THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

SKIPPER SOPWITH

With the first two of the seven yacht races for the America's Cup safely behind him, Skipper Tom Sopwith, of the British challenger Endeavour, is the centre of universal interest just now. He is described by a Winnipeg writer as a tall, big man, whose life's accomplishments have been on the heroic mould. He was poor, but he is rich. As a youth twenty-three years ago, he was a daredevil whose flying feats thrilled Philadelphians. He went in for motor-boat racing, and twice won the Harmsworth Trophy in his native country. He manufactures flying machines. With better fortune accruing to him, he began sailing in small boats before going in for yacht-racing on the larger scale. To gain experience in "J" class sloops he bought Shamrock V, after her defeat in 1930. Then when he felt ready, he envisioned Endeavour. He called in the designer, Charles Nicholson. He secured the co-operation of Frank Murdoch, a leading British aeronautical engineer. The Endeavour was launched at Gosport last May. Mr. Sopwith had been elected to the Royal Yacht Squadron, England's most exclusive club. And thus, in the course of an unfinished career indicating that its master is of a very dominating character, "Tom" Sopwith sails Endeavour today as she flies the coveted R. Y. S. burgee, and he is expected by his countrymen to win back an old silver mug they lost 81 years ago.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his crew of the cup defender Rainbow, know the waters they are sailing over, and the winds that blow over them; Mr. Sopwith and his crew cannot know them as well, if barely at all. Mr. Vanderbilt has a picked crew of professionals, most of whom have sailed with him before, and all of whom have been all their lives sailing the legs charted for the America's Cup races. Mr. Sopwith lost all but ten of his professional crew a few weeks before coming to America, and now he sails with an added complement of amateur yachtsmen, all members of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club of England.

Each skipper, of course, is determined to win the America's Cup. Mr. Vanderbilt dare not lose the Cup after its retention on this side of the Atlantic for 81 years. Mr. Sopwith, though he is two laps ahead, still has to harbor the thought of not taking it back with him. His wife is aboard Endeavour, the first woman to help sail in an America's Cup race, and she is unlikely to forgive her husband if he does not fill her cup full of luck. But victory, final victory that is, depends on the fate the winds hold in store for the contending boats in the remaining races of the contest.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Further evidence of the effect of the Bennett trade policies, about which the Liberal press is so much concerned, is furnished in the current issue of the National Revenue Review. Here are some facts and figures that challenge attention:

During the first six months Canada led in the British market with wheat at 17,509,568 cwt., Argentina being second with 15,234,565, Australia third with 10,920,203, Soviet Russia fourth with 2,095,067.

Canadian eggs exported in July, 1934, amounted to 15,022 dozen compared with 11,490 a year ago, Bermuda being the chief purchaser. During the past twelve months this export has grown from 278,000 to 2,093,000 dozen.

Despite the heavy fall in the total imports of bacon into Scotland during the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding years, imports from Canada continued to expand. There was an increase in shipments from the Dominion of 160 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1933. During the first half of 1932, only 91 cwt. of Canadian bacon were shipped to Scotland. During the corresponding period of last year 3,270 cwt. were shipped, while during the first half of the present year over 8,500 cwt. of Canadian bacon entered the Scottish market.

The total export of Canadian produce for the five months ended August, 1934, increased from $207,624,026 to $256,897,407 over the same period last year. For the same period, the total imports entered for consumption increased from $161,446,239 to $221,531,524.

Wheat exports (same period) increased from 67,950,236 bushels, valued at $45,360,222 to 68,706,699 bushels, valued at $53,613,642.

Fish exports increased from 911,480 cwt., valued at $8,105,633 to 974,594 cwt. valued at $8,809,041.

Meat exports increased from 412,070 cwt. valued at $4,545,808, to 656,[illegible] cwt. valued at $9,621,661.

Exports of planks and boards increased from 448,767 M ft. valued at $7,677,300, to 572,511 M ft., valued at $11,175,325.

Exports of newsprint increased from 15,343,842 cwt., valued at $29,167,180 to 19,561,077 cwt., valued at $33,414,604.

Exports of automobiles and parts increased from $4,368,225 to $10,095,080.

Such phenomenal trade improvement over a five months period, in the short space of one year, has never before been achieved under any government in this country. And that the uptrend is continuing is indicated by the increase of $10,500,000 in August exports, reported elsewhere in today's Guardian.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Italy's national armament policy spells finis to the League of Nations Disarmament Commission.

Welcome employment for citizens is being provided by the City Council on worth while undertakings.

After Egmont Bay exhibition, school fairs are the centre of attraction in the country, to be followed by the Central School Fair in the city.

In commending the appointment of the new Maritime Commission, the Montreal Gazette says the hope will be generally shared that their report may at long last point the way to a settlement that will be acceptable as being just to the interests of the Dominion and the Provinces alike.

Hon. H. H. Stevens is one of the comparatively few men in public life who has the courage of his convictions. He calls a spade a spade and does not care a brass farthing whether his listeners like it or not. He has the spirit and courage of true reformers, the men who take risks, who dare, in order to attain betterment for the mass of humanity.

Its an ill wind blows nobody good, as the poor, harassed American ammunition industry finds. The present industrial upheaval has meant an increase of business to them to the extent of from 5 to 10 per cent. Cuba used to be a fruitful field, but there have been so many revolutions there recently that no money is left to patronize further for the present the munition manufacturers.

The new Primate of the Church of England in Canada, Rev. Derwyn Trevor Owen, D.D. D.C.L., Bishop of Toronto, was born in Twickenham, England, but educated in Toronto. He was Curate at St. James Cathedral, Toronto, from 1902-08, and returned to it as Bishop in 1932, after having held the bishopric of Niagara from 1925. He was born in 1876, so has youth on his side to help him in the heavy task he has undertaken. He will now automatically become Archbishop of Toronto.

Quebec Government shows a deficit of $5,594,473. Last year it was round $7,000,000. The ordinary revenue was $28,282,503.53, and ordinary expenditure $33,876,977.01. The most important source of revenue was the gasoline tax, which brought in $5,182,082.30; corporation tax, $3,099,825.75; duties succession, $2,720,808.59; the federal subsidy based on population, $2,464,533.00; the Liquor Commission, which again shows a decrease, $2,226,927.10; lands and forests, $2,392,502.27. Mines also figure for $519,469.38, a considerable increase over previous years.

Pictou County, N. S. has once more decided to have its rural schools singing competition to be held in Truro in May. This Singing Competition was initiated by Mrs. S. R. MacKay, during her reign as President of the Truro Music Club and has been each year a great success. Last year a change was made in the order of things and the competition was held in May, rather than in October, and where before, schools winning School Fair Competitions were only allowed to enter any school in the County wishing to enter was privileged to compete, the result being that 15 schools entered but only 14 competed with 134 scholars. Each school sang a song selected by the Clubs committee and a song of their own selection and the points on which these songs are judged are tone, rhythm, precision (attack and release,) expression, enouncing and phrasing with 20 points allowed for each. The points made by each school and how allotted are read and also a copy of the school's attainment is given each teacher for future use. Here is a chance for our own Ladies Music Club to show their enterprise.

Notes By The Way

A very brief survey of history suffices to prove that the sympathies for the house of Austria of which the Habsburg propaganda boasts are in reality very slight. Both in Hungary and in Austria there is a Legitimist aristocracy and a military circle, and there is also a bourgeoisie that realised its economic and social ascendancy during the fifty years between Koeniggraetz and the world war, in the constitutional Dual Monarchy, in the time of the good old Emperor Francis Joseph. But the good old Emperor Francis Joseph was also young once, and the executioners of Venice and Brescia stood beside him. By the grace of the executioner the young Francis Joseph remained emperor. It is not realised in foreign countries how deeply the anti-Habsburg passions remained in all the peoples who have been ruled by the descendants of Charles V.—The Contemporary Review.

To the Briton, one of the charms of travel in North America is that he is liable at any time to find himself upon his own doorstep, so to speak. A Bristolian in Bristol (Pa.) or an Oxonian who finds (amid many O's) that Ohio has an Oxford too feels a kindling of the "hands across the sea" feeling. A suggestion has just been made that residents in similarly named towns in Britain and America should exchange greetings and visits. Americans arriving here would find familiar names less obvious than Boston or Washington. In Yorkshire there is actually a New York, and there are three Broadways in various parts of the country, all delightfully remote from the "great white way."—London Daily Mail.

The horrible conditions of war in the Chaco region of South America, between Paraguay and Bolivia, are described briefly in an article by Noel Baker for the Christian Science Monitor. According to the British writer's statement, and he can speak with intimate knowledge as former under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, the war has been largely financed by rival oil interests. There should be more publicity given to this blood-guilt of international finance. No war could be carried on for any long period without the connivance of some of the most eminent controllers of financial credit. Murder in the name of patriotism has thus been financed for four years in the jungle territory of the Chaco.—Ottawa Citizen.

Chancellor Hitler and his associates must be exceedingly sensitive to criticism or they would not expel Dorothy Thompson, wife of Sinclair Lewis, the well-known newspaper and magazine writer, because of her criticisms of German affairs, and particularly the Dictator. An incident of this character certainly shows the extent of the bondage to which the German people have been reduced. The free expression of opinion is absolutely suppressed, and the people without exception are expected to re-echo in a parrot-like fashion the policies of the government no matter how oppressive they may be. If the German authorities keep on in the enforcement of their tyrannical policies Germany will find herself completely isolated from the rest of the civilized world. However, nothing better could be expected from an ignorant adventurer without experience in statesmanship and diplomacy, who has been elevated to the supreme dictatorship of the country. —Brantford Expositor.

It seems that the Dead Sea, lying some thirteen hundred feet below the level of all the live seas of the world, is very far from being buried and forgotten. Indeed, it is fast becoming a desirable health resort, and many business men come down there after a tiring day's work to strengthen themselves mentally and physically in a region where the air contains six per cent. more oxygen than at any other place on earth. The mineral resources, too, of the Dead Sea are said to be so valuable and so readily obtainable as to make its area of forty-seven miles by nine easily the most valuable spot in the world.

An Associated Press cablegram from Tokyo advises the U.S.A. reading public with seeming surprise that Japan has banned America's "talkies," and cut out all films suggesting sexual familiarity. This is nothing new. There is no League of Decency in Japan, for it needs none. The Japanese, Orientals though they are, offer a splendid example. They make no mystery of sex to their boys and girls. But, after taking the mystery out of sex, they teach and demand of their young people mastery and control of their emotional natures. The kiss to the Japanese is sacred, and you cannot find a motion picture house in Japan that shows pictures of amorous kisses. To show a lover's kiss is illegal. Magazines and novels are prohibited from public sale which describe kissing and petting. In fact, a boy and girl found "spooning" in Japan are dealt with by law just as summarily as a young couple discovered in this country in a compromising situation. They educate for marriage, but teach suppression of the emotions sacred to marriage until they can be legally expressed. As a result, Japan is known the world over for the happiness and faithfulness of its husbands and wives, and, although divorces can be procured as easily as in America, Japan has less than ten per cent. as many divorces per capita as U.S.A. has.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EATING THE HEAVY MEAL AT NIGHT

You have learned that if you eat a large meal at the noon hour, you feel a little sleepy, and are not as alert mentally for the next two hours as you would like to be.

You have learned also that if you eat a very light meal at noon, get home tired and eat a big meal at night that you are not only uncomfortable but do not sleep as well as you should.

It would appear then that you are between two difficulties and you may wonder what to do.

As a matter of fact it depends upon your occupation. If your work is hard physically or if there is not much mental effort required you should eat the heaviest meal at noon time as it not only sustains you for your work, but if you should happen to eat more than your body needs the extra food is likely to be used up before the next meal is eaten.

If your work requires close mental attention then easily digested nourishing foods in small quantities should be eaten at noon as they will not take up too much of your blood and vitality during digestion and you can carry on your work properly.

But if you only eat a light meal at noon you must eat a heavier meal at night and your body and all its processes are too tired to digest it properly.

What are you to do?

The answer is so simple that you already know it, that is to rest for fifteen minutes to half an hour before the evening meal.

Lying down quietly on the right side, allowing the body to relax as if you were greatly exhausted (breathing deeply) will allow the tired processes to regain some strength. In fact you may even go off to sleep for a few minutes which will be most helpful.

Then when you sit down to eat, your appetite will be normal, and the digestive juices will start to flow before you even begin to eat. Further, you are not likely to have "digestive disturbances" during the night.

This resting before your evening meal may upset household arrangements, and it must be admitted that the ones at home are likely just as tired as you are, but if it can be arranged it will mean the proper nourishment at the proper time, under proper conditions, and no digestive disturbances.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "THE SHROPSHIRE LAD"

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And stands about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my threescore years and ten,
Twenty will not come again,
And take from seventy springs a score,
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.

—A. E. Housmann.

It would not be difficult for any intelligent schoolboy to enumerate a whole series of profound changes in the political, economic, social and physical landscapes of England during the decade and a half which separates us from the end of the Great War. He might mention, for instance, the substitution of Socialism for Liberalism as the spearhead of opposition to Conservatism; the steady decline of the old staple industries on which our wealth and power mainly depended down to 1914, and their supersession by others; the radical redistribution of the national income through the media of discriminatory taxation, and of the social services; and the desecration of the rural scene which has accompanied the phenomental development of road transport. He might also mention the renewed Southward migration of industry, after a century and a half of self-imposed evile in the North.—London Morning Post.

The course of Britain in this situation is clear as the noon-day. The internal politics of Austria are not our concern. The international politics of the Austrian quarrel are not our concern. Keep out! Keep clear! Twenty years ago the Kaiser told his Chancellor to inflame the Moslem world against Britain, for if "Germany must bleed to death, at least England shall lose India." Britain, fighting a European war today, would jeopardise more precious things than even India,—the free Dominions who have not signed the European war pacts, and will not.—London Daily Express.

An ancient sheepskin patent deed by which Thomas Dongan, Lieutenant Governor and Vice Admiral of New York, in 1685, transferred the title to land in Kingston to Waldron Dumont for a gift of wheat to be made annually on March 25, has been found in the old records in County Clerk James Simpson's office. It conveyed 259 acres of land in Kingston at the time King James of England was reigning over the American Colonies.

Figures for the first seven months of 1934 indicate a million dollars increase in the landed value of Canada's catch of shellfish as compared with the corresponding period of 1933.

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.

GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Sir,—Mr. W. B. MacLellan's letter in your issue of the 14th. instant indicates a befuddled mind, and this condition seems to be natural to the directors and present members of the Potato Growers' Association. Mr. MacLellan says, "To my mind, the P.E.I. Potato Growers' Association is a very useful institution for the farmers of Prince Edward Island. If it should happen that there are any businses men or Senators on Prince Edward Island that do not want it, kindly ask them to leave us alone. We have the right to market potatoes or any other commodity that we have to sell, in the same degree that we have the right to produce them." To much of this we can say, Amen. Mr. MacLellan has, of course, the right to think what he likes, but the trouble is the Association will not leave the rest of us alone.

About one seventh or one eighth of our farmers are members of the Association. A great many never joined it, not liking its business methods. Many left it when a law was passed making every member's property liable for all the debts. Many more left it after the year it paid its members six cents a bushel for their potatoes, while every other dealer on the Island paid their customers from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel. The farmers who never joined it, and those who left it for good and sufficient reasons, naturally thought they were clear of it, but not so, if the Association can have its way.

As many foresaw, the Association is now in financial trouble, but instead of meeting its obligations as every one else has to do, or try to do, it wants to shift these obligations onto the Government, which means the rest of us, and the rest of us object. Senator Hughes in his letter clearly and courageously voiced the feelings of the non-members of the Association, and every honest man and woman on the Island should thank him. Mr. W. B. MacLellan says he is disgusted with him, and with the rest of us for our obstinacy. I am sorry for Mr. MacLellan because I think he will have to remain disgusted till the end of his natural life. We have no intention to pay other people's bills, if we can help it, and we shall have something to say to the Government that compels us to pay such bills.

We notice that some very prominent politicians, who are also members of the Association, are very anxious that we should all become responsible for their debts. They are pursuing this course, not for their own sakes at all, Oh! dear no, but for the sake of the dear farmers they love so well. Now, it is bad enough to be asked to pay other people's bills, but it is rubbing it in a bit when at the same time they take us to be fools. Surely we farmers will have something to say to these gentlemen when they come around next year looking for our votes.

I am Sir, etc.
WILLIAM NEALE
Bear River Station.

A MEDLEY

Sir,—To hark back for a moment to one of the topics mentioned in a former letter, namely, the consolidation of our statutes. This work was started away back in the romantic nineties of the last century and has been continued more or less casually under various governments ever since, and all the time has been costing money—money provided by whom? Provided by the taxpayers of this Province, and no complaint at all would be made if they got any returns, but the returns so far received are just as substantial as those which came from most of the investments put into fox companies, and may be spelled by three letters — N-I-L. Is this a just, proper, equitable way to treat the public? Is this the way that governments should function? Well, this is the way they have functioned in this particular instance, up to the present hour. We have paid heavily for goods that were never delivered. Perhaps it will be said that there is no demand for this work. If there is no demand, no necessity and no use, this should have been discovered and known before the work was ever started and before a dollar was ever spent upon it. And who says there is no demand? Because people are silent and not continually clamoring the inference is drawn that there is no demand. The inference is without foundation and not true. I say there is a demand not vociferous, but still present and earnest, and thoroughly proper. Men are taken from streets, farms, villages and in the twinkling of an eye are converted into magistrates and sent out into the highways and byways with a blessing and little else, and are, I suppose, expected to be competent jurists. The something else I mentioned consists of a copy of the Criminal Code and perhaps a half dozen or so of the statutes passed by the Legislature during the years immediately preceding. With this library the new fledged magistrate is supposed to be adequately furnished for his office. But he is not, for he has absolutely no access to the real body of law of the past. He knows nothing of the fundamental laws of our province and can only see a little of the superstructure. If he were, however, provided with the consolidated statutes he could stand on solid ground and traverse safely and surely the regions of ordinary law according to his lights, but he could never hope to vie with the lawyers. One such law book can never take the place of years of legal training. The magistrate's scope would still be hedged about within narrow limits, but even so, his knowledge of provincial law would be greatly strengthened and increased. Yet he would never be admitted to the bar nor could he take fees to which lawyers are entitled. He would never make great or even considerable inroads upon the lawyers' revenues, but he would be more intimately acquainted with the laws of his country than he can possibly be at present with his very limited opportunities. The sensible thing to do is to provide the magistrate with something to work with when he is appointed. I think it will be done within a reasonable time. Magistrates are entitled to the work largely paid for, but never completed.

Sir, this letter has got out of hand and I must quit abruptly.

I am, Sir, etc.,
C. S. MACDONALD
Hopefield.

A Formidable Agenda

(Montreal Gazette)

In the list of questions set forth in the letter which has been sent to provincial premiers over the signature of Mr. R. B. Bennett as a programme for discussion at the projected conference between the Dominion and the provinces there is presented a greater probability of disagreement than of the co-operative action which the Dominion Government evidently desires. The provinces will be asked to transfer to the Dominion a number of important legislative responsibilities which are now exclusively theirs With these responsibilities are bound up a number of outstanding provincial rights which some of the provinces, at any rate, will be unwilling to surrender. The bait with which the Dominion is angling is a tempting one under present conditions when every province of the Dominion is more or less hard up financially and some of them are in very serious straits Indeed, so heavy are the existing obligations under which some of these provinces labor, with the Dominion Government as creditor that it is going to be very difficult for them to insist effectively upon the retention of their legislative rights, assuming that they have the desire to do so. Some of them perhaps, have not this desire, but among the older provinces the value of their constitutional rights is more clearly understood and more actively appreciated. Quebec is in this category.

The agenda so far as given in the Prime Minister's communication is suggestive only, and the provinces are being invited to submit proposals of their own, but there is quite enough in the letter to indicate the trend of federal policy. Some of it is good, as for example, the apparent disposition to eliminate duplication in the field of taxation "and provide a more logical allocation of sources of revenue now availble to the Dominion and provinces." As things are now, Canadian citizens in some localities are paying to as many as three different public exchequers under the same character of impost. There are other anomalies also which call for correction, and the very dubious validity of the federal income tax ought to be settled for once and for all. There is duplication also, or at any rate, considerable overlapping, of Dominion and provincial services respecting public health, agriculture, etc., and the question as to the desirability of defining the respective jurisdictions of the provinces and the Dominion in regard to these services ought to be answered in the affirmative. The difficulty is one wihch can be remedied by agreement among the administrations concerned and without necessarily readjusting present legislative powers. The same applies to research work, in which the Dominion Government is engaged upon a somwhat extensive and extravagant scale, and also to the preparation and distribution of statistical information. The extent of the latter, an its almost infinite variety, are both unnecessary and confusing and cannot, in the nature of things lead to an accurate understanding of the matters with which the innumerable compilations deal.

Much more serious and difficult problems are implied in the question: "Are the provinces prepared to surrender their exclusive jurisdiction over legislation dealing with such social problems as old age pensions, unemployment and social insurance, hours and conditions for work, minimum wages, etc., to the Dominion Parliament? If so, on what terms and conditions?" The prospect of being unburdened of the cost, or any share in the cost, of the so-called social services indicated in this item is an alluring one to some of the provinces, but there remains the awkward fact that the financial responsibilities concerned cannot be transferred without the concurrent surrender of provincial legislative rights which the provinces have always enjoyed and which many of them have jealously guarded. That the Dominion Parliament has been persistently, if insidiously, encroaching upon some of these rights, always with money in its hand, is a fact known to every parliamentarian, federal or provincial, who has followed the course of legislation in recent years, and the movement has progressed so far that the federal government now has the plausible plea that if it is to pay the bill it should also have complete legislative jurisdiction. It will be well, however, for the provinces to consider whether the monetary relief which a surrender of their existing rights would bring may be purchased at too great a price. The provinces cannot have it both ways: they cannot free themselves of financil responsibility and still maintain a constitutional position which might be vital to their existence. The trend toward centralization of legislative authority may be in harmony with some of the ideas entertained by some of the Fathers of Confederation, but it is not to be forgotten that those ideas, insofar as they were held at all, did not find expression in the terms of the British North America Act., and for the reason that they were not acceptable to the majority of provincial representatives. It is questionable if they are any more acceptable now. They were rejected at the time of Confederation as inconsistent with what was then held to be a vital principle, the principle which was actually and, as was then believed, permanently established in the provisions of sections ninety-two and ninety-three of the British North America Act. It is that principle which is now at stake and its preservation will require resolute and energetic insistence on the part of those provincial representatives who believe in it.

Down Labrador Way

(From a letter by Sir Wilfred Grenfell)

ST. ANTHONY, Nfld., Aug. 19—We have just had a visit in our own home for some days of Pri Minister Ramsay MacDonald; fr the new Commissioners of the G ernment of the country; and fr the chairman of the London Co ty Council. It was accompan by a couple of warships—sm ones, but still, like the Assyrian horts, suggesting a golden age t fishing village.

I am glad to say that we have a good fishery this year, and the salmon, through the new inst taneous freezing is being success ly put on the market. People to get it, because it is just as good straight out of the water. The p erous treatment of this Colony the Old Country has brought a hope into the people's faces, and exposure of our former methods government by the Royal Comm sion last year, we think, has gi a chance for recovery that our p ple will make good.

The country is not poor, but really, and when it gets roads an airplane service, and the cha are furnished, the wealth of scenery and the attractions of North in summer will not only b great help to the development, that wireless and radios make co munication possible all the wh but also will be a real bonanza those whose pocket-books do not title them to a round-the-world or possibly a European tour.

A large steamer, crowded Canadian and American visitors, Just left; and every fortnight, directly from Montreal, luxuri steamers come along the Gulf quiet water; and refresh both body and mind of those who perhaps wearied and worn with h and conventional civilization.

After the young thing at the p had finished her second enco the old lady leaned towards her a said: "Thank you so much for yo songs, my dear. They took me b to childhood days on my fathe farm. There were times when sang that I could shut my e and fairly hear the old front g creaking in the wind.

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