The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure.
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Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $4.00 per year (in advance) delivered in City. $3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Prince Edward Island. $4.50 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1936

The Franco-German Crisis

Germany's armed occupation of the Rhineland territory in violation of the Locarno treaty places France in a situation which, as today's despatches reveal, is viewed with the greatest apprehension. French land and air forces are being moved to the German border and the whole nation, apparently, is uncompromising in refusing to consider the new peace proposals which Hitler has advanced. This attitude is not surprising. The only reassuring feature is the prestige which the League of Nations continues to hold. This prestige would have been much greater today if France had given stronger support to the League's efforts to end the Ethiopian conflict. The League Council has been asked to meet in special session to consider the Franco-German situation, and it is possible that some solution may be found that will be satisfactory to both powers, though at present such a consummation, however devoutly to be wished, seems almost hopeless. Britain, in the meantime, is evidently determined to step warily, which is all that she can do until the opportunity comes for throwing her influence behind such action as the League may recommend.

Misled By Premier King

Commenting on Premier KING's rebuke to the Italian Consul-General at Ottawa for uttering pro-Fascist statements, the Sydney *Post-Record* (Independent) says :

"The record shows that neither Mr. KING nor his Government is entirely free from blame with regard to the matter. There is no doubt that the Fascists whose headquarters are at Montreal received comfort and encouragement from Mr. LAPOINTE's regrettable action in repudiating the position Canada's representative took at Geneva on the question of oil sanctions. It was not surprising that Fascists living in Canada should have interpreted that unwise declaration as evidence that Canada was out of sympathy with Britain and the League of Nations on the sanctions issue. When subsequently Mr. KING made the even more unwise statement in Parliament that the LAPOINTE declaration had probably prevented the outbreak of a world war, his words were only capable of being construed into a repudiation of Britain's oil sanctions policy. In the circumstances, the Italian Consul-General at Ottawa doubtless thought his country had powerful friends at court in this Dominion, that the Canadian Government was at the best half-hearted in its support of Great Britain, that Canada was opposed to the whole policy of sanctions against Italy. It is to be hoped that, when the promised Parliamentary debate on this whole question takes place, Mr. KING and his Government will be found in complete accord with the clear trend of British sentiment in Canada."

The Locust Plague

An American entomologist, Mr. FRANK WALLACE, has predicted that during the present year the United States Middle West will be visited by a pestilence of locusts. The explanation put forward is that the present severe winter which has killed many species of insect larvae has not in the least affected the locust pupae and that in due course the progeny of the seventeen-year locusts will come forth in full vigor and inherit the earth for the space of thirty to forty days. Just why these insects should appear at regular intervals of seventeen years is one of those strange mysteries which probably have never yet been fathomed. Considering their size these creatures are a terrible menace wherever they descend upon this earth of ours to do their fearful work. In truth, all accounts of their depredations tend to confirm the saying of Arabians who make the locust say to Mahomet: "We produce ninety-nine eggs; if the hundred were completed, we should consume the whole earth and all that is in it."

The ravages these insects are capable of producing is almost incredible. Africa seems in especial to be the scene of their dread operations although MOUFFET relates that in the year 591 an army of locusts of unusual size passed over the Mediterranean and grievously ravaged part of Italy. In the Venetian territory, also, in 1478, more than thirty thousand persons are reported to have perished of the famine occasioned by these terrific scourges. Many other instances of their devastations are recorded in France, Spain, Italy, Germany and other parts of the European continent which they invaded and in which they wrought a destruction more terrible than an army with banners. In 1650 a cloud of locusts entered the continent at three different places. From thence they passed over into Poland and Lithuania. The air was darkened by their numbers. In some places they were seen lying dead, heaped upon one another to the depth of four feet; and in others they covered the surface like a black cloth. The tree boughs bent under their weight, and the damage they did exceeded all computation. In 1748 vast swarms of locusts did terrific damage in Wallachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, Hungary and Poland. One of these swarms was of such extent as to cover a breadth of three miles and such was its density that the solar light was total intercepted as though the sun had passed into partial eclipse and one person could not see another at a distance of more than twenty paces.

Editorial Notes

Breakfast and supper without artificial lighting these days.

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While the Federal Government is backing down on the B. N. A., the Maritimes must make sure there is no snag anywhere in the proceedings.

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No one need ever accuse Mayor GERRY MCGEER of being a half-hogger.

* * *

Senator HUGHES has every reason to enter a vigorous protest against the tightening of the customs laws when he is all for relaxing them.

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Mr. PETER SINCLAIR, M. P., has been appointed a member of the Special Committee to study the Dominion Elections Act of 1934.

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Premier TASCHEREAU having returned to Quebec on Tuesday from the Ottawa Conference, means that the rest of the time has been taken up by Premier CAMPBELL in trying to force other concessions from the "friendly" Government.

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According to the Hon. PETER HEENAN all the Toronto Liberal members of the Ontario legislature are fit for is "sitting around hotels trying to make mischief, giving interviews on matters about which they know nothing, and telling stories." This is a terrible indictment.

* * *

They are really having hard times in some parts of Alberta. A farmer who had his relief claim turned down, appealed to the magistrate and his wife, who was accompanied by six ragged children, related that for two months the family had lived on turnips, potatoes and barley-mash. "Coffee" was made on occasion by burning barley and boiling what was left.

* * *

As an expression of gratitude for the part played by Canadian forces in the Great War, France has formally offered Canada perpetual rights to the Canadian Cemetery at Vimy. The law tendering the acquisition of this parcel of French soil to Canada was unanimously adopted by the French Senate without debate. The cemetery, which lies in a valley, embraces an area of about 71 acres. Thousands of Canadian soldiers, heroes of the taking of Vimy Ridge, are buried in the cemetery.

* * *

Mr. ALLAN W. NEIL, the one independent member in the House of Commons, told the minister of fisheries it was time his department was shaken up, not only in Ottawa but in the provinces. Officials of the fisheries department the Comox-Alberni member said, were like all civil servants—they were asleep. The British Columbian illustrated how the Government service grew in this way: He told the House if a man was hired to shovel snow today, the chances would be that in 10 years he would have an office, be called the superintendent-general of snow-shovelling, have a deputy, a private secretary, a purchasing agent and other employes.

* * *

According to a retired R. C. M. P. Officer who has just published his reminiscences, in his day the hardest job was to pass the test of the riding school under the lashing sarcasm of a dominating sergeant major. When that was accomplished—and not many succeeded—all was fairly plain sailing. They are still "mounted" police, but comparatæively few of them now ride the ponies. The men of the famed force have to go in for faster means of transportation than horses now. There are few places where motor-cycles, automobiles, boats or airplanes cannot penetrate, and so the number of constables on horses has been reduced to about 300, mostly on the farthest frontiers. But it is still necessary for every "Mounty" to pass the riding school test.

* * *

Incorporation of a two million dollar company, which will be one of the two largest food canning corporations in the British Empire, is announced by JOHN WALL, of Windsor, president of Fine Foods of Canada Limited. Mr. WALL, is to be president of the new company, Empire Foods Corporation Limited. The new company including the Fine Foods of Canada Limited plant at Tecumseh, will have fifteen canneries in Canada and will both grow and pack its own products in England, New Zealand, the West Indies and other British possessions. Empire Foods Corporation Limited has purchased the fourteen canneries formerly operated by the Associated Quality Canners Limited in Ontario and Quebec.

* * *

Premier CAMPBELL's colleagues were not the only government anxiously waiting to see what Ottawa would do for them at the present juncture. According to that staid and staunch TASCHEREAU journal, the Montreal *Gazette* "some enthusiastic friends believed that Premier TASCHEREAU may be able to show a whole basket of federal presents to his colleagues when he meets them in Quebec this week," including a 100 per cent. contribution for old age pensions. A 75% contribution as at present would mean a financial situation in Quebec which makes the Premier hesitate to fulfil his pre-election promise of old age pensions. Alas, he returned home empty handed, with the announcement that the B. N. A. would be left untouched, except that a bill would be introduced if the unanimous approval of the provinces could be obtained, to transfer certain parts of the constitution to the safe-keeping of Otttawa.

* * *

Dr. W. F. FOSTER, member of the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA and Mr. TIM BUCK discussed economics at the Montreal American Presbyterian Church the other night. Mr. BUCK insisted that the world now faced a crisis which was permanent in its nature, and could not be solved except through Communism. "It is not a struggle between good men and bad men, but between two sets of ideas; between those who live on rents, profit and interest, and those who are struggling for a bare subsistence." To which Dr. FOSTER replied that consumers always were perfectly willing to buy, although at the present the stream of wages had dried up. Under the capitalist system, however, "in the long run the people do get enough money to buy the goods they require." He was afraid if they changed the system of the private profit incentive for the individual, there would be nothing left to stimulate men to the achievements of the past in industry.

Notes by the Way

Newfoundland's economic position always weak, has been made worse by quota system and exchange fluctuations in countries which buy her cod. Even after the conversion operations which lightened the annual interest burden by 40 per cent and the generous grants from the British Colonial Development Fund, Newfoundland is barely able to approach a balanced budget. Only by a substantial increase in exports can she reduce her heritage of debt from unscrupulous past administrations. The reports issued in December, 1934, and May 1935 by the Commission of Government and H. F. Gurney's Report on Economic Conditions in Newfoundland, of March, 1935, although drawn up by British officials, show that the commission's task is an unenviable one. Most of their experiments appear to have been both ingenious and judicious even if they have involved new expenditures.—J. Bartlet Brebner in Current History (New York.)

Every effort to stop the army of giant snails which is now forcing its way across the Straits Settlements, apparently has failed. The crawling force penetrates all barriers made by man or nature. It has just invaded a Selangor, Malaya, estate which is bounded on two sides by rivers and on the others by virgin jungles practically impenetrable to man. The march is believed to have started in Africa nearly a century ago. The army, leaving destruction in its path, reached India in 1865, Ceylon about 1900 and Malaya about 1922. It arrived at Sarawak, Malaya, in 1928 and became a pest there in 1931. In two weeks of that year 500,000 snails and 20,000,000 eggs were destroyed, but the great march was hardly halted.

One question that most people have been asking themselves ever since the Abyssinian trouble began is, who is responsible for the amazingly correct and effective diplomatic statements that have been emanating from Addis Ababa. As everyone knows who reads the papers they have been without exception dignified and restrained, and at the same time invariably pertinent and forceful. The draftsman of by far the greatest number of them, I am assured by an informant who has been in personal touch with the emperor within the last two months, is Halle Selassie himself.—London Spectator.

"Changing education in a changing world" is the motto of all thinking people, of teachers and administrators, of leaders of industry and commerce, of fathers and mothers, of thinking boys and girls. But don't imagine that when we talk of a changing education we are forgetting that there are some things that never change. At the bottom of all our new ideas and schemes lies the old conception of goodness. I won't trouble you with a definition of "good." We all desire that our boys and girls shall become good workers, good fathers and mothers, good citizens of their country, of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and of the world.—G. G. Hankin, Board of Education for England and Wales.

London literary persons have been trying to trace back to its origin the vernacular idiom "I don't think" as an ironical observation. One contributor to The Observer says it is first to be found in Chapter 2, Part II of "Tom Browne's Schooldays." Another does better, setting the earliest, so far noticed, date from 1857 to 1834. In "Martin Chuzzlewit" Tom Pinch remarks, "I am a nice man, I don't think." The author of "Verdant Green" makes his bargeman say "Here's a pretty blank, I don't think." In a farce by Henry Mayhew, "The Wandering Minstre'," produced in 1834, one of the characters says, "You're a nice man now I don't think, to talk about proper authorities." In Henry (brother of the more famous Charles) Kingsley's "Ravenshoe", Chapter 36, Hornby says to Charles, "You're a pretty dutiful sort of a groom, I don't think."'—New York Times.

If I can live in simple comfort and owe no man, sharing intimately with loved ones life's varied experiences; if I can bring a touch of healing and a clearer outlook into the trials and problems of those with whom I mingle; if I can humbly undertake public service when the public calls me, caring neither too much nor too little for popular approval; if I can give spiritual values always the first place, and gladly sink from sight like a bit of heaven, that others might be elevated—then will this experiment of living yield in full measure the true wealth of contentment and happiness.—Alfred Osborne.

"Theories on the total supply of money have nothing whatever to do with its distribution among classes of or individuals. More than one exponent of monetary management has been misled into the belief that he has discoverd a simple method whereby every individual can be made better off without working. Monetary management can do no more than remove obstacles in the way of industry and assist its expansion. It can help to extend the area of employment and bring production and consumption into better relationship, but notwithstanding many dogmatic assurances to the contrary, it cannot create wealth available for distribution.—Rt. Hon. Reginald MacKenna.

If Britain teaches her peoples peace, Germany and Italy are both teaching their peoples war. War is justified and glorified by Fascists and Nazi philosophy. Hence unfortunately France is, not without good reason, sceptical when Hitler makes an apparent gesture of friendship. France asks pointedly why, if der Fuehrer is sincere, he will not enter into the Eastern European security pact. Out of his refusal to join grew the Franco-Russian agreement; but the door is still open to Germany. The basic antagonism between Nazism and Communism is at the bottom of this particular difficulty. However, it should not be insuperable and it certainly needs Hitler's good will to overcome it. Will he rise to the opportunity? Unluckily, France profoundly distrusts Germany who—temporarily at all events—seems to want to be on good terms.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

ACNE — PIMPLES — INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TREATMENT

Notwithstanding all the different kinds of treatment used in cases of pimples—acne—there are many cases so stubborn that treatment of any kind fails to affect a cure.

As pimples, in most cases, make their appearance as boys and girls are emerging into manhood and womanhood, it has quite reasonably been thought that the gland system of the body has something to do with causing pimples. There are of course many cases occurring before this time, at the ages of 8 to 12.

However the fact that treatment to the pimples themselves—Xray, electrolysis, and various ointments—has proven helpful would show that the treatment must be internal and external. Many cases have been cured, many greatly helped, with a few receiving no benefit, by the use of viesterol. The treatment is 10 drops daily, gradually increasing the lose until at the end of two weeks 20 drops are being taken daily; the 20 drops daily being continued for two more weeks. This means a four weeks' treatment in all.

Dr. D. J. Wilson in the Nebraska State Medical Journal tells us that in acne the diet must be controlled; no pastry, candies, chocolate, sundaes, jams, jellies, preserves, pork or gravies is permitted. Only a small amount of white and rye bread, biscuits, potatoes, macaroni, cheese and nuts may be taken. Constipation must be corrected and for this usually three glasses of water before breakfast should be taken. If a laxative is absolutely necessary fluid extract of cascara or mineral oil may be used.

It is agreed that if the comedones or blackheads are removed, there will be no pus formation later, but blackheads should be removed with slight pressure. Rather than use hard pressure it is advisable to wait two or three days when the blackheads can be removed with gentle pressure, using the little instrument, sold in drug stores, for this purpose. Large pimples containing pus should be drained by the physician using a small sharp blade making a clean cut.

Unfortunately most physicians are not equipped to give X ray treatment as "it is considered by far the most valuable single method for the treatment of acne."

The Poets' Corner

GATES

Before so many gates have I paused, dreaming—
Would I be welcome? Should I enter there?
I ever waited, hoping one would call me
And urge me in, and bid me have no fear.

Once through the filigree I saw a garden,
I lingered, wishing for a near-by flower,
Until I girded up my weakness, stilled it,
And hurried on, admiring my will's power.

And there were fountains, shady trees and meadows—
Once a white cottage cleamed beyond a gate;
Yet always would I stop and pause and question.
Look through the bars, and, yearning, hesitate.

I wonder what I would have found beyond them—
Those many gates I shall not pass again—
Perhaps I might have come to love—contentment—
Had I but dared the latch and entered in.

—Nancy Telfair in New York Times

ADVISE FARMERS OBTAIN OWN SEED

(By The Canadian Press)

REGINA, March 6—The Saskatchewan government is advising farmers of the province who require seed for spring seeding to obtain supplies if possible through mortgage companies in cases where personal financing is impossible.

The government is not anticipating giving unusual assistance this year to needy farmers. Estimates, placing cost of seed for 1936 at $4,000,000, are lower than last year.

EYESIGHT EXAMINATION

Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc.

H. J. MABON

OPTOMETRIST
MONTAGUE, P. E. I.
Office Connected With Drugstore.

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.

CHANGE FOR BETTER WANTED

Sir,—After reading Pro Lege's pompous preamble to his letter of the 4th inst. and seeing him make such elaborate preparations for the discussion, I confess to becoming faint-hearted. I felt that the verbal encounter would be short-lived, for I would certainly be speedily laid low by the annihilating blows of this recently-aroused Goliath. But the reading of the main part of the letter restored my vitality, and when I recovered the power of speech, I said: it was a false alarm! Just another case of "Parturiunt montes, nacetur ridiculus mus." Nevertheless it was indeed kind of Pro Lege to extend to me such a gracious invitation to visit his home where I would meet his charming wife, his three sturdy sons and genial daughters. However, I still have a disappointing suspicion that the invitation was not intended for me. Pro Lege must have had Mr. Tarbush in mind when he made that hospitable gesture. No doubt he knows that Mr. Tarbush glories in comparing family records, delights in setting himself up as a model for our imitation, and is never so happy as when he is perched proudly on one of the many branches of his family tree. The last syllable of his name explains his predilection for trees.

As for your sermonette on Christian morality, Pro Lege, I would say: "Cobbler stick to your last!" Mr. Bentley can spin a plausible yarn along legal lines, but when he presumes to moralize, he instantly begins to babble childish incongruities. Therefore, beware, Mr. Pro Lege! Beware of going beyond your depth! I know you are a versatile talent, but you are certainly not a theologian. You and Mr. Bentley should take to heart the wise saying: "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Let me gently remind you that the object of this controversy is not to determine whether or not even moderate drinking is injurious to the human system, but to try to devise a more effective method than Prohibition to mitigate the evil of drinking. But, since it has pleased you to kill time and waste space by expatiating on a side issue, I shall consider, in that paragraph, a sentence which may be termed the major in your syllogism. It is this sentence: "Now, we may take it as a matter of fact that there is scarcely a person in this dear little island who has not gone to school long enough to learn that all alcohol when taken into the human system except for medicinal purposes, is injurious to the health." Just a minute, Pro Lege! Don't make rash assertions, don't be guilty of snap judgments, don't jump at conclusions. We may not take as a matter of fact any such thing as your statement that anyone who has gone to school at all knows that alcohol when taken for any other, except medicinal purposes, is injurious to the health. That kind of "goudgy" school book authority may appear formidable in certain localities east of Charlottetown. But when there are high medical authorities who hold an opposite view, we must give them credit for being better informed than the average school child on a question which is in their special line.

No less a person than the personal physician of the late King George the Fifth mentions several non-medicinal purposes which a moderate use of alcohol can serve. "Alcohol," he says, "is not a necessity of existence, but an attribute of the art of living, and, taking man as a social being, it can add in a unique way to his health and content. It is true that alcohol is a food. It provides energy, and does not require digestion. We take alcohol because it adds to the relish and aids the digestion of our food when we are weary with the days strivings. 'Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities,' says Saint Paul. Alcohol gets the mind out of the groove left by concentration on the day's work and helps it to roam over pastures new, brightens the outlook, brings cheerfulness and content, and aids preparations for the next day's duties. It further rids the sensitive man of his inhibitions, and sets his mind and tongue free. The drinking of alcohol—must be free of deleterious impurities so rife in prohibition countries. Little and good is the watchword."

The opinion of such an expert is surely more reliable than the mere general principles laid down in our over-crowded text-books.

Kindly tell us what authority you have for your statement to the effect that conditions are much better today than before the prohibitory law was enacted. The Temperance Federation which you lauded so highly in one of your epistles, holds just the opposite opinion on that point. If you are satisfied with actual conditions it is either because you are easily pleased, or because you have not any idea of what is going on. What you say farther on in your letter about people not drinking in the presence of one another nowadays convinces me that you are not at all conversant with present day conditions. Such an essertion is so contrary to actual facts that one wonders whether the one who made it is really an inhabitant of our planet, or a newly arrived visitor from Mars.

In my last letter, I said that Prohibition writers were contradicting one another. Your last instalment forces me to go a step farther and say that the same individual contradicts himself in the space of a few weeks. According to you, my trouble was that of taking the prohibitory law too seriously. This is your charge: "You are placing this affair (which is only a business affair after all, though a very important one) on the same level as the precepts of the moral law." Then, in your last letter, you quote Dr. Ryan, with whom you agree I assume, as saying the law could not be looked upon as purely penal, that it did bind in conscience. Now, a law that binds in conscience must be at least a mixed law. Therefore, you were wrong in saying that the prohibitory law "is on a much lower level"; you were wrong in blaming me for taking it too seriously. Again, you denied that Prohibition was an attempt to legislate morality. If it binds in conscience, it must have some elements of a moral law; and if it is a mixed law, it must purport to legislate morality. Dr. Ryan's authority condemns you for placing the prohibitory law in the same category as the law against parking cars on the wrong side of the street. If you are an honest controversialist, Mr. Pro Lege, you will respect the exigencis of consistency and either repudiate Dr. Ryan's authority, or the stand you took in your first letter. If you are a common quibbler you will do what other Prohibition writers have done,—continue writing under a different name rather than acknowledge a mistake.

This is our attitude. Since Prohibition does not prohibit, and never has prohibited in a satisfactory measure, we advocate a change. Realizing that drunkeness cannot be entirely eliminated, we wish, at least to purge it of the grosser forms of immorality that accompany clandestine drinking.

I am, Sir, etc.
CITIZEN

BALANCED BUDGETS AND NEW BRIDGES

Sir,—Your statement in yesterday's issue that Liberals would not consent to act on the delegation to wait on the government in regard to bridging of the harbour indicates that they have some regard for consistency.

And what about the attitude of the Board of Trade? A short time ago it was preaching economy and balanced budgets.

In view of the alarming state of the finances a deficit of nearly a million dollars in the past year, and their policy of a balanced budget, the government would be well advised not to receive this delegation.

No greater insult could be offered to the government. It would be saying we know that you had a "balanced budget" plank in your platform but we knew you didn't mean it and we ask you to come down with the swag.

The government will surely have enough necessary expenditure to engage its attention.

The enlargement of Falconwood hospital will soon be necessary to house all the cranks and visionaries who are ready to plunge into any wildcat scheme regardless of the appalling consequences.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A CITIZEN.

BRAIDING HAIR "FADES" MARRIAGE

In Kaskgar, Chinese Turkestan, the ceremony of "braiding of the hair" is far more important in a woman's life then ever her marriage.

In the presence of all her relatives and friends, her hair, hitherto worn in four or five plats, is formally and for the first time, braided in two plaits, and she becomes entitled to wear five red semi-circular strips of embroidery on the right side of the neck of her gown, one below the other, and increasing successively in length.

Macs Hair Restorer

It will restore gray hair to its original color.
An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels, and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair Promotes new growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff.
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Get a tube today 50 cts.

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Treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach conditions such as Dyspepsia Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart burn etc. We alone have the famous Physician's prescription. Don't fool with your stomach serious conditions are likely to arise if you do not give treatment.
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King Edward VIII As Aviator

(Edinburgh Scotsman).

(Continued.

His Majesty has his own private aerodrome at Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park, but as yet there are no hangers there, and he prefers to "house" his machines at Hendon. He still owns a De Haviland Fox Moth and two Gipsy Moths, but he has not flown in them for some time. He attaches great importance to weather and direction reports when flying, and by means of his radio-set keeps in constant touch with aerodromes.

At a dinner recently, at which Sir John Reith, the British Broadcasting Corporation chief, was present, the King caused great amusement by declaring that it takes him half an hour to shut off the "B.B.C. stuff" and get "what I want to hear most," by which he meant the weather and direction bulletins.

It is not generally known that His Majesty is extremely keen on meeting aviators of all nationalities, and to his private dinner parties all the flying "aces" of the world have at one time or another been invited.

There was a certain distinguished foreign airman who was delighted beyond measure when the King promised to be one of his passengers on a proposed flight the following day. The airman in question, however, was so nervous and flustered when the hour came to start, that he left his Royal guest behind! The King promptly followed in another aeroplane and the discomfiture of the airman made His Majesty laugh heartily when they eventually reached their destination. With his customary courtesy he made another appointment with him, which went off this time without a hitch.

The character of the new King is more complex than is generally thought, and the interest in aviation has caused him to develop a natural mechanical talent. He inspects aero-engines with the keenest possible attention, and has been observed lying prone on the ground in overalls, examining mechanism at close range. The story is told that once in this position, a suspicious aircraftsman pulled the King's ear and asked him what he was doing "nosing about there? The petrified man was soon put at ease by the laughing and apologetic King!

Airmen are generally quiet and undemonstrative men, and this is what appeals most to His Majesty about them. All his life he has, as Prince of Wales, been subjected to flattery, "gush," and ceremony; but in an aerodrome or in the company of flying me all this was absent. He was treated like any ordinary air-officer genuinely keen on aviation, and when he set off from Hendon or any other aerodrome, beyond a wave of the hand from the mechanics there was no fuss. Similarly when he landed.

To the ordinary spectator there is something indescribably thrilling in seeing an aeroplane gracefully descent and to see the world's greatest Monarch step on to the ground smiling and debonair, as if stepping from an ordinary carriage. How vividly, it contrasts with the days when the Sovereign, in glittering armour, mounted on an elaborately-decorated steed and accompanied by scores of knights and servants, was wont to visit the various houses and parts of the realm. But no mediaeval King had ever around him the glamour of the "Flying King" of to-day, who will go down in history as the first British King who ever flew in the air.

It is generally believed by his friends that His Majesty carries and cherishes a special mascot of his own, but no one seems to know what form it takes. At the end of one airtrip a year or so ago. His Royal Highness did not emerge from his cabin with his usual alacity, and he was discovered rather agitatedly searching for something in the apartment. He waved his staff away, and five minutes later he appeared with his usual cherry smile. The rumour soon spread that he had lost his mysterious mascot, but had found it again.

Now and again, when he was Prince of Wales, especially on air journeys to France, an official "escort" accompanied him, much against his private will, but he deferred to the authorities in this matter. He took a boyish delight, however, in "losing" the escort among the clouds, and when he succeeded in this it added greatly to his enjoyment of the journey!

Ambitious plans for the future are being made by the King and his air friends and advisers. Some time ago, as Prince of Wales, he was heard to say that he would like to fly the Atlantic, and this caused great consternation in exalted quarters.

With his cine-camera His Majesty has taken hundreds of fascinating photographs and reels while flying, and he is greatly interested in air-photography in general. It is understood that the King keeps a careful "Air Dairy" and, of course, the pilot has his log-book in which to enter details.

Even Queen Victoria once wrote and published "Leaves from a Highland Diary," and perhaps King Edward VIII. will one day follow suit with his "Air Dairy." It would be assured to a great welcome, and it would prove to the world, if any proof is needed, that aviation has no greater or more knowledgable supporter to-day than the King of Great Britain—the modern Royal "King of the Air."

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