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

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1938

"All Things To All Men"

Political cynicism could scarcely be carried further than in the comments in yesterday's Liberal organ regarding the advocates within its own party for monetary reform. The point our contemporary seeks to make is that any promises these gentlemen may have made are not binding on the party because their views "were never accepted as a plank in the Liberal platform."

According to the *Western Producer*, an independent Liberal paper published in Calgary, monetary reform was one of three major issues raised by Liberal candidates in the West in the 1935 campaign. Mr. Mercier, M.P., the leading exponent of the doctrine, toured the prairies repeatedly with the assertion that the Liberal party if elected would pursue this policy. He was supported vigorously by two other Liberal candidates (now Members of Parliament) and also by Prime Minister Mackenzie King himself. The Prime Minister's connection with the campaign was shown conclusively at the last session of Parliament when pages of quotations from his speeches in the West were read into Hansard by the C.C.F. leader, Mr. Woodsworth.

The King Government, through Finance Minister Dunning, has now repudiated all connection with monetary reformers, and naturally there is a great deal of indignation among those who were misled into supporting the Liberal candidates on this issue.

What is our contemporary's comment on this betrayal? "Monetary reform," it says, "is a special feature of left wing parties such as C.C.F., Social Credit, Socialist and in some cases Labour candidates and their advocacy commends itself to a large number of people. *The Liberal party, as its name implies, is broad enough to embrace men of varying views, and they will always be assured of a sympathetic hearing.*"

The only "sympathetic hearing" these "men of varying views" ever receive from Liberal politicians is during an election campaign. The broadening-out process ceases abruptly after the votes are counted. Then the betrayed electors are ignored until, prodded by a few conscience-stricken supporters, the Government turns furiously to denounce the "hoary fallacies" of its victims, and to tell them, with scorn and contempt: "This is not the way of sound and healthy prosperity."

In this matter of being all things to all men,—"sympathetic" to voters of all opinions and faithful to none,—there is, says our contemporary, "a vast gulf between the attitude of the Liberal party and that of the Conservatives."

Quite.

Lord Tweedsmuir On Education

The ripe expression of his maturest thoughts on the subject of education was given by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir in addressing the students of Edinburgh University on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor. All educationists may not agree with the conclusions His Excellency arrives at, but there is no doubt of the great interest his address will occasion through the English-speaking world. Here is a man who not only has something to say, but is a master in the art of saying it.

For example:

"A university is not a mere wicket gate which, once passed, is no more thought of; it is something which should influence every stage of our life. So, adopting Bunyan's language, I think of it as the Interpreter's House where we receive our viaticum for the road."

"A modicum of general culture will be of little value to a young man if he is going to starve. On the other hand, if we have only what has been called the 'service-station' conception of a university we may have been entering a profession without having been taught to think, without possessing anything worth the name of mind. Our purpose is to combine humanism with technique.

"All true education requires a humane foundation. By humane learning I mean simply the disinterested pursuit of truth for its own sake apart from any incidental advantages ...

"Without this high and serious purpose a university is only sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. This was the task of the academies of Greece amid the dynastic wars of the Old World. It was the task of the universities of Europe in the Dark Ages when learning was a series of pin-pricks of light, zealously tended in the gloom and confusion. It has been the task of modern universities to keep the flame pure when an era of progress has kindled so many murky fires. It is our task especially today, when obscurity threatens many of the lights we have cherished. To change the metaphor, a university is like one of our Border castles that stood on the highway from Engand. The business of such a castle was not only to safeguard its adjacent territory but to hold the pass against invasion and from its battlement to flash a warning far afield."

Lord Tweedsmuir does not believe it possible to retrace our steps educationally. We must go forward, even at the price of disorder. If we have in our intellectual world today much confusion, we have also much promise. We should insist, at all cost, he believes, "upon the liberty and sacrosanctity of the mind". We cannot safely "fly for shelter to an old building of our forefathers which is remote from the true arena of conflict." Life is more complex today than ever before. It makes greater demands upon the youth entering life's battle.

To conclude with one statement of paramount importance: "It is easy to devise an authoritarian machine which will appear to be more effective than the patient methods of democracy. We have the task of proving that those short cuts are illusory and that freedom does not mean ineptitude. We have to purge the defects and establish the virtues of democracy; we have to show that human nature is worthy of freedom."

Sound Economy, Too

Timely attention has been called by Mr. Justice Arsenault to the importance of paint and whitewash in keeping farm surroundings attractive. The advice applies, of course, to urban as well as rural communities. Nicely kept buildings add greatly to the favorable impression left upon our summer visitors. We have so many natural advantages in scenic beauty, in climate and outdoor recreational facilities, that a jarring note is at once struck by any evidence of neglect on the part of property owners. For the most part, it may be said that there is no section of Canada which shows greater community pride in this respect, but there is always room for improvement.

Editorial Notes

"Act of Union" between Ontario and Quebec passed this date, 1840.

* * * *

Not only the rain, but the army worm is playing havoc with the farmers pleasing crop prospects.

* * * *

Everyone will wish Mr. Dunning a speedy return to his customary good health when he comes to the Island. But as for rest—ah! those political heelers.

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The lucky investors in Bank of Canada stock have been advised that they will get a cheque on August 15 for $59.20, plus interest, for every $50 they invested in 1934.

* * * *

Just as Paris was rejoicing on the occasion of the visit of British Royalty, Berlin was in the throes of its worst stock market collapse since 1927, due to a continued fall in foreign trade and the lack of foreign capital to carry them over the Czechoslovakian crises.

* * * *

Speculation is rife as to what caused Hitler to send Wiedemann to interview the British Government instead of Ribbentrop, his Foreign Minister and former Ambassador to London. It is reported the latter is losing favour because of the undoubled success of Chamberlain's policy in straightening out the European situation.

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As a delayed aftermath of King Edward's adbication, Mr. Winston Churchill has filed suit for libel against Mr. Geoffrey Dennis, author of "Coronation Commentary" and the publishers William Heinemann Limited, London. Mr. Churchill was one of the ex-King's advisers in the period before the abdication. The book was called in last year by the publishers as a result of a libel action by the Duke of Windsor himself who strongly objected to a reference to the Duchess. Mr. Churchill's suit in the King's Bench Division is not likely to be heard until October.

* * * *

Rt. Hon. Lord MacMillan, P.C., of London, who headed the Royal Commission on Canadian Banking in 1933, is coming to Canada again aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of York, due in Montreal today. This time Lord MacMillan is en route to the United States, to attend the American Bar Association meeting at Chicago, as British representative. He is an honorary member of both the American and Canadian Bar Associations. Lady MacMillan is accompanying him aboard the Duchess of York on which Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Duchemin also are passengers. Mr. Duchemin represented the Canadian Press in successfully opposing the appeal before the Privy Council of the Alberta Government in the Press Control case.

* * * *

The U.S. Treasury intends to make an intensive study this summer of the feasibility of levying heavier income taxes on the "little fellow." No decision has been made as to whether the Administration will sponsor any change in the low-income tax brackets, but a study of the subject was one of the items of "homework" which Secretary Morgenthau assigned his experts before leaving for France. Although more taxes for the "little fellow" are believed by some Administration advisers to be politically inexpedient, Mr. Morgenthau has hinted at a process which might ease the sting of such a change. He indicated that some of the excise taxes now paid by the "little fellow" on theatre admissions, cosmetics and the like might be repealed to lessen the burden of increased income taxes. A few of the smaller excises, including those on toothpaste and chewing gum, were repealed by the last Congress.

* * * *

The New York Times roundly denounces those quondam pacifists and ultra Liberals who are urging the British Government to take sterner action in regard to Spain. Because Mr. Chamberlain doesn't order out the British navy to force General Franco to stop bombing of contraband-laden ships flying the Union Jack, some Liberals jeer him for a sissy. Most of these ships, Mr. Chamberlain says, have only recently come under British registry. Mostly foreign controlled, they are now using the British flag to help pile up monstrous profits in a business which the British Government regards as shady at least. The attitude of certain American Liberals is particularly inconsistent. They insist that their own citizens and their own ships should be ordered out of all the war zones, and warned that if they disobey they do so at their own risk. We don't like the jeers at Mr. Chamberlain. As he has said, another world war would almost certainly mean the end of civilization as we have known it. That is what he is trying to avert. If war comes despite his efforts, at least tomorrow's millions of dead cannot chide him with having engaged it lightly.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Niagara peaches will be larger this year, states C. Howard Fisher, of Queenston. We have seen trees carrying them at one pound each in the Jordan area, the size of nutmeg melons, and they were of extra fine flavor too. How large can a peach be developed? — St. Catherines Standard.

British newspaper owners have long been opposed to the tremendous power of the government under the official Secrets Act even though they have been seldom used, and an airing of the entire matter will be welcome to this group. In this connection there is one amusing Fleet street story about a reporter who wrote an article giving certain details of a new British fighting plane. According to the story he was summoned by government officials and threatened with jail if he did not reveal the source of his data. Thereupon he produced a three-month-old issue of a German aviation magazine. — New York Times.

When an Albertan went to his parked car on a Spokane street recently he found a tag bearing the following:"Hello, there neighbor—Welcome to the friendly city of Spokane. We hope your visit has been pleasant and that you will frequently return. Doubtless you are unaware that you have violated Traffic Ordinance C3158 by parking in loading zone. We excuse you this time, but cordially suggest that you familiarize yourself with our traffic regulations, and thus assist us in preventing accidents. The nearest police officer is your friend. Do not hesitate to consult and avail yourself of his services. Spokane Police Department." We can understand that this Albertan thinks Spokane a fine place to visit. The Spokane police take the right attitude. — Lethbridge Herald.

Dr. Manion's words evidently mean that he understands and values the job newspapers do, if they are on their toes, in a democratic society. They supply the material, in the way of fact and comment, from which the public forms its various opinions. Without free and continuous publication of political news and opinion, the democratic system breaks down. It is good to know that the new Conservative leader recognizes that. No public man, of course, expects to be on the best of terms with all of the newspapers all of the time. There is a sort of natural warfare, in fact, between politicians and journalists because facts which would make a good story, facts which should be published, are often facts which a politican would like to conceal. Conflict may arise on that point, or it may arise when a newspaper editorially disapproves of a policy. There would be something wrong if relations between public men and the press were perpetually serene. The newspapers would be asleep. —Winnipeg Free Press.

English newspapers and magazines, intent upon convincing the Briton that his income tax is heavy, persist in presenting the Canadian income tax as lighter than it really is. News-Review, for example, gives a table of British taxes, compared with those of Canada and other countries. The man with $25,000 earned income, with a wive and one child, pays Britain $7,688 in income tax. According to News-Review, he would pay in Canada $3,652, less than half as much. This overlooks the fact that Canada is a federation and that the provinces share the income tax privilege. The citizen referred to would, in Ontario, pay $4,697 in combined income taxes. His sales taxes (not charged in the United Kingdom) and his larger custom duties would bring his total annual taxes to more than the amount he would pay in income tax in Great Britain. The per capita taxation in Canada is higher than in Britain. The per capita income with which to pay it is less.—Toronto Financial Post.

A classic story of New Guinea justice was recalled by Chief Judge Wanliss of Rabaul. The story concerned five natives charged with the murder of seven others. The five accused had selected a member of the Administration staff to conduct their defense. Four days before the trial opened their counsel had insisted on their not speaking a word during the trial. All pleaded not guilty, and the first day of the trial passed without any of the accused uttering a word as the evidence piled up against them. The second day a native gave evidence for the prosecution, making what appeared to be a lying statement. Pointing to each of the accused he said: "He kill one, he kill two, he kill one, he kill one, he kill two." Suddenly one of the natives alleged to have killed one sprang to his feet and shouted: "Him tellum big lie. Me kill two, no one, him kill two (pointing to a fellow accused) and him (pointing to the others), one, one, one." "He insisted on the truth being told, and was convicted and sentenced," said Chief Judge Wanliss. —Australian Press Bureau.

Some queer effects of wartime restrictions are reported today from Japan. It appears that among them is the disappearance of western style dancing. The police of Tokyo have just issued a decree prohibiting the attendance of women patrons in the nation's dance halls and have ordered the registration of all male visitors, who must give their name, age and occupation. And then they are only permitted to dance with paid partners, it being strictly forbidden to escort women even their wives, to the halls. As a result, it is reported many of the dance halls are closing. —Montreal Star.

Peoples of European nations would marvel over the situation recently revealed at Calais, Me., which has the unique distinction of being the only city in the world which draws its water supply from a foreign country. For many years Calais, with a pipe slung beneath the international bridge, has had to depend upon its neighboring town of St. Stephen for water supplies. Never a thought has been given to the subject of international relations. All that Calais, Me., citizens know is that St. Stephen is its neighbor, which has gladly provided the American city with water for decades. Similar situations can be found along the great border, which has no fortification. America and Canada are one in friendship, if not in government. Boston Post.

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.

CABBAGE WORM

Sir,—The "Imported Cabbage" worm, having apparently discovered that we have not planted a sufficient number of cabbage in order to give him the appetising relish which he desires, has now decided to attack the turnip crop.

There are different broods during the summer and they increase so marvellously fast that it is absolutely necessary to take every precaution to check them.

They are easily controlled by spraying but one mistake that is often made is the application of a poisonous spray without an adhesive ingredient. The leaves of the plant upon which the cabbage worm lives and thrives is of a waxy nature and the ordinary poison spray does not adhere to the leaves so that your spray should be of the following composition: 5 lbs. Arsenic of Lead to 100 gals. of water — which 5 lbs. of soap has been dissolved in order to make the spray stick to the leaves. You will find that this solution can readily be applied by the ordinary potato sprayer.

Keep a close eye to your turnip crop.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. H. DENNIS,
Minister of Agriculture.

HALLUCINATION

Sir,—The Liberal dreamer is still in specter land. Ghosts or shadows are supposed to reflect some form or substance, but the flitting misty vapors of the Patriot have neither form nor substance.

Intent on its chase for will-o-the-wisps to misrepresent the National Conservative Party, it introduces more of its home-made party history, as anaemic as it is devoid of truth.

It credits Sir John A. Macdonald with naming the Party Liberal-Conservative, coupling with it the National Policy. When the evening organ emerges from the kindergarten and primary class it will learn that its first deduction reflects only its own imagination, and its second conclusion a flimsy structure.

In 1854 Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Upper Canada, joined hands with Sir George E. Cartier, Premier of Lower Canada, and with Baldwin and Lafontaine and other leading Liberals, and formed his coalition government for the accomplishment of Confederation, the party automatically became the Liberal-Conservative party. This coalition was so widespread and effective, absorbing the greater brain power of both parties to such an extent that Liberalism was defunct, the dissentient remnant (free traders) assuming the name "The Reform Party of Canada" set up a new household, readopting the name Liberal under Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The National policy was the creation of this union party, led by Sir John, in 1878, over twenty years after the joint party name was selected and in which Sir Charles Tupper, more than his leader, was the chief architect.

About 1882, when free trade theorists were eliminated from the coalition to join the "Reform Party," objectors to protection, the prefix Liberal continued as a tribute, not to Sir John Macdonald, but in respect to the clean memories of such as Lafontaine, Baldwin, Howe, Brown and those noble Liberals, founders of our Confederation.

But now, with Cobdenism committed to the Inferno and every policy and principle upon which Liberalism was founded, relegated to oblivion, after Finance Minister Dunning, the real ruler of the party wields his axe at the execution block to sever the tail end of the free trade corpse, the submissive Patriot declares,—"the principle of protection as the key note of all its policy in the future. Liberals should be pleased with this decision."

It murmurs this "is not the national policy of Sir Jon A. Macdonald. It is not to be operated by a party founded and named by Sir John. "What rubbish to offer for the digestion of intelligence?"

Canada is not today the forest wilderness and the unturned soil and mines and fisheries, the unhewn form and timber out of which Sir John and his followers sculptured the foundations of our great young nation. It was without paved highways and auto cars. Scientific agriculture and industrial enterprise was opened by him in its developing bud. He "builded greater than he knew" to bequeath to us, and to his party, the well framed structure, which so unfortunately has in times past and especially in the present, fallen into evil hands.

Even so obtuse a conception as that of the Patriot should be able to realize this, and make some attempt to get away from the mediaeval. Commerce today cannot be based on the pioneer methods of exchange, a fur pelt for a bag of flour, a pound of tobacco for a pint of rum. Why ask the great and progressive National Conservative to stride backward to semi-savagery? It is too childish.

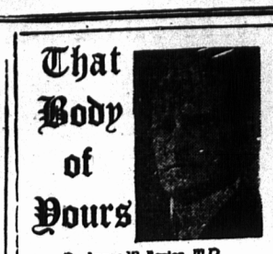
And what of its own policy? With the Dunning decapitation not a shred left. The door of the free trade trap which so long stood open to catch the innocent and unwary now closed forever. With all its pledges and promises lower duties, reduced taxes, greater employment, betrayed, with the highest tariff ever known to the Canadian people, with sales and other taxes increased beyond the taxpayers ability to pay the local organ has the gall to launch its petty criticisms against proposals which even the greater of the Liberal press acclaims with favor?

And where is the principle of Liberalism enunciated by its founders, and where can true clean Liberalism be found within the present arena of political operation? A party, composed of the rag end of what was once high in tone and credit, combined with all the discontented outcrops from the foreign and home created isms, which is Canada's present menace, with those who wince at every declaration of loyalty to the Crown, and place their floral wreaths upon the admirers of rebellion.

National Conservatives might well have retained the prefix Liberal in honor to those of its founders, but could this or any party carry on with honor to itself with a name loaded with the stigma and reproach which has made the word Liberal a by-word from coast to coast, the actions and perfidies of which is the most foul smelling odor known to our people in the history of our governments.

I am Sir, etc.,
LEWIS P. TAYLOR

That Body of Yours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY MORE DIABETICS ARE WILLING TO USE INSULIN

There are probably 70,000 more diabetics in this country using insulin to-day then there were a year ago and this is due to the discovery of protamine insulin by Dr. Hagedorn of Copenhagen. This discovery stimulated the use of insulin and insulin it is which has lessened coma (loss of conciousness), has raised life expectancy of 10-year-old diabetic children from 2 years to 31.7 years, and has trebled the duration of life for all diabetic patients and even delayed premature aterioslerosis (hardening of the arteries) by two years or more."

I am quoting Prof. E. P. Joslin, Harvard University, from his address at the Atlantic City session of the American Medical Association.

As mentioned before, the reason that great many users of the regular insulin now use the protamine insulin is because of "the simplicity and convenience,, of administering protamine insulin once a day instead of the usual three times a day, which was not always simple and convenient.

Some idea of the popularity of the new insulin among diabetics can be gathered from the fact that more than 1250 of Dr. Joslin's patients, of whom 342 are below 20 years of age, now depend upon protamine insulin.

"No patient who began the treatment of his diabetes with the new or protamine insulin has stopped except as he no longer needed insulin. About half the above patients take protamine insulin alone, and the other half use regular insulin and protamine insulin administered in separate doses before breakfast." The idea of giving the regular insulin and also the protamine insulin is that the regular insulin works quickly and will take care of any starch foods eaten at breakfast time and the protamine insulin by working more slowly will help take care of the starch foods eaten- through out the entire day.

There are many mild cases of diabetes who dislike the idea of taking insulin three times a day despite the fact that it will prevent severe diabetes in the days to come.

While thankful that 70,00 more diabetics are taking insulin this year than last, Dr. Joslin estimates that there are still one or two hundreds thousand persons who ought to be persuaded to take insulin in the early stages of the disease.

The Poets' Corner

TWILIGHT

When twilight walks in the west,
Meeting the night with a sigh,
When the wild bird comes to her nest
And a star to the open sky,

Tenderness flows on the air,
In full tide deep and still;
It frees the mind of care
And quiets the restless will.

The soul enters her own
Home of delight long sought
The heaven of feeling strown
With nebulous stars of thought.

Beauty stirs in the breast,
Ecstasy trembles there—
When twilight walks in the west
And tenderness flows on the air.

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

LUMBAGO (LAME BACK)

Stiff? Sore? Can't Straighten Up? That back-ache or sharp pain in the small of the back is rheumatic. For quick relief you need the remedy specially made to fight rheumatic troubles—Templeton's T-R-C's—50c and $1 at druggists. Write Templetons Ltd., T-R-C's, Dennis Bldg., Halifax, N.S., for generous FREE sample and folder of testimonials. 510C

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* * * *

SPECIALS

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BARBERS REAP WHISKER CROP

(Canadian Press)

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask., July 21—A Frontier Days' celebration contest here for the best beards in southern Saskatchewan drew 1,000 entries. Full bush, goatee, mutton chops and best blond were among the classifications, with "downiest beard" class for youths thrown in for good measure.

Barbers worked at a merry clip after the celebration ended which marked the finish of beard growing by most of Swift Current's male population. Some men who became acquainted while beards were being coaxed failed to recognize each other after barber-shop visits.

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The Charlottetown Guardian

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In the first four months of this year the Canadian daily newspapers carried more than 40,000,000 lines of retail advertising—striking evidence of nationwide confidence in the value of the daily newspapers in Canada, as productive advertising media.

CANADIAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS