

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1939

The Royal Visit

It may have been raining, but there was sunshine in the hearts of thousands of Prince Edward Islanders yesterday. A Queen with an infectious smile and a King with a manly bearing came, saw and conquered.

Of course, they had already won our allegiance and loyal devotion. But this was something different. Nothing like it had ever happened before. They were visiting us in our own Island capital. And the inclement weather added just another human touch to the occasion, for Their Majesties, like ourselves, were powerless to avert it. They too had to face the elements and they did so with complete indifference to their own comfort and convenience.

They succeeded in giving us the impression that if they were disappointed in the weather, it was for our sakes more than for their own.

The gaily decorated streets and buildings might have looked brighter in sunshine; but it was the spirit behind these preparations for their visit that Their Majesties appreciated. No doubt of that, from their gracious and cordial response to the enthusiastic acclamations of our people!

An Inspiration To Unity

Perhaps the most notable reaction to the Royal visit on the part of Canadians, says Canada's Weekly, has been the wonderful sense of unity that has been suddenly awakened. In the presence of Their Majesties local jealousies that have in the past been only too conspicuous have disappeared, and there has been a strengthening of bonds between different groups in the Dominion which have hitherto regarded each other with suspicion. For example, nowhere was the amazing reception given to the King and the Queen by the people of Quebec at the outset of their visit more appreciated than in the English-speaking Provinces. It is not too much to say that today Canada is a more united nation than it was a month ago. Thanks to the unifying influence of the Crown, the Canadian public are seeing eye to eye with each other in a manner that many could never have dreamed possible. To people in other countries the Royal tour has brought home as never before the vastness of Canada and the advanced stage of development which the Dominion has reached since Confederation just over 70 years ago. At Winnipeg on Empire Day the King spoke of his journey as "a deeply moving experience." At Victoria he described Canada as a "grand" country—with its Atlantic windows looking to Europe and its Pacific windows to Asia and the Far East. And he said: "In the course of this journey I have seen the old settled parts of the Dominion, which have a long history behind them, and I have seen the newer parts of which the first settlement is still within the memory of living man. When I remember that here I am as far from Ottawa as Ottawa is from London, I realise something of the vastness of Canada. When I saw the broad plains changed by pioneers to the use of man and the might of the mountain ranges through which they cut their roads, I began to understand the qualities of the Canadian people." In his Empire Day broadcast His Majesty provided a striking illustration when he recalled that Winnipeg, from which he was speaking, was no more than a fort and hamlet on the open prairie when Queen Victoria began to rule. Today this city of 215,000 inhabitants is as he well said, "a monument to the faith and energy which have created and upheld the worldwide Empire of our time." The King's words and his visit will alike inspire the rising generation of Canadians to make their country a still greater and still better land in which to live.

The New Potato Bags

As already announced an important alteration has been made in the standard size of bags in which potatoes are packed for sale. The 80 lb. and the 90 lb. bags which have been in extensive use on the wholesale market, particularly in eastern Canada, are to be abolished after July 1, 1939, by an amendment to the regulations under the Fruit, Vegetable, and Honey Act, and the only legal weights after that date for potatoes packed in cotton, jute, or mesh bags for sale are 100 lb., 75 lb., 50 lb., 25 lb., and 15 lb. The weights for potatoes pre-packaged in paper bags are 10 lb., and 15 lb. There are many advantages attached to the change. The new bag weights are computed in quarters of the hundredweight, and it will be easy to recognize the differences in weight when the bags are on display. For example, the difference between the 75 lb. and 100 lb. and 50 lb. and 75 lb. will be readily apparent. Under the old system this was not so easy. When 80 lb. and 90 lb. bags were simultaneously offered for sale, the buyer was likely to be confused, if not misled. The new regulation eliminates this confusion, and, in the interest of uniformity and fair dealing, will benefit both buyer and seller. The old 80 lb. bag is considered to have developed from the use of second-hand sugar and flour bags which could not be made to contain the well-established one and a half bushels, or 90 lbs. As no doubt the 75 lb. bag will be the most popular

size for use in eastern Canada and the 100 lb. bag in the west, the alteration in the regulations will tend to decrease the number of different sizes the shipper will have to stock, and it will encourage the use of new bags instead of second hand ones. The 100 lb. bag has been in extensive use throughout Canada for some time, especially in the western provinces, and as it is also the principal bag container for potatoes in the United States it is regarded as the import and export trade bag.

Editorial Notes

Magna Carta signed this date, 1215.

The morning after the day before.

Many rumors were in circulation as to accidents yesterday, but fortunately, with one exception there was no truth in them.

"So sad it seems, that tears run down my nose: They did not bring Elizabeth and little Margaret Rose."

Sympathy goes out to the thousands of children who travelled so far to see Their Majesties and got a wetting as well. But they did not mind—to them it was worth it and more.

Notwithstanding the Clerk of the Weather, it was a huge, unbounded success, and congratulations are due all round. Of course, there are spots even on the sun.

Everyone was delighted that the powers-that-be at the last moment repented, and allowed the loyal and patriotic subjects assembled in the square an opportunity of seeing their King and Queen in the balcony of the Provincial Building. Better late than never.

Visitors who have been in various Maritime cities and towns, say Charlottetown outshone them all in the quantity and quality of the decorations and enthusiasm of the reception. Members of the R. C. A. F. Squadron said in decorations Charlottetown outshone Halifax, the military centre.

The Guardian is in receipt of an interesting tourist edition of the Comox District Free Press, published at Courtenay, B. C., a progressive town of 1500 population situated on Vancouver Island in the heart of the Comox District, which, from the days of the early pioneers, has been known as the "Valley of Plenty." The special articles and attractive illustrations make this edition of excellent publicity value.

A brand new heat story was produced recently by the drought and heat wave under which most of Britain has been sweltering for over two weeks. The heat set fire to a woman's hat. According to the story of Mrs. Paul Chandler, walking in Hyde Park, saw a wisp of smoke rising from the straw hat of a girl walking in front of her. Mrs. Chandler snatched it off the girl's head as it burst into flames. It is said there was a glass ornament on the hat which acted as a burning glass. The thermometer registered 87 in London at three o'clock that afternoon.

When Maude Elizabeth Miller died a few weeks ago in London her passing excited little interest. It was known that she owned a mysterious factory in Eden Street, St. Pancras, which none might enter except by her signed order, that before her day her father ran the same factory, and that for the last thirty-one years she had entered its doors on every working day at precisely 8.30 A. M., arrayed in a dowdy robe of black. When her will was published a few days ago, newspaper men hastened to solve the mystery of the factory and in doing so solved her own. A woman of no fashion, yet she created fashions; a woman apparently of no importance, yet in twenty homes of London there were expressions of gratitude when her will was read. Her designs for women's dresses, turned into paper patterns by her score of helpers, are said to set the fashions in a million homes all over the English-speaking world. Her helpers were grateful because she had left a fortune of over \$80,000 to be divided among them—some with life annuities and others with bequests ranging from \$250 to \$1,000. A reporter also solved another mystery. It was that with the death of Miss Miller also passed away "Gertrude Sims," the most famous theatrical costumer in London.

Total figure for men and women finishing their University courses in all branches of higher education this year is 5,875 compared with 5,525 in 1938. In the years 1936-37 the number was estimated at 5,750 while in 1935 an all-time peak of 6,250 was reached. Last year's notable tendency toward vocational diplomas continues and the percentage of "finished" coats has risen in some colleges almost to the half-way mark, the survey shows. University authorities trace the upswing back to the economic optimism of 1935-6 when most 1939 graduates began their college careers. Many officials predict an even stronger army will step out into the business and professional world next spring. Reports from several institutions indicate the liberal arts have lost ground this year to scientific and other more specialized courses—except in post-graduate schools where arts work maintains a firm hold. Medical and dental faculties have expanded considerably over 1938, in some cases necessitating stiffened entrance requirements. Theological and law faculties had a light year generally, but commerce and finance parchments flowed a little more freely than in recent years. Scientific farming seemed to have lost its strong appeal of recent years with a 15 per cent. drop, indicating a drift "away from the land" so far as higher education in agriculture is concerned. In engineering schools mining led an expanding field with civil and mechanical courses close runners-up.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The peoples in the democracies hope—and indeed believe—that the peoples in the totalitarian States feel a deep concern for peace. Diplomatic victory is an empty phrase for all such peoples. Claims and counter-claims to diplomatic victory are irrelevant in any situation where the whole world's peace may be at stake. The only diplomatic victory worth talking about is one that can be shared by every government, diplomatic victory over war.—Christian Science Monitor.

It would be a grand thing for humanity if submarines were not considered a strategic necessity. An explorer once planned to cruise under ice to the North Pole in one, but outside of proposed fantastic uses they are purely naval weapons. Men who give their lives in submarine experimentation and diving drills die for their country without the accompanying thrill of fighting it. The two great English-speaking nations are united today in a wish these underwater craft, which make war heroes before war comes, were not necessary.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The craft of writing can be taught. Through practice and criticism young people of ordinary intelligence can acquire the techniques of clear and orderly statement just as certainly as they can be taught to read and to multiply. Training in writing will not make every boy and girl literary and not because they are deficient in intelligence but because their training has been neglected. They have had too little criticism of their writing and the standard of accomplishment in the courses they have taken has been set far too low.—Chicago Tribune.

About 1,000 frenzied native women of a model native village on the North Coast of Natal, some 20 miles from Durban, went "on strike" recently and stoned a native to death on a Sunday morning. The reason for the incident was that a certain man who had been expelled from the village by the natives, Shembe, leader of a religious sect in the village had returned and asked the chief for money. His expulsion had been preceded by imprisonment of his wife and other women of the village, who had also been ordered to leave. While expostulating with the chief he showed signs of violence. Several attacks happened with him and he stabbed four with a penknife before he was overpowered. The other men tied him up with ropes and left him on the ground. Chief Shembe left after ordering that he was not to be harmed. In the meantime about 1,000 women, incensed apparently that the man had been the cause of the expulsion of one of their number, gathered from all parts of the village, and after breaking through the guards, stoned the helpless man for 20 minutes.—South African News Letter.

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company—that is the outfit which gives the no-swing "Mikado"—look in about \$100,000 during its tour—and-a-half-week stay at the Martin Beck. At the last performance—it was "The Mikado," of course—there were ninety-five standing ovations. The record for the company was "The Star-Spangled Banner." Apparently the record Savoyard was a young lady in the middle twenties who attended every performance except Wednesday matinees, all through the run. Just had other business in the middle of the week. Dr. Oliver Tuckatoo of Tuckatoo was runner-up, going at least four times each week. Most popular of the operas was "The Mikado." complaints were received that "Prin-Prin" and "Rudolph" were included in the repertory.—New York Times.

Perhaps the Royal visit has opened the eyes of many Canadians to what they have always been at heart. Brought up amongst such things, it is easy to take too much for granted the reality of kingship and Empire. The crowd, as they are precatory what they listened to, may have tolerated whispered treason and the falsehoods disseminated by a type that delights to stir up mischief. Now we may satisfactorily assume there will be little patience with those who in the past have tried to parade distorted pictures drawn by enemies. The King and the Empire, which he is the living symbol, are no longer mere abstractions anywhere in Canada. The proud reality of our British heritage has been brought home to all.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

The Englishman is loyal to the Empire. But the Englishman's first love, and his first loyalty, is to England. It is from that love and loyalty, woven of memories and traditions of affection for the Rosebery and the simple homes and villages of the English countryside, that the Englishman derives his allegiance to the greater England beyond the seas. It may be with us here in Canada. The Crown, the background of British history, the things which British traditions and institutions have given us—these unite us to the British Commonwealth. But it is only a love of Canada, a realization that our first loyalty and our first care must be for Canada, that can unite us here at home. That can make us think not in terms of Ontario or Quebec nor of British Columbia but of one common nation from sea to sea. Our own Canadian homeland. Is there a man with soul so dead...?—Ottawa Journal.

The cordial and spontaneous welcome being offered King George and Queen Elizabeth by Canadians is not overlooked in the rest of the world, particularly in Britain. The Archbishop of Canterbury describes it as "striking proof that all nations embraced by the Commonwealth are united in loyalty to the great heritage of freedom and love of peace." In this sentence lies the real greatness of the ovasions given Their Majesties throughout Canada. At every point they have stopped on their tour there has been a wave of enthusiasm. Without any disrespect, it might be termed "acclaim by the mob" even though each individual has his or her own personal degree of loyalty and love. How different,

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ANOTHER METHOD OF TREATING HAY FEVER

The hay fever season will be coming along shortly and thousands of sufferers will be wondering just whether the season will be severe or mild. The answer is, pollen is being carried in the air, they know they are in for a miserable time. Fortunately the use of injections of the ragweed pollen prevents attacks in a great many cases although some sufferers have to take a series of injections for two or three years before they are kept free of attacks.

Now why are so many individuals attacked by hay fever and the vast majority for no reason? Is it something they inherit or something they develop within themselves that makes them sensitive to ragweed pollen (and other pollen)?

Just why some individuals are attacked and others are not, is not definitely known but there seems to be two reasons. One is an inherited tendency toward allergy or sensitiveness to substances and the other is some change in the gland system of these individuals which interferes with the balance of one gland with another or with several others. For instance, the first thought in the treatment of asthma and hay fever is adrenalin or epinephrine—the extract of the adrenal glands, situated one on top of each kidney. This does not cure asthma or hay fever (which with eczema are closely related) but it eases and usually stops the asthmatic attack and it applied to eyes or lining of nose, eases the distress in hay fever.

That the gland system may be at fault is again suggested by Dr. C. S. Bucher, Champaign, Ill., in Medical World, who, by the use of another gland extract—the pituitary gland (lying on the floor of the skull)—obtained excellent results in 50 consecutive cases in the treatment of hay fever. With his associates, Dr. Bucher gave hypodermic injections of the extract of the front part of the pituitary gland (15 drops, equal to 18 1/2 grains of fresh gland) once a day for ten days to ten days, then three times a week for two weeks, twice a week for two weeks, and once a week thereafter. About 24 injections were given. This treatment is begun (as with the ragweed treatment) about two months before the usual time for the onset of hay fever.

For those who have obtained no relief from the ragweed injections, this method, with 82 per cent satisfactory results, might well receive consideration.

The Poet's Corner

THIS IS THE SIN This is the sin the centuries condemn; That sinners are born who never learn to live; That guinea-like miasma stifles them; That they must grasp, who God ordained should give; They starve their spirits while they fight for bread; They plow their fields and watch the harvest fall; They think that God will feed them; but instead, Their brothers steal their manna and their quail.

—Edwin McNeil Potent in the Christian Century. however, are these cheers of "the mob" of Canadians to those which are accorded Reichsfuehrer Hitler in Germany. There the crowds are carried away by warlike speeches, or by victories of a great power over helpless states. The mass ovasions in Germany are dangerous to the peace of the world. In Canada, however, the welcome given Their Majesties is proof of loyalty to a great heritage of freedom and love of peace. There is nothing dangerous in this mass acclaim. It is not due to the freedom of other peoples, having been cruelly suppressed, nor to threats to endear, by having war.—Wind-star.

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MICKEY WALKER MARRIED LANCASTER, Pa., June 14 (AP)—Mickey Walker, former middleweight boxing champion, announced today his marriage several weeks ago in Warrington, Va., to Miss Eleanor Marble, 22, of Jersey City, N. J. The marriage was his third. "I have seldom known any one who deserted truth in trifles, that could be trusted in matters of importance.—Paley.

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