

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. L. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935.

Following Bennett's Lead

The Guardian on Saturday carried full details of the various reports and resolutions adopted at the Dominion-Provincial conference. A careful reading of these reports will show that the conference in large part approved of the policies of the late BENNETT administration, and authorized the KING Government to continue these policies as the best means of dealing with the problems left by the depression years.

Of special interest in the report of the agricultural committee is the emphasis on the importance of investigation and development of all possible export markets for both seed and table stock potatoes. The Washington treaty proved a disappointment to our potato growers in this respect, no tariff reduction having been obtained on table stock entering United States, while the quota limitation on seed potatoes is ridiculously small for all Canada.

N. B. Takes Exception

There is more than meets the eye in the failure of PREMIER KING to obtain unanimity in the proposed change of the British North America Act. Hitherto the Province of Quebec has stood absolutely firm in its opposition to any attempt to abrogate what she considered her safeguard against the day when, probably, the English speaking population in the other Provinces would far exceed that of Quebec.

Ypres At Dus'

War veterans particularly will appreciate the description in the December issue of BLACKWOOD'S of a post-war visit to Ypres by Lt.-Col. BUTLER, D.S.O., who rode into that city with the first of the British troops, the Seventh Division, in October, 1914.

Editorial Notes

Now it won't be long. Our pelts are going great. Potatoes seem to lag—but not for want of buyers. Premier "MITCH" HEBBURN left the Ottawa Conference to the tender mercies of his Attorney-General, Hon. ANTHONY ROBERTS.

Parliament not to meet till Thursday, January 30, 1936.

Two important delegations of Liberals have intimated their desire to interview Premier LEA as soon as he returns from Ottawa.

The municipalities must foot the bill for the dole as heretofore until the budget in May, with such assistance as the Provinces may extend.

Premier TASCHEREAU with the prospect of being turned out of office before very long, is now impressed by the fairness with which all governments of recent years have treated Quebec.

Would it not be a pity if the Clerk of the Weather disappointed our machinery-mad Minister of Public Works by letting us have a winter like 1912, '13, '14 when there was hardly enough snow to cover the pastures. Then, too, the frost killed all the bugs.

The Hon. C. P. FULLERTON, K.C., chairman of the Board of Trustees of the C. N. Railways does not seem to be worrying over the Hon. Mr. HOWE's threat to take the control of the C. N. R. again into politics. He says parliament would be better employed regulating motor truck and other railway competition.

It may be recalled that a Canadian, Lord HALBURTON, son of "Sam Slick" long ruled the British Foreign office. Again at this critical juncture a Canadian, is playing an all-important part in Britain's foreign policy. Mr. MAURICE PETERSON, the Foreign Office expert on African affairs, who is taking a prominent part in the Anglo-French parleys in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian war, is a son of the late Sir WILLIAM PETERSON, principal of McGill University.

In review of this year's operations of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. FULLERTON released some striking figures which showed an operating profit for the railway's hotel system more than double the 1934 figures, an operating loss of \$127,000 in connection with the merchant marine in 1934 transformed into an estimated profit this year of \$273,000, and an estimated profit of \$164,000 for the West Indies steamship line which has shown an unbroken, if decreasing, record of deficits since its inception in 1929.

A new phase of social dancing was brought out in a recent discussion of the trends of that pastime at the December meeting of the New York Society of Teachers of Dancing. There is a revival among the younger devotees of the ball-room of the square dances of the 1890's such as the lancers, quadrilles and other formal figures whose restoration has long been advocated by HENRY FORD.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart, held forth in strong language the other day on the subject of medical evidence in support of insanity pleas in murder cases. While the law was very precise on the subject, he said, and capable of being understood by a child, there were few topics on which so much rubbish and so much nonsense had been talked. "You have been asked to be merciful," he said to the jury. "Can you imagine anything less merciful than to stigmatize as a criminal lunatic a man who is perfectly sane?"—Globe.

A tremor that would hardly be noticed in less-favored regions is held to be the earth quake in fortunate Rhode Island. Our earth is all the time under internal strains that affect its surface even to the slow upheaval and subsidence of continents or portions of them. Also the tidal effect of the sun and moon is constantly at work. Along our shores its operations are obvious. But deep in the earth the solid, still more the broken, rocks feel the disturbing pull. As this effect accumulates, it may cause slipping along faults. Regions of the oldest mountains, like the eastern United States and Canada, have largely outlived their danger. The whole rim of the Pacific is an active danger zone, where destructive earthquakes may occur at any time. Fortunately we may look back upon our recent tremor as an interesting experience rather than a devastating calamity or a warning of impending evil.—Providence Journal.

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., whose opinions on international affairs are, in our estimation, more reliable than some of his opinions on questions of domestic economy, presented the truth cogently when he said that, if sanctions were to be applied at all, they should be as complete as possible. We would add, however, that they should be as effective as possible, and that if relatively strong sanctions can stop Mussolini, there is no need to resort to the very strongest form. In the present case, unfortunately, it looks as if the strongest form will be required.—Hamilton Herald.

No one is sentenced to penitentiary in Canada for any offence deserving less than two years' imprisonment. The great majority of inmates of Canadian penitentiaries are therefore what may be described as "hard cases." They should be treated fairly; they should be decently fed, decently clothed, decently lodged. They should not be hampered, and they should have hard work. Most of them have been wilful cursers to the community; and they are in the penitentiaries not for reform but for punishment. And when a convict makes trouble in a Canadian penitentiary, no one is likely to be far out who thinks that the chances are a hundred to one that the convict himself is to blame.—Ottawa Journal.

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Notes By The Way

England's oldest married couple, Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, are 91 and 95 respectively, and have been happy though married for 72 years. Since the report of their marital philosophy quotes only Mrs. Walker, an inkling of the secret of their wedded bliss may be hinted at. She does the talking. She has taken pains to feed her husband well, look after his clothes and give him as much freedom "as was good for him. Never argue with a man, she advises, for he is always wrong.

"Why shouldn't Canada make such a proposal? Somebody must take the lead. The whole basis of the League is collective action and the members of such a collective body must act upon proposals advanced by their fellow members. If the proposal is not acceptable, very well, drop it. But somebody must propose it. Somebody must say it. The suggestion was not that Canada should take such action alone but that such collective action should be taken."—Sir Robert Falconer.

The situation with respect to automobile accidents has become such that the Red Cross feels called upon to enter the field in behalf of the injured, to say nothing of the dead. If a certain disease were to fasten upon a million of the population and take 30,000 lives, all the forces of relief would be summoned to repulse it. The first figure stands as the number of injured and the second as the number killed in automobile accidents in the United States last year. No wonder the Red Cross is called to service!—Buffalo Evening News.

The new British House includes 56 practising barristers, nine doctors and surgeons, five colliery check-weighmen, a horse breeder, an actor, a dentist, a master mariner, an unemployed miner and many prominent in sports. There are also 17 knights and 10 Peers' sons and Peereses.

Someone once said that every man should be 'lonely at heart.' That is not so easy in a bustling world. Too much of our time is spent on the treadmill, without vision and perspective in our work and with a most intolerable clatter of our ears. But sometimes we must get away from the din and discover ourselves. We need seasons of solitude with ourselves, for we must all be solitary in the great crises of life and we must all be alone at death. That is the greatest of the fruits of leisure, the chance to discover our souls, the opportunity of that 'rest and returning' which, according to the prophet, should be our strength.—Lord Tweedsmuir.

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The Greek Anthology

By Harry E. Foster, M.A.

Of interest to all lovers of literature is the following poem, which was read recently before the Catholic Poetry Society by Mr. Harry E. Foster, M. A. of Charlottetown. The translations quoted from the Greek Anthology, except where otherwise designated, are Mr. Foster's own.

The first Greek anthology was compiled by a poet of the city of Alexandria, Meleager, in the 1st. cent. B. O. The word "anthology" in Greek means nothing more than a picking or gathering of flowers with the idea of forming a wreath or garland. Meleager himself has explained his aim in the preface to his anthology. He tells us that he has chosen the work of various poets, each of whom he represents symbolically by a particular flower. In his garland he has woven the "lilies" of Anyte, the "roses" of Sappho, the "hyacinths" of Alcaeus and other flowers typifying the different poets in his book.

With these words he concludes, "To my friends I make the gift, but this sweet-voiced garland of the Muses is common to all the initiated." This, the model of all later anthologies naturally gave rise to others of the same kind. About a century later another poet, Philippos, made a collection and about six centuries later still another was compiled by a poet named Agathias. These three anthologies were the only ones known to the ancient world. Finally in the 10th. cent. A. D. a Byzantine scholar, Constantine Cephalas, formed a new anthology out of the three older ones, adding additional poems of his own choosing. This is the collection we possess to-day, although a manuscript of another anthology, based on this one, the Planudean of the 13th, or 14th. cent. has come down to us. The anthology of Constantine Cephalas is known as the Palatine Anthology, because the manuscript of it was found in 1606 in the library of the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg.

The importance to us of the Greek Anthology does not lie alone in being the first anthology but in the comprehensive view it offers of Greek poetry over a period of 1500 years. In it are represented some of the earliest of the Greek poets of whom we know—the golden names of Sappho and Alcaeus as well as some of the last blossoms from the garden of Greek poetry. Here we may find Greek thought and feeling on such timeless themes as love, death, and friendship, expressed in exquisite utterances of simplicity and beauty. Religion alone is almost omitted, being treated only in its more formal and exterior aspects. The reason for this is that all the poems in the Anthology are concerned with some brief thought or emotion, for which the particular form used in the Anthology—the epigram—is perfectly adapted, whereas religion, needing greater scope for expression, was left to the playwrights and philosophers, who have written more inspiringly on this subject than any other non-Christian thinkers.

The Greek Anthology has undoubtedly greatly influenced both Renaissance and modern literature. It is fairly certain, for example, that Ben Jonson took his "line within the cup" from the following poem:—"Bring me no wine. Or do thou kiss the cup, If I must drink, and I will drain it up. What could I do but, where the kiss has sunk, With that changed liquor be divinely drunk. What, when to mine the beaker oars the kiss It tasted at your mouth, but burn with this?" (H. Wolfe.)

The influence of the love poems on the Elizabethans was very great indeed and the skepticism of many other poems has left a strong mark on that great modern poet and scholar, A. E. Housman. Robert Browke, Robert Bridges, and other moderns frequently show to what fountain head they have gone to drink the waters of their inspiration.

To find from the Anthology what is Greek in thought and feeling is made easier from the fact that it is divided into several books according to subject matter. For instance, one book is devoted to epigrams of love, another is a series of epigrams, while yet another is composed of dedications to gods and goddesses. The remaining books deal with various matters, such as descriptions of works of art, satire, humor, conviviality, and the like. One peculiar book is composed of riddles, oracles and arithmetical problems, all of which produce unusual and unconsciously humorous results in the way of poetry. In it is to be found a beautiful oracle, which is strangely prophetic of the famous speech of Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth:—"Come, stranger, pure in mind to the precinct of the pure god, after dipping thy hand in the water of the Nymphs. For a little drop suffices for the rigorous, but not the whole ocean shall cleanse a wicked man with its streams."

To begin with the love poems, the most obvious characteristic is the mode of expression, which we may call the "symbolic," a method nearly always employed by the truly great poets of every age in writing of love. The direct utterance of emotion is much less used

the Cabinet make up their minds that from now on only the necessary funds will be provided for essentials. The sooner money-demanding delegations are discouraged the better for all concerned in this Province. The time is opportune to convince all governments that sanity in financial matters is more popular than waste.—St. John Telegraph-Journal.

In these poems. Here is an example of the direct method:—"Now fill the cup and 'Heldora' say Again, mingling its sweetness 'with the wine; Upon my brow for her remembrance twine. Last night's brief garland, wet 'with myrrh. Lover of love, the rose, see how 'it weeps. 'That she upon my heart no longer sleeps."

This is the indirect or symbolic method:—"Moon with your golden horns, and jewelled stars, That sink on Ocean's bosom in the west, See how perfumed Ariste now has gone, Leaving me six days wretched from her breast; But we shall catch the witch, if on her track. Cypris now send her silver-footed pack."

In the Anthology the god of love is constantly an archer shooting his arrows at the ill-fated lover's heart or he is identified with fire since his arrows are ablaze with fire. Here are two poems depicting love as an archer and as a fire:—"Eros, I beg, in reverence to the Muse, My suppliant, do not my prayer refuse, My sleepless heart from Helledora rest, Slay me but by the winged shafts, that shun All others, I'll carve this verse upon my tomb, 'Stranger, see here what murderous Love has done."

"A din of shouting fills the streets, but thou, O Paphian goddess, dost not care, yet see, It is thy lovely lad who passes now, Hailed by all whose hearts are fired through thee."

Sometimes the god takes on another guise, as in the following, where he is a hunter:—"I told you, my poor heart, 'Love's here, Awake! The lime is on the bough. We shall be taken! And now because love feeds your flames with myrrh, Your thirst with tears, that make you thirstier, You cry and vainly beat your captive wings. Ah, but I warned you, fool, of all these things."

The repetition of these metaphors and similes in all succeeding (Continued on page 10)

With Mild Surmise

(Winnipeg Free Press) For over a year the world's largest piece of glass has been cooling. Cast on December 2, 1934, the monster 200-inch lens of the great telescope that man has ever known, is about ready to be mounted. It will be a grand night for astronomers when this "eye" is fitted into the body prepared for it, and is turned in the direction of the heavens. With what wild surmise will those explorers of the outer realms of space gaze upon the hitherto uncharted stars and universes beyond ours! Will they find the answers to any of the riddles which have tantalized man since first he lifted up his eyes to the skies and wondered, and wondered? To some of the more practical of us, the query may occur: why spend so much money, time, effort and talent upon searching the heavens for riddle answers? Are there not a thousand earthly humanization jobs to be done, and could not the wealth of money and ability be so used to better advantage? These are honest queries. And the replies are more real than obvious. If man is ever to achieve the Ultimate Good, he must know the answers to those expasperating riddles; to his knowledge of the What and How of things, he must add

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The Poet's Corner

FROM "COMUS"

The star that bids the shepherd fold. Now the top of Heaven doth hold. And the gilded car of day His glowing axle doth ally In the steep Atlantic stream, And the slope sun his upward beam Shooths against the dusky pole, Pacing toward the other goal Of his chamber in the East. Meanwhile welcome joy, and feast, Midnight shout, and revelry, Tipsy dance, and jollity. Braid your locks with rosy twine Drooping odours, dropping wine, Rigour now is gone to bed, And Advice with scrupulous head, Strict Age, and sour Severity, With their grave saws in slumber lie.

We that are of purer fire Ennate the starry quind, Who in their nightly watchful spheres Lead in swift round the months and years. The sounds and seas with all their finny drove Now to the moon in waveling mor- And on the tawny sands and shelves Trip the pert faeries and the deeper elves; By dimpled brook, and fountain brim, The wood-nymphs decked with flowers, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep: What hath night to do with sleep? Night hath never sweets to prove; Venus now wakes, and wakens Love.

—John Milton.

The Height Of Education

(Ottawa Journal) The subject of education is very much to the fore in these days. And no wonder. For we depend upon education not only to suggest the answer to all our problems but to prepare the public mind to accept those answers and give them practical effect in law or in ruling custom.

In this field of thought, as in every other, the everlasting question arises of wise procedure—is it better to choose our objective and make for it purposely, or should we educate people to the best of our ability and trust the education thus given to carry us all more quickly and safely to our goal?

Such questions have been debated in every field of human activity; in practice this leads to want of balance. Then the other side is called into favor. These thoughts are suggested by the discussion now going on everywhere about problems arising from, or connected with, what may be called "useful" education. This system shows itself exaggeratedly in those colleges, or branches of colleges, which are merely specialist training schools.

It is, beyond question, advantageous to the scholar, or trainee, the Why of them. And it is well that those who are so talented should pursue such an apparent will-o-the-wisp.

as well as to the public to have skilled people in the vocations upon which all must depend for service. If that were all, there would be no problem. But now attention is being called to the general and cumulative effect of it. It is found that many of those who have "specialized" in their college courses are not merely educated, they are mis-educated. Each has concentrated upon a mere piece of learning and has associated only with people of tastes and ambitions similar to his own. The public has a trained worker, but it has lost one who might have been consciously and willingly a citizen, perhaps even a leader of his fellow-citizens.



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USE BRAHMIN TEA

THE BODY OF POETRY By James W. Barton, M.B.

LESSENING NUMBER OF ASTHMATIC ATTACKS BY ADRENAL EXTRACT AND SALT

Asthma in many cases appears to be a part of a family tendency to hay fever, asthma and eczema. A youngster may have eczema, his parent asthma, and the grandparent hay fever. Sometimes all three of these conditions will skip a generation and at other times more than one of these three ailments may be present in the same individual. Cutting down on certain foods, operations on nose and throat, avoiding pollen from plants, has cured or prevented attacks of asthma. In fact it was hoped that at last a cure for asthma had been found.

However asthma is now felt to be a symptom and that various disturbances in the body can cause this tightening or closing of the little tubes that adjoin the large bronchial tubes and cause the symptoms of asthma.

About the most effective treatment in an attack of asthma is the hypodermic injection of a solution of adrenal extract. Adrenalin is the juice manufactured by the adrenal glands situated one on top of each kidney. This juice dilates or allows the blood vessels and tiny air tubes to open up so that air can be expelled or driven out of the lung thus relieving the symptoms of asthma.

However something that would prevent (not simply relieve) attacks has long been sought. Drs. F. M. Pottenger Jr. of Monrovia, and R. T. Pottenger, Pasadena, California, in California and Western Medicine report their treatment of fifty asthmatic patients with adrenaline by mouth. In addition the patients were given ordinary table salt, three-quarters of one spoonful and a half, in a glass of water one-half hour before meals. The table salt gives a feeling of well being, the bowel action greatly improves, the asthmatic attacks occur less often and are not as severe, even when no Adrenalin is taken. Salt of itself doesn't prevent attacks, but combined with the juice of the adrenal extract less adrenal extract was necessary to control attacks.

In all but two of the cases the combined use of the extract and the salt gave considerable relief. It was explained that the two unrelieved cases were unable to follow full directions as to rest, a very necessary part of the treatment.

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