

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1935.

LIBERALS OUT OF STEP

Premier Bennett's social reforms were the subject of a spirited and interesting debate in the Quebec Legislative Assembly. Alme Guertin, Independent Conservative member for Hull, moved a resolution which placed the Taschereau Government in an embarrassing political position. It called for the enactment of the Quebec Legislature of the laws necessary to give effect to the Federal legislation as to minimum wages, limited working hours and unemployment insurance, after an understanding with the other provinces. In the debate which ensued the Sydney Post-Record (Independent) notes that all the Conservative members who spoke gave support to the Guertin motion, while the Liberals opposed it from several different angles. Premier Taschereau was dubious as to the necessity for any of the Bennett reforms. Mr. Francoeur, Liberal member for Montreal-Dorion, favored some of the Federal social legislation, but was against unemployment insurance and minimum wage levels. Hon. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labor, claimed that organized workers did not want a statutory minimum wage, and moved an amendment to the effect that the measures mentioned in the Guertin motion "be left over for the consideration of the Provincial Government, to find out whether they were adaptable to the needs and conditions existing in the Province of Quebec." This dilatory amendment, in which Mr. Duplessis, Conservative leader, declared he "recognized the inspiration of Mr. Taschereau," was carried on a straight vote of 33 to 10. The honors of the debate, says the Post, were definitely on the side of the proponents of the Guertin motion for supplementary legislation in favor of the reforms. The outcome of the vote places the Taschereau Government in a clearly reactionary position.

MELODIUS DYN

The visit here last September of Mr. Kenneth Leslie, of Halifax, stimulated interest in the work of a poet whose first published volume, "Ward Rock," was reviewed in The Guardian on that occasion. Another book of Mr. Leslie's vers has made its appearance, exhibiting the same sterling qualities and craftsmanship. It is entitled "Such a Din!"—which, to say the least, inadequately expresses the reaction of readers with ears attuned to the cadence of lovely words. Perhaps the author means to suggest that a "din" is a healthier noise to make in literature than a melodious whine. His Muse, at all events, can romp as well as walk sedately. There is grandeur in the opening lines of the first poem in the book, which is addressed "To the Skipper of the Song Fisherman." The sea-god's daughter rode against her path with veiling chivalry and tasselled train; her girding drums and trumpets hollowed the wrath of raging wind and echoed to the dome of hurrying cloud and cold unburied star. She heft her breast against the sabred granite That barred her march; her call was lost and far and broken in the screaming of the gale. There is philosophy as well as humour in the rhymed fable of "The Whale and the Frog," with its irresistible opening jingle: Said the Monarch of the seas to the frog in the hole, "I wallow where I please, from Equator to the Pole; I swallow ships' knees and the world remarks my sneeze and the fishes heed my wishes where the green waters roll." "Just to think!" said the frog in the hole. The whole in Mr. Leslie's poem has a lot to say about his size and his importance; the frog is politely impressed, but declines to be lured from his cozy shallow pool and asks whimsically: "Just what does it avail when you flail with your tail? Can the blue be any bluer for your trouble? Is the rainbow in the sky any grander than the rainbow I spy within a bubble?" Poets from time immemorial have sung of Cupid as the god of Love. Mr. Leslie's reading of the myth is new and interesting: Think not Love will hesitate smiling at your garden gate! Love will always venture in, heeds to find and woo and win. If his arrows reach no mark he will stumble through the dark out upon the road again through the sun and through the rain seeking, seeking for his own, wild-eyed, lost, and all alone. Love that finds no heart to woo shakes the dust from off his shoe, racing out of breath to find kinder of his simple mind. Local interest attaches to one of Mr. Leslie's sonnets, entitled "Dear Island Girl," which pays a charming compliment to the young daughter of his hosts while in Charlottetown. Indeed, it may be said

that he shares with such poets as R. L. Stevenson, Lewis Carroll, Belloc, de la Mare, and others the rare gift of writing entertainingly to and about children, without sentimentalizing or "talking down." Instance the verse quoted in today's Poet's Corner, or the following lines:

ROSALIE (two and a half) Rolling gate has Rosalie, rambling down the swale, a little ship in a big sea, staggering to the gale. Soerates could never guess the thoughts of Rosalie; Napoleon could not abash her glance of blue serene. Gloria is serious, and Kathleen is gay; but when you deal with Rosalie the devil is to pay!

Poetry, it has been said, is where one finds it. Mr. Leslie seems able to find it anywhere—even in such an unpromising subject as "Tables": Silver is rung on tables, tables can tell the true coin from the false; and they are wiser in more than that, for do they not know well the touch of hands, and do they not surmise from long experience the truth that flows in words across their silence? The years weave loyalty in their frames, and friendship in the grain of them. This I believe: the hands of men have fashioned useful things upon the earth—the wheel, the scythe, their busy minds have burrowed the void with wings and hurried the dark with lenses; but their hearts have filled a bowl with bread and milk and fed their common soul.

Characteristically, the author packs his profoundest thoughts into the smallest possible compass. To many readers the result may be confusing or distasteful; to some others, such lines as the following will be studied with ever-growing appreciation of their weight and symbolic meaning: My son, there are but two things that the sword's point . . . and the bit's cross; dusty and profitless the roads before Caesar nor Christ walked them knowing their loss.

Is there not biblical authority for this condemnation of compromise, of attitudes toward life that are "neither hot nor cold"? Mr. Leslie, with an easy span, has covered ground here that is beset with difficulties for the pedestrian moralist. It opens up, among other things, the vexed question of pacifism. Fortunately we are not dealing with such issues but with poetry; and we can safely recommend the volume in question to all who love poetry for its own sake.

THE TRADE PICK-UP

A bulletin from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics makes some interesting comments on the foreign trade of the United States since the Ottawa agreements for better Empire trade came into effect. Notwithstanding the operation of the Ottawa trade pacts United States exports to the British Empire increased substantially from \$634,300,000 in 1933 to \$662,700,000 in 1934, or 36 per cent. The trade with the British Empire as a whole in exports accounted for 40 per cent. of the total exports in 1934, as compared with 37 per cent. in 1933, and 40 per cent. in 1932, before the Ottawa agreements became fully operative. All their chief Empire markets recorded increases in their purchases from the United States. The United Kingdom and Canada, leader and runner-up amongst the best customers of the United States, together purchased nearly one-third of their total exports in 1934, exports to the United Kingdom increasing 23 per cent. over 1933, and to Canada 43 per cent. Exports to South Africa made the greatest gain in the Empire, 106 per cent. In 1934 the British Empire supplied 34 per cent. of the total imports of the United States as compared with 31 per cent. in 1933. Canada supplied 13 per cent. and the Kingdom 6 per cent. Imports from Canada increased 22 per cent. over 1933, while those from the United Kingdom were only slightly larger than in 1933.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The editorial comment in yesterday's Patriot suggests the need of a Lea organ being started in opposition to the mouthpiece of the McIntyre wing of the Liberal party. Premier MacMillan, who is shortly to be honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University, has been asked to open, while in Montreal, the Canadian Handicraft Guild Exhibition. The Premier is president of the Prince Edward Island branch of the Guild, and is keenly interested in its activities.

Notes By The Way

After three bankruptcies, a New York man decided to go on relief, and soon was able to buy automobiles, fur coats for his family, and house them in a \$75-a-month apartment. Though in lesser degree, the same kind of thing is going on elsewhere, chiefly because of lack of adequate inspection, and this does not make any more pleasant the paying of taxes for relief purposes.

A man gets very close to God in his garden—very near to the fundamental sources of all knowledge. There he thinks and ponders as he turns the soil and smells its fragrance. There his worries and perplexities often are lost. There is silence. There is fragrance. And there is to be found the peace that passeth all understanding. One's identity becomes real in the garden. We like best those gardens which are most like the natural ones of the earth—democratic gardens, where each flower vies with the other in its expression of beauty, glorifying its Creator and smiling, under stern and sunshine, at all who have the ability to love and appreciate.

Dr. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, discussing the European situation recently, was driven to the conclusion that he was living in a madhouse. Others, considering not only the state of mind of Europe but also the economic condition of the world at large, have come to similar conclusions, comments an exchange. Nothing could be more illogical or mad than that a continent, still bearing the scars of war, still mourning for the dead and constantly confronted with the sufferings of the mutilated, should still be thinking in terms of armaments and foreshadowing the way of peace.

A mere numerical superiority of German airplanes should not necessarily be alarming. In the World War the Germans showed no undue aptitude for air fighting. Apart from their cruises led by men like Richthofen, their airmen were not formidable, and they lost command of the air on the Western front even while their machines were more numerous than those of the Allies.—Mail and Empire.

It is the habit nowadays for the naval and military and, in some cases, the political chiefs of certain countries to make bellicose utterances during an attack of hysteria. During an attack of epilepsy the patient does not talking but in hysteria the individual often does considerable talking. In epilepsy when the physician or other attempt to prevent the patient biting his tongue or hurting himself or others, there is no resistance whereas in hysteria there is struggling to prevent restraint. In an epileptic attack the patient may be unconscious or semi-conscious, but in hysteria, whereas the patient is conscious in hysteria, this of course never occurs. If these points are considered during a "fit" it should not be hard to distinguish epilepsy from hysteria because the epileptic is unconscious, not acting, not looking for a safe place to fall or to arouse attention and may bite his tongue.

In Soviet Russia

An extraordinary case of retention in Soviet Russia is described in a letter to The Times by Lord Rutherford, who was Macdonald professor of physics at Moscow, 1898 to 1907. Professor P. Kapitza, F. R. S., director of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory in Cambridge, has been working for the past 12 years on problems of pure science, and since 1922 has been financed from British sources. His marked originality of mind and technical abilities so strongly impressed his colleagues that a handsome donation was made by the Royal Society in order to construct and equip a new laboratory in Cambridge to allow him to continue his researches under the most favorable conditions. At the same time the Royal Society appointed him one of its few professors. The new laboratory was formally opened three years ago by Mr. Baldwin as Chancellor of the University. The laboratory is provided with special apparatus for the study of the magnetic properties of matter in intense magnetic fields at the lowest possible temperatures. Kapitza had made great advances in this work last summer. Professor Kapitza visited Russia in previous years, gave some lectures there, and was invited to attend the conference of the great Russian physicist, Mendeleev, a few weeks before his return to Cambridge. He was officially informed that he must stay and work in Russia. Professor Kapitza, although he had long resided in England, remained a Soviet citizen and a loyal one who regularly visited Russia. The distinction of his work, which added materially to the already high reputation of Russian science, he was influential in promoting happy scientific relations between the two countries and securing for his scientific compatriots a cordial welcome in English laboratories.

Lord Rutherford adds that while no one disputes that the Soviet authorities have a legal claim upon Professor Kapitza, they have not their sudden action in commandeering them without any previous warning has profoundly disturbed the university and the scientific world. He was not even allowed to return to England to discuss with the University authorities and the Royal Society arrangements for carrying on the work of the laboratory of which he is director.

The midrange of the British attitude towards Germany's "defence" plans is reported from Rome to have surprised and disturbed the Italians. If the perplexed journalists and others knew their Kipling they might remember his advice that the time to beware an Englishman is when he gets polite.—Montreal Gazette.

There is no article that enters the home today that can compare in price with a good newspaper. For a few cents the readers are brought into close touch with the uttermost parts of the world and it is perhaps a compliment to Canadian newspapers that there exists in Canada today a world consciousness that is not surpassed in any other country, and equalled by few. The telegraph, the cable, the telephone, the radio and all the other inventions of recent years in the communication of news have

That Body of Ours

By James W. Beeson, M.D.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN EPILEPTIC AND A HYSTERICAL ATTACK

Parents and friends are often in doubt as to the nature of "fits" or attacks which occur at intervals in certain individuals. They are unable to distinguish between true fits—epilepsy, and false fits—hysteria. The first point to remember is that in the fits of epilepsy the patient is unconscious and not really aware of what he is doing whereas the hysterical individual is fully aware of what he is doing and all that is going on around him. The patient often screams at the beginning of an attack of epilepsy, whilst in hysteria the screaming is done after the attack is well under way. Thus in epilepsy the attack will come on without any known or definite cause while in hysteria the individual or his desire has been crossed or he is anxious to receive the attention of those present. For this reason the hysterical individual never has an attack while he is alone whereas the epileptic has an attack anywhere or any time. The epileptic attack comes on suddenly but the hysterical "fit" takes a little time in preparation so as to get the full attention of everybody. Being unconscious the epileptic does not resist any of the tests made by the physician or other—examination of the pupils of the eyes, for instance—whereas the hysterical case resists all methods of examination.

The epileptic falls down anywhere or at any time, whereas the hysterical individual "picks a soft spot" in which to fall so as not to hurt himself. Another symptom fairly common to epileptics during an attack is the sticking tongue, which never occurs during an attack of hysteria.

During an attack of epilepsy the patient does not talking but in hysteria the individual often does considerable talking. In epilepsy when the physician or other attempt to prevent the patient biting his tongue or hurting himself or others, there is no resistance whereas in hysteria there is struggling to prevent restraint. In an epileptic attack the patient may be unconscious or semi-conscious, but in hysteria, whereas the patient is conscious in hysteria, this of course never occurs.

If these points are considered during a "fit" it should not be hard to distinguish epilepsy from hysteria because the epileptic is unconscious, not acting, not looking for a safe place to fall or to arouse attention and may bite his tongue.

Tea Garden of The World

(Exchange)

We are told that tea was known three thousand years B. C., and through the thirteenth century it was a universal drink in China. It was not until nearly 400 years later that Europe began to hear of tea through the Portuguese and the Dutch. The first Englishman to mention tea was a Mr. Wickham in 1657. He wrote from Japan to a friend asking for three silver potters in which to drink tea. Tea was first sold publicly in England in 1657. It fetched from fifteen to fifty shillings a pound at the time. It was also sold in liquid form, made so the vendor said, according to the directions of the most knowing merchants and travellers in the East.

In 1711 the "Spectator" recommended all well-regulated families who set apart every morning an hour for tea, to order the newspaper to be punctually served up and to be looked upon as part of the tea equipage. There were however, organized efforts against the growing custom of tea drinking. The most politically adroit of all the objections of that period was that raised by Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Scottish Court of Sessions. He argued that tea drinking reduced the yield from malt duty. The deterrent measures he demanded were finally defeated after a lengthy debate.

One item from the Forbes scheme reads as follows: "The excessive use of tea is now become so common that the meanest families, even the laboring people particularly in burghs, make their morning meal of it. The same drug supplies the laboring woman with their afternoon's entertainment to the exclusion of the twopenny." But 1839 was a date never to be forgotten in the history of the British Empire for it was the year in which Empire-growth tea was first sold in England. Now the British Empire not only produces tea which at its best is the best in the world, but in less than 100 years has become the tea garden of the world.

Promise And Performance

(Moncton Times)

The people of Nova Scotia, like Ontario, have discovered that a change from a Conservative to a Liberal government, has taken place in a short time. Referring to the announcement of the election date in New Brunswick and noting that Premier Tilley has given to his opponents all the time needed to organize, the Amherst News says: "It is easy to know what the issues will be so far as the Opposition can make them. The platforms have been ringing for months with cries of waste and extravagance and debt increase—the same kind of cries that were heard in Nova Scotia at this time two years ago—and there are the same promises of improvement and a strict econ-

U. S. And The Great War

(Mail and Empire)

Walter Mills, an editor of the New York Herald Tribune, has written a book to show that the United States made a mistake in entering the war in 1917. He did not think so at the time but he does now, removed a distance of eighteen years from the event. Looking upon it from the same distance cannot see how the step could not have been avoided, and we are confident Woodrow Wilson could not either at the time. He would have avoided it if he could. There never has been any suggestion that he was lukewarm in his desire to preserve neutrality. It was Germany, not Wilson, that drove the United States into the war.

To do what cannot be avoided is not to be classified as a mistake. Wilson's supreme error was made after that when he sought to conduct the war and arrange a peace on a purely Democratic basis. If he had taken one of two Republican leaders into consultation he would have had a united country behind him. Roosevelt, Taft, Coolidge or Lodge would have held the Republican party in line and prevented his peace programme from being wrecked in his own country. It was a cardinal error and its harmful effects are discernible today in the unsettled state of affairs in America as well as Europe.

Failure to achieve a reasonable and enduring peace puts the stamp of failure on any war, no matter how successful from a military standpoint. President Wilson's inability to carry his country with him in peace as he did in war must be attributed to his ambition to play a lone hand in the negotiations at Versailles. Leading Republicans who had loyally upheld his war measures opposed his peace measures bitterly and determinedly and he had to endure the chagrin of having his peace proposals rejected by his own country. A little less partisanship on his part and so some disposition to enlist the cooperation of political opponents, would have altered for the better the post-war history of the United States and probably of Europe.

He had the example before him of the United Kingdom and Canada where coalitions were found necessary. It is not suggested that he should have done the same, but it is suggested that he should have invited some representative public leader to accompany him to Versailles. He had antagonized that party by writing a letter urging the electors to support the Democratic party as a necessary act in the prosecution of the war. It was therefore incumbent upon him to make amends for that error to the party with Republican leaders the responsibility for the peace terms.

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The Poet's Corner

KATHLEEN

With a baited wish from Ingoniah I cast my net in the eye of the moon, where every fish was a pirate fish and my scaly smack was a frigate-boat, where every fish was a dancing dish and every scale was a gold doubloon cut from the purse of the lordly moon who bent the knee of the cloud in fee and smothered the stars in his dusty train, walking the night in reverie around and introspective pain scorning the valleys of the sea and the hills of the earth with a cold disdain—until on a night of mist and rain they vanished all mysteriously, and the moon, too proud to wax or wane, was caught in the love-swell of the sea. (Nothing is nearer to loss than gain or closer to love than love's disdain) Then out of the water a white-limbed daughter leaped from the love of the moon and the sea, and there in my wish-weighted net I caught her (the waves were asleep and the moon couldn't see) and home in my silvery smack I brought her and now she's the daughter of you and of me, s'y as the moon and sleek as the sea! —Kenneth Leslie in "Such a Din!"

A Famous "Scoop"

(Toronto Globe)

The New York Herald Tribune published recently in its front page a miniature reproduction of a section of the morning Herald of May 6, 1835, thus marking a century of publication. Also were displayed photographically headlines of the Herald's famous scoop, in 1871, announcing the discovery of Dr. Livingstone in Africa by the paper's representative, Henry M. Stanley. Standing out in this story are the famous question and answer that have become historic: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" "Yes, that is my name," replied the famous missionary-explorer, and the world had given up as lost. Stanley's order from the Herald was brief and to the point: "Go and find Livingstone." And he did. This cold, sententious introductory dialogue occurred under circumstances so tragic as to justify the most emotional greeting. For nearly three years nothing had been heard of Dr. Livingstone, and the public believed he had been swallowed by the jungle country of the Dark Continent. He set out to explore. But during all this time he had been pressing forward. Worn by want and sickness, the intrepid missionary continued to make new discoveries which revealed Africa to the world. When he was nearing collapse, Henry M. Stanley appeared. The men eyed each other for a moment, and then: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" "Yes, that is my name." Thus Henry M. Stanley obeyed his orders to "Go and find Livingstone," and little wonder the New York Herald made much of its impressive "scoop."

omy. We had all this in Nova Scotia and yet the expenditures are increasing and the government is forecasting huge additions to the debt. That of this year alone will be over \$4,000,000 according to the statement made in the Legislature a few days ago by the Minister of Highways, Hon. A. S. MacMillan. This has no particular relationship to the issues in New Brunswick, but since it is a Liberal proposition that is attempting to raise all the clamor there it may be that supporters of the Tilley Administration will look over the boundary line to see how similar promises were carried out in Nova Scotia.

DR. L. B. EVANS of London Eng.

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at \$13.50

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HENDERSON & CUDMORE —MEN'S WEAR—

A Peace Agency

(Auckland, N. Z., Weekly News.) In the opinion of "Ralph Connor," as expressed to an Auckland audience the other evening the world must either make the League of Nations a success or prepare for a more terrible war than ever. It is well that the alternative should be put so emphatically, and the plain word about the need to make the League a success is as important as the truth that between its efficiency and a disaster of the first magnitude the present generation stands. Both ideas should be given full weight. The League is the chief and indispensable bulwark of peace, yet it needs the support of all folk of goodwill to ensure its standing the League of Nations as a success or prepare for a more terrible war than ever. It is well that the alternative should be put so emphatically, and the plain word about the need to make the League a success is as important as the truth that between its efficiency and a disaster of the first magnitude the present generation stands. 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