

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1939

New Railway Service Offered

Submitted for consideration at Friday's meeting of the council of the Charlottetown Board of Trade was a communication from Mr. Rand H. Matheson, manager of the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade, which is of special importance to local shippers. It outlines the offer of the railways to implement free "pick-up and delivery" service on less than carload traffic within the Maritimes under certain conditions.

In the new arrangement the railways are not only willing to accede to the Commission's request for no increase in rates for pick-up and delivery service in the Maritimes but will also extend the service to all traffic moving at special less than carload commodity rates. It will be necessary for the shipper or consignee to sign a rate agreement guaranteeing all his less than carload traffic from and to all rail stations, but the shipper will be at liberty to ship l. c. l. traffic by highway for distances not exceeding twenty miles.

Under the proposed plan, the Transportation Commission would act as the medium for all agreements. The agreed charge would be the current rates on less than carload lots as published in the regular tariffs, subject to the provisions that the pick-up and delivery service would not be performed in connection with any rate less than 15 cents, and would be confined to the corporate limits of the city or town within which the origin or destination station is located. Exemptions would be provided for bulk traffic and certain specified traffic. The shipper would be at liberty to ship by other forms of transport for distances not exceeding twenty miles.

It is not unlikely that should the proposal for the Maritimes be successful the same set-up would be implemented in other parts of Canada. The agreed rate basis offered, however, would be the lowest in Canada when it is considered that the rates will be subject to the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

The suggestion that the Transportation Commission be appointed the agency in connection with the proposal is, writes Mr. Matheson, a recognition worthy of consideration. This would not involve any legal responsibility, as the Commission would only act as the means through which rate agreements were consummated.

British Labor Policy

The history of Parliamentary Labor in Great Britain since 1918 makes illuminating if hardly inspiring reading. So does the summary of its foreign policies, as compiled by the Sydney Bulletin:

1933—A general strike of British workers the moment war was declared.

1934—Britain to go to war each time the League decided it should go.

1935—The Labor party leaders voted against rearmament with which to go to war.

1936—One section of the intelligentsia for rearmament, but still voting against it.

1937—Now neutral on rearmament, but will rearm when Labor comes to power.

1938 (February)—Still against rearmament to prevent an enemy coming to Britain, but demanding that after the enemy arrives nothing but the best air-raid shelters will do.

1938 (March)—Attacks on Government because it had not built sufficient of planes which Labor party proposed to abolish in 1933.

Soaring Provincial Expenditures

The Citizens' Research Bureau says that expenditures of provincial governments on current account in 1937, including direct relief, reached the huge total of \$245 millions. This is reported as the highest in history.

Since then, these expenditures have gone even higher. The Financial Post estimates provincial expenditures in 1938 at \$260 millions. On the basis of budget estimates they will be \$275 millions in the current year.

It is interesting to compare these figures with those for 1927. Provincial expenditures in that year were \$135 millions lower than the estimate for the current year. That is an increase of almost 100 per cent in 10 years.

Part of this increase has perhaps been unavoidable in view of the relief burden, but this is only part of the story. Provincial accounts reveal a general tendency to increase expenditures on all services. In only rare instances have there been reductions.

Furthermore, current account operations do not tell the whole story. Those provinces which enjoy good credit standing have been expanding their capital expenditures financed with borrowed funds. Consequently there has been a sharp increase in debt.

This piling up of expenditure cannot be continued indefinitely. If not met by increased taxes then debt burden must be increased accordingly. The eventual result of debts which have increased beyond the ability of people to pay is renunciation or default.

Too many political leaders have been unwilling to call a halt to these alarming increases in public expenditure in the belief that it was not

good politics. While it is true that balanced budgets and sound public fiscal policy require the support of the man in the street, it is equally true that mass opinion can and should be influenced in that direction by the proper type of political leadership.

Editorial Notes

The weather has been favorable to farmers, though a little more heat would be acceptable.

The Fall election seems booming ahead, but whether it be in October or November remains to be divulged.

James VI of Scotland and I of Britain born this date, 1566. He was an authority on the Scriptures and a poet as well.

There were 21,100,000 pounds of fish in storage and wholesale warehouses in Canada on June 1. Of this amount 17,400,000 pounds were frozen after being smoked and 1,600,000 cured by being either dried, pickled or salted. The quantity in storage increased almost 600,000 pounds over the stocks on May 1, this increase being equivalent to 13.7 per cent of the weight of fish frozen during the month.

Fertilizers were imported in April to the value of \$190,809 as against \$119,026 in the previous month and \$210,186 in the corresponding month last year. Imports from Chile totalled \$66,233, Netherlands \$61,919 and from the United States \$59,395. Domestic exports of fertilizers in April were worth \$633,662 compared with \$1,261,231 in March and \$747,367 in April, 1938. The United States took the bulk at \$563,302.

Notwithstanding all that is being done by Red Cross, Public Health legislation, etc., the child death rate of Canada is steadily on the increase. Dr. Ernest Couture, director of the maternal and child hygiene division of the Department of Pensions and National Health, states that Canada stands ninth in a list of 12 countries for high mortality rates per thousand living births and during the last year for which statistics were available, the death rate increased 15 per cent.

According to the Mainland newspapers, Prime Minister Mackenzie King appeared tremendously anxious to appear in the lime-light everytime a photo of Their Majesties was being taken, but here except in the Confederation Chamber, he kept discreetly in the background. Somebody must have made him wise to the dissatisfaction prevailing, and he must have come to the conclusion that he'd better make himself scarce. Or was it he, and not the King and Queen who was afraid of getting wet?

To the south of us it is predicted farmers will suffer millions of dollars of loss because of a prolonged drought. Less than one inch of rain has fallen since the end of April in the metropolitan area of New York, and there is little possibility in the opinion of the Weather Bureau that the serious drought would end in the immediate future. A survey of farmers in New York and New Jersey disclosed an almost unanimous belief that a very serious situation would result unless there was an adequate rainfall within a week.

All because of a ruptured love affair the constabulary in every county in England from Norfolk to the Isle of Wight, with concentrations in Oxfordshire, Kent and London, worked for 344 hours recently, trying to circumvent two supposed I. R. A. men they had been informed were conspiring to blow up a Medway bridge.

They also spent \$18 on telephone calls. Despairing of catching the mysterious car alleged to contain the pair of conspirators, the police closed in on the informer, who after a brief examination in a police court pleaded guilty in the Old Bailey to having "effected a public mischief" and was bound over for two years. The "public mischief" consisted in hoaxing the police. His name was Charles Edward Weaver, aged 23, engine cleaner, and he said in extenuation for having invented the conspiracy and the car with its pair of criminals, thereby causing the police feverish worry, activity and considerable expense: "I was absolutely fed up because my girl had broken off our engagement." The Judge: You seem to have a vivid imagination. Sergeant Beslee of Maidstone said that Weaver, who had no previous convictions, had lost his job on the railroad.

"Now is can be told" that until within the last few days the arrangements, for the Royal procession were chaotic. Nobody seemed to have authority, no one seemed desirous of assuming responsibility, plans were made and changed over night, then changed again, until those interested were completely fogged regarding what should or should not be done. It seemed a number of more-or-less dumb politicians were hatched into "key" positions, and they preferred to "let George do it" rather than do it themselves. If arrangements for the Royal reception, are cause for annoyance and dissatisfaction, blame the politicians, not Their Majesties and the rain, for in England rain is the average state of the weather, to which both the King and Queen are accustomed and not a bit afraid of. To charge that the hurry-scurry auto ride to and from Government House, and neglect of the children, veterans, and out-of-town spectators was due to a desire to save Royalty from getting wet is so much poppycock: it was bad stage management, for which the Government must largely accept blame. The list of presentations, too, was conspicuous more for the omissions than those included. Our primary industry was not recognized nor was our trade and commerce. Those actually in the forefront were third-and-fourth rate politicians who could very well be missed without loss or injury to the real body politic of Prince Edward Island.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It may eventually become necessary to fight for security. That is a possibility to be uniformly denied by every nation that cherishes the preservation of individual freedom and believes with sincere conviction that the happiness of its people depends on their right of individual self-determination, as opposed to the regimented brand of so-called self-determination of which Herr Hitler speaks so glibly and incessantly. In his oration to the Reichstag Herr Hitler professed love and admiration for Great Britain and the British Commonwealth. But the whole tenor of his speech showed that he has once more completely misjudged the British character and temperament. And not only the British character and temperament, but the character and temperament of the Americans and the French as well. These peoples have already faced today a more serious and more difficult situation than they will ever face again unless Herr Hitler and such friends as he can find to support him drive them to it. But they will fight with even greater intensity and determination and unity of purpose than last time. And the ultimate result, for Herr Hitler and his friends, will be still supporting him at the end, will be catastrophically disastrous. —Johnesburg Times.

Back of the words just spoken by Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier lies a gradual but positive development. This progress should not be dismissed as a mere spectacular. The Italo-Reich alliance made big headlines, but built no wider community of interests around the Axis; indeed, it has done the opposite. The Scandinavian countries, which had been invited to join in nonaggression pacts with the Reich, made factually clear their determination to remain aloof from the great contest. How long the jockeying for position between the two diplomatic camps will continue is of course anybody's guess. But the agreement with Britain and France there doubtless will come suddenly to light many yet-hidden evidences of progress toward a great understanding in Europe. Some of these are now obscured unwittingly by suspicion, and some deliberately for reason of diplomatic expediency. —Christian Science Monitor.

The mentality of military dictators cannot understand the sort of thing that is going on in the world today. They are unable to grasp the applause of their people they make a display of armed might and talk grandly of the conquests they have made. They proclaim their own invincibility and with voice and gesture menace peaceful neighbors. The British way is different. Their policy is to seek the approval of their people for every word of goodwill for everybody, for those at home in the Commonwealth and for humanity as a whole. They laud the achievements of peace and progress in terms of the welfare of the common people. No talk comes from them about shutting out the light of the sun with their bombing planes or seeking to make the world a better place by their Governments are acquiring arms it is the better to protect the fruits of home toil and the peace and order of the world. —Toronto Star.

New York is a city conveniently situated with respect to the Fair and can be easily identified by its tall buildings. "No Parking" signs, traffic messes, court scandals and political squabbles are directed at given points. The main avenues run north and south and the cross streets run from east to west. It has one of the most modern systems of traffic lights ever wholly ignored. Its famous street is Fifth avenue, the upper end of which is full of elaborate homes of prominent people who have lived there in years. Another famous street is Broadway, which is a World's Fair in itself. It has no try-on parlors, but it has many of the most elaborate and expensive of the world's famous stores, including the famous window displays, cut-rate razor blade stores, mounted policemen, checker games and people who go around talking to themselves than any other street on earth. Manhattan has a river on each side, both in godly shape, considering their age. The street is located at the lower end, and at yesterday's market closing. On a clear day it can be seen with the naked eye. —H. I. Phillips, in New York Sun.

The slogan "Canada First" is a good one in many respects, but it was not adopted, unfortunately, in connection with this Dominion-wide participation in the New York World's Fair. The Canadian pavilion there was opened in due course, somewhat late in the day. It was a special complaint on that score, as tardiness seems to have been a general failing with the notable exception of Great Britain, whose pavilion was not only the first to be opened but also the most magnificent. This is explained, in part, by the fact that construction of the edifice was not started until December 1st, when the preliminary work was not much advanced and for allocation. This is most unfortunate, whatever the reason. Canada as the "good neighbor" of the United States might have been expected to have one of the most imposing buildings at the Fair, and certainly one of the most prominently situated. Finding that it was not, it is better—perhaps it would have been the best scheme from the start—to have had Canada's official exhibit in a wing of the British Building, following the examples of Australia and New Zealand. —Brantford Expositor.

American and people of other nationalities are learning these days that there is more to the nation north of us than the "quaintness" of Quebec and the heroic lesson taught by the war movies that "the Northwest Mounted always gets its man." Canada is not an accidental collection of colonists, but a people with the roots of youth in the eyes and the experience of maturity, a nation with a future. —Milwaukee Journal.

A wonderful new machine is now operated here and soon will be installed in post offices throughout the country. Say you have letters to mail. Instead of buying and licking stamps, you put the letters into the "mallo-mat," drop the appropriate amount in pennies, nickels, dimes or quarters into the right slots, and the machine does all the rest. —New York World-Telegram.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Davison, M.D.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF CAUSES OF DIZZINESS

A patient told his physician that he had a feeling that he was going to fall, that he would be unable to walk another block. The physician tested his eyes and his hearing, and finding them normal, advised the patient to walk to the physician's office on his way home each evening for one week. As the patient did not fall for the entire week, the physician pointed out that it was worry or anxiety that was causing the dizzy or falling sensation. The patient admitted that he was treasurer and director of his organization and that the falling off in business was keeping him awake at nights.

This dizziness, falling sensation, as if walking on air, is not uncommon in those who are anxious or worry. And it is because these patients refuse or neglect to tell of their emotional disturbance that many cases of dizziness are blamed on defective eyes and ears. Sometimes these emotional disturbances upset the liver and cause dizziness. Dr. W. Russell Brain, London, in the British Medical Journal, in speaking of ocular or eye vertigo or dizziness says:

Dizziness may arise from double vision due to paralysis of certain eye muscles or from inability to adapt the eye to an unusual environment such as a rapidly moving train or looking down from a height.

Aural or ear vertigo, is very common and due to a number of ear conditions. It is induced by ear infections, by a disturbance of the balancing canals, and to too much fluid or water in the tissues. When ear or aural dizziness persists, Dr. Brain recommends:

(a) Removal of all infection in teeth, tonsils, sinuses, or elsewhere.

(b) Cutting down on the amount of liquid to 1-2 pints daily.

(c) Lumber puncture which means taking some of the fluid from the spine and brain.

When the spine and brain are divided the nerve supplying the ear may be necessary to rid the patient of this distressing symptom—dizziness.

Remember, some cases are due to worry and anxiety, not to eyes, ears, or liver.

"Back In Canada"

(Francis Stevens, of Winnipeg Free Press, on Royal Pilot Train, June 12)

When the sun rose this morning a sense of calm and quiet atmosphere was expected to be the world. We were back in Canada. The breezes played across fields of rippling grass. Our train passed woodlands of birch and pine and a popular idol of old and young, rich and poor, particularly when his actions and his thoughts indicated that he resembled his father in mind and thought more than any of the other children of the reigning sovereign who was beloved by everyone in the four corners of the globe where the British flag was the symbol of freedom, justice and fair play. (Continued next week.)

"Be Prepared"

(Victoria Colonist)

Scouting in Canada continues as a major force for good in those elements building self-reliance and integrity as part of the national character. As has been often said, lived to see such lasting and eminently worthwhile results spring from their endeavors as have the founders of the world-wide organization.

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King George The Sixth

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

"It is a wise father that knows his own child." —Shakespeare.

When the present King George the Sixth returned from his tour of Australia, New Zealand and other sections of the Empire on June 27th, 1927, where he had been accompanied by his wife, the present Queen Elizabeth, it was the last Empire trip that he undertook, although this was not realized at that time. Owing to various causes beyond his control, his services as representative of the throne were required at home and he could not undertake any voyage which demanded his absence from the British Isles for any considerable period. Towards the end of 1928, his father, the late King George the Fifth, was quite ailing, and time and again he had to replace the sovereign at certain functions or affairs. Then again, he was the only son of the King who remained at home since 1910, and this brought some responsible tasks to his office. Furthermore, he travelled throughout England, Scotland and Wales in tours of inspection and in this manner it rounded out a very busy year of public service. However, in the following year, 1929, he made a trip to Norway to represent the King at the wedding of Crown Prince Olaf to Princess Martha of Sweden, and both the Duke of Cornwall and the Duke of Devonshire, marking the first time that a Royal Prince came to Germany since the World War. In 1930, he travelled to Brussels, Belgium, to represent the British Royalty at the wedding of Crown Prince Humbert of Italy to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium.

On August 31st 1930, another child was born to this Royal couple and she was named Margaret Rose. Her birth aroused a great deal of interest throughout the Empire because the child that was born at the historic castle of Glamis was the fourth in succession in family history to the throne of the British Empire. The Duchess, and not for long, Not only did the Royal couple travel throughout the Empire to represent the British Royalty, but in 1931 they again went for a trip on the continent for the Great Colonial Exposition in Paris, returning later in their honour given by the Municipal Council of Paris. In July of that same year, the present King and Queen flew to the International Exposition in Brussels. This marked the first time that the Queen had been in an aeroplane and the last time that the King had visited a foreign country before his accession to the throne as King George the Sixth, except for a brief visit to the United States in 1926 to represent his father at the funeral of Queen Astrid who was killed in a motoring accident.

It is obvious that the second son of the King answered the calls of his father on many occasions, particularly when his brothers were away or when the King himself was unable to fulfill his affairs of state on account of poor health. This knowledge and experience really prepared him for the high task which he was to assume only a few years later, though at this time there was no reason to suspect what the future held in store for him. The King's love of the people everywhere in the realm, enthusiasm for his duties, and other qualities made him a popular idol of old and young, rich and poor, particularly when his actions and his thoughts indicated that he resembled his father in mind and thought more than any of the other children of the reigning sovereign who was beloved by everyone in the four corners of the globe where the British flag was the symbol of freedom, justice and fair play. (Continued next week.)

THE ROYAL VISIT

Sir—Our King and Queen have come and gone. They did their part to the letter. How many of us people did not get a chance to see them because of mismanagement and indifference on the part of those in authority? The answer is, thousands. First, they drove too fast from the Marine Wharf to Government House for the people to see them. An R. C. M. P. official was allowed to come here and supervise the driving. He had no business to be here at all. We have enough capable men in Charlottetown to do that work. The veterans of the World War were spread along the streets as guards, when the King and Queen could not see them or talk with them as they had done in the other cities. An Indian who had won more honor medals than any white man present was put away in the back-ground where he was scarcely visible. And just think of the "frankies" who were put on the heads of those poor returned men! They must have been bought from some of their own relatives—just like the Brown War were spread along the streets after their return from a hot drink or a sandwich, and many of them have been without work at all.

The King must have been disgusted with the whole show. He and the Queen did not come to see the politicians and members of parliament. They were away or when the King himself was unable to fulfill his affairs of state on account of poor health. This knowledge and experience really prepared him for the high task which he was to assume only a few years later, though at this time there was no reason to suspect what the future held in store for him. The King's love of the people everywhere in the realm, enthusiasm for his duties, and other qualities made him a popular idol of old and young, rich and poor, particularly when his actions and his thoughts indicated that he resembled his father in mind and thought more than any of the other children of the reigning sovereign who was beloved by everyone in the four corners of the globe where the British flag was the symbol of freedom, justice and fair play. (Continued next week.)

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain—scruffiness, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties.

G. F. Hutcheson

G. F. HUTCHESON, F. G. HUTCHESON

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