

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1938

Disappointing The Returned Men

The present Family Compact Government in their pre-election pledges and promises were all for the support and patronage of the returned soldier.

That Balanced Budget

At the last legislative session Premier Campbell budgeted for a deficit of \$63,288 on current account for 1937, but he explained that the prospects were really much more hopeful.

It has been interpreted throughout the province that when the accounts are tabled this year they will show a balanced budget on ordinary account.

Unfortunately this does not take the Government very far in implementing its pre-election pledge to "balance the budget annually" without imposing any additional taxes.

But since it is the first step that the Government will have made in this direction, it would be unkind indeed not to commend it.

At Ottawa

Our members at Ottawa are to have a Easter vacation from April 8 to 25. Our new senior member, the Minister of Finance, Hon. Charles Dunning, said the other day in answer to a question that the budget would not be submitted before the recess, but it looks as if it will make its appearance shortly afterwards.

Farm implements and machinery were exported to the value of \$876,423 in February compared with \$767,696 in the previous month and \$437,099 in the corresponding month last year.

Mr. Stewart's Protest

It seemed indeed like a "voice crying in the wilderness" to hear Mr. W. F. Alan Stewart read that passage from the official organ of the National Liberal Association, denouncing withholding right of appeal to the courts as "an outrage on the basic right of every Canadian citizen."

through. He says, in his letter to the Patriot of last October, that he did so "in caucus" but that when the measure came up for second reading in the House he was "named by the Speaker as chairman of the committee."

His attitude in caucus is a matter of no public importance because it is not there that our representatives can be judged, but on the floor of the House. And we find, on referring to the records, that Mr. Stewart was not chairman of the committee of the whole House when the National Park Act went through.

Mr. Stewart therefore was perfectly free to express his opinion when the bill was in committee. He did not do so. The only person mentioned as having spoken at all, outside the promoter, Premier Campbell, was Mr. Mustard, who asked casually about the cost, and accepted without comment the Premier's reply that the cost would be "trifling."

Mr. Stewart, however, has since seen the light and has endeavoured to bring it to his colleagues. His next course, we suggest, is to introduce a resolution calling for an amendment to the Act to bring it into line with the principles voiced by the National Liberal Federation.

Editorial Notes

April showers are appreciated.

Tomorrow, the Fifth Sunday in Lent.

Cobden, the Free Trader, died this date 1865.

A medical doctor has solved the "phantom ship" mystery. He advises us that it happened on the day of the Liberal Convention.

The proposed Provincial Museum has advanced a step, and it is now up to the Government to see that the necessary provision therefor is provided in the National Park scheme.

If the speech by Mr. MacIntyre on the Federal Government's lamentable disregard of our interests had been delivered by the Senior Member for Queen's from his place in Parliament, there would have been some sense to it.

Among the deaths cabled from London this week are those of Lord Ashburton, one of whose ancestors negotiated with Daniel Webster the Ashburton Treaty which ended the boundary dispute between New Brunswick, Quebec and the State of Maine; Lord St. Davids, father of Roland Philipps who laid the foundation of the Boy Scout Movement with Lord Baden-Powell, Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General to the British Forces, and well-known to many veterans.

There were 9,759 head of cattle exported during February of the value of \$474,768 compared with 20,963 valued at \$994,403 in February last year. The number sent to the United States was 6,461 head, to the United Kingdom 3,114 and Newfoundland 184. Total exports of cattle during the eleven months ended February were 256,569 head valued at \$11,880,818 compared with 280,574 of the value of \$11,792,162 in the same period of 1936-37.

Premier Campbell's explanation of the new Provincial Income Tax collection arrangement makes everything beautifully clear. It is in effect, if you have an income you pay levy on it to the Federal Agency twice, if you have no income just tangible assets, you pay a levy all the same but to the Provincial Agency direct. In other words, you are made to pay two sets of officials to relieve you of what you earn and what you have lying dormant and profitably unproductive.

Meat exports in February were appraised at \$2,901,109 compared with \$3,717,385 in the previous month and \$3,273,646 in the corresponding month of 1937. The United Kingdom was the chief market with a value of \$2,680,528, of which bacon and hams accounted for \$2,437,104. Total exports of meats during the eleven months ended February were valued at \$38,096,822 compared with \$32,085,823 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

While the wars in Spain and China rage on, Professor Nicholas Murray Butler calculates how much the Great War cost the world. He arrives at a figure of \$90,000,000,000. This sum, he says, would have provided for the needs of 500 million people for 20 years.

"Aristide Belanger, Ottawa alderman, noted before a municipal publicity committee that the newspaper was the best advertising medium for acquainting foreigners with Canada's Capital. Mr. Belanger is perfectly right, (says Le Droit) and his opinion is corroborated by everyone who has made a careful study of the various advertising methods and the results yielded by them. Whether it is the launching of a new product, the prosperity of a commercial establishment, or a beckoning to tourists, the newspaper is the most economical and efficient medium of publicity."

The announcement that we are to be taxed for \$50,000, annually to pay for the upkeep of the Sanitarium would be alarming at any time, and is much more so at the present juncture, when the Government's brief proves conclusively that we are already taxed beyond our capacity to pay. What is the sense of the Government going ahead with complementary schemes when they know they cannot make ends meet on ordinary expenditure, and have not the slightest expectation of improvement even in the distant future. Why don't we practice the old fashioned policy of cutting our suit according to our cloth, instead of attempting to keep up with the Jones by borrowing without the slightest expectation of being able to repay out of our ordinary resources? Do not let us forget that a jackdaw in peacock's feathers is a jackdaw still.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mass amazement was the reaction of Toronto clergymen representing all denominations when informed of Premier Heppburn's charge in the Legislature that all ministers opposed to legalizing sweepstakes were hypocrites.

Now that Nicaragua has imposed an extra tax on bachelors, it has become really true that two can live cheaper than one. Incidentally, this is one of the light, hand-to-hand methods which has been legislated into a fact.—Moncton Times.

Although 1940 is still around a couple of corners, already a number of presidential possibilities are prominently mentioned.—Ottawa World-Herald.

Leave your rings in the washroom. When you go out in your shades when you go out at night, don't leave a light in any part of the house. Leave notes in letter boxes, milk bottles and under doors, telling when you will be home and where the key is hidden.

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That Body of Hours By James W. Barton, M.D.

VALUE OF RAW EGGS AND MILK IN ULCER OF STOMACH OR SMALL INTESTINE

Some years ago I tried to put some weight on a patient who had been suffering with ulcer of the stomach. As the ulcer was healed, I suggested that he engage in light employment. An industrial firm had him make preliminary tests.

However, he thought my method was a little slow and decided to go to another city to consult a physician whom he knew, who was apparently having great success with body building bread. He returned a few months later, the picture of health, and had gained 30 pounds. I was greatly surprised with his appearance and told him like I would have to take my hat off to his physician and his bread. I asked him about the bread and how often he ate it.

It is interesting to see this same treatment being used in cases of unhealed peptic ulcer (ulcer of the stomach or of the small intestine) and in cases of unhealed ulcers of the stomach and small intestine. Clinical Medicine and Surgery states that Dr. Horace W. Soper, St. Louis, at the Mississippi Valley Medical Society meeting reported the cure of a peptic ulcer in a patient who consumed 20 raw eggs and 4 quarts of undiluted milk daily. His peptic ulcer healed in six weeks, while he was carrying on his work.

Now the above treatment was given to a patient who had a peptic ulcer. It might not be suitable for other cases of unhealed ulcer. It shows however the great healing and body building power of milk and eggs.

A Definition Of "A Cultured Man"

An unusual definition of a cultured man was given by Professor H. W. Swift, of Sheffield University, in an address at Scarborough, England, on a certain day. It is, he said, a combination of qualities which enables men and women to derive full enjoyment from their life's work and recreation, and to communicate their pleasure to others.

"At first sight," adds the Yorkshire Post, "this definition would suggest a type of person who would be called cultured in any ordinary sense. It could be applied to the man with an instinctive zest for living, who enjoys whatever life may be doing and radiates the influence of his own cheerful nature to all around him."

"This kind of man may be found in all walks of life, but he will not be very often. And he will not be very often because he is not a man who is comparatively uneducated. Professor Swift, however, was concerned particularly by culture which is not a matter of mere learning, but a matter of the heart. It is a man who has put some work into the garden of his mind and raised from it a harvest of varied and noble things. The process is in practice not quite so simple as this metaphor implies. A man's crop of knowledge will not be of much use to him, except for purely special purposes, unless he is able to absorb and digest it, so that it ceases to be a mass of raw facts and comes to be fruitfully related to his life and character."

"We do meet sometimes the type of scholar who has amassed a great deal of cultural knowledge and yet does not give us the impression of a cultured man. He is alone in his study, and nothing much flows from it of benefit to others, except perhaps through the printed word. He has to be in a certain sense forgotten before he can re-emerge in a livingly creative form. We first acquire laboriously, and then we acquire mentally or physically, and only when his practice has become largely instinctive are we really masters. Then we have it, as the phrase goes, 'at our finger-tips' and can exercise it with a fluency and a conscious effort. A truly cultured man must have his culture at his finger-tips, so that he can draw on it at any time, and it must be so related to his life that it is not merely a collection of facts, but a living, breathing, and growing part of his being. The man who has this kind of culture is a cultured man. He is a man who has put some work into the garden of his mind and raised from it a harvest of varied and noble things. The process is in practice not quite so simple as this metaphor implies. A man's crop of knowledge will not be of much use to him, except for purely special purposes, unless he is able to absorb and digest it, so that it ceases to be a mass of raw facts and comes to be fruitfully related to his life and character."

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Behind the Headlines at Ottawa By Dean Wilson

It was explained in last week's column that Canada's foreign policies in the current international crisis involve a radical change of attitude on the part of the Canadian Government, and while it is absolutely absurd, and futile to argue in the sense that Canada will not aid the Motherland in the event of a war, it is interesting to note that this aid would not likely be of the same nature and extent as that offered by this land in the World War of 1914-1918. In other words, Canada's foreign policies have changed to some extent since that conflagration, and the strength and influence of this country will concentrate on defending the principles of democracy in the Western Hemisphere since there is no doubt that Canadians, regardless of their political opinions may be on domestic issues, are particularly in favor of those international agencies which are trying to combat paganism, lawlessness, or other foreign philosophies, which are a threat to the very existence of democracy through armed force and treaty violations.

It is impossible for Canada to remain absolutely neutral or indifferent in the present crisis, since the essence of any nation which depends on foreign trade in order to maintain a certain standard of living is that this nation accept definite obligations of world power in proper proportion to the rights and benefits enjoyed by said nation. Consequently, Canada must do everything to create a definite foreign policy, particularly in the face of those international agencies which are trying to combat paganism, lawlessness, or other foreign philosophies, which are a threat to the very existence of democracy through armed force and treaty violations.

International anarchy and medieval chaos exists throughout the world and no nation can afford to sit back and ignore what is happening in any part of the globe. Every Canadian hates war and they would do almost anything to aid in the restoration of a world policy of peace and progress, but it is realistic to state that this country can do little to assist in this effort, unless it is an easy mark for attack by one or more of the barbarian nations and yet it would be almost impossible to expect victory particularly in the case of a world war. It is a fact that Canada would be outmanned and outmarched by the vast war machines of these militaristic nations. It is absolutely no reflection on the courage, patriotism, or ability of Canadians to defend themselves, but facts must be faced honestly. It is well known that Canadians are brave in battle and their willingness to defend themselves is common knowledge, but what can Canadians do against overwhelming forces from Germany, Italy, or Japan? Japan has 97,000,000 people, Germany controls now more than 75,000,000 people, and Italy has a population of over 50,000,000. In these cases these people are fully mobilized and militarized, following the authority of the state blindly and on a totalitarian war footing in which no consideration is given to private capital or labor. Furthermore, these military collectivism and despotisms foment trouble and progress through revolutionary propaganda encouraging internal strife and dissension in every democratic

country. Lately, the Western Hemisphere has been flooded by such propaganda against democracy, particularly in the United States, Canada, Brazil, Mexico and other parts of this continent. Therefore, Canada must provide material means to enforce her foreign policies and this implies massive armaments until definite help arrives from Great Britain, or the United States, if that country decides on armed resistance against any aggressor, which the republic to the south is certain to do in view of the James Munroe Doctrine of over one hundred years ago. This interest in Canada's foreign policy is not that of an isolationist, but it is closely linked up with that of Great Britain and the United States. Then again, it is no secret that the barbarian nations are particularly anxious not to antagonize the wealthy Americans since they can prove very valuable friends in time of war from the point of view of finance and this is a vital factor in modern warfare. Consequently, Canada's foreign policies lie in a path between that of the Motherland and that of the United States as announced by the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

to their daily work and have made their performance of it a satisfactory art. "We ought, nevertheless, to keep a distinction between this kind of culture and the culture of the mind, only remembering that mental culture will remain largely sterile unless it is given a channel of expression to enrich the personal relationships of daily life."

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BARGAIN EXCURSIONS TO—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, North Bay, Quebec, Three Rivers. Going — Friday, April 8th. Return Limit — April 11th, 12th and 13th according to destination. T. B. ROGERS City Ticket Agent 181 Queen Street

Vital Gateway (Hamilton Spectator) Across the Bremer Pass the vulnerable gateway of the Alps through which armies and conquerors have moved into Italy—the two most aggressive of the continent, dictators shake hands in apparent alliance. The absorption of Austria has brought the German border to that of the Duero's territory, and many European observers are still trying to fit the pieces of the puzzle. But apart from questions of the Rome-Berlin axis, of the cementing of the central powers to weaken the attacking consolidation of their foes, there remains that striking contrast between the two peoples and their characteristics. There can be perhaps too much generalizing about national traits; there can be no mistake about the fact that the two peoples are far from the same. When Voltaire could say that "the French are the most civilized, the Germans the most stupid, and the Italians the most cunning," perhaps it is the most striking clue to recent trends. On the face of it there is then positioned an anomaly in the traditional German efficiency; that world advanced genius for organization. But it is an anomaly.

In a discussion of the Bremer Pass symbol Ernst Langewieser writes in the New York Times about the temperamental cleavage between these two temporary allies. "The Italians," he says, "are spontaneous and gay. Among them you frequently take the place of speech, social life seeks the streets and friendships are easily struck up over a glass of wine. Although Italy is the land of regimented fascism, it is still a country of strong individualism. Within its limited means, the 'typical' Italian is an artist in living, devoted to his family and to his religion. The music of Verdi and Wagner perhaps best reflect the contrast between Germans and Italians—the one sweet and full of melody, the other tormented, wrestling with the deepest secrets of man and nature. The German is inclined to be shrouded in mystic gloom, with a bent for abstract thinking. He likes uniformities like to march and the state occupies a more important place in his allegiance than it does for the Italian."

The Poet's Corner

There should be no despair for you While night stars are burning; While evening pours its silent dew And sunshine glides the morning. There should be no despair— though tears May flow down like a river: Are not the best beloved of years Around your heart forever?

They weep, you weep, it must be so; Winds sigh as you are sighing; And winter sheds its grief in snow Where autumn's leaves are lying; Yet, these revive, and from their fate Your fate can not be parted: Then, journey on, if not elate, Still, never broken-hearted!

—Emily Bronte.

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