

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Associate Editor, Frank Walker

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1939

Oddfellows At Summerside

Charlottetown has been in the spotlight on several important occasions recently, and will be so again during Exhibition Week. In the meantime the Prince County capital will be a centre of interest, when Oddfellows from all parts of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland meet this week in annual sessions of the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment and Rebekah Assembly. Summerside is preparing to welcome them in a style which will do honour to the Province.

While there exists a friendly rivalry between Summerside and Charlottetown, there is also a strong mutual feeling of esteem and admiration. At least, we can say so on behalf of Charlottetown, and we have every reason to believe the sentiment is reciprocated. Especially in the matter of entertaining convention guests, and of courtesy and hospitality on all occasions, the well-earned reputation of Summerside stands second to no town or city in all Canada.

The last occasion of the meeting of the Oddfellows' Grand Lodge in Summerside was in 1892. The Order has made great progress since that time, but it still adheres closely to its early principles, which are epitomized in the Golden Rule. Oddfellowship takes its place with the churches and all kindred organizations in teaching men not to live for themselves alone, but to lend the helping hand, to speak the kindly word, to do something for somebody in need.

We join with our Summerside citizens in extending to the visiting delegates a cordial welcome to the Island. May their conventions prove both profitable and enjoyable, and may they find early occasion to visit us again.

Selling Canada Short

Midsummer business in Canada, says the Bank of Montreal newsletter, shows remarkable stability. Favorable points cited include "distinct signs of improvement in industrial fields, a rising export trade and encouraging factors in the outlook."

After telling some of this good news the bank review then prints a paragraph on the state of governmental health. It says:

"The yield of the Federal revenues for June amounted to \$31,896,000 as compared with \$34,144,000 in June, 1938, while expenditures, ordinary, capital and special, totalled \$48,971,000 as compared with \$33,915,000. For the first quarter of the current fiscal year ended June 30, the aggregate revenues totalled \$167,244,000 as compared with \$179,518,000, a decline of roughly \$12,250,000, while the aggregate expenditures were \$128,150,000, as compared with \$98,113,000, an increase of about \$30,000,000. Accordingly, at the end of the first quarter, the budget position had deteriorated to the extent of about \$42,500,000."

Revenues for the first quarter are down nearly 7%. Expenditures are higher by 30%. In June alone, the trend is even more arresting and discouraging. In that month revenues dropped 6% while expenditures soared no less than 44%.

If any business enterprise were to show a deterioration in its budget position of \$42,500,000 during the first quarter at a time when business generally was showing improvement, comments the Financial Post, there would be good reason for selling the stock of that company short.

Mr. King Not Talking

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star is authority for the statement that "no important announcements — on anything — are expected to be made by Premier King when he speaks at Toronto next Friday night." For a month or more, speculation about that has been rife. A recurrent report was that he would announce the date of the general election. Other anticipations were that he would discuss the foreign situation; unemployment; the Ontario rift in the party lute; and other subjects.

According to the Star correspondent, "Mr. King will say nothing about a general election — because he does not know. No one else knows. The subject is interlocked with the situation abroad."

There is, on the other hand, authoritative opinion for the belief that Mr. King's election plans are pretty well prepared, and that the contest is scheduled for this fall. While the European situation is a factor in the case, it is based on Mr. King's oft-professed reverence for the supremacy of Parliament. But the supremacy of Parliament under Mr. King is largely a figment of the imagination, conjured up when it suits his purposes. Parliament was completely ignored, for example, when the proposal was put forward to build a \$12,000,000 railway terminal in Montreal. The first Parliament heard of that proposition was the announcement by Ministers of the Crown in a Montreal by-election. Neither did Mr. King wait for Parliament's consent before announcing a program of grants-in-aid to municipalities.

So far as the international situation is concerned, it has been disturbed during most of the life of the present Parliament, and if Canada is to wait for an election until Hitler and Mussolini are willing to grant the world a period of sweet calm, she is likely to wait a long time. The real reason for the delay is to be sought at home rather than abroad. The political wat-

ers are not too tempting for the Government in power. If it takes the plunge this fall, as is now pretty generally anticipated, it will be because, in Mr. King's opinion, the party chances are likely to get worse rather than better. A repetition of the miserable showing made in the matter of government legislation last session would certainly not enhance the reputation of any administration.

What The Last War Cost

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace estimated in 1919 that the real economic cost of the World War was \$224,000,000,000.

And the treasury department in Washington is authority for the statement that as far back as June 30, 1934, the monetary cost of the World War to the United States alone had already reached the considerable sum of \$41,765,000,000.

A statistician now furnishes a few more facts about the titanic struggle.

- 74,000,000 men mobilized. 10,000,000 men killed. 3,000,000 men missing. 19,000,000 men wounded. 10,000,000 men disabled. 7,000,000 prisoners taken. 9,000,000 children orphaned. 5,000,000 wives widowed.

What another World War would mean, with modern improvements in the technique of mass murder, staggers imagination to conceive.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Napoleon sailed for Helena this date, 1815.

It is taken for granted now that there will be an election this Fall.

The rain came in plenty time to do all the good that was expected of it.

Welcome to the Maritime Oddfellows assembling in Summerside.

This day week the great annual event of this agricultural province opens—the Exhibition.

It may be a mere coincidence but the German fleet has been summoned for "manoeuvres" the day after the Mackenzie King banquet at Toronto. The British fleet ditto.

Prime Minister King told Press interviewers that at his banquet tomorrow he would be talking "family affairs" to the gathering. "Mitch" Hepburn's ears will no doubt be burning.

The Australian Commonwealth budget surplus was \$2,508,000 for the year ended June 30. Prime Minister Menzies explained that the surplus was largely the result of saving in expenditure, principally \$3,800,000 by the abandonment of national insurance.

Children at Quest Haven Private school, Sydney, decide their own punishment. Offenders are dealt with by a "Trust Council", composed of pupils and elected by pupils. The council meets each week and is responsible for keeping order. "It is a form of self-government which works very well," said Miss Katherine Sheridan, the director.

The delightful, beautifully printed and illustrated brochure entitled "The Selkirk Settlers and the Church They Built at Belfast" by Mrs. Ada MacLeod Putnam just issued from the Press will prove a treasure not only to Belfasters but to Islanders generally here and everywhere. It is a work of love and service by Mrs. Putnam, who is devoting all the proceeds of the sale to the beautifying of Belfast Cemetery.

Hearty congratulations are being extended today to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Beer who are observing the Golden Anniversary of their marriage at the home of their son, Mr. C. A. Beer, Hillsboro St. It is not given to many to reach such a jubilee, and the wish of the citizens generally, and the business community in particular, will be for their continued health and happiness. Mr. Beer had played an active part in business here during his long life, and will be remembered more particularly in connection with his secretaryship of the Board of Trade, which he reorganized and put on its present satisfactory footing; and the Board of Underwriters, which he organized, and of which he was the first fire marshal and secretary.

Most English and German people know that their physical characteristics are very different, especially the shape of their heads, and that their mentality differs a great deal, too, but they are so impressed by the historical dogma that the Saxons come from Germany that it obscures a great deal of history as yet seldom taught, and ignores the fact that with a different shaped head, the brain also has a different shape. This need prove no bar to friendship if the two people understand that racially they are as far apart as almost any two nations in Europe, writes Dr. W. G. Parsons in Great Thoughts. When the history of the two is studied one sees why this should be; for although England received a good deal, though by no means all, of its Nordic blood through Germany, in the fifth century, this Nordic element met a very different fate in the two countries. In England it came into contact with another long-headed, sea-loving race, the Mediterranean or South European, and the two mixed freely to form a stable, intermediate blend which is the origin of the bulk of the English nation today. In Germany, on the other hand, the Nordics came in contact with the great Central European, or Alpine race; a short-headed, thick-set people of the mountains, without any experience of, or love for, the seas; but with a great capacity for living and breeding under conditions which the Nordics could not tolerate. The result has been that these Alpines have, since then, outbred and eliminated most of the characteristics of their former Nordic conquerors, and now we find in England a people with Nordic and Mediterranean traits, while in Germany these are mainly Alpine.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Il Duce's full name is Benito Amilcare Mussolini. Verification is found in a biography, published in 1938, by Guglielmo Megaro, history instructor at Harvard University. "Benito" is for Benigno, the Italian word for "voluntarist." "Amilcare" is for Amilcare Cipriani, an Italian anarchist, and "Andrea" for Andrea Costa, another anarchist, later one of the founders of the Italian Socialist party. These names were the choice of Mussolini's Marxist father, Alessandro, who sought to make his son thoroughly anticlerical and rebellious. With a string of monickers that should have made him the darling of every Leftist, Benito Amilcare Andrea, proceeded to go farther to the Right than any other statesman of his time, until all records were broken by a fellow named Adolf (and that, by the way, means "noble wolf" in a name?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch).

Sometimes I confess I have moments when I wonder whether the cries of mistletoe are usually the decriers of change, may not be right. There was such a moment when I read that the new head of the English Association, no less a person than the Archbishop of York, had declared in his presidential address to that learned body that Milton's longest poems "bored him stiff." What the president of the English Association, who is an archbishop to boot, formally offers such opinion it does not look as if it will ever come over the world. More than ever, it seems to be so when one discovers that the London Times' own commentaries on the present dictum and the revolution in taste that it represents is "coming from such a source and on such an occasion as this," the more generally apparent than whole pages of critical disapproval. Maybe things are going to pieces after all.—Baltimore Sun.

The Dean of St. Paul's, who has been complaining humorously about sleepless night amid the noises of the city, would have found many sympathizers in ancient Rome. Julius Caesar (so Shakespeare says) liked to have around him men who sleep o' nights, but he had himself done mean to murder sleep as if it were a man. The heavy street traffic in the day-time before, late afternoon. The rich might find rest in their mansions, but the highly strung literary men of the early empire seem to have had disturbed nights. It is hardly to be considered as sufficient reason for prolonged interference with public affairs in Canada. A while back some of the Prime Minister's advisers, while admitting that the government was due for severe punishment no matter when the election was brought on, felt that some advantage was to be secured by calling it before the Conservative Party could get properly organized. This advice no longer carries any weight because the Conservative Party is now strongly organized throughout the country. Already it has a far severer and more certain prospect of gains, little more than that a number of Liberal candidates chosen. Rumors that Mr. Mackenzie King might decide to retire from office and from the Liberal leadership and leave someone else to face the country are not taken seriously. His retirement would be welcomed by certain sections of the Liberal Party but that is one reason why he would not consider such a move. In addition, he has too much concern for his future part in the political history of Canada to leave the ship in the face of a storm.

Mirror Of The Nation

By "Commoner"

OTTAWA—Ordinarily a sentence of 125 words would require severe editing. It is likely to be involved and its meaning obscure. The following sentence has been handed to us and it is given here in its original form because there is no obscenity as to its meaning and because it constitutes a pertinent commentary on the current political situation:

With the prospects that in the next Federal election the Liberal Party, as far as members are concerned, will be practically wiped out in British Columbia and Alberta, and with the Hon. Mr. Gardiner bringing in what must be the worst political report from Saskatchewan and Manitoba that has ever been presented to the Liberal Party in all its history, with the political situation in the Maritime far from reassuring to the Administration, with the two central provinces of Ontario and Quebec combining strongly in protest against the inactivities of the King Government and its "do-nothing" policy, it is no wonder the Prime Minister now views the European situation with serious apprehension and feels that it would not be safe to bring on the election.

No one questions the necessity of the Prime Minister's having regard for the European situation in connection with the dissolution of parliament. Dissolution would mean that the country would be without a parliament for over two months. Should war break out during that period the country would be in a difficult position. Mr. Mackenzie King is planning against such a contingency. Therefore, his periodic statements that he cannot, because of the tension in Europe, come to a decision as to calling an election, are generally accepted at their face value. It is admitted that he has a good excuse for delay. But in political circles there are few who do not think that he finds the excuse very convenient. It is felt that in view of reports the government is receiving on public sentiment throughout the country he is being overly anxious to face the electors just at this time.

Ottawa is wondering how long the European situation can be made to serve as an excuse for indecision, especially now that reports from Great Britain are suggesting that the Chamberlain government is planning an election this year. If tension on the Continent is not so severe as to preclude such plans in Great Britain it can hardly be considered as sufficient reason for prolonged interference with public affairs in Canada.

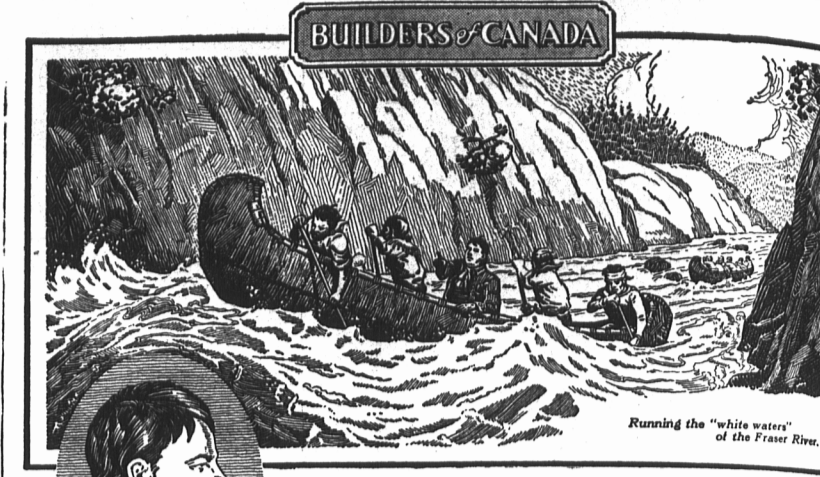
There ought to be a special punishment reserved for those criminals who break bottles at picnic-grounds or bathing-places and thus bring danger to people who resort to such places during the summer period.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

The Town of Dalhousie has just opened its new town hall, which is not only the pride of the community, but which displays the progressiveness of its council and the citizens who they represent. Conceived and designed by the town clerk-treasurer-engineer, Mr. Frank J. Bateman, and built under his supervision with unemployed men, the new building compares favorably with similar structures in many larger centres.—Saint John Telegraph Journal.

The Saskatoon territory is certainly getting the luck of the rain-fall this summer. Just as things were beginning to dry early in June down came about three inches of solid moisture. By Friday last the effect of all that rainfall had begun to disappear and so down came another inch and a half. Most of this country has now enough to fill the early crops at any rate.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

London has recently been invaded, by special invitation, by regular foreign agents, well-dressed, the men who may be presumed to have their finger on the pulse of popular opinion in their own country, should they care to see for themselves how here in this way the insidious propaganda of Dr. Goebbels may be neutralized, and foreign neutrals may discover that so far from being an effete island race doddering to catastrophe, we are very much alive and up and doing. The last editorial contingent was from Spain. All strong pro-Franco men, of course, and their visit is likely to have specially useful results. Not only did they themselves convey to some of our extreme Left editors a truer understanding of recent Spanish history, but they were enough here to realize that not all the power-police is centred in the Axis. They realized, in fact, that the reported demerit of Great Britain is very much exaggerated. Only this can correct the unfortunate and misleading impression conveyed abroad by our politicians.—Ottawa Journal.

To be relieved of everything in the form of taxes is one of the advantages of emigration. The Dalmatian coast. By the way, the Dalmatian coast is not in Italy and is completely surrounded by Yugoslavia. To save the town from economic collapse the Italian Government in 1919 decided to abolish all taxes there. Among the consequences are that sugar can be bought in Zara for two cents a pound, gasoline at five cents a gallon. Emigration is not an unmitigated blessing, but the cost of living in Zara is an interesting commentary on how much of the daily budget in less blessed communities is made up of taxes of one kind and another.—Calgary Albertan.



BLAZING NEW TRAILS SIMON FRASER'S courageous adventuring finds its modern counterpart in the industrial laboratories of today. For modern science is blazing new industrial trails continually. Moved by the common urge to develop our Dominion, this Century-old Bank is cooperating with far-sighted business men and welcomes further opportunities to serve Canadian industry and enterprise. Coast to Coast in Canada NEWFOUNDLAND, JAMAICA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON, LONDON, ENGLAND

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE. Branches at Charlottetown, Albany, Kensington, Prince Edward, Island, Summerside, Victoria.

period March to May shows that the farmers' income was reduced to a low level. Those supplying the whole milk market (area 0.25) than the patrons of dairy factories. Producers located within hauling distance of condenseries also enjoyed some advantages, but, broadly speaking, the lot of the dairy farmers is not a happy one, and it speaks volumes for their patience and industry that they carry on so cheerfully. Ontario still leads the Dominion in the production of creamery butter with a total of 9,341,000 pounds in the month of May out of an aggregate Canadian production of 27,500,000 pounds, and 21,152,000 pounds in the three month period March to May, inclusive, in a total of 54,300,000 pounds for the nation. In June the production of creamery butter in this Province was slightly less than 12,000,000 pounds as compared with June, 1938. The premium offered by the Dominion Government for good cheese cannot yet be credited with stimulating the production of that commodity, since it has not had time to operate, and the increase in output was doubtless due to a recent rise in prices in the United Kingdom. Ontario led in the production of cheese with nearly 12,000,000 pounds in the March-May period out of a total for the Dominion of 15,385,000 pounds. This represented an increase of 1,300,000 pounds over the corresponding period of 1938. The average price however, was about four cents per pound lower than last year. It is clear that the farmers of Canada are still suffering from the collapse of commodity prices. Virtually everything they have to sell has declined to levels which make it impossible for them to show a profit. How the country can prosper without a betterment in produce prices is hard to imagine, for when the farmer's purse is lean the entire populace feels the pinch. Showers Of Live Fish Rained From The Sky Much evidential testimony has been given in The Observer of London that frogs and lizards, caught up by the power of the sun's rays had actually been rained down in certain places, with destructive scientific explanations that both reptiles had either sought the wet surface from below or had migrated to it, when Lieut. Col. C. H. Buck revealed the phenomenon of fish, which could neither emerge from the ground nor migrate as land being rained down. He wrote: "In May, 1893, when I was in the Royal Sussex Regiment at Dum Dum, torrential rain fell without stopping for a whole week. I happened to be orderly officer for that week and was proceeding toward barracks, during the first downfall when the surface of the road suddenly became covered with myriads of tiny leaping fishes. "I caught a huge quantity of these fish by means of a piece of mosquito netting and handed them over to the mess, where they were served up as whitebait and proved excellent. Those fish could not possibly have found their way on to the high surface of the road from the ditches which were all dry just before the rain started, because the fish were not powerful enough to swim against the current. "In that wonderful Cyclopaedia of India," edited by Edward Balfour, numerous instances are given of falls of fish from the sky. Dr. Bult relates: "In 1824 fishes fell at Meerut on tenth Regiment, then at Delhi, and were caught in numbers. In July, 1826, live fish were seen to fall on the grass at Moradabad during a storm. During a tremendous deluge of rain at Karywar on the 25th of July, 1856, the ground around Rajkote was found literally covered with fish; some of them were found on the tops of haystacks, where probably they had been drifted by the storm. "Sir J. E. Tennant when driving in the Cinnamon gardens near the port of Colombo, saw a violent but partial shower. On coming to the spot he found a multitude of small silvery fish from one and one-half to two inches in length leaping on the gravel of the high road, numbers of which he collected."

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TENDERS Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned, up to and including Tuesday, August 15th next, for the purchase from the Dept. of 3 Dump wagons useful for heavy work, enquiry regarding same to be made at the City Hall. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. M. McQUINN, Acting City Clerk. T-980-8-5-31.

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