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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1938.

Ridiculous Accusations

We had never hitherto suspected the local Liberal organ of having a sense of humor; but an editorial in its yesterday's issue, provocatively entitled "What Is It?" suggests that it is developing one.

How else account for its ridiculous accusation that Hon. Dr. Manion has been "trying to steal the Liberal Trade and Tariff Policy."

What *is* the Liberal Trade and Tariff Policy?

The latest attempt to define such a policy was in the recently delivered Dunning Budget, which according to a leading Liberal newspaper, the Winnipeg Free Press, "reversed the principles enumerated by Mr. Mackenzie King in 1933" and constituted a declaration "completely out of harmony with the Liberal opinion about tariffs as it has been expounded, at any rate in the West, for many years."

Which policy is it that Dr. Manion is supposed to have stolen, Mr. King's or Mr. Dunning's?

Our contemporary, like jesting Pilate, does not stay for an answer. It proceeds to complain that the Conservative leader has also stolen "the Liberal Railway Policy"!

Where, and what, is the Liberal Railway Policy? The Conservatives have always had a Railway Policy, consistently maintained by Dr. Manion as well as by his predecessor Mr. Bennett. It is defined in the Conservative party platform. But the Liberal policy? Doesn't our contemporary recall what happened to Hon. Mr. Howe, Liberal Transport Minister, when he attempted to define his policy in connection with railway management at the last session of Parliament? He was followed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who repudiated Mr. Howe's interpretation altogether. And wasn't Mr. Howe's face red!

Our contemporary further complains that the Conservative convention stole — or at any rate "reaffirmed"—"the Liberal Empire and Imperial policy."

This is really too much.

Up till a few days ago, when Conservative pressure in Parliament forced him to take a stand on the question of training British air pilots in Canada, it was Mr. King's boast that the Liberal party had no Imperial policy. The very word Imperialism was anathema to him! When he had an opportunity at the Geneva Convention of telling the world where Canada stood in the matter of Empire unity and cooperation, what did he say? He washed his hands of all committments, bragged about our "free and independent status", and declared the nations of the British Commonwealth to be held together merely "by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals."

He neglected to mention that we have also a Sovereign to whom we owe common allegiance, and a Flag which has its counterpart on every battleship in the British Navy.

It is carrying the joke too far to suggest that anyone—least of all the valiant ex-soldier who heads the National Conservative Party of Canada—would want to steal Mr. King's spineless "Empire and Imperial Policy." Even if he succeeded in finding it, what on earth would he do with it?

Golf Links At Green Gables

The Canadian Resources Bulletin, issued weekly by the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources, carries the following interesting publicity:

Next year visitors to Prince Edward Island National Park will be afforded an opportunity to enjoy the royal and ancient game in one of the most attractive and romantic settings to be found in North America. Work on the new eighteen-hole golf links at Green Gables is just starting, and it is expected that at least nine holes will be ready for play by next summer.

Skirting the sand dunes of the Cavendish region along the gulf of St. Lawrence and stretching back into the beautiful pastoral landscape of the Island, the links at Green Gables will present a delightful combination of seaside and inland course resembling some of the original links of Scotland. All the artifices of modern golf architecture are being employed by the designer, Stanley Thompson, internationally known golf architect, who is weaving into the layout of the links many of the points of interest portrayed in "Anne of Green Gables", and associate novels by L. M. Montgomery.

The route of play, the location of tees, and the selection of greens have been carefully arranged to preserve the natural features associated with the popular stories. "The farm house at Green Gables will be used as a lounge, tea room and caretaker's quarters, while the use of the barn, with slight alterations, as locker-rooms for players, wash rooms, and professional's shop and office, will help maintain the farmstead atmosphere. The surroundings are also being landscaped with the same note in evidence. Starting off on the first tee, located about a hundred yards to the east of the farm house, play leads north to the sand dunes from the Haunted Wood, circles the Lake of Shining Waters, and comes back inland behind the farm buildings, skirting Lovers' Lane, past the spring known as Dryad's Bubble, and then home to the eighteenth green, situated about a hundred feet southeast of the farm house.

Two sets of tees are being provided for every hole, and from tee to green the placing of traps and bunkers will assure interesting play from the long tees for the crack golfer, but not too difficult going for the novice who is content to play from the short tees. From the long tees the links at Green Gables will measure 6,660 yards, while from the short tees the distance will be 6,060 yards.

Britain's Prestige

After four months during which Premier Chamberlain has pursued his policy of appeasement, comments The Toronto Telegram, two facts stand out for all to see who have eyes. One is that the prestige of Great Britain has been restored to a point at which London is once more the political capital of the world. The other is that the Prime Minister has so increased in visible stature that he is now recognized as the world's leading statesman. It is to Great Britain that Berlin, Rome, Moscow and Paris look when action is contemplated or trouble feared, and it is Mr. Chamberlain's mind that both friends and foes have to read. When the Italian agreement was proposed, his opponents accused the Prime Minister of "truckling to the dictators"; now it is the dictator who presses for ratification of a pact that will bind him in friendship to Britain. When Mr. Chamberlain refused to commit himself to a treaty for the protection of Czechoslovakia, he was charged with cowardly intention to concede German domination of Central Europe; now it is Berlin that asks Britain to seek a solution of the Czechoslovakian problem. While his home critics clamor about his "weakness" and "vacillation" his foreign friends and foes have no doubt of his resolution and his strength.

Editorial Notes

The Earl of Baldwin was born this date, 1867.

* * * *

Among the distinguished visitors to the Province is Principal Scott MacKenzie of McGill Presbyterian College. He is visiting the different Presbyteries in the Maritimes.

* * * *

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. DeBlois are giving a garden party on Wednesday the 10th inst. Should Mr. Dunning be well enough, he and Mrs. Dunning will be among those present.

* * * *

The world is very small after all, as is daily being discovered by various people. Elderly Morris Tolkin, of Cohoes, N. Y., walked into a variety store in Brockton, Mass., ordered cigarettes, then stared in amazement at Samuel Blumberg, the proprietor. They had been fellow soldiers in the Russian Army 42 years ago. It was a joyful reunion. But then — Their respective wives were brought in to be introduced, and they fell into each other's arms. They were half sisters, separated for 52 years.

* * * *

Soviet school authorities are again voicing anxiety about children outside school hours. At a meeting of the presidium of the Moscow Soviet the directress of the city educational department, Eugenia Sergeyeva, spoke about poor discipline and seemed inclined to put the blame on lack of proper home influence. She proposed that all school children should wear a "scholar's badge", that an order should be issued forbidding those under 15 to be out in the streets, square and parks after 10 p.m., and that the Moscow Soviet should increase the number of musical and artistic clubs and workshops for children.

* * * *

Like Germany, Japan is being hard hit by the fall in foreign trade since her invasion of China. The Cabinet has authorized the creation of a "foreign exchange revolving fund." It will export abroad 300,000,000 yen of the Bank of Japan's gold reserve, leaving 500,000,000 yen in the bank's vaults. The object of exporting the gold is to purchase raw materials essential to Japan's own export industries. The Japanese banks through which loans for such purposes are made must return the borrowed funds immediately in Japanese manufactured goods exported and paid for thus, at least theoretically, maintaining Japan's gold credit abroad and not necessitating further exports of gold.

* * * *

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has upheld the validity of the British Columbia Products Marketing Act. A group of dairymen appealed from a judgment of the British Columbia Appeal Court. They were ordered to pay costs. The committee found that the Marketing Act was confined to regulations of transactions that take place wholly within the province and therefore was within the sovereign powers granted the Legislature under Section 92 of the British North America Act. The act set up board to regulate the marketing within British Columbia of various natural resources and is somewhat similar to marketing measures of the Dominion, approved by the late Conservative Government but found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council.

* * * *

On Friday the interpid Corrigan is expected back in New York which he left recently en route for California and landing in Ireland. The Rev. S. Fraser Langford, the mild- gray-haired uncle of Douglas is in New York to serve as "a sort of buffer" for his nephew and incidentially to greet the truant airman. The clergyman flew by plane from California. Mr. Langford asserted that all offers from various sources were being held in abeyance pending Corrigan's return, but that "strong pressure" was being brought to bear on the aviator to go directly to Los Angeles after stopping in New York. The flier probably will visit San Francisco before beginning his nation-wide tour for American Airlines, Mr. Langford said. Asked whether he actually believed that Corrigan intended to fly to Los Angeles on the hop which landed him in Dublin, the pastor replied: "Why spoil the best joke of the century by explaining? Anyway, my opinion is no better than another man's."

NOTES BY THE WAY

In the Grevin Waxworks in Paris is a figure of Mussolini. Before that figure last week stood Epiphani Dante, former Turin factory owner, Italian refugee. He had sworn to hate Il Duce eternally. Dante, penniless, looked at the figure, then shot himself, falling across the feet of the waxen Mussolini.—New York Times.

Civilized men will unite in hoping that as the shattered fabric of Rheims Cathedral could rise again from its ruins the edifice of world peace can be rebuilt on more solid and lasting foundations. The next war would cause civilization to crumble in worse devastation than was suffered by the cathedral in the last war. —London Free Press.

A Massachusetts farmer had 260 turkey eggs, of which 243 failed to hatch because he said they had been damaged by blasting on a government works project. So an obliging Congress put through a bill to reimburse him to the extent of $516.12 for the Christmas dinner "plowed under." President Roosevelt vetoed the bill, on the grounds that the alleged loss was wholly speculative — and proving again that the old adage about counting unhatched chickens covers turkeys, too!—Ottawa Journal.

One of the big New York newspapers decided to move its Vienna office to Prague, Chechoslovakia. The contents of four small rooms, including some files and a few desks and chairs, comprised the property to be moved. The moving took exactly two months, and gave those concerned a wonderful lesson in red tape and Nazi efficiency. The story of the moving is a minor classic and would make a good subject for a humorist's pen, it is also a good lesson for those who think a dictatorship is the last word in efficiency. The job which could have been done in a day took two months of strenuous effort. —Boston Post.

For some years now our penthouse gardens have been flourishing so successfully that in certain sections of the city foliage seems to wave from every other parapet. In time, if the crops were good, we might live on our own produce. It is true that in many plots our sky gardeners grow only roses, dahlias and things like that. But hardier penthouse farmers are raising corn, tomatoes, celery and other vegetables of high nutritive value. If enough of these could be harvested and sufficient wheat acreage added with, say, a little cattle grazing on the side, the metropolis might render itself entirely independent of the agricultural regions. —New York Times.

Jean Francois Pouliot, a fiery and fire-eating member of the Canadian parliament, is in quite a lather about the eight wandering cows of Mayor Ludger Richard, of Estcourt, Quebec. It appears that the cows—still waiting for official confirmation by the authorities of Washington and Ottawa—crossed the river into a disconnected portion of Maine and got to work on American grass. They were then, according to reports, seized by United States customs officials and it cost a bit to prevent their becoming American beef. That little point of Estcourt by the river where they allegedly crossed—and Mr. Pouliot has urged that the jutting piece of Maine territory separated by a long stretch of woods from the body of the state, should be annexed to the Dominion to make things easier for the Quebec farmers on the other side of the unmarked boundary— is thus gaining a sort of international significance and attracting the tourists. —Hamilton Spectator.

Sir:—With the Richard bank bandits apparently far afield by now may I make a suggestion? The provincial police were telephoned while the bandits were still in the bank. Richmond is about 18 miles from Ottawa. Presuming such an arrangement existed a call from the provincial police to the R.C.A.F. at Rockcliffe would have had a plane over Richmond within a very few minutes. There is not the slightest doubt that the aviators could have picked up the fleeing automobile without any great difficulty. If the men abandoned the automobile, it would still be impossible for them to "shake" the plane, which by continuous circling could bring police to the scene. It seems to me that in districts where the R.C.A.F. have stations, such an arrangement with the provincial police could be made to work, and undoubtedly the fact that such an arrangement was known to exist would effectively kill any attempt to use the motor car in holdups in small towns. — D.A.

There are still 205 veterans of the Riel Rebellion living in Saskatchewan .The old boys have been observing the 50th anniversary of their soldiering on the prairies. Few people realize that the machine gun was first used in action during the Riel trouble in Canada. The weapon was then known as the Gatling gun. Its rapid firing had much to do with quelling the supporters of the fiery Riel. This is historic because the machine gun was the major weapon in the Great War and it still remains an unsolved armament. During the war the Germans held up advance after advance by the astute handling of machine guns to defend trench positions. The war ended with the machine gun still a supreme arm for both sides. It could be used effectively in attack as well, because dashing troops could push forward with a gun to establish covering fire, or to enfilade a defending line. The Canadian troops fighting Riel's men knew they had a worthy weapon when they turned loose their Gatling guns. But little did they think they were trying in action for the first time the machine gun, which ever since has been the major arm to be reckoned with in any plan of battle. —Clark in Windsor Star.

Sir:— In my early stamp-collecting days, away back in the '80's, I wrote to other collectors elsewhere in the world for the purpose of exchanging stamps and received with thrills their replies from The Netherlands, India, New Zealand, Turkey and probably other countries. Naturally I was at that period of boyhood desirious of some Chinese stamps; but having no address of a collector in China, I could think of no way in which I could establish a contact short of writing to the Emperor, and that's precisely what I did. His August and Imperial Majesty did not answer my letter, and I never knew whether he was interested in stamps or not; but in due time I did get a friendly letter from a native boy eight years of age, who told me that the Emperor did not receive mail from "common people", but who sent me some stamps, said that he had an English teacher (which fact accounted for his ability to write to me in my own language) and inquired if I could "come to China some time." In a recent issue of the Sun I read an account of the death in Shanghai of Li-Ching-mai or Lord Li, youngest son of the venerable and well-known Imperial Premier and adviser, Li Hungchang, and himself the holder of various important offices before the revolution. This was the foreign correspondent whose courteous letter is still in my possession and whose implied invitation I have not been able to accept, much to my regret. Willis R. Perry. Addision, July 18.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SINUS INFECTION MAY CAUSE MANY CASES OF RUNNING EAR AND LOSS OF HEARING

It is now known that a large percentage of running ears are really due to an infected sinus so that the clearing up of the running ear and restoring the hearing is brought about by removing the sinus infection.

The sinuses appear to become infected in a number of ailments. During the flu epidemic of 1918, the number of cases of sinus trouble followed by running ears or mastoid (bony lump behind ear) trouble was very large, one to two mastoid operations being necessary daily in the hospital with which I was connected.

An infected sinus is not only a common condition in influenza but in other ailments also. Dr. M. M. Cullom, Nashville, in the Tennessee State Medical Journal, after sixteen years of investigation or running ear and mastoid trouble, states:

1. At least 85 percent of pus infection of the middle ear and mastoid are the result of a pus infection of a sinus; nearly always on the same side as the infected ear and mastoid.

2. Of those having scarlet fever, 91 percent have, at the same time, an infection in the sinuses. It is believed that about the same percentage, about 9 in every 10, have this sinusitis in epidemic influenza.

3. If 91 percent of patients ill with scarlet fever and influenza, together with those having sinus inflammation (sinusitis) from other diseases with skin eruptions, have infection in the sinuses, at one time or another, practically the entire population suffers from sinus disease.

4. A large proportion of those so affected are left with a chronic infection throughout life unless diagnosed and treated.

5. These chronic infections (always present in a mild form) are a menace to the life, health and hearing of those so affected.

The point for all to remember then is that in the sinuses of many of us is a low or sleeping infection which may be roused to a severe infection by a head cold, influenza, or other ailment, and that in children who have recently had scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive skin ailments, sinus trouble may start up and cause a running ear or loss of hearing.

Remember, running ear and loss of hearing may follow these ailments in but a few cases but when they do, inflammation of a sinus as a cause should not be forgotten. Early treatment of the sinus trouble may prevent running ear, mastoid trouble, and loss of hearing.

Mussolini At 55

(Ottawa Journal)

In that extraordinarily interesting book, "A World of Action," Valentine Williams tells how in Paris in 1918 Mussolini, then a humble journalist, sent in his card to Lloyd George, only to have it returned to him. Yesterday, only twenty years later, Mussolini celebrated his 55th birthday as supreme dictator of a powerful nation, not merely one of the most compelling of world contemporary figures, but undeniably one of the remarkable men in all history.

Writers have written of Mussolini as a "sawdust Caesar"; have attacked him, ridiculed him, indicated him on this count and that. They have not explained the extraordinary fact of this man, son of an obscure blacksmith, turning swiftly from a Socialist journalist into a Fascist "patriot," suddenly seizing control of an entire nation, becoming chief of the Government of his country at the age of 39. This, too, at a time when Italy was seething with unrest, when powerful forces were arrayed against everything he stood for.

There were those who predicated that Mussolini would fall as swiftly as he rose. He didn't fall. By force by the sheer power of his personality, by violence that was often terrifying in its cruelty, he smashed his enemies, made Italians subject to his will whether they liked it or not.

Unquestionably, too, he has made over Italy. False may be his philosophy, cruel and desperate his methods; the truth remains that, in the material sense, his achievements have been enormous. Italy is not a rich country; is negligible in resources. Yet Mussolini, despite all the things he lacked with which to work, has built great harbors in his country; has redeemed marshes; rebuilt cities; built countless schools; revolutionized transportation; put the Italian army, navy and air force on a formidable footing. From being a second-rate power, all but ignored in the council's of Europe, Italy today is a formidable entity, her voice listened to in the world's chancelleries.

To under-rate the man responsible for this transformation is to argue one's own idiocy. Tyrant Mussolini may be, menace he undoubtedly is, but the indictments don't alter the truth that he is an extraordinary personality —one within whom there must be some spark of genius, some force denied to ordinary men.

The Poets' Corner

A RELIGIOUS USE OF TOBACCO

(Seventeenth Century)

The Indian weed withered quite
Greene at morne cut downe at night
Shewes thy decay all flesh is hay;
Thus thinke, then drinke Tobacco.

And when the smoke ascends on high
Thinke thou behouldst the vanitie
Of worldly stuffe, gone with a puffe;
Thus thinke, then drinke Tobacco.

But when the Pipe growes foule within
Thinke of thy soule defil'd with sinne
And that the fire doth it require;
Thus thinke, then drinke Tobacco.

The Ashes that are left behind
May serve to put thee still in mind
That into dust returne thou must;
Thus thinke, then drinke Tobacco.

—Trinity College, Dublin, MS.

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.

P.W.C. MATRICULATIONS

Sir,—Referring to foot-note to P. W. C. Matriculation results appearing in the press under the heading "Advice re Licenses", I beg to suggest that a great deal of correspondence will be prevented if the Department would advise students more specifically through the press in order that the schedule may be completed and forwarded to the college.

According to the foot-note, one who has matriculated at age 16 with upwards of 65 per cent a very common occurrence, is deprived of the privilege of studying for teachers' license at P. W. C. Is it the intention that such a student shall be required to fritter away a year in school going over the work of Grade 10, or has the Board of Education an advanced course of studies in preparation for such pupils?

What should prevent such a candidate from entering college for teacher-training with a two-years' course in view?

I trust that the reply by the Department will be less ambiguous than when candidates were advised by post card dated June that Entrance Examinations would commence on June 27th proximo.

I am, Sir, etc.,
PARENT

WHAT PRICE LIBERAL PLEDGES?

Sir,—The conditions in Charlottetown and in fact all over the Island has never been so distressing and deplorable as now under the Liberal party. The Island has never been faced with such discontent and unrest as we are now experiencing. Men have been forced to unite and organize to obtain a mere subsistence.

It has never been known, under any other administration that men apart from politics were forced to go to Ottawa in an effort to obtain an adequate grant to help to alleviate the distressing conditions of unemployment.

We can make reforms in our economic system in attempt to improve conditions, but we can not improve conditions or restore to the working classes the purchasing power by paying starvation wages.

The prices on commodities have not declined and there is no reason why wages shouldn't be in proportion to the prices of commodities. The consumer is being exploited.

Unemployment has obviously grown worse ever since taken over by the Liberal party.

To whom was the preference given in respect to positions left vacant by the Conservative party? Not the Liberal workers that I am sure.

The time is not far distant for a change in our economic system.

The most frequent and the most bitter complaint of labor against the present system is that the extraordinary power which it gives to capital allows the possessor of capital to keep his profits high at the expense of the workers' wages.

I am, Sir, etc.,
DISSATISFIED LIBERAL
Charlottetown.

Immortal Echoes

(JUDITH ROBINSON in the Globe and Mail)

"I can just stand 'Last Post,'" Rudyard Kipling wrote once. "It's Tipperary that breaks me."

It's Tipperary that breaks most of us whose memories go back to 1914. For the generation whose youth was set to its refrain, the first three notes of Tipperary are enough to blot out the present and call back the past. No other melody ever written, no other words in the English tongue can so surely waken again the old grief of partings, or the pitiful young glory that stayed their tears.

Yet of all the millions who left peace and happiness and youth behind them somewhere on the long way to Tipperary, not one in a thousand, it's likely, knew that a fishsalesman named Jack Judge wrote the song until yesterday when the news was cabled around the world that Jack Judge was dead.

Perhaps that's as it should be, too. For the man who wrote Tipperary was only writing a music-hall chorus. Fate and the spirit of a people did the rest; and the voices of an army of young ghosts still echoing down the years . . .

But not for every one. There are those for whom the tune of Tipperary is and must always be the most joyful of joyful sounds. They are the men and women who heard it first, not in August of 1914 but in November of 1918. It was made clear by one of them why Tipperary has no sadness:

We had heard for four years and more no song but the Germans' songs of war and glory. They are, you understand, a little heavy to the ear. We had watched the German troop trains moving always westward with boasts of victory chalked on every car. "Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, Emperor of Europe . . ." Such things. Always such things. After four years of them one begins to lose the hope that they may be lies.

We had seen only German helmets all those years. You perhaps know the shape of German helmets? They fit, low on the forehead and the cheek, and on the neck behind. One does not find them beautiful.

Then that was all gone, suddenly as a nightmare is gone. And the Canadians came, boys without beards, singing Tipperary. Boys with brown laughing faces and foolish little basins of steel tilted over one eye as a young girl might tilt a new hat. So young and gay they were, they seemed to us, who had seen no smiles and heard no friendly laughter in four years, like children, not soldiers.

And we, we washed the streets before them and wept and laughed, and they laughed, too, and marched on singing. Always singing Tipperary.

After them, the Americans came. They also sang Tipperary. And at last there were our own, the French and our own . . . All the world was singing Tipperary by that time.

No not the words. For us the words had no meaning. I do not know them yet. It was the tune that brought out happiness again. It was the tune that was young and gay as the marching boys who come with it were young and gay. It was the tune that had no thundering triumph in it, no battle cry, no boasts of victory; nothing at all of war. Only the lilt of life and the gayety of heart that we had forgotten could be.

And for you Tipperary is sad, ...It is so with life, is it not? What is sorrow and the remembrance of sorrow for one is, for another, the very heart of happiness.

When a great day needs fitting celebration, it's best to turn the job over to a master workman. This is the day when men who fought in France with the Canadian Corps parade once more. This Kipling wrote on a like day:

"Their loyalty, their long endurance, their bravery had done all that was called for. They made no claim to have accomplished or suffered more than others. They knew what load had been laid upon all.

"The had done as well as most in a war that had made mere glory ridiculous . . . Of these things nothing but the memory would remain. And, as they moved, one saw, here and there . . . men with eyes which did not match their age, shaken beyond speech or tears by the splendor and the grief of that memory . . ."

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ATTENTION HORSE BREEDERS

The Provincial Branch of the Canadian Hunter, Saddle and Light Horse Improvement Society has decided to add two and three-year-old sections to the specials at the Provincial Exhibition.

Entries must be registered in above society.

Owners of foundation mares entering in Section 1 must have and pass inspection before showing.

Registered thoroughbred mares are ineligible. Owners of foundation mares bred to a thoroughbred stallion should investigate this competition.

A handsome trophy will be awarded this year for the best male or female showing in these special classes.

For further particulars, apply W. R. SHAW, Secretary P. E. I. Branch of Canadian Hunter, Saddle and Light Horse Improvement Society. L3533-1-8-3i

Week End Excursions

Going—Noon on Friday to 2.00 P.M. on Sunday
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