

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1938

World's Greatest Fox Show

There is no reason, at this late date, for any display of modesty in discussing Prince Edward Island's contribution to the silver fox industry. The world knows that the industry was born here, that it was brought to maturity by the initiative of Prince Edward Island ranchers, and that Island pelts and live animals continue to command premium prices on the basis of quality.

There is keen competition this year for the grand championship trophy and other awards at this year's show, which opens on Monday in the Devon Pavilion at the Exhibition grounds. The various classifications and prizes are given in the advertisement. It is hoped the general public, as well as all directly concerned in the industry, will show their interest by attending this classic exhibition, which we all want to see maintained in a manner creditable to the Province.

Dr. Manion's Campaign

Hon. Dr. Manion is showing a badly-needed example of peace-time patriotism in his tour of the Western Provinces. He refuses to exploit the grievances of the Prairie farmers or cater to their traditional free-trade prejudices. Instead, he is preaching the same tariff doctrine that he preached in the East—the need of a moderate, reasonable tariff to protect all Canada's major industries, including agriculture which, apart from the wheat crop, is 80 per cent dependant upon the home market.

A Call to Humanity

The need for moral regeneration of the world is recognized in many lands outside of the dictator countries as pressing, and becoming ever more so. But how this is to be brought about is a perplexing question on which men's minds are apparently irreconcilably divided. Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, the originator of the Boy Scout movement, points out in a letter in The London Times that this organization numbers about 4,500,000 boys and girls in forty countries and that there are many more millions of adults who have been through its training in their youth.

In favor of its practicability he cites this incident of the great war: "I had many talks in France with the young soldiers who, on getting their orders to go to the front line, felt, as they said, 'up against it' as they had no religious faith which would help them face the ordeal."

"We had posted up in one of our recreation huts a copy of the Scout Law. One day a group of soldiers were studying this, and one of them as representing the rest came across and asked 'Could a chap sign on to that?' And so it started; and we had to have postcards printed, giving the Scout's Promise and Law, with a dotted line where the lads could 'sign on.'"

The Scout's Promise reads: "I promise, on my honor, that I will do my best to do my duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times and to obey the Scout Law."

The law referred to runs thus: (1) A Scout's honor is to be trusted. (2) A Scout is loyal to the King, his country, his Scouters, his parents, his employers and to those under him. (3) A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others. (4) A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout, no matter to what country, class or creed the other may belong. (5) A Scout is courteous. (6) A Scout is a friend to animals. (7) A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader or Scoutmaster, without question. (8) A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties. (9) A Scout is thrifty. (10) A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed."

The need for defense and armament has brought people in their thousands to sign on for national service; the need for moral rearmament, if straightly put to them, would bring them likewise in their thousands to sign on for

the service of humanity, Lord Baden-Powell says. To appeal to the man in the street the form of self-dedication, he realizes, would have to be of the simplest character and should pledge him to control himself and his weaknesses, to be straight in all his dealings, to obey his conscience in every case, to be friendly and readily helpful to all others and to the community even at the sacrifice of his own desires.

A pledge for carrying out such moral regeneration, he suggests, might be stated in writing in some such forms as this: (1) I will do my best, in my daily life: (2) To do my duty to God. (3) To be a helpful friend to other people and so to do all I can to bring about God's reign of peace and good-will upon earth.

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow, the 20th Sunday after Trinity. Sir Walter Raleigh was executed this date, 1618.

Present indications are that the final drafting of the Canadian-American Agreement will be completed within the next ten days, and that it will be ready for signing by Premier King on his way home from his West Indies holiday.

According to Montreal Detective Huben nobody knew of his engagement and employment here to aid and abet in the breach of the law, but "the Attorney-General, Inspector Friggs, and George Brown". The others we know but who is George Brown to be one of the causes of such a scandal and infliction upon the community? The Attorney-General may be made to answer for his action at the election, Inspector may be transferred to another district, but to whom is George Brown answerable?

Mr. H. G. Wells is more fortunate in his proposed trip abroad than his literary confederate Mr. John Strachey who is under restraint in the U.S.A. Mr. Wells will visit Australia in January, to attend the twenty-fourth meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, at Canberra. Mr. Wells will stay only a few weeks, but will give, in addition to an address to the association, a number of radio talks.

If a session before the year's end is decided on, Parliament may assemble on either November 24 or December 1, both Thursdays on which Parliament usually meets. In either case the likelihood is that there would be a recess for the Christmas holidays, beginning December 16, with the session being resumed January 9. As a prelude to an early session, all departments are now busy compiling their estimates, the appropriations which Parliament will vote for the next fiscal year.

A machine which sorts, counts and tests mixed coins has been invented and installed in the head office of a bank in Sydney, Australia. It is claimed to be unique. It handles hundreds of coins at once, both silver and copper, and without faltering throws each denomination into a separate receptacle, counts them and rejects all spurious coins. Each coin is tested electrically in one-tenth of a second, and on a mixed lot, the machine works at the rate of approximately \$4,000 worth an hour. On busy days it does the work of about 20 men.

Young Quentin Hogg who has been elected Government supporter in the British Oxford constituency enjoys a name carried by his grandfather and his great great grandfather. The Hogs are Demerara sugar planters originally, in slave days the Gladstone and Hogg sugar plantations adjoined one another. Visitors to the Museum in Georgetown, Demerara, may still see original contracts for the sale of slaves by the Gladstone and Hogg families. It will be recalled the first great speech Gladstone made in the House of Commons was in the defense of slavery. We have travelled far since those days, and the present Quentin Hogg's father, Lord Hailsham of Hailsham, who is still a sugar estate owner, and himself studied sugar planting in British Guiana, is more interested in Trade agreements between the mother Country and her Dominions than in the tropical labour market.

So we are not going to get cheap oranges and grapefruit after all. The Citrus industry and U.S.A. Government representatives have just reached an informal agreement on a program to remove an all-time record surplus of oranges and grapefruit from the competitive market. Under the removal program, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation would spend \$10,000,000 for 8,000,000 boxes of top-grade oranges and grapefruit for distribution to the needy through state relief agencies. The industry would assume responsibility for diverting number three and cull grades of fruit. This would enable growers and middlemen to realize a fair profit on their production, and provide an unexpected luxury to the poor and distressed in the various states.

In a vigorous and amusing article in the Times Sunday Magazine Stephen Leacock, himself educated enough to know, complained that our modern education is "eating up life." He drew a picture of our fathers, who, at 20, were already practicing medicine or law, while we of the present generation do not seem to get around to that today till about 30. Because of our long-drawn-out education, everything we do we do just ten years too late. Perhaps it is so; and few can deny that there is a great deal of truth in Mr. Leacock's intentional caricature. But when we talk of education eating up life, we ought not to forget to ask ourselves, what is life? Isn't education itself life? Isn't it as much fun getting an education as doing almost anything else? Nearly every one who has imagined a utopia has filled it with people preoccupied with an insatiable thirst for knowledge. To shorten some types of formal education may be wise, but education in its broadest sense must occupy the whole of every man's career. Education eats up life because it is life.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Children playing on the bank of the Grand Manan at Mortlake on Tuesday dug up live insects. One was at low tide, and, as it was too heavy to carry, they kicked it. The bomb is believed to have been dropped in a sand trap during the war.—London Times.

If a cat look at a king it is surely "less majestic" for a loyal subject to dream about royalty. A Toronto man says that several months ago, before next year's visit of the King and Queen was announced, or even definitely thought of, he dreamed that they were in Toronto. Nothing particularly remarkable about that, but their majesties were staying at a hotel!—Toronto Star.

A writer in Collier's has discovered that promoters of the California Pension Plan—their bills were every Thursday—one of whom was convicted in 1934 in federal court of using the mails to defraud, are collecting \$2 a day in small contributions from old people. They hope to benefit from the proposed system. Again showing that the people like to be fooled.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Speaking to the Police Association of Ontario Professor L. J. J. Rogers said: "I remember when I was a policeman coming home when we saw a policeman coming. That is not true of children to-day." Due to traffic conditions, youngsters get to realize that the police are not there to protect them, but to afford protection. It is better that the kiddies grow up with that attitude.—Kitchener Record.

Movie People are said to be chuckling over the fact that the New York exhibitor of "Marie Antoinette" lacked on to the printed programme of the protection of the sentence: "The events and characters depicted in this photograph are fictitious. Any similarity to actual persons living or dead is purely coincidental."—Financial Post.

We are told that the West still has plenty of room for good settlers. One authority states that 25,000 families could be located on good lands within 100 miles of Winnipeg. If this be true, then the possibility of securing a few thousand Czech and German settlers, people who know something about farming, ought to be worth some thought. This apart altogether from the fact that these people naturally challenge much of our sympathy.—Ottawa Journal.

Many persons will be glad to know that the seeds of grapes can be swallowed at gala social events, when folk are putting on their best, and the seeds are not ingested in the hand, pushed behind the ear, throw under the sofa or dropped into the sand around the palm tree or geranium. Sometimes these seeds are presented as much trouble as a chew of tobacco in the jaw of a member of a church choir at Friday night practice.—Regina Leader-Post.

The British people realize fully what it means. They know they may tomorrow, or a year or two hence, be fighting for the rights of national existence. They are under no illusion. What of Canada? What is Canada going to do? A good many of our illusions have been stripped from us in the past few months. It is not a question of interfering, or not interfering, in some remote Central European problem. It is a question of British rights, and the rights of the British Empire. We are going to do about it. That is a question we had better be thinking about.—Vancouver Province.

An old Negro was watching an experimental cotton-picking machine at work. The late Alexander Leake, farmer, machine maker and inventor, said to him: "Uncle Tom, what will happen to your job if they begin picking all the cotton with machines like this? You and me, in a thought, 'Bos', he said, 'ah don't know. But ah kaows what: whateber 't is, it can't be harder dan pickin' cotton. 'Tain't no more work in such a machine. Ah know 'em. They are burned in the harvest field by angry scythemen. Laws were once passed forbidding the use of machines in making bales. Machines are not beaten that way. But the facts about technological developments are slowly becoming better understood. Machines do throw men out of jobs. But they make more jobs than they destroy. When agriculture, barely a century ago, was still largely an industry of hand labour, only 25 out of each 1,000 persons were gainfully employed; 215 were agricultural workers. That was in 1820, in the United States. In 1930, 25 out of each 1,000 persons were gainful jobs for 397 out of each 1,000; but only 85 of those jobs were in agriculture. Farms had been mechanized. Men who would have been farmers chosen other occupations. Thanks to the machine invasion of industry, there were hundreds of occupations awaiting their potentialities. This is satisfying to know. But another fact must be remembered. Machines make more employment in the long run, but may not create jobs for the parties in the danger of going. Either way it brings this hemisphere face to face with the problem of its defense. And there is no suggestion that the United States Doctrine are equal to it. Fortunately the situation has not yet reached this extreme. The first line of defense is under attack, but it has not fallen. It need never fall. But the task of maintaining it cannot decently be

left to Britain any longer. Mere self-interest should convince the United States of this point. A coalition of the democracies, willing to give collective action to their pledges, could muster all the strength that is necessary to block the aggressors. Behind such an alliance resides the only hope of lasting peace and freedom. The British system, this writer also believes, is much more than the agglomeration of about one-quarter of the human race in allegiance to King George VI and involves much more than the territory under the British Crown. The French Empire, the Belgian, the Portuguese and the Dutch empires are all dependent for their "ultimate defense" upon British naval supremacy. "It involves also the independence of all the small democracies of Europe. For the freedom of small European nations depends and has always depended upon the capacity of the power in Europe to maintain a balance of power in Europe. There is no disputing the exactness of this statement of the case. But Mr. Lippmann goes further: "It involves the Monroe Doctrine as we have known it. For the first time in the history of European aggression in this hemisphere has in the past been the European balance of power and the British maritime supremacy." Recognizing the importance of the fall of the British Empire "would be an event that would shake the whole world, not for a few weeks, but for generations. . . . Probably no child living today would have seen the end of the trouble and the disorder," which is to say the wars of "succession" and conquest its collapse would unleash. Oddly Mr. Lippmann stops there. He makes no suggestions as to how the United States should face this reality. Instead, he offers up the time-honored prayer that the British people are willing and able "to act promptly to prevent such a catastrophe, meaning that they will be equal to the concerted attacks which, if aimed at British vital centres, have democracy the system itself—as their objective."

Yet if the article has any purpose, beyond offering a left-handed compliment to Britain as the guardian of individual liberty, it is to advise the American people that there is no isolation. The phrase "has in the past been" is the key. By it the writer means that the European balance is gone, or is in the danger of going. Either way it brings this hemisphere face to face with the problem of its defense. And there is no suggestion that the United States Doctrine are equal to it. Fortunately the situation has not yet reached this extreme. The first line of defense is under attack, but it has not fallen. It need never fall. But the task of maintaining it cannot decently be

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of general interest. The editor of the Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PADLOCK, PROHIBITION, PARTISANSHIP

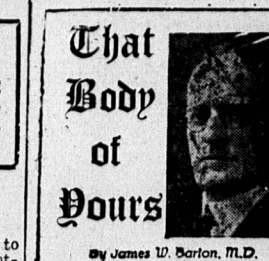
Sir:—It was serious enough to be pursued by the Editor's foot-prints—for the Editor has always the last word—but when the versatile, voluble, voluminous Mr. Tanton draws his partisan sword, a poor country person had better surrender, feel as he were chopped into mincemeat already. My innocent little appeal for "British" freedom of speech has been sidetracked completely for the partisan purpose of damning the Liberals and blessing the Conservatives. In Shakespeare's words I say "A plague on both your houses" so far as the liquor traffic is concerned. Partisan politics are a blight on this and other social issues. If anybody doubts that one government is "not much better or much worse" than the other, let him read the Patriot and the Guardian when the Liberals are in control, and then let him choose. But for fear the sword should be made not later than 95 per cent of all cases. Investigators are now trying to develop serum or antiserum to fight the special type (1 to 11) present. At present there have been only three of these serums discovered but two of these types (1 and 11) make up about half the total number of cases of pneumonia. To find out just which type is present the physician or a nearby laboratory examine a small portion of the sputum coughed up by the patient. When the type is discovered the serum for that particular type is administered. The test should be made not later than 95 hours after the beginning of the illness. Now why should a patient go to hospital if he can be typed and receive the antiserum at home? Pneumonia patients usually need a great amount of care—oxygen tent, sugar solutions to maintain the strength of the body, salt solutions to maintain the circulation of the blood—all of which are always on hand in the modern hospital. The modern ambulance with its complete equipment causes very little disturbance in transporting the patient from the home to the hospital. The thought then is that if pneumonia enters your home, your physician will weigh the chances of the patient as to whether the home or the hospital is best suited for his particular needs. You would be wise therefore to follow his advice whether or not it suits your own wishes.

I am Sir, etc. J. W. A. NICHOLSON, North Bedouque.

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Democracy's Keeper

(Globe and Mail) In his syndicated column Walter Lippmann (New York Herald Tribune) notes the connection between Munich and the Palestine trouble and the Japanese and the Chinese offensive. He might also have mentioned the terms which Hitler is reported to have offered Britain and France as the basis of future peace. The trouble-makers have no time in working on Anglo-French weakness, and "the situation which British statesmen have always dreaded the most is so nearly the actual situation that its gravity cannot be concealed." Mr. Lippmann does not overstate the case very far. If it has not yet reached those proportions, the makings of such situation are already present in the events which British statesmen have to face. It poses what the American writer asserts is the most important question in the world: whether the United States or this point. A coalition of the democracies, willing to give collective action to their pledges, could muster all the strength that is necessary to block the aggressors. Behind such an alliance resides the only hope of lasting peace and freedom.



TREATING PNEUMONIA AT HOME AND IN HOSPITAL

We were taught, as medical students, that pneumonia patients should not be moved, that it was better to allow the patient to remain at home than to disturb him, cause his heart and lungs to exert effort, and have him shaken up by the ride in the ambulance or other method of transport. Also the fact that the patient was in his own bed, with his loved ones about him instead of in the hospital with its "strangeness" was rightly believed to be of great help in the treatment.

However pneumonia is not just the pneumonia that was taught years ago as there are different types in all, although the organism, the pneumococcus is believed to be responsible for about 95 per cent of all cases. Investigators are now trying to develop serum or antiserum to fight the special type (1 to 11) present. At present there have been only three of these serums discovered but two of these types (1 and 11) make up about half the total number of cases of pneumonia.

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Borden's Memoirs

By R. K. CARNEGIE, Canadian Press Staff Writer (Copyright 1918, by the Canadian Press)

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"Finally, under great pressure, I agreed to accept the task for one year . . . with the stipulation that in the meantime a committee should be appointed to select a permanent leader of greater ability, experience and aptitude. One who would, perhaps, desire the position from which I shrink. "This stipulation was accepted but the sons of Zeruliah were too hard for me. After the meeting of the older members urged me to refrain from making public the temporary character of my leadership as any such announcement would tend to diminish my authority. I yielded to their persuasions and, instead of one year, I remained 20 years in the leadership."

Sir Robert's memoirs deal with painstaking care with all the questions he was called upon to handle during 10 years he was leader of the Opposition. He met his first defeat in general elections as leader in 1904 when he failed to carry Halifax. The election had been fought largely on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway question. After the election he addressed a letter to the Conservative members "Under the conditions which have ensued, it is necessary that you shall choose another leader. My resignation has already been given informally. I yielded to their persuasions and, instead of one year, I remained 20 years in the leadership."

Demands for a national Conservative convention began to be pressed upon Borden in 1907. He was on a tour in Western Canada at that time and provincial and federal members urged a convention to announce a definite policy upon which the party would go to the country in the ensuing election.

Through three parliaments from 1900 to 1911 the late Sir Robert Borden led the Conservative Opposition and his memoirs reveal a series of intrigues against his leadership which at times so exasperated him that he wanted to give up. On each occasion his loyal supporters prevailed upon him to continue. Interesting sidelights on political life in those days are furnished in the two volumes of his memoirs to be published Nov. 1 by the Macmillan Company of Canada. It had been the practice of the Conservative party to select its leader by caucus to which only the federal Conservative members and senators were admitted. The selection of Borden was particularly abrupt and in striking contrast to the national convention method now employed in choosing a leader. In 1896 Borden, then a prosperous lawyer in Halifax, had been urged to be a Conservative candidate in the two-member Halifax constituency in an election for the organization of the school question was the principal issue. "At first I flatly refused. I had no political experience, no political ambitions had entered my mind and I was wholly devoted to my profession."

Finally I consented, but with the stipulation I should not be asked to serve for more than one term. Successful in his first session after he had taken a conspicuous part in the debates he was moved to the front bench. Selected as Leader After the defeat of the Conservatives under Sir Charles Tupper in 1900, the support failed to win his seat, the aged chieftain retired from leadership and there was much concern over who should succeed him. The Liberal-Conservative members met in Ottawa to select a new leader. Sir George Foster had also failed to win a seat. "Beyond question," the memoirs state, "he was in the most enviable position in the party, although his wonderful ability in debate was not always matched by equally good judgment."

During the caucus, in February, 1901, to his amazement Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper proposed him as leader. He expressed his astonishment and told his fellow members he could not undertake the task. "At the adjournment meeting (next day) the proposal that I should be selected began to gather momentum. I endeavored to postpone the decision . . . when my fellow members became impatient and insisted that a decision should be reached then and there. They urged that I should select a permanent leader would be construed as lamentable weakness."

"The statement aroused my wrath and I spoke in very emphatic terms and I was not unaware that it was the previous month I had put forward at Halifax the most advanced and progressive platform ever placed before the people of Canada by any party in federal affairs. He added this platform had been brought after wide consultation with members of the party and had been well received. Conservatives were again defeated in 1908 largely because Borden believed, because of a pamphlet on the Ne Temere decree issued without his knowledge turned many Roman Catholic votes against him.

Became Discouraged Borden in January 1910, appointed a preliminary committee for a national convention which decided that one should be held. But owing to the break of the Quebec Conservative members with Borden on the naval question, it was never called.

Definite moves against his leadership started in 1909 when W. B. Northrup, a Conservative member of one of three gentlemen engaged in intrigue against my leadership, sent out to members of the party a long letter in which he attacked Borden's position upon the naval question and declared himself ready to fight against him as leader. Sir Robert wrote: "It is quite probable he considered that I was making a sacrifice of Canada and the Empire."

The English-speaking Conservative members thought Borden's naval policy, opposing a Canadian navy without consulting the people and favoring a large foreign contribution, did not go far enough and the French Conservative members thought it went too far. A move was on foot to make Richard McBride, then Conservative leader in British Columbia, national leader. F. D. Monk, Borden's lieutenant for Quebec also repudiated the leadership. "Becoming thoroughly exasperated" on April 6, 1910, he wrote to Conservative Whip George Taylor asking him to call a caucus to which I would present my resignation. "My resignation is that several of our most prominent members to whom this letter was shown by the chief whip came to me and urged me to withdraw my earnestness, entreated me to withdraw the letter." After much discussion he did this.

The memoirs give an intimate account of the reaction among the Conservative members when Finance Minister Fielding introduced the reciprocity proposals on Jan. 26, 1911. Describing a Conservative caucus, he wrote: "There was the deepest reaction in our party and many of our members were confident that the government's proposals would appeal to the country and give it another term of office. I estimated the tide as best I could although I was under great discouragement."

"Among the Ontario members a remarkable reaction took place. I myself apparent. Many of them were in the habit of going to their homes over the week-end. Those who left Ottawa dejected and wavering came back confident and strong in their opposition to the government's proposals."

Led to Victory However the reciprocity issue caused another onslaught on Borden's leadership. He had entered into negotiation with Cliffordifton Harris and other Liberal members who opposed the government's proposals and this started the cry that "my negotiations meant the destruction of the Liberal-Conservative party and the ascendancy of the Liberal element in its councils. . . . I became intensely discouraged and began to loathe the situation." Finally on Tuesday morning, I sent the following message to McBride: "Last year's trouble revived. Am convinced that interest of party imperatively demand my retirement. As a result, I have resigned and accept you as leader. National emergency absolutely demands your immediate affirmative answer. Situation urgent. Reply necessary before Tuesday morning."

"That evening I told my wife that my political career was finished and I was glad of it. Late at night a delegation headed by the late David Henderson, came to my house and