As the "noblemen" are rewarded with superior living quarters, the right of free travel and preference on waiting lists for automobiles, it will be seen that the honor of nobility is not an empty one. If the qualification of service is not departed from, the Order of Noble People in question may not be a bad thing for the Soviet Republics. But it looks like a repudiation of the Socialist theory that all people are absolutely equal in the eyes of the state, and should be so treated.

The people of this country, says a Washington Ex. staged the great experiment of nation-wide prohibition with little preparation and with little thought as to its consequences. It seems to have been taken for granted that the social customs of many million people could be changed by legislative fiat overnight. The result was a highly organized and highly financed conspiracy which virtually defied the prohibition law with an unprecedented record of violence and corruption.

Once it was widely believed that the foreign born in our large cities account for our notorious murder record. But by far the highest homicide rates are in the cities of the South, where the immigrant element is unimportant. Life is not cheapest in the metropolitan cities which supply the world with its gangster thrills, but in the older cities of the South and the West. In the one case a long-established tradition and in the other case the pioneer mode of life have greatly devaluated human life.

Mr. MacKenzie King's volte face on the Marketing Board Bill has a parallel in the case of the persistent book agent who visited for the third time a fourth story apartment for the purpose of selling his wares. He was kicked downstairs and finding himself on the ground remarked to some sympathizers, "Oh, it's alright. I was coming down anyway." Evidently the pressure of his constituents all over Canada compelled him to come down.

Your success is not cut off abrupt and clean, but it ravels out and upward into something else. Your disappointment is not cut off abrupt and clean. It, too, ravels out and upward into something else. There is no finality about either. Each leads out into some new revelation, some deeper understanding, some wider vision. —Rev. J. Julian Jaynes.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

USING LIVER IN TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS

Your physician will tell you that he has often secured brilliant cures of psoriasis by using mercury ointment on the affected skin, and arsenic internally.

Psoriasis is that miserable skin ailment with the white scales which look like patches of plaster thrown on the skin. When the scales are removed the under surface is very red and usually bleeds.

Many physicians have found that the use of thyroid extract has also been effective in curing this skin ailment.

However the fact remains that psoriasis returns time after time much to the discouragement of patient and physician.

The fact that liver is so helpful to the blood in pernicious anaemia that patients are now saved from death therefrom, has caused research physicians to use liver for various conditions in the body because the blood supplies every cell in the body with nourishment.

Dr. T. Gruneberg, Leipsig, tried the effect of liver in psoriasis.

Injections of liver extract were given every second day, and the patients took liver by mouth in the form of fresh liver or of liver extract.

The outstanding result of the liver treatment was that it lessened the tendency to relapse.

It seems that the results are better if the patient is exposed to the light, but the exposure should not be to severe.

In order to make up for the lack of sunlight in the big city, particularly during the winter months, the patients were given treatments with quartz lamps or sun lamps as they are called; but the doses were smaller than is usually the case so as to avoid irritation.

Although other forms of treatment are just as effective in curing psoriasis as is the liver treatment, the fact that it does not return as often or in as severe a form is very gratifying as it is the return of the psoriassis symptoms time after time that has made psoriasis one of the most distressing and embarrassing of skin ailments.

So it would be well for patients with psoriasis to try out this liver method of treatment. It certainly seems logical that by improving the blood stream which is really the life stream, derangements of the cells everywhere inthe body including the skin should be corrected.

Cartier Celebration

(St. John Telegraph-Journal)

An international event of great interest will be the coming of five hundred prominent citizens of France to Canada in August to participate with British and United States representatives in the Jacques Cartier celebration. This will begin at Charlottetown and end at old Fort Niagara.

The event will be of peculiar significance to the French speaking people of the Dominion. The visitors from old France will follow in the footsteps of the great voyager who came to these shores four hundred years ago. This celebration will be of special interest also to New Brunswick, since Cartier on that memorable voyage in 1534 skirted the northern shores and explored Bay Chaleur, to which he gave the name it still bears. He was there in July, and the weather was bright and warm hence the name. Cartier had only two vessels, of sixty tons, and each carried sixty-two men. He did some trading with the Indians of Bay Chaleur.

The whole story of French occupation, exploration and settlement in Acadie and on the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and the long struggle which ended in the conquest by the British, the establishment of provinces and of the Dominion from coast to coast, lies between that memorable summer of 1534 and 1934. Those who join in the coming celebration will have the story recalled to their minds, and the visitors from old France will have an opportunity to see people of their race, descendants of the pioneers, loyally contributing their share to the development of a vast country that is British, while they cling steadfastly to the language and traditions of their fatherland. This celebration should further strengthen the ties of friendship between Canada and France.

It may be taken for granted that New Brunswick will heartily participate in the great commemoration. It was not until seventy year's after Cartier's first voyage that Champlain whose statue stands in Queen Square in Saint John, came into this harbor and gave its name to the St. John river. Both names are inseparably associated with the period of discovery.

Etiquette For Audiences

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Time was when entertainers had to take it. If the audiences did not like their efforts they were at liberty to say so with boos and hisses and cabbages which had seen their best days. Perhaps that may have engendered a license which had to be dealt with. Whatever the reason that is what has happened. The latest disciplinarian is Sir Thomas Beecham.

It was a perfectly good audience judged by the bunnie coat and top hat standard. It was grand opera. It was Covent Garden. But right when the orchestra was sweeping along and the tenor and soprano were reaching for their top notes numbers of the persons in the boxes and the pit started to chat. At least Sir Thomas says they did. He should know. He was conducting. He stopped. He turned. He said, "Shut up, you!"

Sir Thomas states that if it happens again he is going to say more. He has it all thought out and it includes obeservations about low persons who apparently think they are at the cinema, also about savages and barbarians who needs must talk when the orchestra has rights to the floor. It may be a bitter pill but the audience may just as well be prepared to swallow it. "I'll end that talking while I am conducting or I'll have the talkers turned out."

Ethel Barrymore has done her part towards training an American audience. She entertained out loud extreme doubts as to the mental capacity of numbers of her fellow countrymen sitting before her, basing her opinions upon their treatment of her friend, Eva Le Gallienne.

Altogether times seem to be looking up for that portion of audiences who go to the theatre, the lecture, or the opera to hear the persons billed to speak

Three rousing cheers— after he has laid down his baton—for Sir Thomas Beecham!

When Canada Was Young

(The National Revenue Review)

When was the first import duty levied in Canada, and who was the first civil servant? The Editor was asked these questions recently, and this is the result of his digging efforts.

The first Government in Canada was ordained by Louis XIV of France on March 17th, 1647 and consisted of the Governor, the Superior of the Jesuits and the Commandant or local Governor of Montreal. This was called the Council of Quebec, was to meet at Quebec, and appoint a secretary to take charge of all papers, records and public documents. The secretary apparently was the first Canadian Civil Servant. As there is no record of a Civil Service Commission existing in those far off days, it is not known definitely if this gentleman had to pass a competitive examination, or if he was chosen from the locality in which the vacancy arose.

The expenses of this Council were paid out of the profits of the fur trade, this profit being the price paid for the furs at the company's oficial stores and the price obtain-

The next year, 1648, the Colonists petitioned Louis XIV that they be represented on the Council. The request was granted and the Council was made to consist of the governor, the Superior of the Jesuits, the previous Governor and two representatives of the people (three, if the previous Governor was not available), making five, three to be a quorum.

The Council ordered on December 16th, 1663, that merchants selling goods imported from France were permitted to charge 65 per cent advance over the selling price of the goods in France and out of this were to pay a revenue tax of 10 per cent on imports. This apparently was the first form of an import duty used in Canada.

At this period, the importation was prohibited, even from France, of hats, caps, coats, stockings or shirts.

There was also an export tax of 25 per cent on beaver skins, 10 per cent on moose skins and the whole products of the trading post of Tadoussac. This export was "farmed out" to individuals or companies who collected the revenue and paid a fixed sum to the Council.

At this time industry and trade consisted of three main branches; merchants importing goods from France and selling them to the colonists, settlers' trade with the merchants in natural products, and the trade with the Indians.

Ancient Biblical Texts

(Exchange)

Two unrecorded fifth century manuscripts of the New Testament have been discovered by Dr. Rendel Harris ,Biblical scholar in the Jacobite Syriac Monastery of Harput, Armenia. They are among the earliest known texts of the Peshitta version which is the authorized version of the Syrian Church.

The first written in Syriac between 440 and 550 A.D. on 100 leaves of vellum comprises nearly the whole of the Gospels of St. Mark, St. Luke and about three quarters of St. John. The other written between 501 and 700 A.D. on 145 leaves consists of almost the complete text of the Gospels. Both manuscripts considering their antiquity are in a remarkably good state of preservation. The ancient Syriac versions of the New Testament are of the highest importance in the establishment of the general accuracy of the text and elucidating difficult and disputed passages.

The translation is attributed to Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa between 411 and 435 A.D. who it is recorded made a translation of the New Testament from Greek into Syriac. It is noted that the earlier of the two manuscripts are about contemporary with the date of his death.

These two codicles are of the earliest period of Syriac manuscripts. The British Museum's Syriac collection has no document before 400 A.D. There are no manuscripts in existence of any part of the Peshitta New Testament before about 440 A.D. The British museum possesses only one imperfect manuscript of the Peshitta gospels of Matthew and Mark only which can be definitely assigned to the fifth century. The Vatican library has only one manuscript of the Peshitta version —the codex of the sixth century. The manuscripts are in possession of Messrs W. H. Robinson, Ltd., and will go on exhibition

The Poet's Corner.

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

(Founded May 18, 1783)

"O fortunati, quorum jam moenia surgunt."

Steep streets; tall spires etched against the sky;
Grey wharves that know the way of wind and tide;
Dim, drifting fog; the sea-gulls' plaintive cry . . .
A city, old, assured, wearing the pride
Of epic memories and heritage.
Like some brave odyssey the story reads,
Which they, who reared the walls and set the stage,
Imprinted here in gallant faith and deeds.
The heart remembers beauty in the spell
Of sailors' chanties blown along the dark:
Of windy harbor lights; and channel bell;
The sweep of sea and wings; nor fails to mark
The quiet strength that builds and reaches on.
In the grey East the cohorts of the Dawn!

—Anna M. Henderson, Ottawa.

Pied Piper Days

(Exchange)

Beginning May 20 and continuing all summer the picturesque little town of Hamelin, Germany, made famous by the vengeful Pied Piper, will celbrate its progress through the centuries. All living sons and daughters of the town will be urged to participate. A Pied Piper monument will be dedicated and a new Pied Piper play will have its first production on June 26. According to the legend it was on June 26, 1284, that the children who followed the piper were swallowed up in the mountain Koppenburg after the burghers had refused to pay his fee for ridding the town of rats. Centuries ago inscriptions referring to the tale were carved on old timbered houses of the town. For many years no music was allowed to be played in Bungen street, through which the piper, named Bunting, is said to have conducted his victims. However, a similar tale is told of the fiddler of Brandenburg and of a dwarf named Glouf who lured the rats of Ispahan into a river with the music of tabor and pipe.

An efficient Pied Piper would not be cheated of his fee in these days. On the contrary, there would be active competition for his services. Rats cause economic losses in the cities and rural areas of the world amouting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. According to survey, the common rat kills six times more poultry and game than all snakes owls, weasels and hawks combined. Despite the energetic campaign carried on against them on an international scale for over thirty years, rats continue to increase in numbers.

The Lights Of London River

(By A. G. Thompson, in The Navy)

London needs no gala illuminations to catch the world's eye, for every night on London River millions of lights shine brightly, each with its own message to mankind.

At Westminster, when Parliament is in session after dark, this is proclaimed to all who pass by a beacon light above Big Ben. From Westminster to Blackfriars is the wonderful curve of the Embankment; a pretty sight on the summer nights when the lights shine on the leafy trees.

The three bridges at Blackfriars are like a barrier dividing the West End and the Port of London, and their five arches are like tunnels through which can be seen the reflections in the water of the lights of the City and of Southwark.

Beyond Blackfriars the river becomes a strange place by night, and many familiar landmarks dissolve into the darkness of the banks. Here and there are gaps in hte darkness where the demands of modern civilisation have necessitated night work at some wharf or factory. The Pool appears as a black void when viewed from London Bridge, except where alongside a wharf a cargo steamer may be dimly discerned by the yellowish gleams from her "side-lights." In the distance the outline of Tower Bridge is imagined rather than seen, for except for the navigation lights at the road level of the towers, very little is visible.

Coming out of the Pool into Limehouse Reach, a group of lights in midstream round the bend in the river and soon resolve themselves into a tug with barges in tow. On the tug's mast are two white lights set vertically, one above the other, and amidships are the red light of the port side and the green light of the starboard side. The last of the barges being towed carries a white light at the stern. As the Isle of Dogs is rounded, two green lights set horizontally indicate the presence of a wrecked barge which has been salved and is lying on the "hard" off Port of London Wharf.

Coming up Blackwell Reach is a steamer bound for one of the docks —a passenger boat presumably, for there is a blaze of light from the saloon. The deck is but dimly lit, and above, shining brightly, are the port and starboard lights on the bridge and the white light high above on the mast.

Off Charlton a vessel is showing a triangle of three red lights, a signal to all ships that pass that she is anchored by the stern only.

The Woolwich Free Ferry has her own particular code, and shows, both fore and aft, two lights in a vertical line, the upper one red and the lower one white.

Beyond Woolwich on the left bank is the flood-lit lock entrance to King George V Dock, and a little farther on, in the dark marsh land of Kent, is Margaret Ness Lighthouse, occulting every five seconds.

Between Barking and Dagenham, electric cables cross the river—distributing electric power from the huge generating station at Creekmouth to Kent. Twin pylons, nearly five hundred feet high, suspend these cables across the river, and by night they are marked by illuminated crosses visible for fifteen miles.

A dredger moored in Long Reach is distinguished by three white lights in the form of a triangle, and a little farther on is the brilliantly-lit passenger landing stage at Tilbury.

And so on down the river to the Nore Lightship, the oldest established round our coasts, and beyond, past the flashing red Tongue Light, to the sea.

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