THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S FALL

The subject of general discussion in the newspapers of two continents is the proposed change in the Government of Newfoundland. There is a reluctance on the part of earnest, thinking economists and politicians to agree to the withdrawal of popular government, even for a period, in a civilized country, and that one of the oldest colonized in the British Empire. But here it is a case of "needs must when the devil drives" for conditions had attained to such crisis that it was either the withdrawal of the right to democratic government, and the substitution of a mild form of autocracy, or the financial, material and social ruin of the whole country. The Government and the greater majority of the people in Newfoundland have graciously submitted to the inevitable and it has been left merely to communistic extremists in the Mother of Parliaments to appear on the scene as "last ditchers" in defense of popular government.

"The London Observer," in dealing with the subject says:

"There are few English minds which the distressful plight of our oldest colony will not touch with regret. Newfoundland has always been a peculiar region, and the rigorous conditions of life have given a distinctive mould to its community. There appears to be no doubt that the inhabitants will concur in the suspension of their self-government for a time and the regency of an Imperial Commission. Perfect certainty is needed upon that point before the Mother Country can resume its maternal offices in so complete a fashion as now proposed.

"A scathing picture is drawn of the political abuses—"greed, graft, and corruption"—that have brought the Dominion to such a pass. It would seem that a naturally poor population has been picked almost to their bones by the harpies of the spoils system. The case offers a curious challenge to the saying of Lord Bryce that in politics 'Poverty and Purity go together.' It is rather an illustration of the difficulty there is in making democracy work well where there is not a large enough leisured class ready to serve the State for pride rather than profit. Where that is lacking and nobody can afford to go into public life except for a livelihood, there is a strong tendency for representative government to breed parasites under the guise of politicians."

This is a picture not overdrawn, and part of it we are familiar with in this Canada of ours. The tendency of appeal to, and supply from the "pork barrel," grows, develops, and increases with the ambitions of politicians who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by obtaining sufficient votes to elect them to place and power. The general good of the community is secondary to them. What fills their eye and stimulates their ambition is the pelf and positions they may obtain for themselves and their friends. A late lamented Premier of this Province once declared his hardest job was "sitting tight on the lid of the treasury" to prevent all and sundry of his political friends dipping in their hands. The late Mackenzie King Government had a similar experience resulting in the Beauharnois, customs, and other gross scandals. Fortunately we have in Canada as Prime Minister a man of the type described by "The London Observer" as ready to serve the State for pride rather than profit. In this we are fortunate indeed.

The situation in which Newfoundland finds herself is a warning to all governments to be careful in the exercise of their free democratic authority to rule the country and spend its revenues, actual and prospective, with the utmost care and solicitude, not only for the good of the present but for the benefit of succeeding generations as well.

COMMENDED

At an address recently before the Ontario Women's Teachers Association, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett paid a generous tribute to the Red Cross Society of Canada, and particularly to the work of the Junior Red Cross. The Prime Minister was talking of the part which the rising generation, under the influence of the teaching profession, can play in the avoidance of war and in the maintenance of world peace. He said that because of the annihilation of distance by science the responsibilities of citizenship now extend far beyond the bounds of city and Province, the Dominion and even the Empire, to include the whole world. Everybody must learn something of the great play of forces which makes international problems what they are.

It was at this point that he emphasized the great work being done by the Junior Red Cross in various lands. He contended that if the children of today can obtain a broad world viewpoint from association with children in other lands, we may yet have a race which will not be bound only by nationalism, or the wider nationalism of Empire, but which will have an international point of view. In the Premier's view the school is perhaps more important today than the home in the task of inculcating the minds of the rising generation with wholesome ideas and ideals.

As every Canadian should know, the Junior Red Cross movement originated in Canada and now has branches in between 50 and 60 other countries. It has done a great deal of valuable spade work for the noble cause of conciliation and world peace. Its system of international correspondence, under which the children of scores of countries write letters to one another, has been endorsed by hundreds of educationists all round the world. In this Province the efforts which the Junior Red Cross have devoted to assisting in the treatment and care of crippled children have been particularly successful, and indeed have set a record for all Canada.

Shortly before his retirement as Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Sir Eric Drummond paid a remarkable tribute to this junior department of Red Cross work: "The work of the Junior Red Cross is helping in many ways to increase among the different nations knowledge and understading one of another. This is the true basis of international peace, and to strengthen it is one of the greatest services that any individual can render both to his own country and to the world. I and all who are trying to work for peace cannot but wish all success and prosperity to the Junior Red Cross." These words of praise have now been supplemented in forceful manner by the Canadian Prime Minister, who himself was for many years an enthusiastic leader among the Canadian Red Cross workers. It is worthy of remark that there are 8,244 Junior Red Cross branches, with 258,409 members, in different parts of the Dominion.

SETTLING DISPUTES

The difficulty which the MacDonald Government is experiencing in settling colliery disputes in Nova Scotia is a reminder of the fact that Canada generally has come through the past three troublous years with comparatively slight industrial disturbance. Credit for this is given by the Ottawa Journal to the sensible attitude taken by both employers and most of the recognized labor leaders, and as well to the excellence of the conciliation service rendered through the Dominion Department of Labor.

During the past year, for example, the conciliation officers of the Dominion Department have mediated successfully in some 30 disputes, many of which were of a perplexing and difficult nature, and settlements effected represented the fruit of arduous effort, perseverance and good-will on the part of all concerned. In fourteen of these disputes the adjustments reached made it unnecessary to establish requested boards of conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The approach of the Christmas season makes timely the reminder that it is the early shopper that catches the bargains. Now is the time to plan one's Christmas shopping campaign, to study with care the advertisements in the newspapers, for it is here where the bargains are to be found.

It is significant of the change in Canadian political conditions that there should have been held last September a "Liberal Summer Conference" at Port Hope and a "Liberal-Conservative Summer School" at Newmarket. These gatherings were held on the same dates; and now there have appeared simultaneously the two books in which the proceedings of these meetings are recorded. The volume issued by the Conservative school is entitled "Canadian Problems as Seen by Twenty Outstanding Men of Canada", while the Port Hope discussions appear in book form as "The Liberal Way: Canada's Problems Discussed at the Summer Conference, 1933." The title of the first-mentioned volume suggests a less partisan viewpoint than the latter; but in both cases the subject matter of the addresses was of a high order and Canadians interested in current affairs will profit from reading them.

Notes By The Way

Personality is what we are. In truth and fact—that something which impresses instantly and wins others to us. But it doesn't have to be noisy, or boisterous. Some of the greatest personalities have been of the quietest in manner. The other kind is too quickly forgotten. We recall most pleasantly those with personalities which have left us with something to think about, or to speculate about. Perhaps the greatest single quality behind an attractive personality is that of sincerity and openness.

We hear a great deal these days about Government interference with business—about its evil. Also we hear much about attacks upon individualism and capitalism. We wonder how many business leaders realize the extent to which this interference with business and these attacks upon capitalism are due to business itself? To a certain element in business? Capitalism on this continent is not in peril from Socialism or from Communism; it is peril from the abuse of capitalism by some capitalists. It is in peril because certain leaders of business have not recognized their responsibilities. Have not realized that, under the new order, business must co-operate with the public.

Above the tomb of the intrepid Captian Robert Scott, who reached the South Pole in 1912, but who perished on his way back in the Antarctic snows, with his heroic companions, may be read these words, which are the last ones from the great poem of Tennyson's Ulysses "To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield." In all the record of literature, there can be found no nobler example of a heroic soul than in the letters which Captain Scott wrote as he and his companions were slowly freezing to death. These letters were addressed to his closest friends, and to those who had aided him in his ambition to first discover the South Pole. Tenderness, poignant heroicness of character, and true greatness are revealed in every line. Appropriately were those wonderful lines of Tennyson placed above his tomb.

In a Superior Court in Montreal Mr. Justice Brossard awarded damages to Jean Senneville, whose 19 year old son had been arrested and arraigned in court on a charge of burglary. The judge found that the young man, of good reputation, had been arrested on the chance that he might furnish evidence relating to a burglary in a store where he was employed as cashier, and in awarding $350 damages to his father, said: "The liberty and reputation of a citizen is sacred, and full inquiry must be made showing reason and probability of guilt before a man can be arrested." This is in the British tradition.

Russia, says the London Daily Mail, is training 3,000 aeronautical engineers a year. It is equipping its forces with all-metal machines. Its strength is such that it is today one of the dominating Powers in Europe and Asia. It can threaten India almost as easily as it can threaten Poland—a fact which it would be madess to ignore. Moreover, this Soviet air development is parallel to what is proceeding in every country except simple-minded Great Britain.

The men of the various brains trusts represent many shades of thought and many specialties. But in most of them two characteristics stand out: enthusiasm for the American experiment and unabating criticism of the course of its development. None of the easy optimism or pessimism of men accustomed to gauging the world by the stock market or the momentary profits or losses of their business is to be found in this group. These men are a menace to the special interests which are struggling to maintain their power in a period of revolutionary change.—Scribner's.

There is an annual market in the Old Country for 2,500,000 cwt. of bacon available. There has always been a big market of the kind, but owing to failure to supply the particular kind of bacon which is demanded at British breakfast tables and to the irregularity in supply from this country, Denmark captured and held the major portion of this trade. She succeeded where Canada failed because she educated her farmers and packers to produce the type and quality of bacon which Great Britain desires. Even today Danish bacon commands a much higher price in the British market than Canadian bacon, because it is better suited to the British taste.

The London New Statesman, noted British weekly, has been checking up on Mussolini. What it finds hardly supports the idea that he is almost miraculously efficient. It is shown, for example, that Mussolini is not balancing Italy's budget; the Italian deficit this year will be over $300,000,000. It is shown that Italian taxes have been increased, that trade and employment have decreased, it is shown, in fact, that Italy is in no respect free from difficulties of countries without benefit of dictators. Much has been made of Mussolini's achievements in building roads. The New Statesman shows that last year more roads were built in England than in Italy, and, moreover, that the roads in England were built more cheaply. It proceeds to show that in housing, in measures for unemployment, in transportation, in the development of trade, more is being done under the British parliamentary system than is being done under Mussolini's dictatorship. And the case is made out with Mussolini's own figures.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

RAW APPLE DIET IN DIARRHOEA

One of the distressing ailments of childhood is persistent diarrhoea.

The usual treatment has been to give small doses of calomel followed a few hours later with castor oil. If the diarrhoea persists after this treatment then bismuth subnitrate is given to check the excessive flow of water from the intestine.

Now this seems the logical treatment in that it removes the offending material that causes the diarrhoea and when this offending material is removed, the bismuth checks or dries up the flow.

A couple of years ago I wrote about what is known as the raw apple diet in the treatment of diarrhoea in children. European physicians are reporting great success with it.

These physicians have published papers about the treatment of diarrhoeal conditions in children after an experience of three years.

The treatment consists of a diet solely of scraped or grated raw apple. Fully ripe and mellow fruit should be used. It is peeled and cored, then scraped or grated to a pulp. The child is given from one to four tablespoonfuls or more of this pulp every two hours depending on age.

In 70 patients ranging in age from nine months to eleven and one half years, an average of thirty tablespoonfuls were administered daily for two days. Sometimes sugar was added because the child objected to the sour taste.

Nothing should be given besides the apple unless the patient craves liquids or there is some poisoning of the system from the intestine.

If the apple alone is refused it is possible to mix it with banana pulp which makes it more palatable or tasty, and obtain favorable results.

After forty-eight hours of the apple diet, the child is put on a diet of cooked cereal (without milk), toast, 1 cupful of cocoa (made with water). At noon soup with rice, potato gruel, scraped beef, toast; 3 p. m. toast and tea; 6 p. m. cereal (without milk), toast, banana, cocoa (made with water).

The child is kept on this diet for forty-eight hours and then gradually returned to his normal diet. Milk is the next item added, and fruits last.

The apple diet maintains body tissues, keeps up the supply of water, and renders blood and tissues more alkaline.

Famous State Funeral

(Fred Williams in the Mail and Empire)

Do you know that a Canadian once had a warship for a hearse, an Empress as a mourner, a mighty empire as the onlooker at his funeral procession, and two great countries and a rolling ocean as the scene of his burial? Such was the fate of Sir John Thompson, successor in the premiership to Sir John A. Macdonald, who died in Windsor Castle, December 12, 1894; a moment or two after an audience with Queen Victoria. Britain, Canada, indeed the whole Empire, were thunderstruck at the sudden and dramatic passing of the man who from 1892 to 1894 occupied much the same position in Empire and world affairs as does Premier Bennett 40 years later. The Dominion, of course, gave him a funeral befitting his position as Prime Minister; but Britain showed her respect for the great Canadian in a way that had hitherto been reserved for royalty.

Acting upon the instructions of the 75-year-old Queen that the removal of the body from Windsor Castle to the Chapel in London where the body was to lie in state, should be accompanied with every possible ceremony and respect, the Imperial Government not only provided a special train, but offered the almost unprecedented honor of having the remains conveyed to Halifax in a British man-of-war. Lady Thompson accepted the proposal as presented through the Governor-General, and on Dec. 22 began the display of tribute and respect which the mother country felt for the lamented premier.

The journey from London to H. M. S. Enheim at Portsmouth was made a state funeral by Her Majesty's command. Arrangements were made that there should be no stoppage of the special train, in the centre of which, according to J. Castell Hopkins in his "Life and Work of Sir John Thompson" was a splendid funeral car built of mahogany and teak, and containing a large compartment which was in reality a mortuary chapel. The ceiling was draped with flags, the walls were hung with black cloth dotted with silver stars, and caught up with silver cords. In the centre stood a magnificent catafalque draped in black with silver borders, a large silver cross at the head, and a gold crucifix three feet high in front. The engine attached to the train was also draped, while immediately behind it was a car, full of the wreaths sent by prominent persons. The railway station platform was in black, and the officials on duty were all dressed in mourning garments. In addition the guards and other railroad men detailed to accompany the body to Portsmouth wore a special mourning uniform such as would have been the case had the remains been those of royalty.

All along the route taken by the train, crowds of people waited in respectful silence and watched it pass by. As soon as it was sighted outside of Portsmouth the many ships in the harbor half-masted their ensigns, the first of the 20-minute guns boomed a salute, and the flags ashore were dipped. It was received by long lines of naval and military officers representing all branches of the two services, and drawn up in front of large detachments of marines and blue-jackets detailed as guards of honor.

A most impressive appearance was presented by the great warship on to which the coffin was carried by blue-jackets, followed by dignitaries of church and state. Her sides were painted black, and her wide gangway was draped with black cloth, as was also the way to the mortuary chamber. Everything even to the minutest detail, had been arranged in the most perfect and mournful harmony. A short and solemn service was held in the captain's room which had been fitted up for the reception of the coffin. Here upon a handsome catafalque, draped with crape-bound flags and black cloth, surrounded by sentries and covered with Her Majesty's wreath, the remains of Sir John A. Macdonald's greatest discovery left Britain.

The First Postage Stamp

(London Times)

Who invented the adhesive postage stamp? Philatelists are planning to celebrate with an international exhibition in London in 1940 the centenary of the first British stamps sponsored by Rowland Hill and taken into the service of H. M. Post Office on May 6, 1840. Discounting the rival claim of James Chalmers, the Dundee bookseller, to have been the actual author of the adhesive postal label, philatelic students have, by common consent, awarded the distinction to the Father of Penny Postage himself. But now there is evidence that Greece, rather than Great Britain, produced the first postage stamp, nine years earlier than that of the penny black and two pence blue.

In an obscure Greek village there has lately come to light among a hoard of old documents dating back to Revolutionary times a partly broken sheet of printed labels, each having an expressed value of 40 lepta, which are believed to have been employed for postal purposes long before such practical aids to correspondence were conceived by the British or any other post office. These early Greek "stamps" have now found their way to London, and were exhibited at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society. Set up from ordinary printer's type in rectangular form and multiples of four, the denomination occupies the centre and the surrounding frame is composed of standard "pearl" ornaments, the whole being enclosed by solid black rules. Unprepossessing in appearance, they must nevertheless be accepted as the earliest recorded forerunners of the postage stamp as we know and use it today.

Festive Sing Song

(Ottawa Citizen)

Those who don't like the tone of Canadian penitentiaries, think we have something to learn from the administration of prisons in the United States, will cast admiring eyes towards Sing Sing, where this year's "Revue" is being presented to the public.

Feature of the revue is a burlesque of a police court. The judge is a prisoner serving twenty years for a hold-up. Prominent in the cast are swindlers of various sorts, men convicted of crimes against women, burglars, bank robbers. One of the directors of the show is the former president of a New York bank, and a former special deputy attorney general is the pianist. A murderer plays the violin, and a noted jail-breaker has a dancing role.

The day of the "first night" was marked also by a banquet in honor of the Sing Sing football squad, which won nine games of ten played this season. It was held in the prison hospital and the convicts had chicken and other delicacies in tribute to their athletic prowess.

Altogether it was a gala occasion for the Sing Sing lads, and honest fellows outside the walls must have been tremendously impressed by the hard way of these transgressors.

The Loneliest Parish

(Manchester Guardian)

Quite a number of Church of England clergymen have answered the advertisement in the Church Times for a priest for Tristan da Cunha, the most isolated parish in the British Empire. It is certainly not because the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel paint a rosy picture of the life which the successful applicant will have to live. He has to be unmarried, of robust health, and ready to put up with primitive conditions, and he is warned that his life will be one of privation and complete isolation. Even food is scarce, and the padre, like his small flock, has to live largely on potatoes. The islanders are simple, untaught and unread. Even nature on the island is bleak and gaunt.

Once a year, and if weather permits, a ship calls with mail and provisions, and for a few hours the lonely padre may hear and talk about events in the outside world. The last padre, Mr. A. G. Partridge who stood the life for nearly four years, took a wireless receiving set with him, but he never got it to work. His predecessor, Mr. R. A. C. Pooley (a former curate of St. Bridget's Church, Waverly, Liverpool), took a young lay assistant with him, while before him the late Mr. H. M. Rogers had his plucky wife as companion. Another former padre on the island, by the way was Mr. F. H. Dodgson, brother of Lewis Carrol. The island's new padre is expected to sail early in the new year.

The Poet's Corner

THE MOUNTAIN GRASS

I can not yet discern
Why any grass that blows,
Or earth the quiet heart knows
Should have such aching power
To force my mind return,
Unwilling to my heartache, for an hour!

Here in the golden wind
Primrose and daffodil
Enchant the green hill:
The very fort of Spring
Is shaken with their breath:
Trumpet and flute, they have forgotten Death.

Why now, possessed again
As by a poet's word,
Or the lift and fall of a bird,
Must I long for the cold shadow,
The driven mist and the rain—
The ghostly flowers that then dappled the Deer's Meadow?

—Elizabeth Cluer.

Formidable Codfish

(New York Herald-Tribune.)

On your front page appears a news item from Deer Island, N. B., telling of the finding of a cormorant in the stomach of a large codfish. The cormorant is described as being locally known as a "shad," which should read "shag," a common term in many localities for this bird. This incident, however, draws attention to the fact that a big codfish, although he has about as much fight in him as a stick of wood when being hauled out of the water, is likely to be a rather ugly customer when the chance offers, and he can use his powerful jaws.

I recall that some years ago a fishing schooner sank in the harbor of Shelburne, N. S., necessitating the use of divers to work on the hull. The divers were so annoyed by the activities of large cod tearing at their suits and diving apparatus that they were obliged to dynamite the region in which operations were being carried on.

I have seen a good many hundred cod of all sizes taken at various times by Gloucester fishermen and the big fellows certainly have a mouth and throat that would take a large bird without any trouble.

It is perhaps not generally known that our old friend the seagull can do its share of swallowing the young of other sea birds, sometimes swallowing a bird nearly half as large as itself.

Some Curios Bibles

(Montreal Gazette)

The Bible has passed through ten major English editions. It is today printed in more than six hundred languages and dialects. It was the invention of printing that gave impetus to its wide circulation, and met the demand for possession of the Good Old Book. But it could hardly be expected that a volume which contains more than seven hundred thousand words and upwards of three and a half million letters would come off the press scatheless of error. And in point of fact the earlier editions of the Bible contained many misprints and were sent out from the press with less careful supervision than is exercised now in the publication of the daily newspaper. Archbishop Usher, who lived in the time of Charles I, was horrified to discover that a Bible he had bought at a London book shop omitted the text from which he intended to preach at St. Paul's Cross. This is said to have led him to complain to the King about faulty copies; and Sterne, "the solid scholar," reported he had found 3,600 errors in the Bibles printed in London alone. It was this disconcerting circumstance that brought about the granting of special licenses to sundry London firms and Cambridge University for this work. The rivalry for the privilege became very keen.

But this was not the only phase of the battle of the books. Another tangent of dispute links up the printing of Bibles with the economic conditions then prevailing. Before and after the Civil War a great number of Bibles were printed in Holland and imported to England. This was regarded as violating the rights of the "King's Printers." Some 12,000 of these Dutch copies, smuggled into England, were seized and destroyed. They were contraband. The English divines censored them because of misprints. The English bookbinders deemed this traffic an illegal invasion of their craft. There was much trouble in the land, and loud murmurings in the camp, say rather, amongst the captains of the guilds. Not until there were two Cambridge imprints of 1629 and 1638 respectively did a tolerably correct format make its appearance. Prior to this date, however, versions were issued which were marked by some peculiar touches, interpolations, and errors that lifted these quaint editions into notoriety and have since caused them to become treasure trove of book collectors. Thus, in 1788, at Paris, Anthony Bennemere printed a Bible in French which contains an extra touch added to the 32nd chapter of Exodus: "The ashes of the golden calf which Moses caused to be burned, and mixed with water that was drunk by the Israelites, stuck to the beards of such as had fallen down before it; by which they appeared with gilt beards, as a peculiar mark to distinguish those which had worshipped the calf." It is evident that the translator had a most vivid imagination. Yet this did not hinder him from solemnly affirming that he "has added nothing but the genuine truth, nor omitted anything but what was improper to be translated." In 1541 came forth Cranmer's Bible. The text at Jeremiah viii, 22, is made to read: "Is there no tryacle in Gilead? Is there no phisycyon there?" But since treacle was deemed in England a healing balm, this quaint touch is understandable. And the same may be said of the famous "Bugges Bible" which renders Psalm 91.5: "Thou shall not be afraid of the bugges by night," meaning thereby of course the boggards, or bogies, of which folk were afraid. The like homely flavor also belongs to the "Breeches Bible," which renders Genesis II, 7: "They took figge-tree leaves and made themselves breeches." But the Oxford Press edition of 1717 did not improve the parable of the vineyard laborers by substituting the word "vinegar," albeit grape juice may betimes run that tartly. Nor can any excuse be made for rendering Matthew V, 9: "Blessed are the place-makers"—an amusing slip indeed at a time of great political corruption.

The "Wicked Bible," which left the "not" out of the Seventh Commandment, earned its nickname. But to the first complete Bible printed, namely, that of John Faust, a Latin version issued from Mayence in 1455, also known as the Mazarin Bible, there attaches a romance in three different directions. Faust worked with Schoffer and Gutenberg, and some of the copies of this superb edition were sold for seven hundred crowns, others for as low as sixty crowns, whilst a copy of the Mazarin has since fetched over £5,000. Again, Faust so cleverly imitated handlaid script that he managed to conceal the art of printing which he wished to keep his own secret. Once more, the red lettering of the head characters somehow led folk of that day to spread the rumor that Faust used not red ink, but his own blood, and was in league with the devil. Curious, is it not, to find that the man who gave to the world the first complete and most handsome printed Bible, linked up in the popular imagination with Dr. Faustus, the necromancer and professor of black magic, whose exploits have been celebrated in literature by Christopher Marlowe, Wolfgang Goethe and others?

Eels are taken commercially by fishemen of the three Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario, but Quebec is much the largest producer. In 1932, for instance, the catch by provinces was as follows: Quebec, 19,063 hundredweights; Nova Scotia, 1,352 hundredweights; Ontario, 624; New Brunswick, 256; and Prince Edward Island 181 hundredweights. Of the total catch, 18,618 hundredweights were taken in the inland fisheries of Quebec. All of the eels taken by Canada's fishermen are marketed in the fresh and frozen forms, and much of the output goes into export business with Germany and the United States. Sales to Germany last year aggregated 8,439 hundredweights and sales to the United States were 3,768 hundredweights.

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CORRECT PUNCTUATION

A pupil was having trouble with punctuation and was being corrected by the instructor.

"Never mind, sonny," said the visiting school board member, consolingly, "it's foolish to bother about the commas. They don't amount to much, anyway."

"Zoe Ann," said the teacher quietly to a small girl in the class, "please write this sentence on the board. 'The president of the board says the teacher is a fool.' Now," she continued, "put a comma after 'board' and another after 'teacher.'"

—From "El Padre."

Do Not Neglect Your Eyes

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