

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SAURDAY, MAY 18, 1935.

A SOLDIER'S BEQUEST

There was recently filed for probate in London the will of an Irish soldier in London the will of an Irish soldier of the Great War, Major Harry Lefroy of Killaloe, County Clare. He died in January, leaving personal property in England valued at £27,923. He came of a family of soldiers, and we must suppose that he had the tradition of the soldier in his blood. The will provides:

"Whereas I did not join the Army during the Great War in order to make money, but simply to do my duty and help to defend the lives and property which God gave into my keeping, I direct on the death of my wife the executors shall realize out of the estate £1,250, representing my army pay for five years while I served therein, upon trust to pay the income for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families as the trustees may think fit; and £500 to endow a bed in some hospital in the City of Dublin for the benefit of inhabitants of the town of Killaloe; provided that such sums of £1,250 and £500 shall not be paid in the event of any property of mine in Ireland being confiscated during the lifetime of myself and my wife by the ruling Government of Ireland."

The New York Sun, which notices this bequest, is rather more interested in certain difficulties which it foresees may confront the trustees in carrying out the desires of the testator, but concludes that "when the time comes to set up the trusts there will be somebody about who will undertake the interpretation of this testament with confidence supported by precedent."

A Canadian exchange finds it "more interesting to note the preamble of this provision, in which this soldier declares in his last solemn testament that he did not join the army during the Great War in order to make money, but simply to do my duty and help to defend the lives and property which God gave into my keeping." There is something old-fashioned in the terms of that declaration, but it sounds honest, too, and it seems to be as good a statement of the motives of the old-fashioned patriot, when it is honest, as you could have. It was certainly true of more men who went to the Great War than some of our modern debunkers of patriotism are willing to allow.

THE RETURN OF KINGS

Although the formal and stately ceremonies connected with the King's Silver Jubilee are over, the impression left in their wake, says the Montreal Gazette, is that of a most effectual historic epic, answered fully to the terms of the heartfelt ode penned by John Massfield, the Poet Laureate, who thus voiced the sentiment of loyalty that pervades the whole Empire. It might be expected, since it is characteristic of the regal recipients of these public demonstrations, that their Majesties, without any state formality and on their own behalf, should choose to make a fourfold tour throughout London to greet the people of the East End in a fashion that, void of pomp, lacked nothing of dignity, enhancing the joy of the occasion. This visit was in every way an episode worthy of the enthusiastic reception accorded the King and Queen by the habitans of the dockland and all the districts visited, a rousing finish to the festivities winding up with the acclamations of a dense crowd of some 250,000 people in front of Buckingham Palace. This vast company sang their joy under the floodlights of the British metropolis and with all the zest that belongs to the springtime and merry May. Nor can it be forgotten that, coincident with this feature of the festivities, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appeared at Cardiff, the Duke and Duchess of York at Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester at Belfast—all regal emissaries in the campaign of service which includes, especially, an appeal to the youth of the British Isles. The Royal itinerary which thus extends to the four quarters of the social compass, coupled with the fourfold festival demonstrations in the capitals, is an outstanding witness to the influence and power of the Crown amongst all ranks and sections of the British people, and if there is one great lesson to be drawn from these Jubilee festivities, it is that the monarchical system has not lost its meaning. Its present prestige, deep-rooted as it is in the affections of the populace, was its strength to the personality of those members of the Royal household who, by their leadership and endeavors for the public weal, have set an example such as just-

fies the statement that the Jubilee "was an awakening revelation of what is meant today by the monarchy, the nation and the Empire in their political trinity."

COMMONERS AT RIDEAU

Announcement has been made from Buckingham Palace that the King has approved the conferment of a Barony of the United Kingdom upon Mr. John Buchan, Canada's next Governor-General. A later despatch reports that Mr. B. Chan has chosen the title of Lord Tweedsmuir. A western exchange recalls that when the Marquess of Lorne (later the Duke of Argyll) was appointed governor-general in 1878, he was known as Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, and he gave up a seat in the House of Commons to come to Canada. His predecessor, the Marquess of Dufferin, was a peer, but the two representatives of Her Majesty before him were both commoners. Sir John Young came to Ottawa in 1889 and he did not become Baron Lisgar until the following year. Sir Charles Stanley, who held the office from 1881 to 1888, was not created Baron Monck until 1887, the year of Confederation. Prior to Confederation, the governor-general was known as governor-in-chief. Beginning in 1899, the first three men to hold the office were commoners. Charles Poulett Thomson presided over Kingston, then the capital, from 1839 to 1841. He was created Baron Sydenham of Kent in England and Toronto in Canada in the latter year. His successor was Sir Charles Bagot, a baronet but never a peer. Then came Sir Charles Metcalfe, also a baronet, who did not become Baron Metcalfe of Fern Hill until the eve of his retirement in 1845.

There followed two peers—Earl Cathcart, who held the office for less than a year in 1846, and the great Earl Elgin, who was governor-in-chief from 1847 to 1864. Then came Sir Edmund Walker Head, from 1864 to 1861, who was a baronet but never a peer. His successor was Baron Monck, who has already been considered.

Excluding Mr. Buchan there, have been twenty governor-generals since 1839. Of these, twelve have been peers and eight have been commoners. Of the eight, Sir Charles Bagot and Sir Edmund Head were never peers. The others were raised to the upper house either during or after their terms of office.

FORMOSA

Perhaps the only thing a great many persons know about Formosa is that it is a place to which Christian missionaries are sent. Reading that thousands of Formosans have been killed in an earthquake they will be interested in a few additional facts, which we quote from the Ottawa Journal.

Formosa—also called Taiwan by the Chinese—is an island 226 miles long and 60 to 80 miles broad, with an area of 13,500 square miles, lying in the Western Pacific ocean some ninety miles from the Chinese coast. It has a long history, if not a particularly splendid one, and since 1895 has been owned and administered by Japan.

The island has more than three million people, the majority being Chinese, with some descendants of the aboriginal Malay stock and some Japanese. The climate is described as hot, damp and malarious. There are some magnificent mountains, much splendid scenery is to be found, and the vegetation is tropical in its luxuriance. There are minerals, but tea and camphor are the staple exports. The principal cities are Taihoku (or Taipei), Anping, Takau, and Hozan.

There have been Chinese in Formosa for many centuries, but it was not until the sixteenth century that Western explorers made it a port of call. Portuguese and Spanish navigators went there, and the Dutch established a fort, but these settlements presently disappeared and the Chinese and aborigines were left more or less undisturbed in their primitive and savage state. Civilization made little progress, and as late as 1842 when a British brig was wrecked on the Formosan coast forty-three of its crew were executed by the natives.

Japan was given Formosa in the treaty which ended the Japanese and industry encouraged, the savage tribes gradually brought under subjection. Christian mission establishments have made a splendid contribution to the task of raising the moral and social level of the population.

Notes By The Way

When Britain finally reaches the sunny shore of the depression she will have only a trifle more debt than in 1929; when we arrive at the same happy destination our debt will be about \$19,000,000,000 more than when we started. Britain pays as she goes, we borrow as we hope. Our children will settle our bills whilst the British children will inherit tax receipts. It may be that our method is the better one for our national character, financial habits and economic resources and equipment, but one has an ingrained feeling that balancing a national budget is as closely related to national well-being as the like achievement in personal finances is to individual prosperity.—Wall St. Magazine.

Although the international skies seem to be clearer of clouds than at any time for some months, Britain, according to observers from London, is not holding her hand in the matter of aerial armament. It is stated that British manufacturers have been forbidden to work on any foreign orders without permission, and also have been ordered to rush British governmental orders. Craft of any type will be accepted. The British government, it is evident, has concluded to the opinion that the gestures of peace in the form of reduced military naval and aerial arms are useless.—Frederick Gleaser.

Our memories are forever returning, to freshen and to recreate our love and understanding of nature—the mysterious and wonders of nature—and each new Spring becomes an added emphasis of the existence of the Supreme creator and ruler over all. Coming out of our many discouragements and losses, it is heartening to look upon nature, in its glorious movements, and note that it is unfolding in the same ways as of yesterday, and that it pictures nothing of pessimism in its continual rounds. For thousands of years Nature has been renewing and recreating itself. Each epoch has shaped itself in conformity with its time. If Spring teaches us anything at all, it tells us to keep renewing and changing to conform with newly discovered ideas and methods, and forever admonishing us to be alert, not to lag, and to work on—and on!

"How shall we find occupation for our unemployed?" Ask instead: "What does the community need?" Today the community of the British Empire need airplanes to link their distant lands together, just as one hundred years ago the people of this island needed railways. We should be running Empire air lines now like express train services from Glasgow to London. True, we are building up the England-India-Australia air route. The London-Cairo-Cape line is established, but there is no single Empire service operating west of London. The Atlantic is not yet spanned. If you want to go from Canada, travelling down the American seaboard via British Trinidad to British Guiana, you must take your ticket on Pan-American Airways—London Daily Express.

Herr Schuschnigg, Austrian chancellor, is in consultation with Mussolini and it is openly spoken of as a visit to secure Italian support of the abrogation of the anti-Hapsburg clause of the Treaty of Peace. There appears to be a growing feeling in Austria that a restoration of the monarchy would be the surest way to prevent Nazi infiltration. The Nazis are very active and, with a view to effecting Anschluss with Germany, would like to foment a revolution in Austria.

The world has changed but little in the last 100 years and things are about the same as when she was a child, declared Mrs. Frances M. Edwards while celebrating her one-hundredth birthday in Cardiff, Wales. She is the mother of 11 children and still reads the newspapers. "Times have changed very little," she said, "all I read about is war and unemployment, just what the people talked about when I was a little girl."

The opposite corner of Europe is also busy with political planning. The recently elected Yugoslavian premier is about to visit Ankara and the Turks consider this visit highly important, regarding it as affirmation of Turko-Yugoslav unity within the Balkan pact.

The Nazis in Germany are going to great lengths to justify their activities, but the latest demonstration is a little far-fetched. A German historical film depicting the life of the Mad of Orleans is now running in Berlin under Nazi auspices. The picture declares that Joan of Arc is like Adolf Hitler, as she "was a leader who saved her people from despair," and her actions were the result of a deep conviction that she was assigned by a higher power than her government to lead her country forward.—Boston Post.



Tide be runnin' the great world over; 'Twas only last June month I mind that me Was thinkin' the tuss and the call in the breast of the lover So everlastin' as the sea. Here's the same little fishes that sputter and swim, WI' the moon's old glim on the gray, wet sand; An' him no more to me nor me to him Than the wind goin' over my hand. —Charlotte Mow.

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.

TRAVEL BUREAU STORIES

Sir.—It is a painful duty to have to answer an anonymous writer behind the fictitious name of "Van Winkle," which means "No body" and which appeared in the Patriot of April 27th ult. He may be a clever writer in his own estimation but from the start he has endeavored to cast adverse reflections on the story "Believe It Or Not," which is compiled with all the rules of the Travel Bureau Story Contest. The good old pioneers who came here from the British Islands and other countries of Europe and settled in the midst of a densely wooded land were reliable, honest and truthful. One of the first to come was "Van Winkle" who made, as he thought, everything at random to suit his own views which savour very much of a piqued contentant or one who is jealous of the success of the Travel Bureau Association composed of men who are doing such a noble work to boost our Island Province.

Let this "Doubting Thomas" some fine day in June take off the "mask." He knows my address and can correspond. Let him use his own measurements and in this section of the Island I will show him yet a few remnants of the "Forest Primeval" which are anywhere from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at the stump and which, if hollowed out as the "giant" mentioned in the story, to the bottom, would have sufficient capacity to house half a dozen of "Van Winkles" provided they were not too corpulent; then I might have to drop one. The bear and her cubs are not here now; the "giant" is dead many years ago, but I can get a reliable old gentleman still living whose word never was doubted and who will vouch for the truth of what is contained in the story. I may also, to further convince him, produce a pine shell of three or four inches in a "Saw Pit" long before saw mills were in operation, which formed the top of a kitchen table for many years and was four feet wide by six feet long. If "Van Winkle" will accept this offer, I know, as he sees, he will believe, and then he will owe an apology to all concerned in connection with the "Travel Bureau Story Contest." I am, Sir, etc. M. McKENNA. Kinkora.

MR. BURROWS REPLIES

The following letter speaks for itself: Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Board Head Office Ottawa, Canada May 14th, 1935 J. J. Trainor, Esq., P. E. I. Potato Marketing Agency, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dear Mr. Trainor: I am glad that you drew my attention to the article which appeared under the date of May 9th being a copy of an item which appeared in the Toronto Mail and Empire under the date of May 2nd and which reported to the effect that the Ontario Division of the Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Board and a later interview with me together with certain comments thereon by the well known firm of Stovel Limited.

I did not see the original item in the Mail and Empire until within the last few days when I have been receiving a circular sent out by Stovel Limited, together with an attached clipping from the Mail and Empire. I thereupon wrote to E. G. Perkin, Assistant Commissioner of Markets for the Province of Ontario who acted as Secretary of the meeting referred to for a copy of the official minutes which I am now attaching.

You will note that the press report is a very much garbled summary of the proceedings of that meeting. In the interview which I gave to the Mail and Empire reporter following the meeting, I simply referred to the proceedings and pointed out that while some of the growers in the province of Ontario felt that their sales had been curtailed as a result of the operations of the Eastern Canada Potato Marketing Board, such curtailment was due to the exceptionally large crop only part of which could be consigned, and not to any action by the Board. In explanation I pointed out that undoubtedly the same feeling pertained in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where sales both for Domestic and Export showed a very considerable reduction compared with those of the previous year.

I did not and could not say that the sale of Maritime potatoes had been affected as a result of efforts of the Ontario Board to increase the sale of Ontario potatoes. Probably you will see fit to have published the official minutes of the meeting referred to, and this letter although I have no expectation that those who have endeavored to embarrass the attempts of the Board to assist actual potato growers since its inauguration and who, as evidenced from the press reports are still continuing to do so, will be in any way moved by the truth. On the other hand, producers of potatoes must be well aware that dealers such as Stovel Limited are primarily concerned with a volume movement regardless of price as the number of cars passing through their hands. Whether the growers receive anything for their commodity is of no concern to them. Ship loads of potatoes so that the shipper, the transportation companies and the dealer may collect a profit, is their constant motto. I am, Sir, etc. L. F. BURROWS, Chairman.

That Body of Hours

THE LIVER IS THE GREAT FILTER

Some years ago I wrote an article for one of the magazines entitled "The Organ That Makes You A Quitter." I pointed out the great many "jobs" the liver—the king of the organs—does for us, and that when it gets sluggish or behind in its work then even our ordinary everyday work looks too much for us.

One of the big jobs the liver does for us is to clean or clear out of the blood substances which would do us harm; if the liver is sluggish or "slow" it just doesn't do this cleaning or filtering quickly enough or completely, and the body suffers thereby.

Thus such symptoms as shortness of breath or pain under breast bone—angina pectoris—may be due to the sluggish liver and the individual is quite sure that his heart is affected. And as a matter of fact his heart is affected for the time being. Sometimes skin eruptions—urticaria or hives as it is more familiarly known—are believed to be due to this lack of power on the part of the liver of clearing out or killing off harmful substances or organisms.

Thus Dr. C. G. Coe, Seattle, Washington, in Northwest Medicine, reports 2 cases in his own practice in which the urticaria was so closely connected with liver and gall bladder trouble as to point directly to the liver as the cause. Thus Dr. Coe believes that the urticaria is due to some damage to the liver which has interfered with its ability to remove harmful substances.

When we remember that at all times one-quarter of all the blood of the body is in the liver giving substances to it and receiving substances from it to use in other parts of the body, we can get an idea of how important it is to our health, mentally, physically, and even morally, to have the liver doing its work properly.

that those who have endeavored to embarrass the attempts of the Board to assist actual potato growers since its inauguration and who, as evidenced from the press reports are still continuing to do so, will be in any way moved by the truth. On the other hand, producers of potatoes must be well aware that dealers such as Stovel Limited are primarily concerned with a volume movement regardless of price as the number of cars passing through their hands. Whether the growers receive anything for their commodity is of no concern to them. Ship loads of potatoes so that the shipper, the transportation companies and the dealer may collect a profit, is their constant motto. I am, Sir, etc. L. F. BURROWS, Chairman.

THE TOURIST TRADE

Sir,—I hand you herewith duplicate of a letter that I have today addressed to Judge Stewart in reply to a communication from him that appeared in a recent issue of the Charlottetown Patriot dealing with the tourist possibilities of the Island. I shall be glad if you will give space to same in the Saturday edition of the Guardian. I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING

DR. L. B. EVANS

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Conservative Convention Charlottetown & Royalty. A Convention of the Conservative Electors of the 5th District of Queen's County will be held in the Board Room, City Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21ST, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Provincial Election. Each Poll is entitled to send five candidates. Poll Chairmen are requested to see that their delegates are appointed forthwith and that each Poll is fully represented at the Convention. Samuel Kennedy PRESIDENT R. R. Bell SECRETARY

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