

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester B. McLara. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Curtis.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$4.00 per year (in advance) delivered in City, \$5.00 per year (in advance) to Prince Edward Island. \$4.00 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1936.

A Kingly Speech

It was an inspired speech which His Majesty the King delivered in unveiling the Vimy memorial on Sunday morning. In terse ringing sentences His Majesty summed up what this memorial means to Canada. Remembering the part which he himself, as Prince of Wales, played in the Great War—the hardships and dangers he shared with our troops at the Front—there was something infinitely touching in his reference to the feeling of pride in comradeship with those who had paid the supreme sacrifice. One is reminded of another kingly speech, which SHAKESPEARE put into the mouth of HENRY the Fifth on the field of Agincourt—

"We few, we happy few, we band of brothers; For he today that sheds his blood with me Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile This day shall gentle his condition: And gentlemen in England, now a-bed Shall think themselves a-curs'd if they were not here, And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks That fought with us."

In no vaunting spirit, but with the same feeling of brotherhood and comradeship in arms, did His Majesty speak at the Vimy ceremony, emphasizing not the achievement but the sacrifice of war, and the hallowed associations of the scene "upon soil that is as surely Canada's as any acre within her nine provinces."

No Fear Of Heligoland

Reports that Germany is rebuilding fortifications on Heligoland have received only the most casual notice in the British House of Commons. An exchange suggests that perhaps one reason for this seeming indifference lies in the fact that under conditions of actual warfare Heligoland never proved to be as advantageous to Germany as it had promised to be. It is true that this ancient stronghold of sea rovers has plenty of sheltered water in which the largest warships can ride at safety, but it is likewise true that as against a properly drawn picket line of swift, light enemy vessels those warships cannot emerge with safety even under the most favorable conditions or tide.

In preparation for his attack of August 28, 1914, Vice-Admiral BEATTY drew across its only feasible exits into the open sea a patrol of submarines, light cruisers and destroyers. Ultimately he penetrated into Heligoland Bight, sank three German cruisers and a destroyer besides crippling smaller German craft; one British cruiser and three destroyers were damaged. Strongly as the place had been fortified it offered no real obstacle to effective British control of the North Sea and the English Channel.

However, Heligoland continues to hold a high place in German sentiment, so evidently it is to be restored to something like its old naval symbolism. Re-fortification there is of interest mainly as disclosing anew how thoroughly Germany is bent on disregarding her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles which she really wishes to disregard.

Prohibition Enforcement

The Summerside Liberal press is properly concerned with the problem of the drunken driver, and in its latest issue has a leading editorial on this subject. While confining its comments to generalities, it obviously intends them to have application to this Province, where the problem has been recognized by Grand Juries and other bodies voicing public opinion, as one of increasing seriousness.

"Surely," says the Pioneer, "the least society may expect from its laws is protection. As the law now stands and as it is now applied, protection against the menace of the alcohol-stupified driver is not afforded to society."

Our Summerside contemporary quotes Section 285, sub-section 4 of the Criminal Code as providing a maximum sentence, upon indictment for repeated offences of this nature, of one year in prison, and a minimum of three months. For the first conviction (summary, before a magistrate) the code provides a sentence of seven to thirty days. "It would not seem too sweeping a statement to say that this is inadequate for the protection of society," it adds. "Upon first conviction for this offence, it would not seem too much to suggest that, in addition to the seven-day prison term, the guilty person's license to drive an automobile be suspended for one calendar year. Upon a second conviction, the license should be suspended for life, and the offender forbidden to operate a motor vehicle for the rest of his natural life."

But no regulations, however drastic, will serve the purpose unless rigidly and impartially applied. It is unfortunate that in this Province, under the present administration, liquor law enforcement has been thrown back into politics by the scrapping of the Prohibition Commission and the vesting of all the powers and authority of the former Commission in the hands of the Attorney General. Cases of political interference in the matter of prosecutions for drunken driving have been reported, and under such conditions it is futile to expect any marked improvement, however vigilant the police authorities may be in obtaining convictions. The fact that convictions show a marked increase this year may be taken as evidence that the police are discharging their duty; but it may also be taken as evidence that the abolition of the Prohibition Commission, and the large increase in the sale of intoxicating beer through Government stores, following the change in the method of issuing doctors' prescriptions against

which the Medical Association has protested, have been detrimental to prohibition interests and have increased, out of all proportion, the number of law violations.

It will be recalled that at the last legislative session another change was made in the Prohibition Act which undoubtedly has had a tendency to increase illicit drinking. We refer to the reduction of the minimum fine for possessing liquor illegally, from \$200 to a paltry \$10. Premier CAMPBELL, in explaining the purpose of this amendment, said he felt the \$200 penalty "was out of all proportion to the offence." Mr. HORACE WRIGHT, supporting the amendment, said "the penalties for drinkers should be lighter, because these drinkers deserve sympathy as they are being imposed on by sellers of liquor for selfish purposes." (Patriot, April 6, 1936). Mr. THOMAS LINKLETTER went so far as to suggest that the amendment should be made retroactive. "Since it is considered by this august assembly that a \$200 fine for taking a drink of booze is too much," he said, "in justice to those people who are suffering this extreme penalty, why not make a general jail delivery. It would lessen the expense of keeping them there." To this the Premier replied: "If I were asked for a judicial interpretation of the amendment I would be inclined to say offhand that it already meets the request of the member from Lot Sixteen."

What seems to be needed more than anything at the present time is that kind of enforcement which "can only be obtained from a Government which has a sincerity that is born of conviction."

Editorial Notes

The balmy, summer air keeps on the cool side.

The Banks now being in competition with Credit Unions greater progress should follow.

You would hardly know the Exhibition grounds now that improvements and renovations have been effected.

With bumper crops and the prospect of good prices our farmers should be "on top of the world" this fall.

The rich poor, or poor rich benefitting from the Unemployment Relief will soon have to show cause why they should be permitted to continue to draw the dole.

Mr. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, Lord President of the Council, is suffering a slight infection which is expected to keep him in bed "a day or two," it is reported from London.

Saskatchewan U. F. C. have decided "definitely" not to re-enter politics. All the same their President, Mr. GEORGE R. BICKERSON states that they would cooperate with the C. C. F. to find solutions of common problems facing farmers. 'Nuff sed.

If, as the man who menaced the life of the King declares, he intended to kill himself in front of the sovereign in order to draw attention to his alleged persecution by the Home Office, he has succeeded better than he anticipated without his self-sacrifice.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr. GEOFFREY MANDER, Liberal, suggested that the government should keep a stock of gas masks for the use of Members of Parliament in case of air raids. MANDER did not include Cabinet members in his plea for the masks. The M.P.'s laughed when he declared that it was unlikely that "any enemy government would want to destroy this Cabinet."

The Governor General has just published a new novel entitled "The Island of Sheep." The Yorkshire Post says: "Lord TWEEDSMUR is probably the greatest living exponent of the literary thriller. He brings to this sometimes despised form of authorship the perfect prose of JOHN BUCHAN, the historian, and a descriptive power unequalled in the whole history of the thriller. Perhaps it is a pity that such talents are wasted on a book destined to be read in hundreds of railway carriages and thousands of deck chairs. Nevertheless they play no small part in adorning the tale with continuous, breathless excitement."

Mr. ALEXANDER GARBAT, President of Hungary during the rule of the Social Democrats from March to August, 1919, who is lecturing in America on the political economy of Central Europe, visited the Empire State Building as a guest of Mr. ALFRED E. SMITH. The chief difference between economic conditions in Hungary and the United States was the attitude toward wages, he told Mr. SMITH. "In my country every effort is made to depress salaries," he said. "A Supreme Court Justice receives in one month what an American bricklayer earns in a week." Mr. GARBAT invited Mr. SMITH to "look me up some time in Europe." "What, me in Europe?" retorted Mr. SMITH. "I'll wait until they put a bridge across."

A five-man committee is working to study the possibility of autonomy for the Peace River district of Alberta, seeking a form of government that prevailed in the Northwest Territories previous to 1905. The committee was appointed after public meetings held throughout the area advocating secession from Alberta. They proposed substitution of a general council of five men, one to be elected each year. This council would supervise northern affairs and deal directly with the Dominion Government. A petition will be circulated by the committee among residents. If 31,000 of the 42,000 names on the district's voters' list are obtained, the petition for autonomy will be presented to provincial authorities for action. It is claimed the Peace River District still was awaiting a long-promised outlet to the Pacific Coast, gravelled highways, public buildings and reasonable freight rates. Ottawa says it is a matter of settlement between the Peace River district and the Provincial Government.

Notes by the Way

Much of the good for Vancouver that is done by the advertisement of Vancouver's Fifty Years is undone by this other advertisement. We are celebrating our jubilee—and we are getting ready, if the mayor can possibly contrive it, to blurb our creditors. No good can come of this process because it continues to be, as it has always been, exactly the worst way to go about the business of converting public debt. The bondholders were not told that they would have to sweat more when they lent their money. They were not told that they would have to sweat at all.—From the Vancouver Province.

One hope is that new leadership will emerge in British politics, perhaps including the politics of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and other rich lands under the British flag, to demonstrate the possibilities of prosperity at home without sowing the seeds of war, commercial rivalry abroad. Better paths have been indicated, as in the report of the London Chamber of Commerce on monetary policy. But so long as British policy is determined by the interests behind Sir Samuel Hoare, Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain and the same old imperialist element as in the years before 1914, the British nation is apparently doomed to follow the path of war.—Ottawa Citizen.

Speaking recently in England Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, said: "They would all gladly see an end of the extravagant nationalism in economic affairs which regarded every purchase in a foreign country as a national loss. It would be a happy day for the world when quotas, prohibitions, restrictions and bounties in trade were relegated to the limbo of forgotten things." As Mr. McKenna is being constantly quoted as a great authority by the Social Crediters who think international trade is no longer of any account these observations are especially drawn to their attention.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Evidence of the limitation of man's power over nature was afforded by the report that the Ambassador Bridge spanning the Detroit River almost folded up during the recent hot spell. Allowance was made for a heat expansion of eight inches on the steel truss span. During the recent heat wave an expansion of seven and one half inches was recorded. Fortunately the margin of safety proved adequate.—Ex.

Among human interest stories of this pilgrimage is that of a former nurse, wounded and gassed at Vimy, who has kept a news-stand in Toronto for the past 13 years. Her return has been made possible through the generosity of her patrons. In 1915 the town and hill of Vimy, in Northern France, were treacherous. The Germans, strongly entrenched, had the French against Vimy, with great loss, and without being able to dislodge the Germans from the crest of the ridge. A year later the Canadian Corps was put under the command of Gen. Julian Byng. At the opening of the 1917 Allied spring campaign Gen. Allenby and the Third Army attacked the German front line at Arras simultaneously with the attack by the Canadians and some British units. Byng on the Vimy Ridge. Both were successful, though the cost was enormous. But the valor of Canada's soldiery was immortalized for ever.—Ex.

Canada might learn from some European countries in the matter of national athletics. There are countries famous for their sport festivals. These things can be indulged in without suggestion of their lending themselves to military preparations. A sports department in the national life at Ottawa might be worth a trial. If it would help to turn this nation to play to encourage honest sport in all its branches, if it would make for healthier bodies and a greater sports consciousness on the part of all Canadians, it might render an invaluable service. Regina Leader Post.

Many in Canada have been advocating that the government should control munition manufacture, rather than private concerns, as one of the best moves toward peace. These will now be interested in the fact that the new government in France is undertaking to make the nation's armaments. The government is determined that there will be no profit or private individuals in furnishing arms and ammunition for the French army. We are certain that all interested in world peace will applaud Premier Bum's plan.—Ex.

A Florida Scot in his 106th year says John D. Rockefeller, only 97, is all wrong in his health rules. Naturally the wisdom of age is intolerant of advice from the younger generation.—Toronto Globe.

The Winnipeg Free Press reports on crop prospects in the Canadian West are all the more alarming in view of the studied moderation of the language used. Apparently the average yield per acre is likely to be the lowest since the war, and the total below the 1931 low level. No benefit through higher prices can quite compensate for the widespread loss and suffering which will follow a crop failure.—Ex.

Much of the success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is attributed to its exacting research work in gaining evidence. For example, the bureau maintains a file of 1800 specimens of tire patterns, which take in the models made by both United States and Canadian tire manufacturers. By referring to this file, any type of tire used on an automobile at the scene of a crime can be readily identified.—Christian Science Monitor.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

LOSS OF WEIGHT, TIREDNESS, INDIGESTION, COUGH—MAY MEAN TUBERCULOSIS

Some years ago two physicians in consultation on a patient could not agree as to whether or not tuberculosis of the lungs was present. One physician pointed out that while there was a little loss of weight and the patient had a persistent cough, nevertheless there was only a few changed breath sounds in the chest and the afternoon temperature was not more than 2 degrees above the early morning temperature. On these findings he would not call it tuberculosis.

The second physician pointed out that there was the distinct loss of weight, the patient tired too easily, there was the definite spot in the chest with a "sticky" sound and that on one or two occasions the patient had spit blood. He was convinced that the patient was suffering with early tuberculosis. He suggested that the patient be sent to a sanitarium at once because if he had tuberculosis it could be treated properly, and if he didn't have tuberculosis, the rest, the outdoors and the good food would benefit his condition anyway. The first physician agreed that this was good sense, that complete rest was needed. The patient was sent to the sanitarium and is still alive.

To-day no such disagreements between physicians can occur because of the help of the X-ray which shows in a very definite way whether or not tuberculosis is present.

But the treatment to-day is the same as it has been for thirty years or more; that is rest. By rest is meant anything that will give the affected lung or lungs as much rest as possible. That is complete rest in bed is the first step in treatment—the heart beats more slowly and the lungs breathe air in and out more slowly than when the patient is sitting or standing.

However a great advance has been made during the past few years in shortening the time necessary to "rest" the lung. By the use of air or gas pressure against the affected lung. It is prevented from being used to a splint is applied to a broken bone to enable it to knit together. By rest the lung is enabled to heal. In other cases by means of surgery, the lung is unable to expand and thus gets rest. These mechanical aids to rest the lung greatly shorten the length of stay in the sanitarium, which is worth much to the patient, his family and the community.

The important point is to find out "early" if tuberculosis is present. Loss of weight, tiredness, indigestion and "the cough that hangs on" even if no blood in showing, should mean an immediate visit to the family physician and an X-ray examination of the chest.

Wings Over The North

IV

In 1928, as the Hudson Bay Railway neared completion, prospecting companies began their spectacular attack upon the most distant areas of the north. During this year and the next, from bases established on all sides of the vast unprospected region on Hudson Bay, the Arctic coast, Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie, prospecting parties were set down at many widely separated points of promise in the Northwest territories. (It is notable that in nearly every case these bases were at posts established by the fur trade.) The West coast of Hudson Bay was fairly large areas were subjected to examination from the air. Despite, or perhaps because of, many misfortunes, the experience in northern flying and in aerial prospecting which was gained at this time has proven invaluable for subsequent development of the party of the Dominion Explorers Company. In the Fall of 1929, brought almost every available pilot into the Arctic coastal plain. It occasioned nearly 30,000 miles of flying in the difficult Fall and early Winter season, during which much valuable experience was gained in the amount of territory covered and in the interest aroused it might be compared with the ten years' search for the Franklin expedition nearly one hundred years ago.

At the same time, epoch-making flights such as that of "Punch" Dickson across the barren lands from Chesterfield Inlet to Lake Athabasca in 1928, the pioneer flight of Leigh Brintell from Akavik to Dawson City in 1929 and that of Walter Gilbert in 1930, with Major Burwash, over the North magnetic pole (first located by James Clark Ross in 1831 through a laborious sledging trip from the sailing ship Victory, locked fast in the ice) definitely marked the conquest of the North by aeroplane, and the joining together of its hitherto isolated districts.

These early demonstration of the applicability of the aeroplane to northern work naturally resulted in its increasing use during the recent intensive search for gold, consequent upon the rise in the price of the metal. Indeed, the rapidity with which many new mines have come into production has largely depended upon its use. The Pickle River, Central Manitoba and God's Lake districts are particular examples. In the case of the last named, the first drill was down in 1935 and the first

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

DAM THE TROUT

Sir.—There is a lot of talk about tourists and trout fishing. As it is the tourists are getting very little satisfaction owing to the scarcity and small size of the fish.

This could be overcome by erecting dams on the many fine streams throughout the province. On some of those two or more dams could be built, according to length and size of the stream.

Some marshes with streams through them might be flooded also. Being freed from large floods or freshets in this province any properly constructed dam should withstand the force of any flow of water encountered here, thereby saving fish from being destroyed or washed away.

Construction of the dams would cost considerable money but would make for an equal distribution of the relief money to those out of employment with an assured guarantee of a return of the principal expended in the increased tourist traffic with a steady supply of food to the resident population.

With a goodly number of dams protected until the fish got to a proper size, dams could be fished alternately every year thus ensuring a plentiful supply of large fish which would make it worth while to tourists to come to our province. Not only would those ponds be breeding and feeding grounds for fish but also for our wild ducks that would hatch and live around those ponds, as some experts affirm that more food can be grown per acre under water than in any other way.

I am, Sir, etc. JAMES H. JUDSON, Alexandria, Lot 49.

Heidelberg Celebrates

(Winnipeg Free Press) Foreign scholars who attended a celebration of Heidelberg University's 500th anniversary recently are wondering now why they went. For a jubilee which should have shed its light on Heidelberg's magnificent contribution to science and culture was turned into an occasion for blatant Nazi propaganda. Instead of showing honor to scholarship, the celebration merely exhibited the degradation of German universities under the Hitler regime.

Heidelberg was one of the glorious of old Germany. Its scientists, philosophers and scholars were leaders of thought. Graduates of Heidelberg, who had gone there to draw inspiration from famous teachers, were on university faculties in every country. They were their academic titles proudly because Heidelberg ranked with Oxford and Harvard and the Sorbonne as a school and as a bearer of the traditions of free research and untrammelled thought. Observance of Heidelberg's birthday should have been a time for re-kindling these torches and lifting them high.

But the celebration began with a military parade and continued as a hymn of adulation for the Hitler political philosophy and the Nazi state. In such a state of course, a true university cannot exist, and Heidelberg has lost the character of a university. Professor Kriek, in a speech to the jubilee visitors, put the situation shortly in these words: "We do not recognize truth for truth's sake, nor science for science's sake. The science of a nation is the expression of its total life, bound by the necessities, directions and purpose of that national life. We seek a science that forms the human character in accordance with our racial and political task."

Whether the professor spoke with tongue in cheek or had to suppress blushing is not reported, but what his words mean is that the pursuit of knowledge is dead at Heidelberg—and at other German schools, too, since they all take their orders from Dr. Goebbels. Heidelberg, as Dr. Kriek confesses, now subserves the purposes of the Nazi government. What is expected of Heidelberg henceforth is not new knowledge, but a respectable academic backing for Hitler's ideas: biology to support his notions about the Aryan race, political science to support his totalitarian state, philosophy to support his mystical ideas about German destiny, or in one word—propaganda. That is what Prof. Kriek's remarks mean. This is what happens to universities and to the pursuit of learning under a tyranny.

Oxford and Cambridge sent no representative to Heidelberg. They foresaw a Nazi circus and decided to cut it dead. Judging by comments in the American press, the men who went from the United States are now biting their lips.

Sunspots And Prosperity

(New York Times) In the Eighteen Seventies the economist Jevons, racking his brains for an explanation of the recurring cycles of prosperity and depression, threw out the suggestion that they might be connected with the appearance and disappearance of spots on the sun. His ghost must many times have wished that he had never said it. People who know nothing of Jevons' great contributions to logic, statistics and marginal economics have laughed over his sunspot theory.

The theory was indeed far-mine came into production in the Fall of 1935. In the interval, supplies, equipment and personnel both for the mine and for the associated Kaminchuan Rapids power development had been steadily delivered by air. (To Be Continued)

A MUTUAL COMPANY NORTH AMERICAN LIFE Solid as the Continent H. LAPHORN and L. S. STEVENSON District Managers, 140 Richmond Street, Charlottetown ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

Don't Take Risks Fire is man's oldest servant but it remains untamed—and as treacherous as a tiger. It strikes swiftly—unexpectedly, bringing tragedy in its train... A care-less match, or even a bit of defective wiring, is enough to set it free... don't risk your home or place of business... protect yourself against the ever-present hazard of fire by the only known means—adequate insurance in strong, reliable companies. HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Established 1872 Lower Queen Street, Charlottetown Phone 67 and 1001

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

E. R. Brow & Son Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 144 Richmond St. Charlottetown

The Poet's Corner "GIVE ALL TO LOVE" Keep thee today, Tomorrow, for ever, Free as an Arab Of thy beloved. Cling with life to the moth But when the surprise, First vague shadow of sunrise, Flits across her bosom young, Of a joy apart from thee, Free be she, fancy-free; Nor thou detain her vesture's hem, Nor the palest rose she flung From her summer diadem. Though thou loved her as thyself, As a self of purer clay; Though her parting dims the day, Stealing grace from all alive; Heartily know, When half-gods go The gods arrive. —Ralph Waldo Emerson, England being Canada's King. Our orators will speak glowingly about the "common bonds of Empire."

Sir Samuel Drops A Hint (Ottawa Journal) On Wednesday Sir Samuel Hoare, British First Lord of the Admiralty, attended a gathering of the Empire Parliamentary Association, made a speech. It was an interesting speech. Sir Samuel, as First Lord of the Admiralty, dealt with the navy. He spoke of the financial burden which it imposed on the British taxpayer, added this: "The very deep interest which the other peoples of the Empire have in this matter may suggest to them ways of sharing the burden."

JUST RECEIVED A Fresh Shipment of Essence of Spruce Hires Root Beer Extract Hires Ginger Beer Extract Ginger Cordial Stroh's Malt Extract All the above make large quantities of drinks.

PRESCRIPTIONS Bring your prescriptions to us. Dispensed carefully by experienced druggist. Mail orders C.O.D. promptly attended to. PHONE 315 THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street