

The Charlottetown Guardian

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester B. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
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Maritime Water Rates Endangered

An issue has arisen at Ottawa on which, regardless of political affiliations, our Maritime representatives will be expected to take a firm and united stand.

The vote in the Senate Committee was close—fourteen to thirteen against adoption of the amendment. Moved by Senator Black, of Sackville, seconded by Senator McArthur, Summer side, and supported by Senator Meighen, the amendment has behind it the endorsement of the Maritime Board of Trade, the three Maritime governments, and the Maritime Transportation Commission.

There are many cogent reasons why the Maritimes should view the bill in its proposed form with grave misgiving. In the first place, the conditions of water traffic at present do not require federal regulation.

The Transportation Commission officials are also emphasizing that under the terms of Confederation the Maritimes were insured continuous access to the markets of other Provinces. It has been claimed that the Intercolonial Railway was built to provide such access.

The proceedings at Ottawa during the next few days will be followed with keen interest here. This is a matter in which all our Island shippers, and indirectly all our farm and fishery producers, are vitally concerned.

A Religious Revival

According to a contemporary, Mr. A. BEVERLEY BAXTER, the Canadian-born newspaper man and British M. P., whose articles on the late and so-called constitutional crisis were so widely read, makes the startling prediction (in a recent issue of Maclean's) that Mrs. WALLIS SIMPSON will be responsible for a religious revival that will transform the Mother Country, and bring the people back to the neglected altar of a forgotten God.

We quote from his article: "But supposing some wordsayer had said to Mrs. WALLIS SIMPSON as she left America to take up residence in England: 'You are unknown, unimportant, childless, indistinguishable from a thousand of your sisters, but as the result of your visit England will experience a new religious revival.'"

"Could any imagination fed on opium conceive such a picture? Could the fancies of a madman go to crazier limits?"

"Yet that, I believe, is what Mr. SIMPSON of Baltimore has accomplished. She has brought the leaders of the Established Church out of their long sleep. She has placed the Bible beside the Crown once more. She has relit the candles of sanctity about the altar of family life. She has brought a generation to a new appreciation of the solemnity of the marriage contract."

stern code of conduct in the great English country houses not only played, but still plays, a vital part in the greatness of England.

"But after the war the jazzification of London's West End began. The epileptic negro music from the Tennessee swamps, came to carry the blood from the head to the feet. Mr. HEARST and Hollywood had discovered that women were the raw material for publicity, and the illustrated journals of London copied the trick.

"The fierce arc light of notoriety beat upon Mayfair, and the moths flew to it with eager wings. The Night Club became the temple of the new smart set."

"The forthcoming revival, Mr. BAXTER predicts, will not be a mere stirring of the dry disintegrating bones; it will reach all classes and conditions, even the High and Established Church. Mr. BAXTER says:

"Especially is the Established Church of England experiencing a frank questioning from within and without. It is accused of substituting ritual for faith, of permitting snobbery and intrigue, of keeping the people from church attendance. The spirit of JOHN WESLEY is abroad once more, and we can almost hear the hoofbeats of his horse upon the road. The people are saying to the Church: 'Let us both return together to Christ.'"

Editorial Notes

Julius Caesar, of happy school day memory, died this date 44 B.C.

This is the week we usually look for dry street walking for the convenience of the St. Patrick processionists.

The Governor-General will spend "All Fools Day" with the President at White House. They will probably be the proverbial exceptions.

The Opposition at Ottawa opposed the Budget with its high taxation, but approved the renewal of the Ottawa Agreement in so far as it did not conflict with the principles agreed terms originally negotiated. A debate will take place later on the bill to formally ratify the agreement.

Instead of each adult resident of Alberta getting \$30 per month as promised under Social Credit, they have been let in for increased taxation. From the list carried by the Canadian Government it would appear that Mr. Aberhart has followed the example of the late Premier Bell here and taxed everything tangible and intangible except "prophecy."

This is the third year of the British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia Legislatures, and the Premiers of each come forward with budget surpluses with an eye, no doubt, to elections this summer or next. B. C. claims \$2,000,000 surplus; Ontario, \$7,000,000, while N.S. is more modest with a claim of \$1,510,000. It may be too early to expect P.E.I. to balance its budget and give us a substantial surplus as well, but no doubt Premier Campbell will endeavour to dangle the prospect in front of our nose till the eve of our own election.

We hear that \$20,000 on the Federal Supplementary Estimates is for the purpose of erecting a lean-to on the west of the Post Office to provide additional accommodation. Surely the Provincial Government and City Council are not to stand for such an architectural outrage—spoil the only decent building in the square, apart from the Provincial Building, in this way. Why not extend the whole Post Office building on the north side and provide office accommodation for all Federal departments?

It takes Japan to convert a local patriotic mole into an international Coronation mountain. The Emperor's eldest brother, Prince Chichibu, is scheduled to sail from Yokohama March 18 on the liner Heian Maru, but officials fear the sailing might be held up by the officers' strike. The Prince and his wife are to go to England by way of Canada. The patriotic officers accuse their employers of disrespect for Emperor Hirohito in failing to order the Rising Sun flag flown from all vessels October 29 last when the emperor reviewed the grand fleet.

While women centenarians are fairly common today the prospects for the future are none too bright for our modern girls. Dr. William H. Robey, clinical professor of medicine, emeritus, of the Harvard Medical School in an address at the school—declared that in the past women lived longer than men because they led quieter lives, were outside the more strenuous occupations and freer from the financial worries, as well as from many of the excess and bad habits to which a certain number of men are prone. But, he said, "now women have entered professional, business and political life, and now that the new freedom has removed many of the restrictions and inhibitions which formerly existed a hundred years hence the comparative age expectancy may show a different ratio."

The North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal areas of India, where trouble has arisen through the war-like attitude of the Kakir of Ipi, are semi-independent states between the border of the British Districts of the N.W. Frontier Provinces and Afghanistan. All are under the supervision of the Governor of the N. W. Frontier Province in his capacity of Agent to the Governor-General—hence the rushing of troops to Waziristan, the British headquarters of the Tribal areas, to put down the uprising. The area under tribal territory, including that of the Agencies, beyond the British border is approximately 25,792 square miles, with a population of 2,259,288. The military protective units, to which additional assistance has been sent, are the North Waziristan Scouts, the South Waziristan Scouts, Kurram Militia and the Chitral Scouts in the Frontier Corps. Chitral is ruled by H. H. Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., the Mehtar of Chitral, who is immediately responsible for law and order in his area.

Notes By The Way

The state of Connecticut has been paying \$125,000 a year for the license plates for its 400,000 passenger cars. There will be no more of this expensive changing for the new plates will be made of aluminum, and owners will keep them indefinitely. Letters will be in black, and a small colored insert plate, denoting the year, will be attached at each renewal period. Durability, cost, convenience, visibility, prevention of counterfeiting, handling of renewals—all these points have been considered. What's wrong with the new Connecticut system? Why wouldn't it be a good thing for Minnesota, too?—Ex.

The Bank of Canada has the responsibility of inquiring into the financial condition of the three prairie provinces and advising how they can be pulled out of the hole. This looks like a sensible procedure. The policy of handouts to the provinces without any Federal control is one that will never have been started had the Bank of Canada been in operation.—St. Catharines Standard.

An Englishman visiting Germany is driving near Cologne. He sees levelling going on, and asks the chauffeur what is happening. "A new air-drome, I believe. They've just built one for 26 machines a mile away." "Civil machines, of course?" "Civil? Certainly not. Military. Against Communism." "Communism where?" "Why, in Russia." "All apparent good faith; why not take-off for Russia from Cologne?" The conversation is true: it took place last week.—London Spectator.

We may need immigrants, but the argument is not helped much by comparing the number of people to the space in Canada, including its vast northern wilderness areas) with the number in other countries without such large proportion of waste land.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Now that Germany and Italy have moved enough men and armaments to Europe to ensure a lengthy war, the war is on, and anyone with the least intention of getting into the scrap cannot enter. It would be well to have a designated cockpit somewhere in Europe where all the war-minded could go and enjoy themselves.—Farmers Advocate.

"Fatigue" is the word used by metallurgists to describe the weakening of steel or other metals when they are subjected to frequently repeated shocks for a considerable length of time. Steel, they explain, tends to get tired and, after a while, may break under a shock which it could normally withstand easily. The use of nickel as an alloy in steel prevents or reduces this kind of fatigue. Hence nickel-steel, in locomotive axles makes travel by rail safer.—White Metal News Letter.

Paul Martin, the young Liberal member for East, raised a question in the House of Commons which deserves careful consideration. He moved a resolution calling for the establishment of national scholarships for Canadian students of outstanding ability who were unable to follow advanced work through lack of funds. The Government has agreed to accept the plan at the present time, but the debate on the resolution was interesting.—London Free Press.

Labor members in the House of Commons have voted against a pension for the Duke of Windsor. This item is a notable score point against the former Edward VIII, who is now entitled to be left in peace. But it has some meaning for the radical die-hards in this country who saw in Edward's departure a conspiracy by the possessing classes against a democratic King. This gave us the interesting spectacle of American leftists analysing the Archbishop of Canterbury and American rightists more laborate than the British Labor party.—New York Times.

It is expected in Rome that Great Britain's invention to Haile Selassie to send a representative to the coronation will make II Duce very angry. Nothing, it is said, annoys the great man so much as suggestions such as that an Ethiopian is still worthy to associate with the enlightened representatives of dictatorial civilization; and so the Italian press, to be on the safe side, is getting very angry. There are those who are alarmed at disturbance over the little example of civilization's blessings simultaneously reported from Ethiopia. If anything, the Italian press seems rather proud of the announcement that Marshal Graziani, because one misguided citizen chucked a bomb at him, rounded up some 2,000 of the populace, had a "ring-leaders" for trial, and shot the rest. There is some doubt as to the total numbers thus disposed of—estimates run up to 1,400—but "no surprise" is felt because the marshal is known to be an "implaceable foe of revolt" and a man of energy. One could not expect II Duce, that man of peace and civilization, to be angry at this. The marshal was just teaching them a lesson.—New York Herald Tribune.

A strong Britain, plus a courageous diplomacy, may hold the biggest—perhaps the only—hope for peace in Europe. It seems a pity that to make the world a fairer place for them to live in democracies feel they must go armed to the teeth.—New York World-Telegram.

Japan learns a great deal from Germany. Recently she accepted the German doctrine of an anti-Communist front. Now apparently she has caught hold of the word "equality" in foreign relations. China will hope that it does not follow the German interpretation which means that the nation using it reserves the right to threaten in the name of equality whenever in danger of not having its own way.—Telegraph Journal.

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.

'IF THEY WANT IT'

Sir,—In this morning's (Saturday) Guardian you quote from a recent address of mine that I said "Conditions in the temperance situation are getting worse, and that inside of six months we would have Government sale." You quoted me correctly, but I wish you had also added what I said in that connection to the effect that the united efforts of all the churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, is the only thing that would save the situation—that is, if they want it saved.

I am, Sir, etc., W. H. HARDING.

PAVING MAIN HIGHWAY

Sir,—I see in the papers they are having meetings on both sides of East River and giving their reasons why the 48 Road should be made the main highway and paved this summer. I am afraid the advocates of this road are not thinking of the best interests of the province. The Hillsborough bridge occupies one mile of this road, and the most anyone can claim for it is that it is a one-way track and the railway has the right of way on this bridge at the approach to Charlottetown where the traffic is the heaviest. It may be quite suitable as a side road but never as a main highway, it would only be a trap for strangers.

It also has many other disadvantages along the route which I do not see in the papers. It is obvious, having such a suitable road as St. Peter's with all its advantages, including drainage, there should be no hesitation in proceeding with the work on it without delay.

I am, Sir, etc., T. A. TAYLOR.

ANOTHER NEW YORK LETTER

Sir,—Labor disputes and sit-down strikes, the doings and sayings of labor leaders great and small, the question of child labor legislation and the intricate and perplexing questions that are involved in the new social and political philosophy which, many believe, marks the passing of an old order and indicating the dawn of a new and brighter day, are now capturing all the head-lines in the newspapers.

The voluntary agreement between the giant U. S. Steel industry and the million or more workers in that immense industrial empire has been described as a breath-taking development for it has given a tremendous impetus to the movement for a shorter work-week, for better wages and conditions in many, if not, all other industries. It also means that millions of dollars of added wages will be turned loose thus influencing the trade and commerce of the whole nation but the price of all steel products has gone up so that the increased labor costs will be borne by the consumers and the cost of living increased.

The controversy over President Roosevelt's proposal of forcing the resignation of all Federal Judges over the age of 70 especially of those occupying the Supreme Court of the United States has become a major cause for contention not only in the newspapers but on the radio. A law has recently had the President's signature allowing these Judges to retire on full pay, so that no injustice is intended to the individuals and "the man on the street" cannot clearly understand what calamity can happen in asking these judicial appointees to step out just the same as all other government officials and the great majority of people in other walks of life have to do.

The main charges against the President are packing the Court and violating the Constitution but the purpose behind the proposal is the hope that new appointees and younger men may interpret the Constitution in a more liberal manner and more in line with the ideas of Congress which represent the people. If such shall be the result it will advance the President to make effective the mandate he received last November.

With these big issues occupying so much public attention Mayor LaGuardia evidently feels that he must also do or say something to attract attention and so at a recent function which he attended he declared vehemently against "those who were imperiling the peace of the world and suggested that a wax figure of such characters should occupy a place in a 'Chamber of Horrors' at the 1939 World's Fair. The Mayor did not mention Hitler by name but he made it pretty clear who he was striking at and such a blast coming from a Mayor of the second largest city in the world which has over 7,000,000 people has created such a furore in Germany as to cause an apology from the Secretary of State but this is a free country so LaGuardia stands his ground and hits back at Mr. Hitler and needless to say he has many sympathisers and supporters other than the Jews who form a large portion of the population here. It might be well for other high officials both here and in other countries to express their opinion so that Hitler may hear same.

On several occasions the retail price of bread has been the subject of newspaper comment so that the following quotations from the report of the Federal Trade Commission will be of interest: "Taking bread instead of flour, the average price to the consumer was about 8.3 cents per pound. The retail distributors got about 19 per cent of this amount, the bakeries about 56 per cent, the flour millers about 7 per cent, the farmers about 13 per cent and the rest (about 5 per cent) went to other middlemen and for transportation charges."

It would take more space than is available to quote the commission's report in regard to milk and butter but it charges that racketeers have

The Poets Corner

THE PRAIRIE

I see the grass shake in the sun for leagues on either hand, I see a river loom and run about a treeless land.

An empty plain, a steely pond, a distance diamond-clear, And low blue naked hills beyond. And what is that to fear?

Go softly by that river-side or when you would depart, You'll find its every winding tied and knotted round your heart.

Be wary as the seasons pass, or you may ne'er outrun The wind that sets that yellowed grass a-shiver 'neath the Sun.

I hear the summer storm outblow—drip of the grateful wheat; I hear the hard trail telephone a far-off horse's feet.

I hear the horns of Autumn blow to wild fowl overhead; And I hear the hush before the snow. And what is that to dread?

Take heed what spell the lightning weaves—what charm the echoes shape—what magic Or, bound among a million sheaves, your soul shall not escape.

Bar home the door of summer nights lest those high planets drown The memory of near delights in all the longed-for town.

What need have I to long or fear? Now, friendly, I behold The faithful seasons robe the year in silver and in gold.

Now I possess and am possessed of the land where I would be, And the curve of half Earth's gentleness breast shall soothe and ravish me!

—Kipling.

"muscle in" on the potato business. The report says:—"Because of monopolies, rackets and useless handling in some of the larger markets, notably New York and Chicago, potatoes are subject to excessive terminal market charges."

"That in 1935 from 50 to 70 per cent of the price paid by consumers for potatoes 'was absorbed by transportation costs, handling fees, and merchandising mark-ups.' I am giving these facts to show that the spread between the consumer's price and the price paid the farmer is in no way chargeable against our local buyers and shippers.

Another report coming out of Washington reads:—"Federal scientists have found a new use for the sweet potato, one of the most important crops of the South. After two years of chemical research and the use of commercial production, they believe that the production of sweet potato starch offers Southern farmers another important industry, particularly in sections that produce large yields of sweet potatoes at low cost.

Satisfactory results are reported from the use of the new sweet potato starch on a commercial basis, in cotton mills, laundries and adhesive factories."

It will be noted that a large production at low cost is needed. It does not pay to grow potatoes at home for the Starch Factory any more than to raise chickens for a canning factory and it will be found that it will not pay to grow vegetables or fruits on the Island for a canning factory. It is only the surplus stock that can be thus used. There must be a very large production at a very low cost to give any chance. Even then it is doubtful.

There are thousands of pet dogs in this city. You meet them everywhere as they follow their owners take them out for an airing and a walk. They are always on a leash. The other day I took a ride on a bus up 1st Avenue and I noticed a sign of "Dog and Cat Hospital" so it would appear cats are also held in large numbers as household pets. On Park Avenue some enterprising citizen recently established a "Rest Home" for dogs, evidently the residents of that residential section have objected to the sight of many of these canines on that street.

The weather during the past week has been slightly colder than previously and there have been a few degrees of frost at night but the sun in the day time is showing its strength and Crocuses are popping out in several places. Robins are also reported to have appeared at Rockaway in Long Island. Another indication of the mildness of the winter is that the production of eggs has broken all previous records. In talking to a person who had gone to Florida for a vacation I was informed that the weather was rather cool there this season. At Daytona Beach it was too cool for bathing with pleasure but of course inland at St. Petersburg it was warmer but no beach there.

It would not seem fitting that this letter should close without some reference to the Electric Light problem and so a statement by Mr. Frank R. McIninch the chairman of the Federal Power Commission may be in order. It reads:—"A yardstick plant, when desired by a local community, and where it is planned soundly, has proved of great value."

I am, Sir, etc., J. F. W.

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED

Dragging around each day, unable to do housework with the children, feeling miserable. Blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. When kidneys fail the system goes haywire. Headaches—backaches, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, giving nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe. 116

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

DON'T WAIT FOR INFECTION TO WEAKEN YOUR FIGHTING FORCES

When pain occurs in joints or muscles the first thought of the physician is to look for infected teeth or tonsils; if no trouble is present then the sinuses, gall bladder and large intestine are investigated.

However what should be remembered is that by the time pain occurs in a joint the infection has been in the system for months, perhaps for years. And just as it has taken months or years for the poison from the infection to be large enough or strong enough to cause pain, swelling, or other conditions, so will it take months and perhaps years to get rid of the poisons from the blood and tissues.

Once the cause of the infection is found and removed, of course no more poisons will accumulate, but considerable damage may already have taken place, and the poisons still present after the infection has been removed will cause symptoms. This is why many physicians advise exercise, hot baths, electricity, massage, and other physical and mechanical methods of treatment to increase the circulation of the blood and get rid of the accumulated poisons in a shorter period of time than it would normally take.

As considerable of the poison remains in the lower bowel, the bowel is usually kept active by exercise if laxative cannot be taken.

But what we seem to forget is that during the time that the poisons from infection are accumulating to the point where they cause pain, the body forces are steadily fighting these poisons; fighting for months and years before the poisons win battles to the point where they are able to cause pain.

If, then while your body forces, your resistance to infection and their poisons, are busy fighting off these infections and poisons, you are attacked by some other ailment—common cold, flu, pneumonia, then your fighting forces have to fight two armies instead of one.

Dr. W. H. Hughes in British Journal of Experimental Pathology, London, says, after careful examination of patients with an active infection (teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, sinuses) show a steady decrease in its ability to fight off harmful organisms. "That is, if your body is already fighting an infection, your blood loses some of its fighting power, and the new or other ailment that attacks you has that much more chance of causing symptoms."

A Wonder Of Ancient Rome

(The London Observer)

In archaeology, as in politics, Signor Mussolini delights in over-claiming the "impossible." The recovery of Caligula's barque from Lake Nemi; the heaving out of Herulaeum; the clearance of the Via del Impero; and the recovery of the Circus Maximus are all examples of how he has confuted the negative convictions of engineers of pre-Fascist times.

And now he has decided to carry out a project which has likewise defied all previous efforts. Today engineering contraptions were assembled at a point alongside the Corso for the recovery of the famous "Ara aëcis"—the altar of Peace erected and dedicated to the Emperor Augustus in the year 9 B. C. in honor of his return from the pacification of Gaul and Spain. This token of empire-wide Augustan peace was built on the Campus Martius on a site which now lies about 40 feet below modern street level into the foundations of a medieval palace fronting the main street of the central city—the Strand of Rome.

The palace which has associations with Napoleon, now mostly consists of offices, but as an example of Renaissance architecture it is preserved from demolition. The security of both the Ara Pacis and the palace above it are imperilled by the presence of the natural spring, which bubbles up again as soon as any attempt is made at excavation.

The recovery of the priceless symbol of Rome's greatness has completely baffled engineers for generations after generation. A small tunnel shaft exists, and through it fragments of the altar have been picked away to adorn the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, the Rome Museum, the French Academy in Vienna, and private galleries.

It is said that the perfection and symbolism of these fragmentary marble bas-reliefs is only exceeded by the graceful symmetry of the complete construction as originally conceived and built.

The work ahead consists primarily in building a new foundation to the existing palace and gradually encompassing the Ara Pacis in a protective cave of masonry. After that it will be extracted piece by piece. The fragments already scattered abroad and in Italy are being recovered. And the whole is to be rebuilt in a spacious piazza now being cleared in front of the gateway to the tomb of Augustus.

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THE TWO MACS

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The tomb of Augustus, after many strange vicissitudes, was until last year, Rome's biggest concert hall—the Albert Hall of Italy. The building is now almost stripped of all modern excrescences, and stands isolated as a shrine of the "golden era" of Roman art and architecture.

In the crypt only partially explored, are the tombs or the sites of the tombs of Augustus; of Marcellus, his beloved nephew; of Agrippa, his son-in-law; of his sister, Octavia; of Drusus and Germanicus, his step-sons; of Drusus, his step-grandson; and Tiberius.

It was also the resting place of the ashes of Nero and of the remains of Caligula and Antonius Claudius, Britannicus, and the Emperor Nerva.

Small wonder that such a comprehensive tomb of Roman Emperors should be stripped of all extraneous associations save those of the mighty dead of mighty times.

It is before this monument that the Altar of Peace has to be re-erected. The whole work has to be completed in accordance with Signor Mussolini's orders for the approaching celebrations of the Augustan bi-millenary.

It is the Duce's intention that this sacred "area" in the heart of Rome shall not be merely a dead archaeological museum piece, but shall be a reminder to the world of a glorious past and to Italian, in particular, of their great inheritance.

Science And War

(New York Times)

Who invented gunpowder? Benvenuto Cellini, a monk, if history reports aright. Who invented the submarine? No bloodthirsty naval officer, but harmless Bushnell, artist Robert Fulton and gentle Holland. Who gave us the machine gun? Gatling, a physician, and Maxim, a Maine farmer. High explosives, case-hardened armor, lethal gases—all came from the ranks of civilians. The first breath-taking, sabre-rattling soldier adropts such innovations reluctantly. When at last he concedes the superiority of new weapons, the contemplation of which fills him at first with gentlemanly disapproval, he resigns himself to the task of making them practical. On the whole, he is an academic developer of outside inventions rather than an originator himself.

Possibly thoughts such as these crossed the minds of a few who testified not long ago before a Royal Commission appointed to investigate private manufacture and trade in arms. Some were of the opinion that the production of armaments should be concentrated in government hands so that the army and navy would have to conduct research to discover more fruitful ways of waging war. Their opponents predicted stagnation if any such policy were pursued, and perhaps with reason, in the light of history.

The truth is, of course, that our means of destruction have been the natural outgrowth of industrial progress. When the metallurgist develops the process of cementation the armor-maker is bound to apply it. Given what is called the "water-mill" principle of locomotion used in tractors, and the tank springs forth naturally. Since miners use high explosive, the industrial chemist will do his best to concentrate it whereupon the army and navy step in and appropriate them.



Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea