

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th.

Their Majesties' Visit

Words can hardly describe the sentiments of loyalty and enthusiasm with which the people of Prince Edward Island are waiting to welcome Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth today. From the time the schedule of the Royal Visit first appeared, indicating that Their Majesties would spend four hours in Charlottetown, there was shown the keenest interest and expectancy. Prince County residents were naturally disappointed that the visit would not be made by way of Borden, and it was argued with good reason that the trip by car from Borden to Charlottetown would give Their Majesties a better opportunity of seeing the Province and its people. However, the authorities decided otherwise and it is hoped that the attendance in the capital from all sections of the Province will be large and representative of all classes of our people.

It is hoped particularly that the children will be present in large numbers, to be the first to welcome Their Majesties after leaving the Marine Wharf. It is expected that about 6,000 children, exclusive of those parading as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, etc., will be lined up on both sides of Great George Street, where they will take their positions half an hour in advance of the Royal party's arrival.

The addresses and presentations at the Provincial Building are to take place in the Confederation Chamber, much to the regret of our citizens who were in hopes that the plan, as suggested by The Guardian, would be changed to enable this function to be held on the balcony. However, a concession has been made in the way of obtaining authority for Their Majesties to appear on the balcony after the private ceremony in the Confederation Chamber.

Visitors arriving in the City are enthusiastically in praise of the street and building decorations, and the splendid appearance which the Island capital is presenting in honour of this great occasion.

A last word of warning as to the need of obeying traffic regulations and cooperating with those in charge of enforcing these necessary restrictions.

And let us forget our customary reserve in giving audible expression to our real feelings of loyalty and devotion to the persons of our gracious Sovereigns and our pride and gratitude at this opportunity of welcoming them to our Island Province.

The Royal Salute

Few of our citizens will have the opportunity of seeing Their Majesties disembark today at the Marine Wharf, but the precise time of their arrival will be made known to all within sound of the salute of twenty-one guns which will signalize the occasion.

Charlottetown is one of thirteen cities in Canada which is entitled by military regulations to fire the Royal Salute on the arrival and departure of the Sovereign and at noon on his birthday. The other cities so privileged are London, Ont., Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg, Victoria, Regina and Calgary.

For the purpose of the Royal Visit, however, this honour has been extended to thirteen other Canadian centres: Pictou, N. S., Fredericton, N. B., Lewis, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke in Quebec; Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Port Arthur and Fort William in Ontario; Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The twenty-one-gun Royal Salute may also be fired in accordance with a special ruling on Loyalist Day, May 18, at Halifax, and by vessels passing ships carrying the Royal Standard, denoting the King is on board.

The Royal Standards—the Queen has her own apart from the King—have been the cause of some confusion in the minds of Canadian officials. The King's standard goes up on a building the moment he enters it. The Queen's standard is used when she alone is present.

It is the King's standard, therefore, which will be flown on the Provincial Building and Government House while Their Majesties are inside.

Some Royal Titles

The King and Queen of Great Britain, of our neighbor, Canada, and of all the far-flung British Commonwealth of Nations. It was thus that President Roosevelt designated Their Majesties in welcoming them to the United States, and his words were both gracefully and accurately chosen.

But the King has many other official titles. He is Emperor of India and Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick, the three premier orders of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He could, if he wished, ravel incognito as the Baron Killarney, or the Earl of Inverness, or use his Bardic title, Albert of Efrog. He is Admiral of the Fleet and Marshal of the Royal Air Force. In addition, he is a Field-Marshal, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marines and Colonel-in-Chief of at least twenty regiments in England, not to mention several Indian regiments. Though King, His Majesty is still High

Steward of Windsor and Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Following the rest of the Royal family he discarded several German titles and decorations he once held, but still holds high honours in Belgium, Denmark and other continental countries.

In Australia he was made a "digger" by one of the returned soldiers' organization after an evening when he characteristically set aside a formal engagement to attend a smoking concert run and arranged by ex-soldiers. In New Zealand he became a Maori chief. In all parts of the Empire he has been initiated into secret orders and rites of tribes. By inheritance, he is "Chief of the Golden Tooth" in one East African tribe and "Highest Witch Doctor" to another.

The office of Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland had not been occupied by Royalty for three centuries until the then Duke of York occupied it in 1939.

It is not generally known that the King is a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He won a degree for himself at Cambridge, as well as being given honorary degrees and "freedoms" from universities and cities in all parts of the Empire.

His Majesty is also President of the Industrial Welfare Society, of the Barnardo Homes, the Boy's Welfare Society, the National Playing Fields Association, and similar organizations.

His privileges and limitations are as strangely varied as his titles. The King must sign all documents put before him by responsible Ministers, even his own death warrant, if necessary. Yet he has the power to make treaties and alliances, give safe-conduct passes to enemies, disband the Army, dismiss all naval officers make every citizen in Britain a peer and pardon all prisoners in the jails. Yet he cannot enter the House of Commons, or exercise a vote.

The King is the fount of honour, and when he visits Newfoundland after leaving the Maritime Provinces he will personally invest five men with honours ordained for them in his birthday list. The investiture, coming at the close of the Royal Party's North American tour, will be one of the notable "firsts" of a visit already marked by a succession of new milestones in the history of British royalty's relations with its subjects.

Editorial Notes

The Day!

Flags and bunting everywhere, loyal hearts and cheering voices ditto.

Today sees the first visit of our King and Queen, may it be the forerunner of numerous other such experiences.

Farming is benefitting from the improved weather of the past few days, but grass and hay will not come up to expectations.

Words to the wise for today—be in your places early, keep them till Their Majesties pass—and keep them a little longer.

This date, 1645, the Royalists were defeated by the Roundheads under Fairfax and Cromwell at the battle of Naseby, Northamptonshire.

It is now anticipated Prime Minister Mackenzie King will announce the date of the election at the banquet at which he is to be honoured by the Federal Liberals of Ontario in the Royal York Hotel on August 8.

We, too, are friends to loyalty. We love The King who loves the law, respects his bounds, And reigns content with them. Him we serve Freely and with delight, who leaves us free.

In Queens County at the Provincial election there were but 30 votes between the Liberals and Conservatives, yet the former got eight seats and the latter two. At the Federal election probably only four candidates will be in the field, and it should be a battle royal.

Premier "Mich" will in all probability ostracize and even excommunicate any member of the Ontario Province Liberal Party that attends the banquet to Prime Minister King on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his election to the leadership of the Federal Party.

What is making Liberals at Ottawa sore and uncomfortable is the prospect that the Hon. Dr. Manion will carry at least 50 seats in Quebec. Though like "Brer Rabbit," he "is sayin' nuthin'" for publication, Premier Duplessis is backing the Conservatives, and has practically guaranteed them a minimum of 50 seats at next election.

There have been known to be Englishmen who dressed for dinner in the jungles just to keep up appearances. They may be shocked to know King George VI hasn't put on even a dinner coat on the royal train which carried the King and Queen throughout Canada and to the United States. The King puts on uniforms and evening dress for banquets, receptions and processions, but on the royal train informality rules in dress and life generally. King George made the rule when he arrived in Canada. The last two cars of the train are the royal couple's own little rolling kingdom. They haven't set foot in the other 10 cars carrying their entourage and retinue. They rise early if they have had a good night's sleep, late if engagements have kept them up after midnight, breakfast alone and have afternoon tea alone. In many respects the train is, Buckingham Palace in miniature. The King's mail arrives by the fastest route from England and is attended to just as if he were at the palace or at Windsor. Hundreds of letters have arrived daily, a few of them "crank" letters, more asking for autographs, but most of them wishing the King and Queen good health and pledging Canadian loyalty.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It suddenly dawns on one of the popular historians that the World War never stopped the Versailles in this new interpretation, was a seventh inning stretch.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Hitler and Mussolini have pledged eternal friendship. This is all very beautiful if one forgets that in a dictator's dictionary the "eternal" means a period of time extending until at least the day after tomorrow.—Ottawa Journal.

Two recent attempts to assassinate Mussolini have been reported. It is said that there have been ten such attempts in all. But do the Italians not know that Mussolini now takes his orders from Hitler?—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Each year in Canada there are approximately 4,000 men and 1,500 women graduated from universities. According to the Bureau's figures the demand about equals the supply. About four percent of the male population of graduating ages receive this higher education, and 12 percent of the female population in the same age group. Surely it is not impossible for a country like Canada to absorb such an annual percentage of high school educated men and women into its national life. In the past, with an occasional exception, they have been thus absorbed, and there is no reason to doubt that they will be in the future. If the demand increases, we have the institutions and the young men and young women to attend the universities and to meet it.—Windsor Star.

The Royal journey may have the color of fantasy. But the King and Queen are anything but fairy tale figures. If they were, they could not keep up without a drop in the key or a word out of character, the perfect performance of the King and Queen is what everybody expects. Queen to be.—New York Times.

A Civil War veteran of Danville, Ohio, 95 years old, chose Memorial Day to meet the day of his own memories. They go back to 90 years ago, to a fireman's parade in New York City, to a boy of five separated from his parents, to the lost identity of 1869. That boy never learned who his parents were, what his real name was or where his home was. At the orphanage where he was raised he was called Ben Pitman Under that name he worked on a farm near Delphi, Indiana, married with Sherman to the sea, taught school in Indiana, and died a century, but he still cherishes the hope that he will discover what his real name is. He believes that his parents were Germans who came to the United States in the wave of emigration that followed 1848, for among his memories of his early youth are an immigration depot and a foreign tongue that he did not know he was taken to the orphanage.—New York Sun.

Unless all the parentless urchins running around the streets of Shanghai are taken care of, the city will soon be harbouring a new set of first-class criminals. This was the belief expressed by Brigadier B. Morris, the Regional Officer for Shanghai, North China. With this in mind, the Salvation Army approached the municipal authorities in Shanghai to take over the orphanage and to improve the situation. Something was done; the result was the Boys' Vocational Training Institute, which is almost a hundred boys picked up off the streets. Backed by a number of public men, negotiations were carried on with the Council. In the end the grounds and buildings of the Army Road jail were turned over to the Army, to provide a home for the waifs on the streets. Jails were immediately erected on the compound and part of the main building prepared for sleeping quarters. Now the ninety-six boys of the camp receive not only shelter, but practical vocational training and academic education as well. The first batch was brought in by the municipal police (Brigadier Morris sates). They had been guilty of all sorts of crimes, petty and not so petty, and had been hired by the so-called "yehhsu," or "wild uncles," who were giving them a thorough schooling in crime.

The work of the camp is sponsored and maintained by the International Relief Committee. The purpose is to receive boys, train them, reform their character and give them an opportunity to find their own way to earn a livelihood; thus there will be a constant rotation. When a boy has graduated from any one trade it is the purpose of the committee to find him employment. Having passed through, a boy leaves a vacancy for another boy to fill.—The War Cry, London.

In common with the rest of the world, Egypt has this week been talking and thinking of little else than the latest developments of German policy in Europe and of the possible consequences for the peace of the world. Egypt, allied to Great Britain, will evidently form part of the bloc of the democratic nations which is in process of being formed against further German aggression. Conversations have been in progress between the Egyptian Government and the British Embassy concerning the Egyptian situation. It is gratifying to note that there has been no hesitation whatever on the Egyptian side and that the Government is pressing the necessary precautionary measures with admirable calm. Events are hurrying upon one another so swiftly that it is impossible to foresee what the next day may bring forth. Whether the alliance that is being formed by the democratic Powers will have the result of effectively checking German plans is still a debatable point. As these lines are written, but may be clear when they appear in print.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HERNIA (RUPTURE) — OPERATION OR INJECTION?

In days when physical fitness and man power mean much to a nation, anything that will make a fit of an unfit man needs careful consideration. One of the simple defects that makes a man unfit for front line service is hernia or rupture. Except in cases where the abdominal wall is weak, if the hernia is repaired, the man can go on light duty in three months and heavy duty in six months after operation.

At present a working man has to do some planning and figuring if he wishes to have his hernia repaired by operation, as it means two or three weeks in hospital, surgeon's fee, anaesthetist's fee, and four to six weeks perhaps away from his work. In addition to the cost, there is the natural fear of most people of operation and also of the anaesthetic. It is not to be wondered at therefore that so many who are ruptured would sooner wear a truss and get used to it than they can stand under operation.

What about the injection method? Notwithstanding the thousands of hundreds of thousands in the future occasions when it will be used by the injection method, there are still many surgeons who will use no other method but operation. Their experience with few cases has not been satisfactory and they would sooner use the surgical than the injection method. When one surgeon reports 99 percent cures by the injection method and another about as many failures, there is something wrong somewhere.

The truth of the matter is that the injection method is suitable for only selected cases, whereas surgery is suitable for "all cases." Thus if all cases, without selection, were given the injection treatment there is bound to be many failures, whereas, in selected cases the injection method might be successful in 99 of every 100 cases.

Dr. George Earl, St. Paul, in Minnesota Medicine reports that 38 patients on whom he used surgery and 42 cases he injected, says: "A simple indirect hernia is relatively easy of cure by the injection method. All other types require careful consideration before using any other method but surgery. To secure results the injection method requires more persistence, and attention to detail and study of the individual case than some are willing to give when operation offers satisfactory results."

If, in your case, you have a hernia, and the credit and money sort of the loss of time, the anaesthetic and operation, why not have your physician refer you to a surgeon who uses the injection method — injection and operation?

Poor Little Film Star

(Manchester Guardian)

One of the brighter sort in our modern Fleet Street has discovered the joys of cinema and has been breaking out into not only tears of shame and indignation over it. Why is it that the two little Princesses can ride in a Tube train and no one tries to mob them, or Queen Mary can go to the theatre and the rest of the audience refrains from even staring at her, while Shirley Temple's parting with her mother in the Londoning at her, another film star "had to run" from the same theatre some nights ago, and Spencer Tracy was driven out of London, bitter and disgusted, because he never said so at the behaviour of Londoners?

It can only be tentatively conjectured that the poor fish in question has discerned some sort of dim but definite difference between people who really do wish to escape notice except on their recognized and official occasions and those who are content to depend on constant attention and ballyhoo and who sedulously angle for it by every device that is known to publicity agents.

Shirley Temple, or any other boastfully promoted prodigy, young or old, cares to come to this country and keep quiet about it, she or he stands no more chance of being recognized or embarrassed than do hundreds of far more important people who daily walk the streets of London in comfort and security. But if they come over and hold press receptions from the instant they set foot in Southampton and are surrounded from start to finish by all the inanimate and animate publicity agents that are known to the most conscientiously vulgar industry that was ever invented, then they assuredly will get a certain percentage of fools to crowd around and take notice.

The Poets' Corner

THE KING'S GRACE

To thee, O King, thy people homage yield; Not for thy name, not for the conquering power, Of life or death, not for that little hour That call thy Majesty; thou dost stand revealed By attributes more lowly. We are healed By thine own kingly Grace. We do not cover, Craven before thee, for not such is our Allegiance, nor such sceptre dost thou hold. The Head thou art of our great Family Of nations. Thou alone dost bind The Empire Seven Seas surge in vain upon; Whose sons, submissive to thy sov'ign Would serve their God as they would serve their Kings In freedom bound and not as underlings.

—H. Harold Johnson.

A Barren Session

(Saturday Night)

That the Royal visit has been worth the price which Canada has paid will not be denied by anybody. But that is no reason for blinding ourselves to the fact that a price has been paid; and we are not referring to the cost of the decorations or of the Royal Train or of the various banquets of which Their Majesties ate so sparingly. Well, the Canadian subjects so well. The price paid by Canada for the Royal visit is the almost complete destruction of the usefulness of an entire session of the Parliament of Canada, a session held at a most critical period, a session which should have dealt wisely and effectively with a number of most serious problems, and a session which has in fact been productive of hardly anything except bad temper and squabbles over minor scandals.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the King's visit to his Western Dominion will be repeated at fairly frequent intervals in years to come. The value of his personal presence and participation in the business of government is incalculable; but the next time it occurs it should be possible to work it in without quite so much disturbance of the ordinary procedure. On his first visit it was doubtless necessary that there should be a Royal progress from sea to sea and back again, but that progress has not only been a terrible strain upon Their Majesties but has been the main cause of the complete dislocation of Parliament's business.

Next time, the Canadian people will expect their visit at Ottawa to make much more careful arrangements to ensure that the work of the session is properly carried through. It will be necessary for the Prime Minister to devote quite so much of his attention to the preliminary arrangements for the Royal visit, a job which he has not been able to get the House of Commons down to business during the early weeks of the session, when the Government was too busy to produce any high standard of parliamentary practice. Legislation of the most far-reaching importance was jammed through in the absence of the Prime Minister and in the absence also of many of the ablest members of the House who were kept busy in committees, some of which did not even know that the Chief Justice had passed Parliament longer existed. There was not even the pretence of affording the Senate two or three hours in which to consider questions of property rights of hundreds of thousands of Canadians. We doubt if Parliament has ever before appeared so much like a mere sounding-board for promulgating the decrees arrived at, none too considerably, by the Cabinet.

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History Is Written

(Ottawa Journal)

"The long corridor of history is full of echoes. But what echo could be stranger than the news that King George is going to New York?"

Thus Philip Guedalla in neat and picturesque phrase catches the thought of the moment. Catches it, and goes on to examine it to find that "the most surprising fact about it is that nobody is much surprised." For it seems quite natural that the King of England should ride in peace across a region which once decided a firm by force of arms and resolution to have nothing more to do with Kings of England—and that everybody there should be pleased to see him.

Britain and America have indeed travelled a long road, a road with many turnings. Their goals have been pretty much the same—to attain peace and the full life—and yet the means of progress have differed widely. The world sometimes has been wide enough for them to go their separate ways yet on other occasions they have had to conflict—but not for 125 years. Now their paths run close together and certain it is that the visit of Their Majesties to Washington in the rather densely populated MacKenzie Delta area. In the course of his regular patrols the Dominion doctor travels about 1,800 miles by dog team and about the same distance by schooner every year. In addition, he uses aeroplane transportation for emergency cases.

TRANSFERRING INDUSTRY TO CANADA The Canadian Corps Association is urging the Dominion Government to invite the Governments of Great Britain and Erie to appoint members to a joint Commission for study of immigration possibilities "with the object of early action in the transfer of industry and peoples to Canada." A memorandum maintains that any movement of people from the British Isles to Canada should be accompanied by movement of industry. "If a third of their industries and a third of their population moved to Canada," it is declared, "the basic economic problems of both countries would be solved and the British Empire would rise to greater heights than ever before."

MEMORIES

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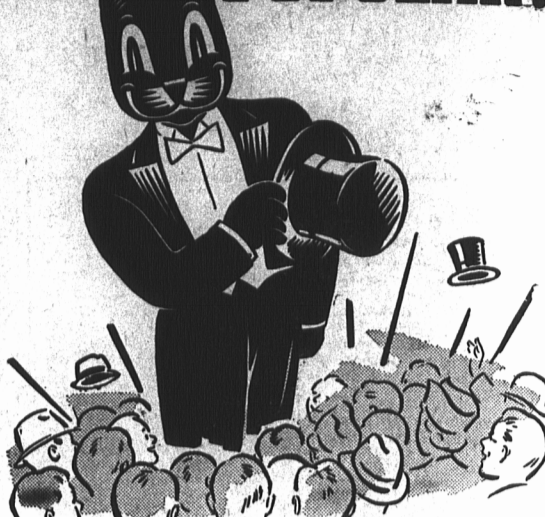
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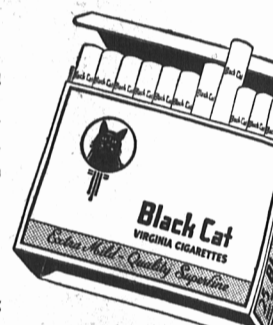
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THE MOST NORTHERLY DOCTOR

Canada's most northerly doctor is stationed at Akavik, more than 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle, where hospitals and schools operated by the Anglican and Roman Catholic Missions provide for the health and educational requirements of the Indians and Eskimos, says "Canada's Weekly."

The population served by these institutions extends from the Yukon-Alaskan boundary easterly along the Arctic Coast and includes those living in the rather densely populated MacKenzie Delta area. In the course of his regular patrols the Dominion doctor travels about 1,800 miles by dog team and about the same distance by schooner every year. In addition, he uses aeroplane transportation for emergency cases.

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