THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1939

Success Beyond All Hopes

Success beyond the most optimistic anticipations has crowned the visit of Their Majesties to Canada, and while "the best is yet to come" in the reception awaiting them in the Maritime Provinces, the tour has already attained and surpassed the principal objectives. The results are thus summed up by Webb Miller, general European manager of the British United Press, who has reported events connected with the British monarchy for the past quarter century:

1. Firm reintegration of Canada with the British commonwealth of nations.

2. The commencement of a phase of a more dynamic conception of the role of the constitutional monarchy in Empire and domestic affairs.

3. A sudden, enormous augmentation of the personal prestige and popularity of the King and Queen throughout the Empire and in England as well.

4. A remarkable increase in the personal self confidence of the King who has hitherto been somewhat shy in public contacts.

5. An emphatic revelation of the unity of the British Empire, which under the statute of Westminister of 1931 is linked judicially only by the common allegiance to the Crown. This may well have its impact in future upon the European situation by giving the totalitarian rulers something to think about.

6. A long step towards democratization and humanization of the Throne.

7. Dramatization of democratic constitutional monarchy—a form of public appeal in which the totalitarian powers hitherto excelled.

8. The great personal triumph achieved by the Queen, whose beauty and serene charm have endeared her to millions in Canada.

Mr. Miller predicts that henceforth the King will assume a more prominent part in affairs than he has done at any time during the two-years reign. There are several outward indications of this change, notably his Ottawa broadcast speech to the Empire, in which so far as constitutional limits permit, he made the furthest incursions into international affairs of any British monarch in living memory. Another straw in the wind was the unprecedented reception by the King and Queen of working newspaper men and women at Ottawa. There is a movement to hold a similar reception in London when the Royal couple return, something that has never before been done.

Added to these factors is the cementing of friendly relations with the United States, as evidenced by the enthusiastic reception accorded Their Majesties across the border.

A great achievement, truly, and one which will go down in history, proving the truth of the words that peace has her victories no less renowned than war.

"Drab And Barren"

Under the above heading the Sydney Post Record (Independent) thus sums up the labors of our Parliamentary solons:

"When the Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Saturday last, a five months' session of inefficiency and wasted effort came to an end. For a pre-election session, it was one of the most drab and barren on record. The unemployment problem is not a whit nearer solution than it was last January, or any previous January. The railway question, serious as it is, was not even profitably or intelligently debated in the House of Commons once during the entire session. The Mortgage Bank Act, rushed through the Houses in the dying hours of the session, when both the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition were absent, may obstruct the release of mortgage money for the financing of building enterprise, and is certain to levy new financial burdens, of unestimated weight, on the sagging shoulders of the Canadian taxpayers. Money was voted in uncounted millions for grain-growers, farmers, debtors, public works contractors, with an ever-vigilant eye on the free and independent electoral vote in the forthcoming Dominion election. But there was not a visible attempt on the part of the Ministry or any of its members to cope with unemployment, to speed up business, to relax the pressure of taxation, or to contribute in any way toward an improvement in economic conditions in the country at large.

"Neither has the Government made a gesture in the direction of social security legislation, of constitutional amendment, of readjustment of Dominion-Provincial relations, or of the solution of any one of the wide range of public problems concerning which the Prime Minister and his associates sought and obtained an electoral mandate 4 years ago.

"If there is to be an election this year, this fruitless session of a dying Parliament has certainly suppplied abundant reason for a sweeping change in the personnel of the House of Commons."

Doubly Honored

Colonel George A. Drew, Conservative leader in Ontario, enjoys the distinction of having been twice presented to Their Majesties in the space of a few days. The second presentation occurred through a blunder on the part of Prime Minister King when the Royal party was visiting Guelph. Colonel Drew had come to his home town to add his voice to those of his fellow citizens who had gathered to greet the King and Queen. He kept modestly in the background, chatting with newspaper reporters. After the official presentations were over, Prime Minister King pushed through the crowd and asked if Colonel Drew was on the platform. The Colonel appeared and the Prime Minister duly presented him.

Colonel Drew was all smiles. His Majesty was all smiles, too. The Colonel had been presented to Their Majesties in the Ontario Legislative Chambers on May 22 by Premier Hepburn. And they remembered. Perhaps we are mistaken in supposing that Prime Minister King hadn't also remembered. Perhaps he just wanted to be even with Mr. Hepburn, by showing that he too could be magnanimous towards Mr. Hepburn's opponent. Fancy what "Mitch" will have to say about that!

Editorial Notes

Charles Kingsley was born this date, 1819.

* * * *

In two days our King and Queen will be with us.

* * * *

In New York today: "We must consult Brother Jonathan," as George Washington used to say.

* * * *

The wise people invited to Government House for Wednesday will walk there and back leaving their cars behind them.

* * * *

If the Liberal members of the Legislature do not know how to behave when presented to Their Majesties it will not be the Hon. B. W. LePage's fault. At the caucus on Thursday he gave ocular demonstration how he acted when he had the honour of being "at home" in Buckingham Palace during the Coronation.

* * * *

The Senior Member for Queens, the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance will accompany Their Majesties and the Prime Minister when they arrive here Wednesday. Mr. Dunning will proceed with the Royal Party on their depature as far as Pictou, and then return to remain in his constituency for some time. It will then be known what his plans are regarding the future.

* * * *

A chorus of 100,000 school children, singing in a specially constructed stadium will be a feature of Montreal's tercentenary celebration, Leon Trepanier, organizer-manager of the 1942 celebration, stated while addressing the audience gathered in Parc Lafontaine to hear the singing contests held under the sponsorship of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. Preparations will begin in Montreal schools next September, Mr. Trepanier told the crowd, when choirs from each school will be trained for the occasion.

* * * *

Those in Canada who have resided or been in service at Glamis, the ancestral home of Her Majesty the Queen have been honoured by receiving special invitations to be presented to Their Majesties. It may not be generally known, but we have here a lady who taught school at Glamis Castle in the early days of Her Majesty's father and mother, the 14th Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. In honour and remembrance of that her family named their home Glamis Cottage, a name it carries to the present day.

* * * *

Alberta may or may not be economically unsound, but its government knows how to handle a Royal Visit in the right spirit. This is what the Winnipeg Free Press has to say on this point:

"Edmonton was different. Instead of confining the royal route to built-up areas, crowding spectators between office buildings, they drove Their Majesties along Portage avenue, a two-mile paved street never built up since the slump following boom days. And the government erected bleachers, free for school children brought from miles around, with other seats for sale to adults. And instead of choosing the daughter of some high dignitary to present Edmonton's official bouquet to the Queen, they chose little Marie Stacey, nine, an orphan, to do the honors. Marie curtsied once when she presented the flowers, and once again for good measure."

* * * * *

The Fathers of Confederation are all dead but at least one of the Fathers of Empire Day survives. We refer to Mr. George J. McCormac now living in Albany, P. E. I. He was one of the educationists who met in Halifax nearly forty years ago, named Empire Day and had it proclaimed a public holiday in Canada. The idea was readily taken up in the Mother Country and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the Earl of Meath did much to make the observance of Empire Day general throughout the British Dominions. One of the Guardian's issues of May 1936 contained a very interesting article by Mr. McCormac entitled "The Brith of Empire Day" giving a description of the Halifax meeting. Mr. McCormac has also had the distinction of being one of the originals of the school cadet movement. When this work was started and the Imperial Cadet Association formed at a meeting in the Mansion House in London, England, with two officers for each of the five great divisions of the Empire, Inspector James L. Hughes of Toronto and Inspector G. J. McCormac of P. E. I., were elected as the original officers representing Canada. Mr. Hughes is still living in Toronto at the age of 93. It must have been a pleasure to him to read that during the Royal visit nearly ten thousand school cadets took part at the receptions in Ontario and Quebec alone. Mr. Hughes is a brother of the late Sir Sam Hughes, war time Minister of Militia of Canada.

NOTES-BY THE WAY

In Paris, printing was begun in 1470 under the auspices of two men whose origin casts some light on the personnel of the printing-house (really "a private press for the benefit of public studies") which they established. One was Johann Heynlin, called de la Pierre, from his birthplace, Stein, in the Duchy of Baden. He had been prior and rector of the Sorbonne. He was a booklover, and, coming from the banks of the Rhine, was in relation with Mainz printers. Worried by the carelessness of copyists, he succeeded in interesting Fichet, professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at the Sorbonne, in a scheme to import printers to Paris, so that learned works could be more correctly printed— a plan which aroused considerable opposition among the powerful association of writers and copyists. The printers for whom he sent were three —Freiburger, a man of education, an old friend of Heynlin, and a former fellow student at the University of Basle; and two others, Ulrich Gering and Martin Kranz, both workmen of the higher class. These men reached Paris in the early months of 1470. Before printing anything, they were obliged to manufacture the tools of their trade to set up a press, and to fit up their workroom. Last, but not least, they were obliged to cut their type—a Roman font for which Heynlin furnished a model from the types of an edition of Caesar's Commentaries, which was printed at Rome in 1469 by Sweynheym and Pannartz. This press, as primarily founded, ended its work in 1472. In the next year, Fichet having left for Italy, and Heynlin no longer taking an active oversight of its production, the printers decided, or were obliged, to leave the Sorbonne and set up their workroom outside it. The printers then installed themselves at the Sign of the Golden Sun in the Rue St. Jacques, a street consecrated for centuries to the commerce of the book—as indeed it still is. — "Printing Types."

As long as large, empty countries like some of the British Dominions refuse to assist Europe in relieving the internal pressure of numbers which, under a rising scale of living, is forcibly intensifying the hates, jealousies and fears of Europeans, the threat of war will remain. And in a world as closely knit as ours has become, war cannot be localized. Directly or indirectly, the whole globe must be involved. The greatest problems which faces governments today is the problem of population. We are suffering in Canada because we have not enough people to support the economic machinery we have created for ourselves. Europe and parts of Asia are suffering because they cannot develop sufficient economic machinery to take care of their people. This state of unbalance cannot be corrected except by the empty countries, by nations like Canada which simply must have more internal markets. Yet Canada is deliberately maintaining a population policy which helps to make war inevitable. Eventually, Canada will be forced to admit people from overseas. If we have to go through another war before we can be made to realize it, we shall emerge from it with a debt load on our backs that will make today's Federal debt of $3,157,333,000 look like chicken feed. We shall have either to face the utter collapse of our whole social economic and political structure or see our doors forced open indiscriminately to the whole world. Canada can, by admitting people now, help to relieve the tension in Europe and help us to carry our present burdens far more easily. What has happened to our moral sense, to our old, vaunted traditions of initiative and hospitality, that we can stand by, coldly and selfishly refusing to share our dangerous superabundance with people oppressed by dangerous deprivation? — Translated From Le Jour.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, Canadian Finance Minister, who came to this country from Lancashire as a poor English immigrant lad, was given an honorary degree by McGill University last week. Dr. Dunning knows what hardship means. He toiled as a farmhand in the West, homesteaded on the Prairies and fought his way up the ladder to become Premier of Saskatchewan and Finance Minister. Here is what he had to say in his speech at McGill about his experiences: "To these pessimists who see no hope for youth because of the problems of today, let me say that, just as the steel which has not been tempered by fire has no strength, so the life which has not been tested by problems and difficulty will never know the real glory of achievement. Past generations, by facing and overcoming the problems of our geographic frontier, laid the foundation of this nation. To all succeeding generations comes the privilege of building and beautifying the edifice. Opportunity for constructive endeavor never ceases —the eternal challenge—the eternal struggle, will remain the great law of nature as long as life exists." What is needed today is a little more of the spirit of the men like Dunning in Canada—the spirit of the pioneer. — London Free Press.

The young whether they be beasts, birds or human beings, have a fascination for mankind. City people know that this is true of puppies and kittens. Country folk know that it is also true of lambs, colts and calves. At the new York Fair, where a herd of 150 cows is supplying milk "right on the premises." 20 calves are on exhibition, and these will be replaced as they outgrow the "cute" stage. Even little snakes are cute; and wee chicks, of course; and tiny monkeys. The baby things of the world, human and otherwise, not only appeal to the protective instince of men, but intrigue his interest. Why? Is it because they are playful, or because they are innocent, or because they so manifestly have no ill-will towards anyone or anything? Or is it because they are learning things, and doing some of them with such delightful awkardiness? Whatever the reason may be, there is something irresistible about these newcomers to the troubles of life. The rob'n's nest of open-mouthed food-seekers; the quaint ducklets; the tiny wren babies; where is the human being who can look on them without being entranced? The instinct for young life seems to be shared by dogs who are usually interested in babies and disinclined to resent the fur-pullings which these sometimes inflict on them. But it does not hold good always. Fish feed on baby fish. There are birds which prey on the young of other birds. The warfare which is constantly going on in nature does not spare the young. And man himself? The warfare which he wages in this ostensibly most civilized period of the world's history makes no distinction between adult and child. Bombs drop on mother and babe alike. — Toronto Star.

King George The Sixth

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

"Knowledge is now no more a fountain sealed;
Drink deep."
—Tennyson.

While the trip to Africa of the Duke and Duchess of York, the present King George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth, was not an official state visit to this outpost of the Empire, yet wherever they travelled on that dark continent the party received a tremendous reception, indicating that the Royal couple was extremely popular with men, women and children in every station of life, regardless where they may be located. However, in face of the success of this voyage, history records that the actual "Imperial" career of the present King started during the year 1925, when he began to appear more and more in certain public functions which aided to no small extent to endear him to his millions of subjects and incidentally cemented the bonds of friendship between the components parts of the great Empire.

On May 12th 1925, he officiated at the opening of the famous Wembley Empire Exhibition, and this was but one of the many other tasks which he assumed as representative of the British Royalty because his eldest brother was absent on a trip to South Africa and Argentine. In the following months, he was seen often in various sections of the land where he participated in ceremonials or public functions or just tours of inspection to become acquainted at first hand with the life and work of the people, particularly in the industrial towns and cities throughout the British Isles. In the early autumn of the same year, the Duke and Duchess went north to Scotland, spending a short time at Glamis and Balmoral, and upon their return to London, they took up their residence in Curzon House.

In the spring, they moved to the home of the Duchess' parents in Bruton Street, where on April 21st, 1926, their first child, Princess Elizabeth, the Heir Presumptive to the throne, was born and this news brought great joy and happiness throughout the whole British Empire. When the baby was only eight months of age, they had to leave on an important state mission. They had received an invitation to open the new state capital of Canberra in Australia, and history was to repeat itself because on the exact same date, May 9th, twenty-six years before, the father of the present King when he was the Duke of York, opened the Parliament at Melbourne in 1901. On January 6th 1927, the Royal couple sailed away from Portsmouth on the famous battle-cruiser Renown. During the long trip, they stopped at numerous places for ceremonials and receptions, such as Las Palmas, Port Royal, Fort Charles, Colon, Panama Cana', Marques Islands, Fiji Islands, Auckland, Bay of Islands, Tororus, Lake Taupo, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Canberra, Malta, Gibraltar and many other historic places. In the course of the tour, they received ovations that indicated the enthusiasm of the crowds for the young couple who were carrying out an Imperial duty, and many gifts, speeches and other tokens of admiration were showered upon them by the fifty-three mayors, officials, ex-service men, Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, school children, and in fact, every representative section of the community. However, in the midst of these public functions, the Duke did not miss a single opportunity to study the actual structure of the Empire, and time and again he went away on unscheduled trips to learn for himself what he wanted to know about a place or a people. It was typical of the Duke.

The only unfortunate happenings on the long trip was the illness of the Duchess, who suffered an attack of tonsilitis in New Zealand, and when the Renown was a thousand miles away from Australia on the return trip there was a serious fire in the oil bunkers, which was put out after much effort. On June 27th 1927, they returned home.

(Continued next week.)

The Poets' Corner

LONDON TO LONDON

In London where the King lives
The nation's childhood sped,
And there amid its splendours
And ancient glories bred,
He follows kingly footsteps,
He keeps the measured tread.

For London's dawn of freedom
Our fathers suffered long,
And battled age-old tyrannies
And righted age-old wrongs,
But ever bore his banner
And raised the King's own song.

From London on the river
The little ships sailed out,
And found new lands to conquer
And pressed old foes to rout,
To carry England's banner
The seven seas about.

The pleasant paths of England
Their children walk no more,
Nor see their King in pomp ride forth,
Or greet him from their door;
But still they pledge their Sovereign,
And hearts beat as before.

The King is leaving London
To greet them where they dwell,
The daring vanguard of his race
Whose faith no blow could quell;
Their house is part of his house
And they have builded well.

From treasure-chests of memory
He brings our common past,
The years of peace, the years of strife,
The victories won at last,
By gallant hearts now sleeping—
He bids us hold them fast.

Old London uncomplaining,
Awaits him home again,
Bringing her rightful tribute,
From distant British men;
It won't be golden trinkets
That he shall carry them.

To London's ageless towers
He'll take our hearts once more,
The labour of our willing hands
His father knew before;
A gift the King would have us send
For freedom's waning store.
—John Y. Bews, Jr., in the Hamilton Spectator.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

BURNING UP BODY FAT BY PITUITARY EXTRACT

At one time all cases of overweight were thought to be due to overeating and underexercising. It was later found that a lessening of the amount of juice in the thyroid gland in the neck was responsible for some cases of overweight. It is this juice which speeds up all the body processes. What is known as the metabolism test showed that the body processes in these cases were working below the normal rate; by giving some of this juice (thyroid extract) daily, these cases lost much of their excess fat. The thyroid extract, by speeding up the body processes, increased the body heat and burned up fat.

A special type of overweight where the excess fat is over shoulders, upper arm, abdomen and hips—no excess fat on forearms or lower legs—has been called the pituitary type, due to a lessening of the amount of the juice of the small pituitary gland lying on the floor of the skull. This gland, as in the case of the juice of the pancreas (insulin) has much to do with the using or burning up of starch in the body.

Although the use of the juice of the pituitary (pituitary extract) has been used with much success in the treatment of this type of overweight, it was not known that pituitary extract, like thyroid extract, increased body heat. It is very gratifying, therefore, to learn of the recent discoveries and results of experiments of a group of practising physicians and research workers at the Montreal General Hospital and the Department of Biochemistry, McGill University.

Drs. I.M. Rabinowitch, Marjorie Mountford, D.K. O'Donovan and J.B. Collip, record in the Canadian Medical Journal a 10 percent increased speed of the body processes by the use of pituitary extract in two groups of men. And the increased rate of metabilism with the increased heat was used to a large extent in burning up fat tissue.

It is certainly interesting to know that, in addition to thyroid extract, a special pituitary extract — discovered by Drs. O'Donovan and Collip—may soon be available for overweights. As the number of cases was only seven, these workers are continuing their investigations, and their further reports will be awaited not only by overweights but by physicians also.

Newspapers And The News

(Montreal Gazette)

Complaints are made from time to time that the newspapers are hampering business by publishing news of war preparations, warlike announcements, offensive and defensive alliances, and so forth. Complainants have gone so far as to urge that news of this character be suppressed in order that business may regain the confidence that is necessary to its progress. Any responsible newspaper acquiescing in a proposal of this kind would be unworthy of its responsibilities and unjust to its readers. It must be kept in mind that this so-called war scare news does not originate with the newspapers. It is received by them from official or otherwise responsible sources and the comments and interpretations which are published from day to day are those of capable, experienced and disinterested journalists who are in a position to view European developments at close range and to understand them in the light of specialized training. That much of this news is disturbing, and that its effects upon business are injurious, goes without saying, but those who criticize the publication of facts and analyses of facts are apt to forget that a newspaper is itself a business institution and that its fortunes rise or fall in an exact ratio to the upward or downward movement of general business within its field. The newspaper, therefore, is as directly concerned and as deeply interested in the promotion and stimulation of business as any industrialist or trader can possibly be. It follows that no newspaper could indulge in what is called 'scaremongering' to the disadvantage of business without itself incurring its share of the resultant loss.

GINGER ALE PUNCH

3 oranges, 1 1-2 gills strong tea, 1 pint ginger ale, 1 lemon, 1 pint soda water. Mix strained juice of lemon with strained juice of oranges and the tea. Sweeten to taste. Add ginger ale and soda water. Chill and serve. Enough for four persons.

In Montreal
THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, VICE PRESIDENT
CHAS. H. SENDEY, MANAGER

4,000,000 Pounds Of Butter

(Ottawa Journal)

Within the next few weeks the Dominion Government will attempt to give away some 4,000,000 pounds of butter to persons on relief or in needy circumstances. It is the first such wholesale distribution of produce the Dominion has made and its effect on the market and on butter and cheese prices will bear watching. Last year the Dominion purchased large quantities of Ontario surplus vegetables for distribution in the drought areas of the West, but this butter distribution is more widespread in its application and totally different in the methods employed. It follows closely the United States attempt to deal with surpluses which are having a depressing effect on the market.

Actually the Dominion authorities are not purchasing any butter outright. The Dominion purchases no butter, but simply pays for it after purchases are made by persons on relief. Two types of vouchers have been issued. One type goes to relief recipients who already are entitled to some butter and who may double their normal purchases by presenting this special voucher to their regular grocer. Both recipient and grocer certify that an amount of butter was paid for equal to the amount given on the voucher. The second type of voucher is being distributed by the Red Cross and other relief organizations to families not on regular relief, but who are known to be suffering from malnutrition, and who ordinarily are not able to purchase sufficient butter for their needs.

These vouchers may be cleared through the banks, and eventually will come to the Dominion for payment. It will be the middle of July, when figures showing butter withdrawn from storage becomes available, before it will be known just how successful has been this project. At the present time butter in storage amounts to about double what is considered normal for this season of the year, and this surplus has had a most depressing effect on Spring butter and cheese prices. The market for both has stiffened to a slight degree within the past few days, but butter at 21 cents wholesale and cheese at around 10 cents do not make a very heartening outlook for the dairy farmer.

There is the possibility of a sharp increase in butter prices within the next few weeks as a result of the large withdrawals from storage which retail dealers will be forced to make. The Government is protected to a certain extent by the stipulation on the voucher that sales must be made at a fair current market price. Just what protection this will be and how the market will react to the suddenly-increased demand remain interesting features of this experiment.

Against the chance of any alarming jump in butter prices is the fact that production of new butter is over 20 percent. ahead of last year, and therefore beyond normal requirements of the country. In other words, while the Government is giving away butter piled up as a result of over-production last year, the creameries are turning out more butter than at this date in 1938. Cheese production also is ahead of last year, despite a much lower price, indicating either that more cows are being milked or that they are giving more milk. The plentiful supply of Winter feed as a result of big crops last year and the excellence of Spring pasture are the generally accepted reasons for this state of affairs.

INCONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

(By The Canadian Press)

SALISBURY, Eng.—The Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Neville Lovet, queried 406 clergymen regarding morality of country dwellers. Twenty-five per cent said morals were higher, 25 per cent thought they were lower, the rest saw no change.

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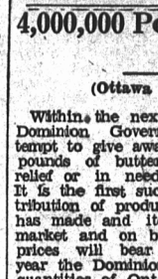

you've had a property loss is a mighty poor time to find out that you were underinsured — or that there was some feature about your insurance that wasn't clearly explained to you.

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