

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M.P. Vice-President, J.R. Burnett, F.J.F. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director—J.R. Burns, F.J.I. Associate Editor—Frank Walker and D.S. Curtis. Morning Daily (founded 1887) 25¢ per year (in advance) delivered. 50¢ per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1933.

A LIKELY SUGGESTION

The Patriot, in an unimpaired but probably correct forecast of coming events, intimates that Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M.P., is the likely successor of the late reverend Hon. Charles Dalton as Lieutenant Governor of the Province. This is the general opinion and its confirmation at an early date will give general satisfaction.

No one is more deserving of the high distinction of representing His Majesty the King in this loyal Province than the senior member for Queen's County. As was the case with the late esteemed occupant, Mr. McLure is a self-made man, and a credit to the Province. He is not only regarded as a prominent citizen here, but is known both in the United States and England as a business man of sterling worth, and an outstanding authority in the fur business. Long before Mr. McLure became active in politics he was held in high esteem in business circles in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia in United States; in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and other centres in Canada; in London, England; in Paris, France; in Berlin, Germany;—centres which from time to time he visited in his business dealings. As a member of the local Legislature representing Charlottetown, and later as a member of Parliament at Ottawa representing Queens, he has filled a very large place in the public life of the community. Should His Excellency the Governor General in Council see fit to confer upon him the high distinction of Lieutenant Governor we are sure it will be received with general approval throughout the Province. That our contemporary anticipates this appointment indicates that political opinion on both sides is in accord with the suitability and acceptability of the appointment.

Our contemporary mentions a long list of other gentlemen whose claims for preferment are given. It is unnecessary that these should be named at the present time, as not a few of them have been mentioned without their knowledge or assent. It may be that their friends have been advocating their claims, but so far as the gentlemen themselves are concerned, they have given no authority for such reference.

BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE

In the debate in the House of Lords on the question of air armaments control, Lord Londonderry, the Air Minister, stated that unless action was taken their fighting services, it would be necessary for Britain to proceed immediately with a programme that would place her on a parity basis in the matter of aircraft.

There was a time, owing to her geographical isolation from the rest of Europe, when Britain could rely with impunity upon her ships to assure shield of defence of her coast, and could depend upon her ships to safeguard the lines of communication and the overseas parts of the Empire. Even in the days of the Great War when aviation, compared with its development today, was in little more than the experimental stage, it was forcibly brought to the minds of British people that their first line of defence which had proved invulnerable for ages could offer but little protection from attacks from the air. Now, with the formidable machines that can cover long distances in a short time, that are made to carry heavy loads, and whose dependability is no longer a question of doubt, it is of vital importance that the air arm of Britain should not be inferior to that of any country which might decide upon an attack on the United Kingdom or any other part of the Empire.

L. M. M.'s LATEST

France, it was pointed out recently, has a powerful fleet of 3,000 aircraft. Italy has in readiness over 1,500 war-aeroplanes; the United States, over 2,800; the estimated air strength of the Soviet Union is about 10,000. In her desire to set an example in disarmament, Britain, which at the end of the Great War held the leading place in aircraft, today ranks fifth among the great powers.

Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, the Cape, Singapore—such bases as long as supremacy on the sea was the first consideration, ensured the safety of the routes to the East, and made reasonably assured the safeguarding from attack of India, the African, and the Pacific dominions and colonies. With the arrival, however, of aerial methods of warfare brought to a high pitch of perfection, the control of the sea which such bases have afforded has become of less importance. However impregnable fortresses might prove against a land or sea attack, and however effective a shelter the ports might be for ships under former conditions of warfare, today under bombardment,

from the air, they would be likely to prove nothing more than death-traps unless they were equipped with aircraft capable of repelling such an attack.

Britain's attempts to secure agreement on disarmament continues unabated, but in face of the lack of response and the increasing armaments of the other powers, it is imperative that she should be prepared for any eventuality. The first line of defence cannot be improvised overnight, and in the present uncertain state of affairs, it is impossible to say when or from what direction she might be called upon to withstand an attack.

BANKS AND PUBLICITY

The Financial Post has been investigating a rumor that the Canadian banks would join together in a plan to eliminate entirely or in a very large measure curtail their advertising activities. Sweeping denials that any such a proposal was under consideration or had been discussed in any way were made by important executives. One said it was "too foolish even to be considered," and "so unwise a proposal that no sane banker would think of it."

Another banker said: "I can think of no useful argument that could be put forward to justify a ban on advertising. The banks have learned the value of advertising and they know better than to drop it."

This consensus of opinion of the bankers, suggests an exchange, perhaps its lesson. It is not so long ago that the banks considered it somewhat unethical to advertise. But that day is past as it is with progressive men in many other lines of endeavor. Not to advertise, as one banker puts it, would indicate "a complete lack of understanding of the value of public good will."

CANADA'S SHOWING

Since the successful negotiation of the Empire trade agreements at Ottawa last year the Bennett Government has persistently endeavored to promote the demand for Canadian food products in the British market. Evidence of its activity in this direction is furnished in the current report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Scotland who states:

Notes By The Way

The cables reported the second Australian conversion loan to be offered in London this year fully subscribed in two and one-half hours. Last month, the Government loan, a \$20-million-pound Indian Government loan in twenty-five minutes. Add to those two a Canadian loan, a South African loan, a New Zealand loan, a British Treasury loan. All issued in London within the last six months, all were subscribed or oversubscribed the day of issue. Their totals, close to a hundred million pounds, would seem to indicate a certain amount of faith in the strength and stability of the British Commonwealth of Nations even in the face of a skeptical and sceptical vicinity of Threadneedle Street.

A writer in the New Statesman and Nation takes some of the British, except the Admiralty, regarding the Italian Premier an "exhibition stand." He is moved to his remonstrance by the recent publication in London of the annual report of the League of Nations, which included the American Colonel H. M. Embassy in Rome, with encomiums for which he finds no justification. Dealing analytically with the report, the New Statesman and Nation finds "nothing new or significant" in all the recent talk in Rome of a "new economic system." What is it, asks the commentator, except the old system of working class freedom, plus credits to some industrial undertakings, systematic liquidation of others, subsidies to shipping, shipbuilding and industry, high tariffs, and well-advertised expenditure upon public works, notably land reclamation, and a Government, in a social insurance system, set up before fascism existed, and "nothing new or significant" in all the recent talk in Rome of a "new economic system."

The work of drawing fifty-seven nations together cannot be lightly done, and the position is not so simple as it were the new form would be normally less well equipped to resist them. It is the task of this generation to hold what has been set up—to modify where necessary but always to hold, to keep its gaze fixed firmly on the ideal and to preserve for its successors, through the coming century, the hope of the mightiest achievements this age has in its power to bequeath.—The Christian Science Monitor.

Industrial and financial mistakes the world over have contributed to the great depression of this present depression out of which the world shows no sign of emerging, and the long run it will be on the lines of constructive correction of old faults rather than in the application of untried theories that the best cure for the present ills is likely to be found. Thus while the outlook for the success of the NRA is not particularly promising, the fact that the figures of 1932 will have to elapse before it is possible definitely to state that the whole scheme has failed.

According to the Director of Medical Services in India, the sickness rate for the Indian troops is at the present time actually lower than that for British troops. Comparing with the figures of 1929, the present-day statistics are so remarkable that those who take figures as final are apt to conclude that the Indian health record, Major-General Nickerson writes, these light-hearted optimists that nothing could be further from the truth. Disease still stalks abroad in India, but the cost of the present day is less than that of the past, and the fact that it is off from camp and cantonment. Relax the precaution and the old conditions would reassert themselves. The price of continued immunity is continued vigilance.

The Free State's losses, as represented in trade figures, are by no means the sum of her loss. The returns take no account of the bounties expended on bounties. These bounties are paid by the ordinary taxpayer, and represent Mr. de Valera's desperate effort to blind the farmers to the true state of Irish affairs. If we had not invented them, the export trade in dead meat, milk and butter, which has not the cost of the present day, would have buffered the sale of the major commodities months ago. It would be interesting to study the trade returns in an edition that added the cost of the bounties to the adverse balance: for only such an edition could provide a true account of the Free State's commercial decline.—The Dublin Weekly Irish Times.

The judicial function of government, says President Roosevelt, is the protection of the individual and of the community through a quick and certain justice. But he also recognizes that the dispensation of justice in the ultimate rests upon the disposition and temper conserved and cherished in the minds of the people. The American President would agree with the sentiment so aptly expressed by Matthew Arnold: "For every man, did I deem—Man's justice from the all-just Gods was given—A light that from some upper fount did beam."

Dr. Julius Klein, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States, speaking of the U.S. trade pact with Russia says: "My own convictions with respect to the enigma of American trade with Russia may be concisely summarized. If large, long-time credits are granted to the Soviets (presumably through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation), there are likely to be substantial increases in our sales to Russia. Eighty per cent. of the increase probably will comprise machinery of different kinds, and most of the other fifth will consist of cotton. If such credits are not granted there will be no appreciable gain."

Mr. Amery, former Dominions Secretary, during the discussion in the British House of Commons on the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said that if the

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEART SYMPTOMS MAY BE DUE TO MILD THYROID DISTURBANCE

When a disturbance of any kind occurs in the region of your heart, it is only natural that you should be a little anxious about it and likely wonder if you have heart disease.

Some of the disturbing symptoms may be pain, a feeling of pressure, and rapid heavy beats.

You go to your physician and after a casual examination he informs you that there is really no trouble with the heart, that the symptoms may be due to pressure from gas in the stomach, or gas in the large intestine, or to a loop of the left of the stomach.

If there is no history of any gas, and he is the opinion that you are just a little nervous or over-anxious about yourself which in itself can cause the symptoms you describe.

In order to discover whether some of these cases where the heart itself was all right might be due to some other organic condition, Dr. G. Dudenmann, Berlin, tested the effect of certain substances in twenty-five of these cases.

He found that the blood of some of these patients contained an increased amount of the juice or secretion from the thyroid gland in the neck.

As you know, it is this juice which hurries or increases the rate at which all the processes of the body work, so that those with an increased amount are usually very nervous, and those with a lessened amount very timid.

Usually where there is an increased amount of this thyroid juice in the blood the patient has other symptoms than those of the heart—trembling of the limbs, indigestion, and bulging eyes—but Dr. Dudenmann reports that these patients had no one of these other symptoms of thyroid disturbance. Nevertheless he considers it probable that a mild form of thyroid disturbance is present.

It will probably surprise the average citizen to learn that Britain's Colonial heritage comprises nearly forty separate territories, covers an area, scattered across the five continents, and the seven seas, of 3,000,000 square miles (if the Sudan and the Congo are included)—which is over fifty times that of England and Wales—and has a population of over 60,000,000 people, a far greater total than all the Dominions lumped together. It consists of the West Indies, namely, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Bahamas, Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands; British Honduras and British Guiana on the American Continent; West Africa, e.g., Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia; East and Central Africa, i.e., Kenya and Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; the Mediterranean group, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Palestine; Ceylon, Malaya, Northern Borneo, the Fiji and Western Pacific Islands; and scattered outposts in the two hemispheres, such as the Phoenix Islands, the Falkland Islands and from St. Helena to Hong Kong.

Major Simmet goes on to show how these Colonies are governed, and what "Crown Colony" means. The term is deeply embedded in British history and indicates the origin of all the Colonies, including the Dominions, as possessions of the Crown. It now chiefly signifies a particular form of government, and is not, indeed, strictly applicable to all the Colonies, for some, like Malaya, Ceylon, and one or two of the older West Indian Islands, have different forms of elective government; others are Protectorates, and some are governed under Mandates from the League of Nations.

Major Simmet goes on to say: There are indeed over thirty different forms of government in the Colonial Empire, but all come under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office, and, broadly speaking, the bulk of them adhere to the Crown Colony form of government, which consists generally of the Governor appointed by the Colonial Office, an official executive responsible to the Governor, and a legislative council, partly made up of the chief officials and partly of nominated and elected members. In important matters, the Governor has a power of veto, and the carrying out of an officially determined policy is further ensured by the use of the "official majority" officers of the government, being usually a majority of the legislative council.

This system has come in for a great deal of criticism of late, and some Colonies are restive under its operation, obviously it is capable of being modified, and indeed, upon the way it is administered and upon the relations between Government, the "officials" and the community. Like all British institutions, Crown Colony government is a mosaic of historic accident, practical compromise and experimental measures. Ceylon, for example, has been granted an entirely unique constitution, somewhat resembling that of the London County Council, a policy of decentralization is being carried out in Malaya, and many other minor differences exist. In Africa, many native populations enjoy "indirect rule" under their own chiefs and tribal customs.

The organs of government in the Mother Country are the Colonial Office, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the House of Commons. The organs of the Colonial Office are the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Under-Secretary, and the various departments.

It is to be feared that the figures quoted rather disprove their claim. In many states of the Union at least, it would seem that willingness to take part in a lynching was one of the earmarks of the "one hundred per cent."

The British Empire

(Exchange)

An article by Major W. E. Simmet, editor of the Crown Colonist, written some time ago, shows that while Newfoundland was generally regarded as a British Dominion, she was not such in reality but a "self-governing entity," like Southern Rhodesia, and dealt with by the Dominion office in London.

Few people realize, says Major Simmet, that the British Empire is threefold in structure, and is not synonymous with the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Empire consists of: (1) The United Kingdom, (2) The self-governing Dominions, and (3) The Colonial or Dependent Empire. It is the third partner which is usually overlooked, although the Colonial Empire, still the farthest in the world, is of the utmost importance to the people of Great Britain.

Major Simmet goes on to show how the Colonial Empire consists of the present British Empire, which is actually the third in succession. The Dominions are no longer Colonies, which now form the United States; the second was made up mainly of the present Dominions, then styled Colonies, and of other dependencies; and the present or third British Empire is, as already indicated, tripartite in character, consisting of Britain, the Dominions and the Colonies. The Dominions are no longer Colonies; they are virtually independent nations, especially since the Statute of Westminster, with their own Cabinets and Governments, their own external representatives, and their separate seats at the League of Nations. They are equal in status to the United Kingdom, and their sole bond of union, apart from the ties of sentiment, resides in the person of the King-Emperor. These states are Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Dominion of Wales. India, an Empire in itself, and its future status now under consideration. A very great deal remains: an Empire of considerable magnitude, made up of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. The broad distinction between Dominions and Colonies is already evident: the Dominions are entirely self-governing; the Colonies are dependent, in varying degrees, upon government from London.

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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.

ISLAND GOVERNORSHIPS

Sir,—In my letter on this subject I declared speaking from memory and disclaimed infallibility. To vary in the transposing of the initials, or of a familiar "Sir" after a sixty year interim, is secondary to the essential facts which I claimed would find "some support" from records.

My chief reference was to your item that W. C. F. Robinson was appointed June 1873, and Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt., Nov. 21, 1873. Your reference to Governor Robinson's first tenure of office I said "will bear correction." May I briefly leave memory aside and detail from records:—

By Letters Patent (Queen Victoria) on Dec. 29th, 1869, Viscount Stanley Monck was appointed "Governor and Commander in Chief in our Island of Prince Edward." During this period until appointment of Governor Robinson, Chief Justice Hodgson acted as Administrator and Lieutenant Governor Monck.

Lieutenant Governor William Cleaver Francis Robinson was appointed July 5th, 1870. He sponsored the voluminous correspondence of the period, and largely in negotiating confederation, automatically passing from office in 1873 when under the terms of the B. N. A. Act the appointment of Lieut. Governor became vested in His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. I find no official act of his, apart from transfer of office, after July 1st in that year.

Sir Robert Hodgson, who had administered the Government from 1868 to 1869 was appointed, after Confederation, on July 30th as administrator, acting as such until July 4th, 1874, when he received his official appointment as Lieut. Governor.

In those days military forces were stationed here, and it was of this an naval addition, which imparted the title "Commander in Chief," now abolished. Above data and dates are from the Journals of the Legislative Assembly and the Royal Gazette of that period.

I am, Sir, etc., LEWIS F. TANTON.

(The original correction of Mr. Tanton was chiefly to our styling W. C. F. Robinson "Lieut.-Governor" which he erroneously stated should have been "Governor."—Ed. G.)

Office, under a Secretary of State, who is a member of the Cabinet, which transmits a constant stream of instructions to the Colonies and endeavours to control and co-ordinate general policy; the Crown Agents for the Colonies, who undertake all supplies and financial operations for nearly seventy Colonial governments and public authorities; and the Colonial Audit Department, which endeavours to bring uniformity into their financial systems. Steps are being taken to build up a unified Colonial Service available for duty in all Colonies. Colonial Office Conferences, attended by Governors and other Colonial officers, are held at intervals in London. The third Conference is now due.

"The Haberdashery"

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SHIRTS by Arrow in everything that is new this season. Stripes, Neat Checks, Novelty, Patterns, with attached collars or two separate stiff collars.

You'll be delighted with the Arrow line this Christmas, they are different. Priced \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.50 and up.

GLOVES are most popular Christmas Gifts. Unlined Deerskins, Cape, Suede, Goat, etc., in light washable shades also tans and greys. Priced \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 to \$2.25.

Lined Gloves warm and comfortable in Browns, Tans, Greys and Putty shades. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and up.

Fur Lined Gloves in Grey or Brown ..... \$3.75

DRESSING GOWNS—Fine Flannel Dressing Gowns in Navy, Light Blue, Fawn and Brown with contrasting trims. Priced ..... \$7.00

Striped Beach Flannel Dressing Gowns in many new shades ..... \$6.95

Silk Dressing Gowns in Tans, Wine, Blue, etc. Regular \$12.75 to \$15.00 reduced to ..... \$10.00

HOUSE COATS—Fine Flannel House Coats in Navy Blue and Wine shades. Black corded silk collars and cuffs ..... \$6.00

Wool House Coats in Greys and Tans. Very comfy. Priced ..... \$6.95 to \$10.00

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Ashes of Roses Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$4.50.

Evening in Paris Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$4.50.

Honeycomb Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$3.00.

3 Secrets Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$1.10 up to \$3.00.

Yardley's Combination Gift Sets, priced at 60c up to \$3.00.

Peter and Moore's Combination Gift Sets, priced at 60c up to \$3.00.

Cheramy Combination Gift Sets.

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