THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1938

Mr. Bracken In The Maritimes

Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, is visiting the Maritime Provinces. Before coming here he visited Ottawa for the purpose of presenting a brief to the King Government. The brief urges the Government to implement its tariff reduction pledges. "In presenting his arguments," says the Canadian Press, "Mr. Bracken said he was recommending what he understood from the Liberal leader's pre-election platform to be the policy of the party, and that the Manitoba Government had supported the Liberals in 1935 because of that platform."

Mr. Bracken's visit East is another evidence of the split in the Liberal party over the tariff issue. The King Government, notwithstanding its pledges to the Western voters, stands now for tariff bargaining, the same policy Mr. King so roundly denounced in 1935. This policy was enunciated clearly and emphatically in the Dunning budget.

Mr. Bennett, with crushing irony, complimented the Government on having "such a high and fine sense of its responsibilities to the people as to forget the pledges it made and to wish that they had not been made." But Mr. Bracken is of a different opinion, and is reportedly seeking to line up the Maritime Premiers in support of freer trade policies.

How far he will get is problematical. Even our local contemporary has become doubtful of the political orthodoxy of a certain Western newspaper of strong Liberal leaning because, forsooth, "it is the implacable foe of Protection in any form except protection for the farmers by price fixing for all products, bonuses, tax-free agricultural implements and such like,"—precisely the policy Liberalism has always appealed on in the Prairies, notwithstanding its strong protectionist leanings in the East.

Registration Of Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle registrations increased 79,578 during 1937, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total was 1,310,702 compared with 1,240,124 in 1936. All provinces recorded gains over the previous year, the percentage of increase being as follows: Prince Edward Island, 5.0; Nova Scotia, 8.4; New Brunswick, 10.1; Quebec, 9.0; Ontario, 5.7; Manitoba, 7.9; Saskatchewan, 2.7; Alberta, 3.1; British Columbia, 9.1; and the Yukon Territory, 9.7.

Despite the gain noted in the number of motor vehicles registered, the revenues were lower, amounting to $25,993,905 compared with $26,493,992. The drop was accounted for by a decline in Ontario's registration revenues, due to the decrease in the rate, the total for that province being $9,043,538 compared with $11,144,956. The remaining provinces were advanced over 1936. The nine provinces of the Dominion reported higher collections of the gasoline tax which totalled $38,373,947 compared with $34,532,436 in 1936.

More Liberal "Harmony"

Hon. H. F. G. Bridges, Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature, has tendered his resignation to Premier Dysart and announced that in future he will sit and act as an independent member until the dissolution of the present House. In a letter to the Premier, Mr. Bridges says he takes exception to the appointment of Hon. E. J. Henneberry, member for Saint John City, as president of the Executive Council, on the ground that "it is an appointment that is unfair to the Counties of Charlotte, Restigouche, and other constituencies in the Province"; but this by no means exhausts Mr. Bridges' list of grievances. He says further:

"The selection of another cabinet member from Saint John City comes to me as the culmination of a long series of events, some of which are as follows: Your anti-Confederation policy which is disrupting Dominion-Provincial relations, your failure to make public the accounts of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board as promised, your indulgence to those who were not our friends in the last election and failure to appreciate loyal party supporters, your reluctance to consult members outside your government as to matters of policy, your lack of attention to the secondary roads of this Province, your increase of licenses on automobiles, trucks, to an exorbitant and prohibitive rate, your discrimination against Restigouche County in the distribution of relief funds in the winter of 1937-38, the autocratic action of your government in passing an order-in-council in March 1938 deducting from jury fees due the County of Restigouche certain expenditures made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the aid of a family in Val Melanson colony in this county, which deduction was unanimously condemned by the Restigouche County Council at its last session, and your indifference to reasonable requests of the members of this constituency."

After this broadside, Mr. Bridges assures the Premier that he will give "hearty support to any progressive legislation which may be introduced by your administration."

He adds that he is "fully aware of the effect this action may have upon my future," but he trusts the electors will at least give him credit for "sincerity, independence of thought and frankness of expression." In any case he finds it necessary to speak out in order to maintain his own "political self-respect."

When the Hon. John Archie Campbell erupted in our local Legislature last session, he confessed that he couldn't say all he wanted to because he felt "incriminated" along with the rest of his cabinet colleagues. He did pretty well considering this handicap, but Mr. Bridges has adopted a bolder and more effective course, by walking out altogether.

Editorial Notes

Lord Durham died this date, 1840.

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July is maintaining its bad reputation for auto and other accidents.

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The new Moon did the trick,—or, did it?

* * * *

It seems the Exhibition will fit in nicely for the farmers this year, due to the delay in haymaking and the splendid progress of grain and root crops.

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According to the *Montreal Star*, Hon. C. A. Dunning is planning to recuperate his health in the Old Country, not in Prince Edward Island. He is expected to leave early in August.

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The legal maximum of water content of processed skim-milk cheese has been fixed by order-in-council at 43 per cent. the Federal Agriculture Department announces.

* * * *

Complaint comes from a residential section of the city with regard to the depredations of children, who trespass on lawns and gardens, stealing blossoms and destroying the plants. Practices of this kind, of course, cannot be tolerated. The attention of the police is directed to the matter.

* * * *

June export shipments of cattle aggregated 13,638 head valued at $666,105 compared with 30,519 head at $1,370,342 in June, 1937. Of the total in the latest month the United States took 9,746 head and the United Kingdom 3,252. The total included 1,146 head of pure bred cattle for the improvement of stock valued at $105,185 of which the United States took 1,101 head.

* * * *

Canadian visitors to the United States must sign a customs declaration that they have resided in the States 48 hours before they can avail themselves of the permission to carry $100 worth of goods duty free back with them to Canada. Now the United States has adopted the same rule regarding Canada. Since Monday of this week it has gone into effect, and now in order to claim personal exemption Americans must present a signed statement that he or she has been in Canada at least forty-eight hours.

* * * *

The universal unseasonable weather of the present month has produced the usual crop of inventions and suggestions to improve on nature. In Melbourne, Australia, where they have had drought instead of rain two big schemes to prevent drought were contained in letters received by the Graziers' Federal Council. One was a bold plan to take loads of sand and salt by plane above the clouds. When dropped, it was stated, the mixture would force down the rain. The other scheme provided for 2000 airplanes to go up with big tanks full of water which would be sprayed out over dry parts. This, the inventor said, would cost about $100,000,000 a year, after an initial $350,000,000 had been spent. The Council was not impressed.

* * * *

Mr. Paul Gouin has decided to remain apart from the "Old Gang" Godbout Liberals, and has reorganized his own Action Liberale Nationale party. He said his programme was an anti-trust. It included platform planks aimed at the "milk trust," through establishment of dairy co-operatives, at the "beer trusts", through encouragement of the cider industry, at the "agricultural machinery trust" and the "chemical fertilizer trusts," at the "chain store trusts," and the "electricity trusts," "And finally," he said, "the trusts of trusts, the keystone of all economic dictatorship, we'll fight the banks through establishment of credit co-operatives with the machinery already set up by the people's saving banks, after having made all the necessary guarantees."

* * * *

During the war, when the Commonwealth of Australia proposed to build ships at home, and arranged with the United States for the supply of steel plates, Mr. Hughes, as Prime Minister, called on the head of the United States Steel Trust, Mr. Schwab. "I burst in upon Schwab during a conference," Mr. Hughes said. "He told me Australia could not have steel as America couldn't spare it. I said 'We are sending you wheat and wool. I'll see you in ——— before you get another bushel of wheat or bale of wool.' 'But you can't do that,' declared Schwab, 'the Australian Parliament agreed to it.' 'Now—look here, my man,' I said shaking my fountain pen at him, 'this is the Parliament of Australia'." Mr. Hughes got the plates. At least this is what Mr. Hughes told to the Marines. Or at least to the returned soldiers of his home town, townsville, Queensland.

* * * *

Is this Province trailing behind the rest of Canada as quality butter and cheese producers? The butter and cheese grading term "no grade" has been replaced on "below third grade" by order-in-council on recommendation of the Dairy Products Marketing Division, Agriculture Department. The reason for the change, the department said, was a misunderstanding on the part of some purchasers of butter as to what was meant by "no grade." Consumers were being led to believe that "no grade" meant that the butter represented by this term had not been graded, when actually it was intended to convey the information that the quality was so poor that a grade was not placed upon it. The grade mark must be placed on the main panel of the wrapper and also on the carton (when such is used) and is a guide to purchasers of butter, informing them of the quality of the product contained in the package. Every province in Canada, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, has made it compulsory by law to brand each print or block of creamery butter with one of the grade marks as described when offered for sale or sold to consumers.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The retrograde movement of the past few months is unfortunate, especially as it gives ground for the alarmists who, for political purposes, have been raising the cry that another "slump" is at hand. We must make allowance for the fact that two obstinately-contested wars, one in Europe and one in the Far East, have been raging, the former for two years and the latter for one, causing much dislocation of international trade. At the same time, in the interests of the world in general, a united effort to deal with the various obstacles which are impending commerce between the nations is urgently necessary, though it does not follow that it should be along the precise lines of the recommendations of M. van Zeeland. In the meantime, to condemn the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for developments which they could not possibly have prevented is a crude political manoeuvre unworthy of serious consideration.—Belfast Telegraph.

Thoughtful Americans will ask themselves how long this process of borrowing and spending can continue, and what the end will be. The end, as envisaged by the Roosevelt Administration, is a business boom to be generated through the vigorous use of the Government's "spending power" — so large and so long sustained a business boom that revenues will rise, relief needs will decline, expenditures can be reduced and the budget can be brought into balance automatically. But there is another and better way in which to attempt to generate a business boom than by gambling persistently with the national credit. That way is to amend one-sided laws, to restore business confidence in the methods of the Government, to remove artificial obstacles which block recovery, to put the nation's finances in shape so that the heavy burden of taxation can be eased, to free private enterprise from unnecessary handicaps and to get production started up again. —New York Times.

Canada as a whole is not isolationist, although isolationism is extremely strong. She is not ready to adopt a "British Front policy" and is receding from it. The recent actions of the Chamberlain Government have weakened faith in Britain. The ardour of Canadian supporters of the co-operation of their country with the Commonwealth and the League has been sadly damped. British actions in Spain have brought dismay to Liberals and, although welcomed by the Roman Catholic French Canadians of Quebec, have not affected their isolationist sentiment—one of the most important influences on Canadian foreign policy. So Canada will go her way, determined to do nothing to disturb her close friendship with the United States, determined to maintain her connection with the Commonwealth, but steadily independent in the matter of any risks of becoming embroiled in war overseas. This does not mean that co-operation (as in the armament orders announced recently) will not be forthcoming, but it means that it may have severe limits and that the British Government cannot take anything for granted. —Manchester Guardian.

"Two more bodies of fighting men have been sent to Palestine by the British Government; two cruisers were already in the country's largest port, and a third — one of the most powerful in the British fleet, has also been despatched for service there. "Great Britain has an armed force of some 10,000 men— 8,500 soldiers policemen, and other corps—in the land which was mandated to her by the League of Nations. But even then the necessity of reinforcing the fighting strength of the land was felt. "The point is that Arab agitation, maintained throughout the past year in spite of all attempts at conciliation, has lately threatened to become a thing of more impressive proportions. "Palestine has been a nest of hardships for the British. It was hoped that satisfaction would be given everybody by the division of the country into two parts, one for the Arabs and one for the Jews. But if the Jews accepted the proposition, the Arabs protested vigorously against it and for the past year this has been the cause of the agitation by the Arabs who are seeking to gain their point as difficulties continue." —Le Press.

The kind of advice which the middle-aged successful man really enjoys giving is public advice—when presenting prizes at his old school, for instance, or opening the local boys' club. This is pure bliss. This is unmitigated fun. This goes a long way towards making up to him for his dwindling, hair broadening waistcoat, his shortening breath, his lengthening handicap. True, the young may not be paying any attention to what he says, but at least they are compelled by good manners to look as though they were. And their elders, his contemporaries, are certainly listening, and so are the press reporters. All he has to do is to let himself go, in the comforting knowledge that nobody can answer him back. And let himself go he does, especially in his peroration. The main body of his speech—though, containing perhaps, rather too much reminiscence, rather too many anecdotes—may succeed in being reasonably restrained; but when it comes to the summing up, his desire to be pithy at any price is almost certain to lead him into the wildest generalizations, the most flagrant half-truths. Someone ought to make an anthology of apophthegms for the young compiled entirely from the closing sentences of speeches such as these. It would be an amazing farrago of conflicting opinions, some idealistic, some worldly wise; encouragements to boldness side by side with exhortations to prudence: "nothing venture nothing win" cheek by jowl with "look before you leap;" instructions to burn the midnight oil jostling with pleas for "early to bed." It would be doubtful whether the young themselves would derive much benefit from such a contradictory collection, but to those who study the psychology of success it would be most revealing. And in it a special place should be devoted to a superb example which has lately come from Nazi Germany. Here Julius Streicher, speaking a few days ago to an audience of 25,000 young people at a Summer Solstice meeting, let fall the following gem: "Be beautiful, godlike, and natural," he advised them. Just that. Not brave, or clever, or patient, or industrious, or any of the things which the youth of other countries are so frequently adjured to be; but beautiful, godlike, and natural. It is a commandment audacious in its simplicity.—The London Times.

"The persecution of the Jews in Germany and in ancient Austria, creates an international problem with which many nations will have to concern themselves. At the present time 32 democracies are being represented at Evian as the question undergoes study. "It is said that several millions of Jews are affected and that the question will be finding of refuge for the greater part of them. "It is quite clear that the democracies are not prepared to absorb so many people at a time. It is necessary to make sure that no unbalance enters into the affair for any of the countries—and again, the present economic state of affairs is not such as to be of any great aid towards solution. "It is hoped that the nations' leaders will be able to reach a satisfactory solution to this problem—which is a direct result of Hitlerism. It may be true that the Jewish people made mistakes in Germany; but that does not constitute and reason for persecution."—Le Petit J———

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

DON'T KEEP INFECTED TONSILS TOO LONG

A mistake most of us make is to expect too much from an operation. Perhaps a condition has existed for years—rheumatism, gall stone or kidney stone colic, valvular heart disease or other—and we finally decide to undergo operation. Now all the time the condition has been present it has been doing a certain amount of damage to some particular part or to the body as a whole. Much of this damage will be permanent despite the operation and we should therefore remember this while we are avoiding or postponing an operation.

For instance, many allow the tonsils to remain after repeated attacks of tonsilitis and it is not until rheumatism has done some permanent damage to the joint or to the heart that they are willing to undergo operation for their removal.

An abstract in the British Medical Journal reports the results obtained by Dr. K. Vogel in the University Nose and Throat Department of the Charity Hospital, Berlin, by removal of the tonsils for the relief of chronic tonsillitis and general conditions such as rheumatism.

The figures showed that tonsillectomy (removal of tonsils) was followed by recovery in 72 percent of the cases of articular (joint) rheumatism and by improvement in 15 percent. The recovery was as high as 94 percent in case of acute (recent) particular rheumatism, whereas in old cases only 52 percent were cured and 30 percent were improved after tonsillectomy. Prof. Vogel therefore concludes that frequent sore throats and abscesses of the tonsils are effectively prevented by removal of tonsils provided no diseased portion of the tonsil is left behind.

In affections of other parts of the throat, aside from the tonsils, such as the back part of the throat, the larynx (part where we speak), and the upper part of the bronchial tube, the removal of the tonsils did not give much relief because of damage already done.

"To be really effective, tonsillectomy should therefore be performed as early as possible. By the time that chronic rheumatism, inflammation of the kidneys, and inflammation of the lining of the heart have become established, the chances of their being cured by tonsillectomy are comparatively small."

It is generally agreed that tonsils should not be removed in children unless they are diseased or causing obstruction. Ordinarily they waste away after age of 15. When they remain they may be the source of serious infection, frequently causing rheumatism and heart disease.

Commonwealth Defence

Each of the articles dealing with the overseas Dominions and India in the current issue of The Round Table invites an attention that could be given if it would not prevent allusion to the more consuming subject of defence. Since the Manchurian affair showed that sanctions could not be applied without the risk of war, the democracies have been forced into taking measures for which they have not much taste, and are determined to be defensively prepared for threatened eventualities. The Dominions cannot escape being enmeshed in any world military convulsion. The consequences are dwelt on at length among the articles in which The Round Table treats of the causes of offence and of the means to combat them. In theory, at least, part of the response to these wider facts must be to match widely distributed defensive liabilities with widely distributed sources of defensive strength, organized in relatively small but mobile units with a high ratio of machine-power to manpower. In assessing the problem, a fortunate accident is that the development of the Dominions' independent defensive capacity has marched with the development of their independent political rights. That they should be responsible for their local defence is the core of all Dominion defence policies. But The Round Table says: The defensive responsibility of the Dominions, as the greater number of their people recognize, cannot, as a matter of mere national interest, be confined to local defence in the narrower sense. It is true that Dominion opinion as a whole repudiates the idea of sending great citizen armies again to serve on distant battlefields in Europe, and that in the new strategic situation this might be neither desirable nor possible. But Europe is not by any means the only danger zone for the nations of the Commonwealth, though it is today the most serious; there are others in which the several Dominions are much more closely interested, as a matter of purely national concern. Moreover, while their willingness or their ability to send forces may be limited, there are also much stricter limits than in pre-war days on Great Britani's ability to send out forces to non-European danger zones.

These limits, both to what the Dominions can do in a military way outside their own boundaries and Great Britain can do toward sending protection to widely distributed areas, are set by the "ceiling" of total defensive power, by the added vulnerability of Great Britain herself, and by the impediments to safe movement. The order in priorities in defence is laid down by The Round Table. That order is the same for Great Britain as it is for the Dominions. In relation to Commonwealth defence, Great Britain and the Dominions stand on much more nearly the same footing than ever before. Therefore, says The Round Table, when it is suggested that the Dominions should be regarded as separate sources of strength in relation to all-Commonwealth dangers and liabilities, this is not an attempt to shift duties from shoulders that can and should bear them to others that ought not, but a practical synthesis of national needs and national abilities.

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"Swinging" Elections

(Exchange)

If Old King Cole had ever had to go electioneering in Texas he probably would have won hands down. Like the royal "merry old soul," Lee O'Daniel, running for Governor of the Lone Star State, called for a purge, and he called for some pensions, and he called for his fiddlers three. When the returns came in they showed that he had won the Democratic nomination for Governor by a whopping majority.

The result, as a Canadian exchange says, seems a clear proof of the power of music—at least the kind that comes from hillbilly fiddles. According to all orthodox political reasoning, O'Daniel should have had about as much chance of winning the nomination as a Republican would have of winning the election—and a camel has an easier time with the eve of a needle. They said O'Daniel didn't have any money. He had no machine behind him. His preparations were so badly made that he couldn't even vote for himself because he hadn't paid his poll tax.

But it took more than that to stop the hillbilly flour salesman. He went on stump through the State thumping on his platform that included the Golden Rule, the Ten Commandments, old age pensions, and a purge of the politicians at the State capital.

Most of those planks had been in political platforms before, and have sagged uselessly. What did pile up the mountains of votes for O'Daniel was his hillbilly band that went everywhere he went and set the voters' feet stamping at meeting after meeting. When they went to wrestle with the complicated voting machine the Texas Democrats, most of them, anyway, punched for O'Daniel, the man who had the band.

That is the story of O'Daniel, the contemporary says, who dared to make his purpose known with hillbilly music. At the same time we hate to think of what will happen if the fashion spreads. Then around election time the United States from coast to coast will jitter and sway from the vibrations of hillbilly bands and swing bands, symphony orchestras and massed choirs. In Canada people with strange enough platforms have already won elections. We hope no candidates will have to go beyond hillbilly speeches to hillbilly music.

The Poets' Corner

SONNET

My love is like a spring among the hills
Whose brimming waters may not be confined,
But pour one torrent through the ways that wind
Down to a garden; there the rose distills
Its nectar; there a tall white lily fills
Night with anointing of two lovers, blind,
Dumb, deaf of body, spirit, and of mind
From breathless blending of far-sundered wills.
Long ere my love had reached you, hard I strove
To send its torrent through the barren fields;
I wanted you, the lilied treasure-trove
Of innocence, whose dear possession yields
Immortal gladness to my heart that knows
How you surpass the lily and the rose.

— —Robert Norwood.

REAPPOINTED HABITANT MANAGER

MONTREAL, July 27 — (CP) — President Ernest Savard of Canadiens of the National Hockey League chose one of the warmest days of the summer today to announce that Cecil Hart had been re-appointed Habitant manager for another two years. Hart has been with the club eight seasons and has landed it in the playoffs every year.

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WAS FATAL FEAST

(By The Canadian Press)

JULLUNDUR, India—Ten members of a marriage party in Bara Budh died of Cholera after the wedding breakfast.

DIFFICULT FIRST-AID

(By The Canadian Press)

THORPE BAY, England—Crawling on hands and knees through sewer piping, Dr. J.G. Weston gave first-aid to two men, trapped when sides of a trench collapsed. One of the men died.

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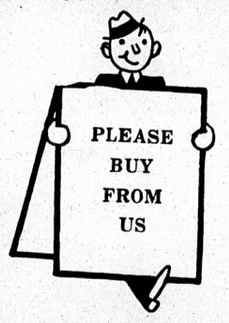

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