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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1939

Still Unsolved

According to a statement issued by the Dominion Minister of Labor, Hon. Norman Rogers, the grand total of Canadians on urban and agricultural relief in April numbered 1,005,000, a decrease of 2.2 per cent as compared with March and nearly two per cent below April, 1938. The number of "fully employable" persons on relief was 187,000 in April, as against 192,000 in March, the decline from the earlier to the later month being about 2.6 per cent. Persons receiving "non-agricultural aid" totalled 686,000, a decrease of 2.7 per cent from the preceding month but an increase of more than 8 per cent over April of last year.

A farm population of 319,000 received relief in April, 264,000 of these being in Saskatchewan. This was a drop of 18.6 per cent from the April record in 1938.

The amount of agricultural relief fluctuates, of course, according to economic conditions in the Western drought area, and there is nothing any Government can do but accept the situation and pay the price of nature's ravages. But urban relief stands in a different category, and it is this category with which the Government may be expected to cope with measures calculated to stimulate business and manual employment. What is particularly disconcerting is the Minister of Labor's frank admission that there were actually more wage-earners out of work this April than a year earlier, that the increase is so large as 8 per cent and that the total stands at the huge aggregate of 686,000 persons.

What one should like to know is what, if anything, the Government proposes to do about it. The unemployment problem not only remains unsolved,—it seems to be taken for granted, like taxes and the weather.

There is logic in Dr. Manion's condemnation of the Government on this score, and in the emphasis he places on work and wages, with opportunity for youth and security for all as the keystones of social reform.

Farm Purchasing Power

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index of Canadian farm purchasing power for the twelve months ending March last was 84.47 (1926-100) as compared with 83.14 for the twelve months ending December 1938 and 79.35 for the corresponding period ending March 1938.

The rise above the level of the calendar year 1938, says the Bank's monthly letter, is due to a decline in farm costs (77.67 compared with 80.19) which is in turn the result of substantially lower costs of feed and seed, more than offsetting minor increases in those of fertilizers and agricultural implements. Farm income was actually lower (65.61 as compared with 66.67) owing to the relatively small returns for the first quarter of the current year, which was estimated to have been nearly 7 per cent, below those of the first quarter of 1938. Much lower grain prices were responsible for this decline; the market price of wheat, for example, was only about 42 per cent, of the corresponding 1938 price. Wheat deliveries during the quarter were actually higher than a year ago, as were sales of most classes of live stock, while the prices of the latter averaged considerably higher. Potatoes and tobacco also brought higher returns, but those from all grains, hay, milk, poultry, eggs and furs from fur farms were lower.

Compared with the previous twelve months, farm income for the twelve months ending March last was about 3 per cent, higher, owing in the main to the heavy deliveries of wheat in the third quarter of 1938.

The Bond Complete

An aftermath to Their Majesties' visit to the United States is an apparently well-authenticated claim that Queen Elizabeth is distantly related to George Washington; also to General Robert E. Lee, leader of the Confederate forces in the Civil War. Authority for this interesting claim is a British genealogist, Anthony R. Wagner, an official of the College of Arms, London, and director of the heraldic display in the British pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

The relationship, as stated in The New York Times, runs back to colonial days in America. It is claimed that Queen Elizabeth and George Washington had in common several ancestors, one Col. Augustine Warner, who came to America in 1628, and the line of his descendants included Robert E. Lee. Another relative married Lawrence Washington, the grandfather of George. Branching off in another direction, this genealogist finds that one of Colonel Warner's descendants became the wife of Claude Lyons-Bowen (as the name was then), thirteenth Earl of Strathmore and the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth.

The investigator concluded: "Her Majesty is not only descended from several of the earliest pioneer settlers in the Virginia Colony, but she is, through this descent, cousin to many families which remained in America and played a prominent part in later history. Notably, she is second cousin, six times removed—that is to say, eighth in direct descent from the great-uncle—

of George Washington." All this, comments the Globe and Mail, is interesting. If correct, it indicates again that, by going back far enough, astonishing—perhaps startling—relationships may be established. The branches of a family tree spread far and wide as the centuries pass.

There was an impressive moment in Washington when King George VI placed a wreath in Washington's tomb. Thoughts flew back to the days of that other King George whose associations with America were so different; but, if this genealogist has investigated accurately, the ceremony at Mount Vernon had an added significance: It meant that the King was honoring, not only a great American, but a man to whom his Queen was distantly related. Had this announcement been made before the Royal visit, Her Majesty's reception in the United States would have been even more impressive—if that were possible.

After Thoughts

Prince Edward Island is evidently not the only Province in which there was disappointment over the arrangements for the Royal Visit. The Toronto Globe and Mail says:

"It is poor satisfaction to those disappointed in not seeing Their Majesties to explain that if the Royal train had run slowly past all places where crowds had assembled the whole programme would have been upset. The fault lay in the arranging of the program—too much opportunity for officialdom and too little for the general public—especially the children."

In lighter mood the Globe and Mail notes that at Charlottetown Queen Elizabeth was greeted by Premier Thane Alexander Campbell and recalls the lines: "All hail Macbeth! Hail to thee, Thane of Glamis."

Editorial Notes

It will soon be the longest day—22nd inst.

Accession of Queen Victoria the Good this date, 1837.

According to the calendar, Saturday is Midsummer day.

Prime Minister King being again in Ottawa, there will be a hurrying up of pre-election arrangements. Hope the speed will not exceed that of the passing of the King and Queen.

Pity the poor holder of foreign bonds. Intimation is made that the League of Nations Loans Committee cannot guarantee that any sinking funds will be provided in the case of the Balkan states, that therefore drawings for redemption will not take place—which means both interest and capital are gone.

The ravages of the foot-and-mouth disease among the horned cattle of Germany during the last two years have wrought damages amounting to about 1,000,000,000 marks (nominally \$400,000,000), according to an estimate made public in Dresden recently by Professor Muessemier, an expert in combating this animal plague. Although the disease is not yet completely stamped out, great progress is said to have been made toward halting its spread by means of vaccination.

Another effort to wean the Soviet citizenry from their traditional national drink—vodka—has started to the accompaniment of a campaign to improve the quality and increase the quantity of Soviet wine and beer. Joseph Stalin himself is understood to have inspired this campaign. An ambitious program of wine-making has been instituted. Last year, according to official figures, the Food Industry gave the country nearly 100,000,000 quarts of still wine and by 1942—the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan—it is to produce 150,000,000 quarts. The chief reason the Soviet regime is anxious to increase champagne production is to give the big money-makers, such as "Stakhanovists" and the upper bracket engineers, something on which to spend their surplus earnings. Most staple consumer goods, such as clothing, textiles and the like, are now unobtainable or almost so, and the only way in which big earners can receive commodities in return for their work is in luxuries. It is a sort of "let 'em drink champagne."

Dr. Wilder G. Penfield of Montreal, claims to be able to cure epilepsy. Dr. Penfield, a director of the Montreal Neurological Institute, and surgeon at the Royal Victoria and Montreal General hospitals, spoke before the 158th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Association. He described his method as first questioning the patient to discover which section of the brain was suspect; then definitely locating the faulty portion by electroencephalography, or the use of a delicate machine to measure electrical impulses from various portions of the brain. The particular brain convolution which is the origin of the seizures and which may be faulty through improper blood supply, growth, or injury, is cut out. He said large portions of the brain sections have been removed without impairing the normal functioning of the patient.

Evidently in the view of the Government of New Zealand fertilizers and whisky are essentials to an agriculture country. The policy of the Government, said Hon. W. Nash, Minister of Customs, was to provide the maximum funds available for the import of essential commodities, and in particular to ensure that farmers were fully provided with fertilizer (on which there is no restriction), and that the raw material and plant required for manufacturers were available as required. The Minister added that should it be possible for importers to arrange for goods to be supplied without call on the Dominion's overseas funds, consideration would be given to applications for licences to import such goods. An early sequel to this was that arrangements were made for supplies of whisky for the second six months of the current year.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The possibilities of this (Canada-West Indies) trade will be apparent when it is considered that neither can produce what the other does. Every tropical product which Canadians consume can be obtained from the British West Indies, and similarly Canada can supply much of our needs in certain articles of food and manufactured goods. The benefits of the treaty have been by no means one-sided, however, as the West Indies has been placed in an unfavorable balance of trade with the Dominion since 1923. Such a situation is the danger of quoting figures without seeking an explanation of the facts behind them on the basis of purchasing power and population. The West Indian Colonies with a population of roughly three millions buy from Canada goods to the value of \$14,525,927. The eleven million residents of the Dominion take products worth \$17,938,885 from the West Indies. On a per capita basis this means that we purchase relatively three times as much from the Dominion as the West Indian Colonies purchase in 1938 of Canadian goods in the West Indies being \$4.83, while the average value of goods bought from the West Indies by Trinidad and Tobago is \$1.03. (Trinidad Guardian, Port of Spain.)

The Ranelagh Club, which for more than 50 years has provided a centre for sport and recreation in the city, has ceased to exist. The club, which was situated in the corner of the intersection of the house and grounds, polo will continue to be played there, thanks to the efforts of the club members who have taken over the property. The property was originally known as Barn Elms, was for many years the home of Walsingham, and could truthfully be said to have afforded Queen Elizabeth a night's rest. In the eighteenth century the house was the headquarters of the Earl of Courtenay and a special room was added to hang the paintings of the club members done by Kneller. At the same time the Sports Club vacates its premises in St. James's Square and leaves a curious remnant of history to be swallowed up by a new building. The present house is 262 years old, and its first occupant was Hon. Charles II. The French Ambassador to the Court of King Charles II. The Ambassador had a small chapel built for him at the back of the house. After the King's death the chapel was used as a school for the children of the nobility. The chapel was destroyed in 1785, and the site was used for a school for the children of the nobility. The chapel was destroyed in 1785, and the site was used for a school for the children of the nobility.

An English newspaper remarked that without any preamble whatever His Majesty, at the Quebec banquet, changed from English to French in responding to Senator Dugas' toast. "Without any preamble whatever," that was proof of perfect tact. French is an official language here on the same standing as English. The King of the French, as he had, a few minutes before, used English. For a mind such as his and in his role of Sovereign, that was inevitable; there was no reason for musing upon it. But this speech in French went everywhere throughout Canada, it crossed the seas; and never has the bilingual character of our country been more clearly demonstrated. Never, furthermore has the grandeur of our past been recalled with greater weight. From one end of Canada to the other, wherever the voice of the Sovereign reached the memory of this homage and of this solemn attestation to the fact of bilingualism will remain. The words "Canadian" of French origin are proud, and with reason, of their traditions, of their customs and of their language. We hope that they are not, from now on, the property of a school attended by French children where this saying will not be taken up and commented on. It might usefully be given to the members of the schools and well beyond our frontiers. — Le Devoir, Montreal.

There are some people who have an idea that the solution to the whole problem of unemployment is to remove families, single men and transients to the farms. But when one looks at the unskilled occupation and it would take a long time for a city-dweller to be worth his salt to any farmer or on a farm of his own, it is not surprising that the Peterborough Examiner points out the difference between having a man about in the city and on the farm. In the city the man sleeps somewhere and there is no problem, but on the farm the man becomes a member of the family. The Examiner notes: "While the suggestion may be variously made that transients should turn toward farm work with the coming of spring, we are not at all certain the farmers are keen on having them come to their farms. Farm work is not on the farm is different to putting him to work in a factory. The farmer has to take the hired man into his home and to some extent at least become a member of the household. If the man thus hired has been much of a wanderer the farmer will know nothing at all of him or his habits; he will not come with a word of recommendation or reference from the last man for whom he worked, and there is good enough reason why a farmer would hesitate to take people who were being rounded up by the police for begging on the streets." — Brockville Recorder and Times.

When a wholesaler or retailer habitually sells goods below cost for the purpose of injuring a competitor or driving him out of business, he is not merely resorting to "unfair competition"; he is increasing the instability of the competitive system and in the long run injuring consumers themselves, for the temporary price advantages they gain are likely to be more than offset later. A strong case may be made for reasonable legal protection against this practice. — New York Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of public interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

RURAL PUPILS HANDICAPPED

Sir,—Please allow me a space in your valuable paper to express my opinion regarding the way in which the rural school children were treated during the royal visit. I myself was a member of the Boy Scout who were lining the streets and had a good view of the King and Queen as they passed but behind us were the school children, some of whom were not aware that the procession was passing at all. I thoroughly agree with the opinion expressed in the letter signed by two rural teachers; however the blame is not to be placed on the Guides, Scouts or Cubs but on the view as this space was reserved for them. We noticed however that certain of the larger schools had or at least gave the impression that they had reserved exclusively for them; these needless to say were not rural school pupils.

In order that I may make my case regarding this point I will cite you an example to support this statement. A certain group of pupils under the supervision of their teacher, since they had not got a good view of the King and Queen, came early after lunch and secured what seemed to them a good place to see the procession as it passed a second time. However, over the minutes before the time scheduled for the procession, they returned to the school, and seven-fifty pupils from one of the Western towns came to this spot, ordered all others back and explained that this spot was reserved for them.

It certainly seems unfair that pupils who are used to a city and are able to find places for themselves should have places reserved for them while the country pupils, some of whom were perhaps in the city for the first time in their lives, should be forced to miss sections of their King and Queen because they were too shy or too small to force their way to the front.

ANOTHER RURAL TEACHER.

SCIENCE AND ENGLISH IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS

Sir,—It is surprising that the effort to substitute some elementary science and more English for algebra and geometry and foreign languages in the common schools, is considered, by some, as an attack against the Classical or Cultural education. By what stretch of imagination can the amount of the disputed subjects taught in the common schools, be dignified by the name of a "classical education"? These subjects were made part of the education of the island generations ago. This system was planned for the select few who would enter the professions—chiefly, the teaching profession, the ministry, medicine and the law. After leaving grade 10, many years of intensive further study of Latin and higher mathematics, awaited them. Let the universities decide whether such subjects are still necessary for professional people—we are concerned here only with those whose formal education ends in the common school. As the farmer, the fisherman, the teamster, the clerk, the mechanic, the small tradesman—the masses for whom a few months of schooling, at best two or three years of schooling, is quite enough. Perhaps it was enough in a far simpler world than ours.

We have long ago decided that all our boys and girls need a much longer period of schooling, but strangely we still cling to a curriculum never meant for them in the first place, and certainly never intended for this new and so much more complex type of life. This is an era of science, yet our young people leave grade 10 without a whisper of physics, chemistry! No attempt is made to open their eyes to the marvelous things man has advanced in his control of his environment. The discoveries of science condition our every move, what we eat, what we wear, what we do and see, how we travel and play and fight, yet our common schools are much the same as they were before these discoveries.

Because they cannot go further, need we send our young people forth with an infinitesimal portion of "cultural subjects" intended for their more fortunate brothers and sisters? Or, would it be more practical of the practical realities of the present world? Two tools there are of inestimable value for a citizen of 1939—a knowledge of science to help him cope with the material surroundings, and a knowledge and love of his native language to enrich his social contacts and give him access to the spiritual treasures found in books. Are we teaching him the use of these tools under our present curriculum?

RUBAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK.

GIRL GUIDES NOT TO BLAME

Sir,—May I be permitted to draw the attention of Two Rural Teachers to some surprising inaccuracies in their observation and statements re the Girl Guides on Great George St., Charlottetown, at the time of Their Majesties' visit.

(1) Girl Guides and Brownies are all school children too from the ages of seven to sixteen, except the leaders, many of whom are teachers.

(2) On the King's visit the Girl Guides were placed on the lower street level three feet from the curb while the other school children were on the slightly higher sidewalk.

(3) Instead of more Guides being lined up in the afternoon there were actually fewer—fifty-five having been chosen to be in the Guard of Honor at Government House for the occasion.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Dorion, M.D.

PAIN IN HINGE JOINT BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER JAWS.

I believe it would be of help to patients and physicians if medical students were given more instruction on the "mechanics" of the body. When the second and third years of the medical course has been completed the student has learned about the bones, joints, ligaments, muscles, and nerves. He then turns to the chemistry of the body's fluids, to the condition of the organs in disease (pathology) and other interesting subjects, and is likely to forget much about the bony and muscular structure of the body. This is not in the case with orthopedic, dental, or osteopathic physicians.

A very common ailment is pain in the joint—just under the ear—between the upper and lower jaw. This is known as a "hinge" joint, the lower jaw only moving up and down.

This pain has usually been thought to be due to some infection from teeth, tonsils, or sinus, or to a disturbance of branches of the trigeminal or fifth nerve. A very interesting cause for the pain in this joint is described by Dr. C. A. Resch in the Cleveland Clinical Quarterly after a survey of the histories of 854 patients. There were 725 (84 per cent) showing a definite loss of chewing ability

ment House for the afternoon.

(4) In the morning along the whole length of the street the Guides were in single line except where a row of Brownies was placed in front of them for their protection from the pushing of the people behind. But in the afternoon the Guides were ordered to stand in two rows and eight feet apart in order to let those behind have as good a view as possible.

(5) Nowhere in the whole line did the Guides once break line till after the passing of the Royal Party.

(6) Had not the Guides been placed to line this part of the route the Militia or the Veterans would have done so and formed a complete barrier through which no glimpse of Their Majesties could have been obtained by the children.

There is no question that it would have been a wise and generous provision had the Government or the City built rows of seats of graduated height for the children. The cost would have been trifling in comparison with the happiness it would have brought to the children who had come so far to see their King and Queen. But why show rancour and blame the Girl Guides?

I am, Sir, etc. ANOTHER TEACHER.

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with loss of one or more of the back teeth which had not been replaced.

Patients without any teeth complain more of ear symptoms, while those with pain usually have missing teeth on one side only, loss of meeting of upper and lower teeth.

Dr. Resch then describes the various mechanical methods and their difficulties of reconstructing the teeth and mouth to prevent strain on the hinge joint between upper and lower jaw. There is the tipping of teeth, the condition of the pulp (nerve and vessels), the time required, the cost to the patients, and other details, all of which must be considered when a patient with this pain consults his dentist. The time and the effort and the mechanical skill of the dentist must be compensated. Successful treatment of such cases is a long and expensive procedure. The patient must return frequently for rechecks, adjustments and repairs. On the part of the patient it requires complete cooperation and infinite patience.

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Government Business

In order to obtain a more systematic method of transacting Government business, the Executive Council has fixed Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week as the days for receiving delegations and granting interviews. Appointments must be made in advance, by corresponding with the Premier's secretary, (Telephone 976.)

Owing to the necessity of attending to departmental administration and other official business, it will not be possible for me to receive delegations or to grant interviews on other days of the week.

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