The Charlottetown Guardian

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No More Hard Surfaced Roads

With the exception of those to Rustico arranged for between Col. McLure and the Bennett Government last year, there is to be no hard surfacing of roads in the Province this year. That is the word brought back by Hons. Messrs. MacIntyre, Cox and Clark who have just returned from a "picnic" to Ottawa. The excuse given by the powers-that-be is that the Federal Government must exercise iron economy in the provinces, though it is not binding in Ottawa itself, where the Government voted $155,000 to buy a street corner property to improve the appearance of the city. The Campbell Government is disappointed and disquieted over the situation which has arisen. Unemployment is increasing through no fault of theirs—except dismissals of course—and work in the ordinary sense unobtainable. It was hoped the Federal Government, of which the junior member for Queen's holds the purse strings, would be easily induced at least to continue the road policy of its predecessor if it did not consider it advisable to authorize other public works, but the hope has turned out vain, and the delegation has returned defeated and discomfited. The question now arises, what schemes will the Campbell Government devise to substitute for the hard-surfaced road projects? Public works of some kind must be initiated as soon as the snow flies, as the condition of thousands of unemployed will be a menace to peace, order and good government. Now is the time to devise the necessary ways and means; "be prepared" being a good motto for governments as well as Boy Scouts.

Separatist Scheme Peters Out

Cheering news comes from the Ottawa correspondent of the *Financial Post*—a Toronto paper strongly favourable to scrapping the B. N. A. Act as an Imperial statute—to the effect that the constitution scrappers are fighting among themselves. They have "failed so far to advance materially the drive for agreement on procedure by which the B. N. A. Act is to be amended by Parliament." Moreover, says the *Post* correspondent, "out of the negotiations" (between the law officers of the Dominion and provinces) "emerges the distinct possibility that, having agreed upon transferring the British North America Act from London to Ottawa (New Brunswick dissenting) the delegates to the present constitutional conference have exhausted their enthusiasm for reform. The present tendency is for the delegates to fashion a new strait-jacket for this country. The new one differs from the old, but promises to be just as restrictive.

"This tendency takes the form of insistence by several of the provinces on placing practically all important matters of jurisdiction in the class of amendments which will require unanimous consent. The original intention was to restrict this class to so-called minority rights, but provincial delegates now want it to include, also, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights and all matters of a local or private nature. For the reason that practically all important social reforms—social insurance, hours of labor, wages, regulation of business, etc.—impinge upon property and civil rights, the point at issue is regarded as being vital.

"Strenuous efforts, it is learned, are being made by Dominion delegates to compromise this issue in such a way as to obtain the same degree of constitutional freedom. For several days, the feasibility of breaking down property and civil rights into units of jurisdiction has been explored with a view to persuading the provinces to risk the chance of parting with some of the power they now hold. Opposition, however, is strongly in evidence, chiefly from Quebec whose civil code is thought to be involved."

Highly encouraging also is the report that "the opposition of New Brunswick to all constitutional reform continues. The Dysart government does not desire any change in constitutional matters but if these must come, seeks to have all ordinary amendments subject to approval by seven ninths of the provinces, instead of two thirds as suggested by Ottawa and concurred in by most of the other provinces.

"Originally," says the *Post* correspondent, "New Brunswick stood alone in both positions *but during the week there have been signs that the other Maritime Provinces are weakening and will probably join New Brunswick in seeking seven-ninths control.*

"On all fronts, therefore, the initial drive for constitutional autonomy and an easily changeable constitution *is petering out. A revulsion toward caution has taken place, with the Dominion Government unwilling to supply pressure.*"

If this is the situation, we have to thank, wholly and solely, the New Brunswick Government. The government of this Province played the skulker's part—dodging even its responsibility to have the Province represented at the conference at Ottawa where the questions above mentioned were being threshed out.

Editorial Notes

Will the local Legislature meet the first of March as usual ?

* * *

Ah! only ten days till Lent with all its fasting for man's physical health, and self-sacrifice and prayers for his spiritual betterment.

* * *

This is Farmers' Week. Of course, in an agricultural province every week is farmers' week, but at this particular time our various organizations get together in annual convention.

* * *

Yes, Mr. Whear *is* endeavouring to lighten our darkness, and Mr. Bentley correct our obtuseness. Unfortunately, there is none so blind, or dense, as those that will not see, or understand.

* * *

Mr. Bennett, like all temporarily defeated leaders, is being adversely criticized. By "die-hards" for not being more aggressive and submitting an official opposition amendment to the Address; and by the "Big Interests" for daring to criticize at this early date the faults and shortcomings of the new administration.

* * *

The municipality of Kingston, Ont., has borrowed $300,000 at two-and-a-half per cent. for six months. Previous to the new loan the city had been forced to pay interest of five per cent. The money will be used for running expenses until tax payments are started in June. That is better than an overdraft.

* * *

There is to be a contest in the Fourth district of Prince as already rumoured, Mr. Douglas Bell, Carleton Siding, nephew of the late Hon. J. H. Bell having been persuaded by those Liberals dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Horace Wright to offer himself as an Independent. Nomination day is Saturday, 22nd and election Saturday, 29th.

* * *

Next Saturday, Lord Baden-Powell, the man who has a fair claim to be called the Greatest Man of Our Day, celebrates his seventy-sixth birthday. The Chief Scout, we regret to announce, lies ill in London. We hope all Rovers, Scouts and Cubs, not to mention Group Committees and Churches, will bear this in mind during the week, and especially next Sunday.

* * *

Evidently the Governor-General is not to be found among the euthanasiaists, for he declares emphatically that "it is better to be foolish than dead." Of course, at the time, he was speaking of self-expression, remarking that he would rather have a young man talk the uttermost nonsense, provided it were his own, than repeat like a gramaphone the sagacities of other people, adding: "He may be foolish but it is better to be foolish than dead." What a lot of dead orators we have heard in our day!

* * *

The result of the scrutiny into the voting in Ward Five for the City Council indicates clearly that there is something radically wrong with the Civic Election Act. It seems there is no provision made for a recount, and evidently there is no penalty for negligence or neglect on the part of officials, as certain rejected ballots were not produced at the investigation. It would thus appear that there is nothing to prevent ballot-box stuffing and all sorts of irregularities in connection with civic elections. The City Council owe it to the citizens and to themselves to see that this state of affairs is remedied before another appeal is made to the electorate.

* * *

The Preacher tells us there is nothing new under the sun, but possibly there was no coin tossing when Ecclesiastes was written. One of the few things about which humanity up till now was certain is that if a coin be flipped in air no one can tell whether it will turn up head or tail, and that no sleight of hand will enable the flipper to govern the fall of the coin. This is now shown to be a fallacy by a little apparatus exhibited the other day by the Physical Society at its annual show at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, London. It is a simple apparatus but it turns a chance into a certainty; moreover it has a scientific value: it determines exactly the force of gravity at any spot on the earth's surface when a pot of oil is spun on a phonograph motor.

* * *

The furniture industry in Canada is centred in southwestern Ontario. Out of a total of 401 establishments in 1934, 206 were located in that province. The distribution for the remaining provinces was as follows: Quebec 94, British Columbia 49, Manitoba 32, Alberta 9, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick five each and Saskatchewan one. The value of the products in 1934 was $17,159,000 compared with $15,017,000 in 1933. The articles manufactured consisted chiefly of household furniture which in 1934 was valued at $11,271,495 and was made up of upholstered living-room furniture valued at $4,051,539, bedroom furniture at $3,316,787, dining room furniture at $1,693,718, kitchen furniture at $1,060,902 and miscellaneous household furniture at $1,148,549.

* * *

"The Idle Rich" now includes the Dionne Quints, for whom their trustees want to get expropriation of certain farm land to provide a secluded playing field. Their father and natural guardian objects, as he considers he and their mother quite capable of looking after that multiple section of their offspring with their brothers and sisters much less blessed with this world's gear. Meanwhile Yvonne, Cecile, Emilie, Annette and Marie, each worth approximately $25,000 in her own right, through a trust fund being handled by the guardians, rest comfortably, unaware of the controversies concerning the moulding of their lives and the rocky land on which their home and prospective playing field stands.

* * *

British juries as a rule give slight encouragement to politicians to sue one another for alleged libel during the heat of an election, and a London jury in the case of Sir Oswald Mosley, is no exception. Sir Oswald, who is leader of that phantom body, the British Fascists sued Mr. John Marchbank, the successor of Rt. Hon. Mr. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, for having alleged that he, Sir Oswald had secretly instructed British Fascists to attempt to seduce army, navy, and air force officers from allegiance to the Crown. Sir Oswald went into the witness box and denied ever having done anything of the kind, but the defence urged that while the exact words may not have been used, the policy advocated indicated that that was what was intended. The jury awarded one farthing—half-a-cent damages—which means they did not think the time of the court should be wasted splitting hairs

Notes By The Way

Governor Landon, as a candidate, would be no barnstormer and no mesmerist. He is not an orator, nor can he hide the deficiency behind a flow of easy self-revelation or even good fun. A candidate, or a President, does not have to write his own speeches, since this is the age of universal and shameless ghosting, and a public man can cull the best thoughts and best phrases from the minds around him. Even so, Landon would not deliver them brightly. He is the sober sort of speaker, running easily into homely abstractions. He could not have become Governor of Kansas by virtue of his speeches. He did it by building up an incredibly large personal acquaintanceship. As a political technique this is impossible nationally. Something like it might work if Landon had the gift of being warm and friendly over the radio; but though I have not heard him at the microphone, I am certain this is not his line.—The Nation.

For various reasons, unemployment on a large scale will be a permanent problem and every country will have to put it on a scientific, economic basis in the interests of the unemployed and the taxpayers. We venture to suggest that the only basis is national contributory unemployment insurance. Everybody in work will contribute, employers will contribute, and the Federal and provincial or state governments will share, too. Those in work will not miss the small weekly sum and employers will be compensated by reason of the lower taxes, because governments will not have to levy so much to bear the costs of relief.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

A penance chair used to be kept in the church of St. Ishmael, near Ferryside. Bearing the date 1655, it had on the back two texts: "Husbands love your wives," and "Let the wife reverence her husband." If a husband and wife quarrelled they were obliged to sit on the chair—which was divided in the middle by an arm—during Divine service, with a white sheet over their heads.—Cardiff Western Mail.

Of the persecution of the Jews in Germany so much has been said and written that nothing can now increase the indignation and disgust of civilised people the whole world over. But it is significant that the League High Commissioner appointed to deal with the problem of the refugees, Mr. J. G. Macdonald, should have resigned his post because the magnitude of the problem is now such that it can only be tackled at its source—by representations in Berlin. He is quite right. Germany's insane policy is throwing thousands of her citizens upon the generosity of her neighbours at a time when employment is scarce and the demands of charity are heavy the whole world over. It is neither fair nor reasonable that foreign nations should continue to carry the burden of Nazi insanity. The persecution is no longer a matter of German internal policy. Personally, I do not think it ever was.—Truth (London.)

Business alone, cannot solve all the country's problems, but it is taking no laggard part in the consolidation of Canada's recovery. Each business man in whatever class of trade who fee's he can contribute his little something to these and relevant discussions owes it to his business fraternity and his country to sit in and speak up. Business is accepting the challenge to help itself to better times, the people to a fuller life and Canada to a permanent recovery.—Canadian Business.

France and Italy wish the size of capital ships limited to 28,000 tons. Britain and the United States wish the maximum to be 35,000 tons. France and Italy are right on the principle that if the maximum for all powers were very much lower than the Italo-French figure it would be a step toward peace and would relieve to that extent the taxpayers.

Judge at Ottawa rebuked spectators who wished to stay and listen to evidence in a divorce case, and at the same time commended newspapers for refusing to publish the evidence. The average newspaper knows a good many things which it never publishes, and it is well for the readers that it does not.—Peterboro Examiner.

The results of the Morro Castle fire enquiry are considered generally unsatisfactory by American newspapers, and they demand that there should be set up special courts such as investigate such tragedies in England. One can scarcely imagine a British court finding a steamship company guilty of criminal negligence in a fire that cost 134 lives, and fining it only $10,000.

An interesting "Reader on Canadian Civics" is now in use in the high schools. Now if somebody will only bring in an amendment to the Municipal Act to force all candidates for council to read the book before qualifying, it might do a great deal of good. At least, it would disprove the suspicion that some candidates have never read a book.—Fergus News-Record.

Washington seems to have a type of chiselers not covered by any of the codes of the alphabet. A correspondent devotes this paragraph to them: "The police have been making a drive lately on dishonorable fellows who have been robbing the 'honor' racks of newspapers on the streets. One picks up a newspaper, puts the required pennies in the slot on their honor. Testimony showed one rack which contained sixty papers held only fifteen cents in the box when all were taken. Watching policemen nabbed persons taking papers and not putting in their pennies. They let each one go if he would deposit the required two cents. Seven refused, were haled to court, given suspended fines of $10 and costs.—Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

It is hardly going too far to say that economic pressure drove Mussolini into Africa. Back of the marching columns stands the specter of an ever-mounting national debt. Fascism has gone as far as it could go. It had to turn to war to save its hide. And that brings us back to our original point. Living under a democracy, we at least know that our tremendous debt won't do that to us. It may bring usp lenty of grief, but it won't shove us over the cliff into complete disaster. Our soldiers won't have to go overseas to fight to save some all-wise duce or fushrer from the necessity of admitting that he made a mistake.—Ex.

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.

TAX FOR LIBRARIES

Sir,—I understand the committees of the various library branches throughout the province have decided to carry on a campaign to have the government finance the libraries in the future.

In order to boost this plan a member or members of the committee at each centre are appointed to write a letter to the press and also to Government representatives.

Now these letters are written in most, if not all cases, by persons who live so near the library that they can receive full benefit from it.

I think it would be most unfair for the government to finance the libraries, unless by a special tax on amusements or luxuries which were not a necessity.

If done by ordinary taxation who would be paying the largest share?

Would it not be the farmers?

Are the farmers the ones who are benefiting most from the libraries?

Certainly not.

Were the farmers considered in placing these branches?

When central farming communities applied for a branch they were told it must go to the towns and larger villages.

But now let the farmers pay the lion's share.

The years of depression, through which we have been passing, were very hard on the farmers as well as others and in many cases it was almost impossible for him to hold his farm and provide enough to feed and clothe his family and himself. Repairs and improvements about his buildings had to be left until times would be better? We have only to drive through some sections of the country to see how buildings are going down. Now when times are brightening a little many of these farmers will be planning to make needed improvements and will not feel like having extra dollars added to their taxes in order to furnish others with reading material.

It is said that the library is of great benefit to school children. Will not the children attending schools which are not reached by it be placed at a greater disadvantage in having to compete with children in districts where the libraries are placed? Would it be fair to expect parents of these children to pay for having their child placed at a disadvantage?

I think the only fair way is for the readers, those who are deriving the benefit, to pay for the upkeep of the libraries. You may say that may deprive some poor child of reading material but if the government taxes the people for it some other poor child may be deprived of necessary food or clothing. Which is the worse The money must come from somewhere.

The question is, "Will those who are enjoying and benefiting from the libraries pay for it themselves or expect others to pay most of it?"

Petitions are now being circulated to be sent to members of the government. They state that the library reaches every community in the province. Is that the case?

I have in mind one of these petitions which contains several signatures at present but of these only two are tax payers. Almost all of the others are school children who are neither wage earners nor tax payers.

I am writing this at the request of a group of people who feel as I do about this matter.

I, am sir, etc.

FARMER'S WIFE

GETTING RID OF LIQUOR-SELLERS

Sir,—At the beginning of the beverage sale period it was not thought necessary to have the applicant for license produce any special certificate of character. The fact that the liquor-seller had to obtain a license "under the sign manual of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, or under the sign manual of such other person or persons as he shall or may appoint for that purpose", was assumed to be a sufficient guarantee that the licenseholder and liquor-vendor would conduct his business in a fit and proper manner.

Appointments were made directly by the Government. The Government, it was assumed, would appoint only suitable men for the business.

Assumptions of proper appointments by the Government, or of good conduct by the Government's appointees, where the liquor traffic is concerned, need never be made, if one may judge from the record.

Appointments made by the Government proved unsatisfactory. The Government could not be trusted. The legislature intervened to compel a certificate of moral character to be given before granting a license. This proved insufficient. The legislature then required license-holders, before their licenses could be renewed, to give evidence that their establishments had been conducted in an orderly manner and according to law. Still the legislature and the people were dissatisfied. An oath of the applicant and a bond with sureties conditioned to keep and maintain good order, were next required. These also proved insufficient.

After nearly ninety years of beverage sale and unsatisfactory experience with rumsellers, the legislature decided that the principle of making appointments on the Government's sole responsibility was an unsatisfactory method. An Act was passed (1860, cap. 12), altering the mode of obtaining licenses "by giving to the people themselves a more direct and efficient control in the granting of such licenses than is now enjoyed by them."

Thereafter, it became necessary (outside Charlottetown: In Charlottetown the responsibility had been shifted to the City Council), to obtain, in addition to the necessary proofs of character, bond, etc., the consent of a majority of the household voters resident in the School District, before any license could be granted or renewed. Many statutes are found in the later years of beverage sale replacing other Acts which had been found inadequate. These related to the calling of meetings in School Districts, taking of votes, petitions for cancellation of licenses, etc.

But the "dolus" or artifice of the liquor-seller was never absent Always it tried to find some means to evade or circumvent the law. When a majority of votes could not be obtained in a legitimate way by the licensee or applicant, other means were resorted to. Any evasion, colour, disguise, or device to evade or defeat the law, appears to have been the motto of the liquor-seller.

Ultimately it became necessary to enact a provision to prevent bribery of voters at school meetings. This was done in the following language (1878, cap. 13),

"Any person voting at any such meeting under any bribe, inducement, promise, or pecuniary or other valuable consideration, or receiving drinks from any applicant or his agent, shall be liable to a fine," etc.

This Act was passed the same year as the Canada Temperance Act. After all these years of experience of the indaequacy of the Government's control over liquor-sellers, of the artifices and fraud practised by the liquor-sellers themselves in their evasion and violation of innumerable enactments, after viewing the evils resulting from the beverage sale of liquor notwithstanding every legislative effort aimed at its control, it is not surprising that the people of the Province by four separate plebiscites held from 1878 to 1880, decided to rid the Province of beverage sale and all its works.

Temperance sentiment in Charlottetown, however, was not so advanced or so strong as elsewhere in the Province. Determined efforts were made to return to beverage sale. Six plebiscites were held in the city upon the question whether the Scott Act should be adopted or discarded. Under the Act, after any plebiscite, no other plebiscite could be held until after three years. Plebiscites were held in 1879, 1884,1887,1891, 1894 and 1897. Four of these were in favour of the Act; two, namely those of 1891 and 1897, were against it.

Conditions in Charlottetown during the latter periods, as gathered from the legislative record, will be referred to tomorrow.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. E. BENTLEY.

DRINKING AND INSANITY

Sir,—Those who are advocating a loosening up in the matter of our laws regarding the sale of beverage alcohol, and those who are making the legal vendor's place of business simply a glorified booze shop (and that means who?) had better take note of the following facts.

1. We have the highest insanity rate of any of the provinces of our Dominion. And that can't be blamed on prohibition.

2. The Government Hospital for Mental Diseases advises of a rapid increase in male patients, and attributes the cause to be alcoholism. And no one who tries to tell the truth can blame that on prohibition.

3. The American Medical Association has in its library the following record on the causes of insanity; out of a number of cases Drunkenness 110, Disease 100, Ambition 73, Over work 73, Misfortune 69, Old Age 69, Disappointment 54, Religion 29, Politics 26, Crime 10, Love 47. It will be noticed that not only is drunkenness the chief cause, and psychiatrists in general agree that that is universally so, but that of the other causes high up in the list are tremendously influenced by the use of alcohol, for instance disease, disappointment, misfortune.

It would seem then that the last thing this Island ought to do is to make it easier to get beverage alcohol and therefore make it more certain that more will be drunk.

Sir T. S. Coulston, M. D., LL. D., F. R. C. P., late Physician Superintendent of the Royal Asylum in Edinburgh, editor of many books on the working of the mind (I cite his degrees etc. just to show that he is not merely an individual with an opinion) says, "Alcohol and danger to healthy minds are one and the same thing. It is the most frequent cause of mental diseases. The nervous, and those with family tendencies to nervousness and insanity should avoid its use."

If we consider our population as one large family, we certainly have family tendencies to insanity. Otherwise why our high insanity rate? Consequently no one, whether he be legislator, clergyman, editor, or plain newspaper correspondent-advocate of a policy that has wherever tried meant greater consumption of alcohol, has the best interest of our people at heart when he considers for a moment opening this province to the floods from the brewery, the distillery, and the winery. Surely, fellow citizens, we are not going to favour any policy that is going to threaten even more of our people with the "worse than death"—"the living death"—experience of mental derangement! Surely, as much as some might like "booze" we are not going to stand by and see a policy adopted that condemns a larger percentage of our fellowmen to a worse than hell experience, just so that our appetite may be satisfied.

Falconwood is an anguish of heart to every thinking man and woman on this Island, and a living grave to many of its unfortunate inmates. Do we propose to increase the angush, and the number of the "living dead"? If you do, I suggest that you make a visit to the institution before you finally decide upon your position in the matter. It might contribute to your peace of mind during your visit if you fully persuade yourself before you start that favouring government sale of liquor as a temperance measure, in the light of the experience of our sister provinces, is not in itself a symptom of something for which they might detain you there.

No, friend, let us in this at least help to bear the burden of the weak." We can surely deny an appetite for the sake of the life happiness of a fellow man.

May I repeat, Sir, we have this one poignant reason for not tinkering with the flood tide of booze under government sale—our high rate of mental sickness.

I am Sir, etc.,
BERT WAINER

Feb. 14.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

COMING IN CONTACT WITH TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

A very fine piece of work is now being done by what is called the Preventorium, an institution to which children who have been in contact tuberculous parents or brothers and sisters are now sent for observation. This means that tuberculosis if present, will be discovered very early and the usual treatment —fresh air, rest and good food—is successful in almost all cases.

Youngsters who are in homes where a member of the family has been suffering with active tuberculosis may become infected by the spray from the coughing and sneezing of the tuberculous patient, and from the rust of the dried sputum (spit) that is in the air of the home.

Infection may also be causes by drinking infected milk and eating infected food. The milk may come from a tuberculous cow or may be infected from outside sources as other food is—by flies dirty fingers, coughing over it.

It is estimated that about 92 per cent of the infections come from man to man and about 8 per cent from tuberculous cows.

The value of the Preventorium and institutions where examinations are made, in preventing infection from tuberculosis in those who have been living in houses with tuberculous patients is seen in the report of Dr. Y. P. Lin, Leipzig. On the basis of 1000 cases that were under observation in the welfare station for tuberculous patients in Jena it was found that if those in contact with tuberculous patients were examined early, less than 1 per cent were found to have infectious tuberculosis, whereas if these examinations were postponed, their numbers are nearly 20 per cent.

When examinations are made regularly about 2 per cent develop infectious tuberculosis, and of this number only 3 in 100 die. However if the examinations are not made regularly 16 per cent are found to develop infectious tuberculosis and 9 in every 100 of these end in death.

The thought then is that when any one, child or adult, has been in contact with a patient suffering with active tuberculosis, examination should be made early and repeated from time to time because if tuberculosis is discovered early the chances of effecting a cure are excellent.

Prince Edward's Stock Of P. E. I. Stamps

(Toronto Telegram)

In the days when King Edward VIII, was in the hands of a tutor, both were strolling in the Strand. There they met Charles J. Phillips, who was the King's guide in matters regarding philatelics.

It occurred to Mr. Phillips that it would be fitting if Prince Edward were to specialize on a collection of Prince Edward Island stamps. To most lads that would have been an impossible venture in view of the fact that Canada's smallest province has not had her own stamps since Confederation. However, Mr. Phillips was optimistic and started the royal collector off with the present of a few specimens. In glee, Prince Edward went back to his father who exclaimed in surprise: "Don't you know that you must never accept gifts from a subject?" That difficulty was ironed out by the payment to Phillips of the stamps value. Then the collection increased for a time, but only for a time, as school days banished all thought of stamps from the head of the Prince. After all, stamp collectors like poets, are born.

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The Poets' Corner

YESTERDA Y

Out of the misty depths of Memory
The voices of a thousand Yesterdays arise,
The rapturous pain of half-forgotten moments,
Their laughter intermingled with their sighs.
All that was laughing, breathless Yesterday,
The haunting fragments of the golden past:
Fragrant and lovely shadows filled with beauty,
The echoes of the dreams that would not last.
And yet, why dwell on vanished Yesterday
When brave Tomorrow's ever on the way
Live in the past who must. For us not yet,
Until Tomorrow too becomes our Yesterday.

—Sylvia James in Chamber's Journal.

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