

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island \$3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S. Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

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

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939

Lawrence And Tweedsmuir

In the graduation number of the Royal Military College Review there is a study of one of the greatest and most enigmatic literary and military figures of modern times by one of the world's ranking historians. The author is Lord Tweedsmuir and his subject is Lawrence of Arabia.

The entire career of Lawrence has been regarded as mysterious, but for the popular mind, the most mysterious section of it has not been the war period but the post-war period when he attempted to drop into obscurity by enlisting as a mechanic in the Air Force.

To the man who was then John Buchan and who is now Canada's Governor General, Lawrence's Air Force enlistment was no mystery, but it was a cause of considerable concern. To John Buchan, the historian and novelist, Lawrence was much more than a figure of history; he was a personal friend. None can speak with more authority on the matter, since it was Lord Tweedsmuir himself who made the arrangements which enabled Lawrence to return to the Air Force after having been compelled to transfer to the Tank Corps, where he was not happy.

Many, who have not believed that Lawrence enlisted in the humblest capacity under an assumed name for mystery story reasons, have taken it for granted that his enlistment was a dramatization of his protest against British and French treatment of the Arabs.

Lord Tweedsmuir says that the Arab problem had indeed broken his heart, but it had ceased to worry his conscience after the kingdoms of Iraq and Transjordan. The real reason he entered the Air Force was shattered nerves. Three years of hardship, which included being wounded nine times, four air crashes, and many bouts of fever and dysentery, had taken their toll. He enlisted because of his belief that the only hope of restoring them was to disappear and, under another name, do mechanical work under discipline.

Lawrence's prescription for his own needs was apparently a good one. He eventually did extraordinarily good work in the development of high-speed motor boats for the assistance of seaplanes and of target boats for bombing experiments. Both his physical and nervous health seemed completely restored at the conclusion of his term of service early in 1935. He was looking forward to a short holiday and then to settling down to the literary life, but the motor cycle accident in which he was killed occurred in May of that year.

Changing Death Rate

A marked change has been noted in the Dominion's mortality rate over the last fifteen years. One of the most striking features of the shift is the decline in deaths due to communicable diseases. But the toll from "degenerative" diseases is still rising.

The Health League of Canada has provided some comparisons in the field as between the years 1926, and 1936, the last year for which government figures are available.

To-day diseases of the heart and arteries lead the list with over 2,000 deaths per month in Canada. In 1936 the rate per hundred thousand population was 235.9, as against 177.5 ten years previous. In the western provinces the climb was the greatest—a rise of 72.1 per cent. The Maritime provinces and Quebec also showed a much heavier toll, while Ontario had the highest death rate of all in 1936, 320.2, an increase over 1926 of 26.5 per cent.

In the same period for all Canada the cancer rate climbed to 39.9 per cent, the diabetes rate to 18 per cent.

The population change in the Dominion, particularly in the West, provides the main explanation for this growing toll from "degenerative" diseases that occur to a larger extent after 45 years of age. While in 1911 less than 18 per cent of our population was 45 or over, by 1931 the percentage had grown to 25.17. This trend is continuing.

Five Centuries Old

Eton College, biggest but not oldest of England's public schools, will celebrate next year the 500th anniversary of its royal charter. Completion of a list of living Old Etonians will form part of the program.

It was Henry VI, who came to the throne of England when he was nine months old, who granted Eton's charter, and endowed the college from the funds of alien priories suppressed by his predecessor. The original foundation consisted of a provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, a schoolmaster, 25 poor and indigent scholars, and the same number of poor men or bedesmen. The Eton model was William of Wykeham's Winchester foundation, a fact of which Wykehamites still occasionally remind Etonians.

A curious Eton custom, last observed in 1844, was the Montem, of unknown origin, which was performed triennially on Whit-Tuesday. Eton boys, in military order, marched, with music, flags, and a captain, to a small mound near the

Bath road, Salt Hill, where they levied tribute, or "salt" from passers-by and onlookers. The collection sometimes exceeded £1,000. After sundry deductions, the "salt" went to the school captain.

Royal Tour Films

It is sincerely to be hoped, says the Montreal Gazette, that the cable from London stating that thousands of feet of film depicting the Royal visit throughout Canada are to be destroyed because of the 12-cent a foot tax which the new budget imposes on imported films will turn out to be incorrect. If, as stated, the importing companies cannot meet the extra cost, surely some arrangement could be made whereby the special 12-cent impost might be lifted on this particular film.

It is quite possible that the film exhibitors in England do not realize that the film in question is one of the most important historical documents the British Empire ever has possessed or ever will possess. Moreover, the immense significance of the enthusiasms which marked the welcome of Their Majesties wellnigh every foot of the way across the Dominion and back, as a factor tending to bring the Old Country and the Dominion still closer together within the common bond of loyalty to the Throne, is one against which no mere consideration of the comparatively trivial amount of revenue that would be lost by admitting the film free should be permitted for one moment to have any weight.

Editorial Notes

George IV died this date, 1830.

The camping season is on us.

Lord Tweedsmuir's term of office expires on November 2, 1940.

From this week onward there should be a steady in-flow of summer visitors and tourists. Some of the hotels have been fully booked for months in advance.

The Governor-General is going West until October, but not probably until the dissolution is announced. Otherwise there is not likely to be an October election.

How kind and generous the Mackenzie-King Government is to Ontario and the West compared with this Province. The Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, for instance, told a Liberal Convention at Nipissing, Ont., the other day that the Government had borne two-thirds of the cost of new roads in the district.

Canadian business conditions showed little change in April although there was some recession in the United States the Bank of Nova Scotia's indices, on the trend of business indicate. Most striking difference between the two countries was behaviour of industrial products, which after seasonal adjustments rose appreciably in Canada but declined considerably in the United States.

Andre Maurois, biographer and historian, has been inducted into the French Academy. The Marquis de Vogue, who buckled the academician's sword on the author, praised him as one who has succeeded in understanding Britons and in presenting them to France with great skill while at the same time explaining France to Britain. Many of Maurois' works are on English subjects, including his "Life of Disraeli," "Byron," "Ariel, or the Life of Shelley," and "A History of England."

A plea to the American people to lead the way back to peace was voiced by Sir Robert Falconer, former Charlottonian and president emeritus of the University of Toronto, in addressing the Canadian-American Affairs Conference at St. Lawrence University Canton, N. Y. "Whatever the United States does reflects on us," he said. "If the U. S. gets into trouble with Japan or in Europe, there will be grave consequences for Canada. Canada is on a limb. We are involved in Great Britain's foreign policy and affected by yours. Therefore as a Canadian, I issue an appeal to you as Americans. You are the most powerful democracy in the world and you can bring the world back to peace. As the United States has to bear a responsibility for the failure of the League, I ask you to lead the way for a new league for world order, and I believe that you can do it by first bringing together those who renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

No longer is the diabetic deprived of sugar in his coffee, marmalade for breakfast, pastries for dessert or staves and potatoes for dinner. Nor does he have to forgo such liquid refreshments as beer or whiskey. He can sip his Collins with the best of them on a hot day. He can, in fact, live the life of a normal individual. He has expectation of a practically normal span of life. Mortality among diabetics is only about 10 per cent, greater than among non-diabetic. Previously it was six and one-half times as great. The young diabetic woman can marry and have children. These and many other benefits are the result of the development at the Montreal General Hospital of a high carbohydrate and low calorie diet for diabetics. These benefits and actual examples of what a diabetic can eat were the subject of a special exhibit at the Canadian Medical Association meeting by the staff of the Montreal General Hospital under the direction of Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch. Among the foods shown on sample trays—the amount of food is, of course, controlled—are shredded wheat, pretzels, whole wheat toast, egg, butter, brown sugar, cream, honey, maple syrup, fish, steak, fruit, potatoes, vegetable, etc. There are also special snacks to be eaten during the day, for it is held that frequent feedings of carbohydrates improve physical efficiency and tend to prevent hunger and fatigue.

NOTES BY THE WAY

To us our welcome to the Royal visitors was a perfectly normal and spontaneous expression of American goodwill and hospitality. That is the way we do things here. To be sure, the welcome might have been less heartfelt if King and Queen had not provided themselves such charming and tactful guests. It was partly curiosity, no doubt, which brought out the vast New York crowds. But the vast New York crowds, nevertheless, and as much to the British people as to their coverings. We like the British because we understand them better than most foreigners. And after all, why shouldn't we? They gave us our speech, our manners and customs and, after a little persuasion, we like the Continental army, our country itself. German or perhaps, will be relieved to know that our enthusiastic welcome to the British King and Queen does not mean that we are about to rush to war with Great Britain. But it does voice an ardent desire for peace and friendship, for sympathetic understanding and for the unity of two strong nations in a distracted world. It would be foolish for any nation to ignore it. — New York Times.

In Italy the Minister of Finance last week advanced a novel fiscal theory in presenting a portion of his budget—the bulk being kept secret—to the yes-men Chamber of Fascists and Corporations. "I must consider it normal to their existence to live dangerously and uncomfortably. Such a normality, however, for Italy in the future, appears obstructed with difficulties and strewn with obstacles that will not be easily overcome. Finance is not confined to Italy, nor to Germany. In this country the government spends twice its income every year, and this must continue for six years. The leaders who are thus guiding us to prosperity are "conservatives" who would not think of gambling with the welfare of the people or with the people's property. Those who would balance the budget are "radicals" and "gamblers." Some enterprising publisher ought to get out a new dictionary of political terms. Old terminology is outworn and meaningless! — Magazine of Wall Street.

Everybody has heard the old saw that "every dog is entitled to one bite." The phrase is so old and so common that one might have little trouble in recalling just what it means, let alone in realizing that it is a serious and ill-considered principle of the Legislature. A proposal by maimen that they be allowed to sue for damages and recover even in cases when dogs not previously known to be vicious bite and maim. Prince emerged victorious from the legislative mill. "It is a traditional and elementary principle of the common law, and the law that has come down to us from the Middle Ages, that every dog is entitled to one bite," explained State Senator Stagg. And so, before the maimen, the law, the owners of Spot and Mickey and Ted and Sandy are not forced to consider and handle them as vicious until after they have proved it, by the first nip. — Pittsburgh Press.

People's Weekly, organ of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation party in Alberta, makes the statement that Premier Aberhart is pointing his organization towards a general provincial election in 1939, and the reason is the remarkable growth of the C.C.F. party in rural areas. Whether or not the wish is father to the thought, the suggestion that the C.C.F. is replacing Social Credit in political favor among farm voters makes one wonder whether the people of this province will ever understand with experimenting. For imposition of the C.C.F. ideology, putting it into action, would bring about a regimentation such as Mr. Aberhart dreams of. The difference when the State becomes boss, the people become slaves. — Lethbridge Herald.

Here at last is a man with common sense about the destiny of youth. He is Colonel Peacock, chief secretary of the Salvation Army for Canada. He says that there are still as great opportunities for youth today as were offered those of the earlier years and he thinks everything should be done to encourage them to settle down and do what is hand to do. "There is much more human, natural and cheering than all these modern, mawkish howlings and lamentations about youth being neglected and all other outpourings of sentimentalism we are inflicted by. All that is the matter with youth is that it wants to be on a silver platter what it took its fathers years of toil to attain. And another thing it wants and wants tremendously is that it shall not be crowded into the already overcrowded cities to make its way—far from movies, telephones, corner soda fountains and the chatter of its girl friends. — J. B., in Vancouver Province.

The University of Alberta has an enrolment of 2,615, and is overcrowded. Necessity of trying to meet Social Credit's demands have given impetus to the demand for higher education. — Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Note on the railway problem: A Whig-Standard reporter discovered during a tour of several of the special trains which brought children in Kingston to see the King and Queen that some of the 10 and 12 year old children had never before been on a train. He was not, however, able to find a child of the same age who had never had a ride in an automobile. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

It seems to me that one of the bases of the present day along with the false sophistication so fashionable, is the sense of dignity in our daily lives. There is apparently no longer room for dignity in the character of a man. Life today is its casualness. Who dares be anything but matter-of-fact? Human dignity, indeed, has been so reduced that its presence is but a pale shadow. We must first dignify life so that we may respect it; the spirit of irreverence which prevails is due to this failure on our part. What value has a life robbed of dignity? Take away the last vestige of dignity and you destroy all that distinguishes a man. Dignity is innate in all great souls, for it deepens and enlarges the whole meaning of experience. — New York Sun.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Borison, M.D.

MOST CASES WITH BENT OR DEFLECTED SEPTUM REQUIRE NO TREATMENT

Most physicians pay little or no attention to bends in the septum. The partition between the two nostrils is a matter of fact, a nose with a straight septum is almost rare. It is estimated that perhaps one in every five or ten is about the average finding.

The reason that no attention is paid to bent or deflected septum is that the physician figures that there is no difference in air space between 50 and 50 each side in a straight septum and 60 and 40 when bent; they both add up to 100. This, of course, refers to slight bends or deflections.

What about severe bends or deflections of the septum? Can they cause deflection cause symptoms?

When the deflection is so severe that it actually closes up one side of the nose there will not be any air going to or coming from the side of the head and lack of draining of any mucous from the sinuses.

Dr. W. S. Syme, Glasgow, whom I have quoted before in the British Medical Journal, tells us that middle ear and catarrhal conditions are found very often with deflection of the septum. When severe it may cause pain by pressing against the side wall of the nose. However, the blockage of the little opening from sinus into the nose prevents mucous on pus from being drained out into nose and throat, causing severe pain from pressure. In these cases the bend or deflection is high up in the nose due to injury—football, boxing, or a fall. The point about this is that while most of us have a bent septum and no treatment is required, in cases of sinus trouble, catarrh, or middle ear conditions where good ventilation and drainage is necessary, one with a bent septum is more likely to have severe pain and require operation than one whose septum is straight. A bent or deflected septum, even if badly deflected, which is causing no symptoms requires no treatment.

King George The Sixth

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

"What is a king? A man contented to remain a man. The public burdens of a nation's care." —Pror.

Towards the close of 1935, the general public began to recognize the fact that the second son of the King, the Duke of York, had a more striking resemblance to his beloved father than did the other children. He was particularly in temperament, thoroughness, sacred regard for all public duties, and an enthusiastic and sympathetic understanding of the needs of the masses, and it was known that the Duke was closest to the King since the others were absent often on long trips abroad. Hence, the second son was called upon frequently to attend to state affairs wherever and whenever the King himself or any other member of the Royal Family was unable to fulfill any important engagement. This caused the Duke to become a very busy representative of the Royal Family, with the result that he appeared at public ceremonies and functions at home and abroad the more he endeavored himself to the millions of his father's subjects.

The highlight of his activities as personal representative of the King was at the Cenotaph Service which was his last official appearance in his country. It was believed at that time that the inclement weather had prevented the King from participating in that important service, but the truth seemed to be that the beloved monarch was ill. In the first month of the new year, 1936, King George the Fifth died. Throughout the whole world many high tributes and honours were paid to the late monarch, but naturally the British Royal Family felt this loss very deeply.

The heir presumptive, the Prince of Wales, became the King bearing the title of King Edward the Eighth and comparatively fresh pages of history recorded that his brother, the Duke of York, was one of the first to help carry on the numerous and heavy responsibilities as head of the huge Empire. However, before the ink had dried on these pages of history which had just chronicled the sad news, a startling crisis arrived on the scene of actuality. King Edward the Eighth announced of his own free will that he intended to abdicate from the throne for which he had been prepared all his life, and his brother, the Duke of York, who was always ready to do his duty and serve his people in peace and peace, accepted the tremendous burdens of Empire, bearing the title of King George the Sixth. In other words, no less than three monarchs had reigned on the British throne in 1936, which was an unprecedented happening, and its aftermaths were felt in all four corners of the world. Indeed, it was fortunate that the new monarch was a successor to his father who possessed rich knowledge of all duties and obligations of being a King, bringing to the throne a wide experience and a personal popularity that assured him of the support and good will of everyone.

(Continued Next Week) (Reproduction Prohibited, 1939. Educational Features Syndicate)

Mirror Of The Nation

By "Commoner"

OTTAWA—Hon. R. J. Manion's proposal at Toronto last Saturday that Canada should take a leaf from the United States Government's book and establish Youth Training Camps as a means of opening the door to economic establishment for the young people of the country who are now facing the future hopelessly has found response throughout the country. Several leading newspapers have commented favorably upon it. It is seen as the only practical proposal from any quarter in connection with the urgent youth problem.

Dr. Manion was speaking before a great convention of the Young Conservative Clubs of Ontario. Hundreds of young people from all parts of Ontario were in attendance and delegates from neighboring provinces were also present. In the United States some two million youths have been trained and fitted to enter economic life through the Youth Training Camp system. A large proportion of them have been placed in employment. Dr. Manion suggested that Canada should be able to handle two hundred thousand youths in the same manner.

The Conservative Leader's Toronto proposal was in line with his frequent demands of the Government during the recent parliamentary session that something should be done for the youth of Canada. He has stated several times that he regards the question of the economic establishment of Canadian young men and women as one of the most pressing problems confronting the country. At Toronto he repeated the statement he had made on other occasions that when he becomes Prime Minister he will establish a Ministry of Youth Welfare. If Canada, he said, could spend five hundred millions a year on war surely something could be spent to save Canadian boys and girls.

Work and wages for those will-

In Montreal THE Windsor ON DOMINION SQUARE J. ALDERIC RAYMOND VICE PRESIDENT

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

ing and able to work, opportunity for youth, and security for all. Dr. Manion said, were the keystones of his economic policy. Dr. Manion went to the Youth Convention in Toronto after speaking the previous day at several enthusiastic Conservative meetings at Peterborough. He dealt again with the railway question at Peterborough, reaffirming his stand against unification of the two railways, which he described as merely another term for amalgamation.

Unification, the Conservative Leader declared, would mean the creation of a huge railway monopoly capable of controlling the government, parliament and the public affairs of Canada. Railway employees number around 130,000 and with their dependents there would be a total railway vote of about 250,000. This would average about 1,000 votes to a constituency, sufficient to swing an election. The Conservative Leader did not believe that Canadians wanted their Government and Parliament so controlled. He did not think the situation was altered in any way or that the public's natural suspicion of unification was in any degree modified by the fact that twenty-five senators had voted in favor of unification at the recent session of Parliament. He pointed out that the Draft Commission which spent several months investigating the railway problem a few years ago had advised against the amalgamation. Unification, he showed, would not reduce the Canadian National deficit by more than about twelve millions a year, at best. Dr. Manion stated that in the near future he would offer a plan for railway economy. After addressing a Conservative rally at Kakabeka Falls in his home constituency of Fort William on June 28 the Conservative Leader will speak at Fisherville in Haldimand County on June 29 and on July 1 he will speak at a joint picnic of the Conservative associations of Lincoln and Welland counties at Queenston Heights. His next engagement will be at a convention in Ottawa West on July 5.

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