# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1938


## Another Liberal Protest

Liberal dissatisfaction with the Dysart Government in New Brunswick seems to be growing. Following the repudiation of Premier Dysart's policies by two prominent party supporters in the Legislature, Mr. Speaker Bridges and Dr. Dyas, a third has come forward, Mr. R. Fraser Keay, Liberal M.L.A. for Charlotte County, with the assertion that "generally speaking, while I am not by any means a 'rebel', I am in sympathy with my colleague Dr. Dyas." Mr. Keay, as reported in the Saint John Telegraph Journal (Independent) said he had "no comment to make" on whether or not he would follow Dr. Dyas' example in threatening to leave the party. He felt, however, that "things were not all they should be" in his constituency, and he agreed with Mr. Bridges that the accounts of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board should be made public; "so," said Mr. Keay, "that all can see just what the situation is there, as it had been said would be done."

The suppression of information regarding government liquor sale activities, and the freely voiced complaints of Government supporters in this connection, will be read with particular interest here. The same policy, though in a much more dictatorial form, is followed by the Campbell Government. Since the scrapping of the Prohibition Commission the Legislature, and the public, have been deprived of information as to the Government's liquor sale activities, the powers now vested in Premier Campbell including even the statutory right to sit as a court of inquiry on his own administration of the Prohibition Act, and all matters pertaining thereto. No similar legislation exists in any democratic country in the world. Yet not one of our thirty Liberal legislative representatives has had the temerity to as much as question this autocratic procedure, or even to ask for any information which would enlighten the public as to increased sales and profits from alcoholic beverages accruing to the Government under the Campbell dispensation.

Perhaps it was the bad example of the Campbell Government that induced the Dysart Government ot suppress the liquor board accounts. If so, it has got Premier Dysart into a peck of trouble. On this question, at any rate, his party supporters seem to be of a more independent calibre than our local Liberal stalwarts,—more concerned about the rights of their constituents, and less with playing party politics.

## Visiting Schoolboys

A party of fifteen schoolboys are touring Canada. During their stay in the Dominion they will be in camp for a week at Tunnell Mountain near Banff. There they are to be joined by a party of Canadian schoolboys and a group from New Zealand. The visitors will see very little of the Dominion, east of Toronto.

"This idea of showing these boys only the central and western province," says the Saint John Citizen, "will hardly give them a true picture of all the Provinces. Even in the Maritimes there are some things these boys might be interested in. In the early days of colonization in America, the Atlantic Provinces were much in the public eye. Many people from France, England and other European countries came here. In fact, this is the section in which a lot of real history was made. Acadia, which included what is now the Maritime Provinces and part of Maine, was the scene of early French settlement, and the English, too, thought a lot of this country. For historic, if for no other reason, the visiting schoolboys should have been introduced to the Maritimes."

## Why No Harvesters?

A mainland newspaper asks why it is that with a 300,000,000-bushel wheat crop being harvested in the West there is no call for harvesters. It recalls the days when, with a wheat crop being cut, thousands of young men went from the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario to help cut it.

One answer, suggests the Ottawa Journal, is technological improvements. In the West today, for example, is found what is known as the "tractor and combine". Three men, operating a medium-sized outfit, plus a grain wagon, can completely harvest 30 acres of wheat a day, a job that required 11 men and much more machinery just a few years ago.

Wheat growers are now enabled to harvest wheat for a price which would have made wheat-growing impossible a decade or two ago. In the old boom days it didn't matter whether it cost $1 or 50 cents to grow a bushel of wheat. With an average price of close to two dollars, there was plenty of profit for everybody. It is different today. Europe is growing a lot of its own wheat, prices are down; rust, drought and pests make a difference.

The result is a West compelled to adapt itself to the changed conditions. A West resorting to labor-saving machinery; organized and stabilized on a new financial basis. It may mean less work for a few thousand harvesters for a month or so; it also means more profit for wheat growers; consequently more money for the railways in traffic; more work for railway employes; more purchases by the West from the East; more of other work for many.

Thus it is, nearly always, with technological improvement. People may be thrown out of work in special cases; nearly always there is more work generally.

## An Imperial Policy

More to the point, as a declaration of "Empire and Imperial Policy" than all Mr. Mackenzie King's platitudinous statements about our "national status" and independence is the following resolution passed at the recent Canadian Corps reunion at Toronto.

"Resolved that while recognizing the status of nationhood won for Canada during the Great War and for which the Canadian Corps is entitled to no little credit, we urge immediate and public adoption by our Dominion Government of the principle of close co-operation in all matters affecting the best interests of the British Empire and in the interest of world peace, and that in furtherance thereof Canada should

"(1) Provide for the cost of adequate national defense; and

"(2) Maintain the non-permanent naval, air and military forces of Canada on a proper basis consistent with the exigencies of the times.

"Resolved that the Canadian Corps Association demands that the special and increasing problems of employment, pensions, hospitalization and welfare of ex-service men be given immediate, constant and preferred attention by Governments and employers, to ensure that the ex-service man and his dependents will not continue to be at an unfair disadvantage through the sacrifice which he willingly accepted in the service of King and Country."

## Editorial Notes

Guy de Maupassant born this date, 1850; and General P. N. Sheridan died, 1888.

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Owing to vacation, the Mackenzie King Government is finding difficulty in getting a quorum for Cabinet meetings. Why not sit in at a 'phone conference?

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Hay has been saved to a considerable extent, though not in the best of condition. Unfortunately, those with small crops and who cut before the recent rains, will be practically hayless the coming winter.

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Goods news for topers, of whom, of course, we have none here, being Prohibitionist. Eastern distillers announce a 10% cut in prices to British Columbia Government which is passing it on to the consumer in the form of a cut from five to 25c per bottle on rye and from 15c to 35c per bottle on gin. Doctors' sorely distressed patients here no doubt will be delighted at the prospect.

* * * *

If it be true as declared in the British House of Commons, that the cost of British ship-building is excessive, what term can be applied to Canadian costs when we recall that Mackenzie King gave the order for the Car Ferry Charlottetown to a Levis firm, whose tender exceeded British tenders by thousands upon thousands of dollars?

* * * *

A number of Australian Communists trekked to South America a hundred years ago to found a new Utopia. It did not survive the first generation. Now 100 men, women and children of Tasmania are about to attempt a similar experiment on the island of Nukahiva, fourteen by eleven miles in dimensions, in the Southern Pacific. They declare they are tired of the strain of civilized life. Like their predecessors, they will soon tire of living by doing one another's laundry and chores.

* * * *

According to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, if the present rate of suicide in the U.S.A. is maintained, eighteen out of every thousand white males born, five out of every thousand white females born, will kill themselves. As might be expected, the rate goes up with increase of years. Some races cling to life more than others do. Negroes in the United States are about one-sixth as likely to commit suicide as their white brethren are. The people of the Irish Free State, between 1930 and 1934, had a suicide rate about one-twelfth that of Austria. The Japanese and Germanic races lead all others in their tendency to do away with themselves. But the individual's risk of death from suicide is not great in any country. It is so small that most of us can put it out of our heads. If the truth were told, nearly every one would probably have to admit that the suicidal impulse has come—perhaps after a bereavement, perhaps during illness, perhaps after some kind of worldly disappointment, perhaps from sheer boredom or a disinclination to get up in the morning. By the same token the impulse is either illusory or is shaken off. The will to live is almost inseparable from our consciousness. Nature endows us with pain and fear to remind us that our lives are not our own. As a whole, the race accepts her dictum. If there were not an appreciable average net profit in being alive, humanity would have died out long ago. The optimist's best argument is that he is here at all.

* * * *

The controversy over the milk question reminds us there is a "Drink More Milk" campaign being carried on in New York State. It is fostered by the milk industry and aided by a multitude of chain drug stores, novelty stores, soda fountains and lunch counters. The direct object is to get the people of America to consume the extra quantity of milk which cows produce at this season of the year. But the indirect object, which is the better health of the citizen, is in all respects meritorious. Even granting that the chief purpose of the campaign is to benefit the farmer and the dairyman, the fact remains that there is much to be said in favor of drinking more milk and little to be said against it, provided, of course, the milk conforms to the required health standards. Physicians agree that the majority of persons would be better off physically and probably mentally if they drank more milk. The consumption of milk per capita is increasing. Last year it was .83 pint per day, compared to about one-half that amount in England and still less in France and Germany, where, however, much larger proportions of the milk produced go into the manufacture of cheese. But Switzerland, also fond of cheese, consumes nearly a quart of milk per capita every day and Sweden 1 1-2 pints. The Swiss and Swedes are notoriously healthy.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**A decided swing away from Labour** was revealed in the triennial municipal elections held throughout New Zealand. In Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin, the Labour Party suffered severe setbacks, Christchurch being the only metropolitan area in which it gained seats. The polling ranged generally between 60 and 85 per cent. of the voters, and in view of the Parliamentary general election to be held later in the year the result of the municipal elections is thought to be of some significance. —New Zealand Press.

**—Money talks, as the saying** goes, and we add that it screams, it shrieks, it kicks up more fuss than a fire. This refers to the daily silver parade up West St. as the truck with siren-shrieking police escort carries its load of silver bars from the vaults somewhere around Wall St. to the new bullion depository at West Point. The silver rides in an open truck, and from the window one may try for a thrill by looking down at about $400,000 worth at a time—not much more romantic to see than a load of coal, a neat pile of darkened metal bricks, each one like three or four sash weights melted together. —New York World-Telegram.

**In a reference to the possible in**troduction of conscription in the event of war, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage, said that when conscription started it would not begin or end with flesh and blood. It was a fair thing that when men fought to defend their country the wealth of that country shou'd be levied upon to keep them and their families from starvation and distress. During the last war a debt of roughly £80,000,000 had been accumulated, said Mr. Savage, and while men were dying other were being enriched. That was not going to happen again while the present Government was in power. The fighting men would have whatever was necessary to keep them, their wives and families while they were doing the nation's job, and they would not be called upon to pay a debt that accumulated in their absence. —Australia Letter.

**A Natal man living in Harris**mith claims to be the "hottest" man in South Africa. Five years ago it was discovered that he was "running a temperature." He was put to bed, the diagnosis being 'flu. He did not respond to treatment, and the next diagnosis was a chronic case of appendicitis. The appendix was removed, but the temperature remains, and his tonsils and a fistula operation followed in quick succession. Still the temperature remainded. Then commenced a round of the leading heart, nerve, tropical disease and other specialists in Johnnesburg, but the temperature remained. This was followed by a period in the Johnnesburg General Hospital, where other specialists examined him, and eventually he was handed over to the South African Institute for Medical Research, but there, too all tests, blood counts, and so on, proved to be negative. After five years the doctors have come to the conclusion that he is a freak, a man who walks around with a temperature which every day averages anything between 99.2 and 100 degrees—a temperature which would send any normal man to bed. —South African Press.

**The town of Goderich is to be** congratulated for getting rid of its own railway debt. It has shown fortitude and persistence in meeting an obligation which, events showed, was ill advised. Thirty years ago, bonds were issued for $150,000 to subsidize the Ontario West Shore Railway. The road was never completed, but Goderich lived up to its end of the contract and has just paid off the last of the debt. Interest amounted to $225,000, so the town is out of pocket $375,000 for something of no value to it, unless the experience is counted an asset. Goderich, be it noted, did not shirk its responsibility through either good times or bad. It has paid up, wiped out the debt with clean hands, a clear conscience, and unsullied credit. Probably the good people of the community never thought of beating the creditors, although they were beaten by the promotors of the railway. In any event, they have retained a sound reputation and set an example in honestry for other municipalities.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

**—Denmark's 19-year-old swim**ming star, Jenny Kammersgaard, who entered the Baltic Sea at Gedser, South Denmark, Wednesday evening, this morning reached the German coast at Nienhagen, about five miles west of Warnemuende after being in the water 40 hours and 9 minutes. She received numerous telegrams of congratulation, including one from King Christian and one from Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Miss Kammersgaard's ability to maintain normal body temperature, despite long immersion is a biological wonder. It was further emphaisized today when an examination on her arrival in Germany showed even her fingertips retained their normal temperature. —New York Times.

**The colossal sixth-century Bud**dha, which was a landmark at Burlington House three years ago during the famous Chinese Art Exhibition, is now donated for keeps to the British Museum. This is a characteristic gesture by the Chinese Government, who even amidst their domestic agony have remembered an occasion which gave intellectual China much gratification. Since the exhibition the Buddha, which weights 20 tons and necessitated special strengthening of the Burlington House floor, has reposed in the Royal Academy's vaults. The proceeds of the exhibition were divided 50-50 between the R. A and the Chinese Government, and the latter have desired to dedicate to the British Museum a part of that revenue equal to the £1.000 which the R. A. on its part gave towards the Museum's Eumorphopoulos collection. France also has a graceful hand in the gift. The owner of the Buddha, a Parisian art dealer, in view of the special circumstances, let the Chinese authorities have it for £1,000, though it was priced at 15 times that sum. So the Buddha works out at £50 a ton. —Ottawa Journal.

**Still unable to bring China to its** knees, Japan must now increasingly reckon with powerful governments, including our own, no longer willing to permit the Japanese militarists to violate every treaty obligation at will. And what has been said to Tokio so far is only perliminary to the guarantees which should be exacted from Japan when the times comes for a final settlement in the Far East.—Washington Post.

## That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

### KEEP HEAD LOW IN FAINTING SPELLS

One of the mistakes well meaning individuals make when any one faints is to try to secure a pillow or folded coat to put under the victim's head. The raised pillow raises to some extent the chest also and as the heart should be at practically lowest point to enable blood to flow easily back to it, no pillow should be placed under the head, in fact the head should be kept level with, or lower than, the feet.

In a large department store when a member of the sale's force or a customer faints, the sale's force are instructed to place the feet of the victim on a chair and the head on the floor.

That this simple method of restoring the circulation is useful at all times when the circulation fails is recorded by Drs. S. Weiss and R. W. Wilkins in the Journal of Clinical Investigation.

"The failure of the circulation —collapse — occurring in pneumonia and other infectious diseases, perforation of intestine, shock from some substance to which the patient is sensitive (allergy), is due to widespread dilatation or widening of the veins carrying blood back to the heart. This dilatation or widening means that the pressure of the heart is poor and so not enough blood gets back to the heart to keep it pumping properly."

"Placing the patient in the horizontal position, or, if necessary, in the Trendelenburg position (head and chest below the level of hips and legs) will increase the blood flow to the heart and result in strengthening the weak, fast pulse and raising the blood pressure."

It should be remembered that this raising legs and hips and lowering the head is for cases of fainting when the face is pale, breathing rapid and pulse weak. It should not be used in cases of head injuries or a stroke of apoplexy when the face is flushed, breathing deep (snoring), and the pulse full and slow. In these cases the head should be slightly raised.

In fainting, smelling salts and sprinkling cold water on the face is good treatment. In cases of injury to the head or a stroke, heat is applied to the feet and patient kept as quiet as possible.

## The Poets' Corner

### FRANCIS THOMPSON

Among the meteors and the stars
he fled,
Seeking for refuge in the cloudy caves
Where ghostly bodies of the gods lie dead.
He cowered under golden architraves
Raised by the sun and shattered by the moon
In timeless alteration. Down the abysm,
Like Lucifer, he plunged; then, doubling soon,
He fled to where the rainbow's slender prism
Sprang from the crystal gates. And still he caught
The pure pursuing of those patient Feet,
Panting with fear, earthward he fled and sought
The lees of Covent Garden and the Fleet,
Yet steeped in laudanum, or soaring free,
He heard the Voice behind him: "Come with Me."

—Francis H. Nethercot.

## Foreign Policy "Realities"

(Ottawa Journal)

In the course of three able articles on the "realities" of Canada's foreign policy, the Winnipeg Free Press says:

"When Mr. King says the Parliamen will meet, upon the outbreak of war, to settle the question (of whether or not Canada participates) he knows that the starting point of the discussions must be a statement of Government policy. Mr. King and his colleagues will have to declare for one of these courses: Neutrality and complete isolation; passive belligerency; participation in the war to the extent that is acceptable to the Parliament and people of Canada.

"Thus freedom of decision, either complete or in large measure, rests with the people of Canada."

Is this true?

If the judgment of some of the most eminent of constitutional authorities be right, it isn't true.

Constitutional authorities hold that Canada cannot be neutral in a war in which the King of Canada is involved as King of Great Britain —that Canada under these conditions would be at war.

If that be right, and if the enemy of Great Britain decided that war upon Canada was war upon Great Britain, where would our "freedom of decision" come in?

In "passive belligerency"? In participation in the war "to the extent that is acceptable to the Parliament and people of Canada"? Not at all. If we weren't neutral, if we couldn't stay neutral, then the extent of our participation would be determined by the enemy, not by us. It would be determined by the enemy airmen who came over here and dropped bombs on our cities.

That is one "reality" of our position that the Winnipeg Free Press seems to have overlooked.

### HOLE IN ONE

(By The Canadian Press)

SASKATOON—Honor for sinking one of the longest holes-in-one in this city's golf history went to Paul Kowel, Saskatoon hockey player recently when he sank a 250-yard tee shot.

FORT WILLIAM — Nine-year-old Jimmie Jarvis is starting early in life to collect his rare fish stories. Exhibiting skillful trolling, Jimmie landed a 14-pound trout from Lake Superior after a great battle.

## Canada At War

TWENTY-YEARS AGO TODAY

**Written for The Canadian Press by Capt. W. W. Murray, M. C.**

The transfer of the Canadian Corps from the Arras front to Amiens during the first week of August, 1918, with all the intended deceptions which accompanied the move for the purpose of misleading the enemy, was one of the most successful ruses ever carried out during the Great War. Widely advertised as destined for Flanders, there to carry out an offensive against Kemmel Hill, the Corps was withdrawn from the Arras sector and by a series of circuitous moves transported to Amiens. How the first stage of that was effected, so far as one Canadian unit, the 2nd Battalion, was concerned, has been indicated in the immediately preceding article.

Entraining at Petit Houvin, near St. Pol, on the night of Aug. 4, the Battalion was conveyed in a wide arc northward to Abbeville, then southerly via Calais and Gamaches to the village of Nesle Normandaise. Thence the unit marched seven miles to a small place named Aumature, which they reached on the evening of Aug. 5. They were not destined for any rest there, however. The unit historian whose picture is represented as illustrative of what occurred throughout the Corps, with the infantry at least, continues the narrative:

"At 6 o'clock in the evening an urgent message was received to parade in half-an-hour, and to be ready for a move to a cross-roads a short distance south of Aumatre. There the battalion would embus. No indication was given as to our finishing point.

"The troops had been allowed to scatter throughout the immediate neighborhood; but the Battalion butlers went far afield, sounding the 'Fall-In.' At the appointed hour, the entire Battalion was present. Platoon and Company inspections elicited that no equipment was missing; and a few minutes before 7 o'clock we marched off.

"At the cross-roads there awaited us a long line of buses, and into these we tumbled. A lone motor-cyclist was the only individual who seemed to possess any authority. He admitted he was the guide, but there his admissions ended. He refused to disclose whether he proposed to guide us. Baffled in their inquiries, the troops made themselves as comfortable as they could, and in the descending twilight, the long serpentine column rattled off.

**Columns of Buses**

"What route was followed, through what towns and villages we passed, no one knows. The road must have been circuitous, however. The column swung on through the night, its path blazed only by the solitary motor-cyclist. Daybreak found us thundering through the narrow cobbled streets of a city which some recognized as Amiens. But the buses did not stop. Southward we went into the open country, leaving Amiens behind, over narrow mud roads and into broken, hilly territory.

"At the village of St. Fuscien the column stopped. This, said the motor-cyclist, was as far as the buses went. However, a staff officer of the 1st Brigade was present at the disembarkation point. The Battalion, he instructed, was to march to Boves Wood, bivouac there and await further orders.

"Glad to stretch their cramped limbs, the troops descended. At St. Fuscien the 42nd (Black Watch) Battalion were already in billets, mourning the death on the previous day of their Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, killed while on a reconnaissance of the forward area.

"The march to Boves Woods was short, chiefly through narrow lanes, and for the most part downhill. At one point we passed some French artillery caissons, drawn by gaunt horses and driven by sleepy poilus. This indicated we were at the southern extremity of the British line.

"Boves Wood was an extensive clump of brush and saplings, still very wet from the night dew, and already containing many various units. All were concealed. About an acre of brush was apportioned to us, and there we were told to make ourselves comfortable. The warning was given there must be no movement outside the wood in daytime. Fires must not be lit, lest the smoke betray the presence of troops; and at night, no lights were to be shown. In other words, cold bully beef and water were to be our portion during the stay in Boves Wood. But, we were told cheerfully, that stay would not be protracted. We were 'going somewhere else.'

"The next move came quickly. During the day orders were received to send a party of guides to Gentelles Wood, just off the Amiens-Roye Road, a few miles southeast of Boves, and to move the Battalion forward that night.

"Nearer the line! Something was surely happening—but what? The whole business was still shrouded in mystery. Obviously we were going into a 'big show,' but when?

"At nightfall, the Battalion paraded, swung out of Boves Wood to a road choked with troops and vehicles of every kind. Guns, ammunition limbers, transport wagons, engineering supplies, motor lorries, men—all were packed into that narrow ribbon of road leading through Boves to Gentelles Wood. It was not a march but a crawl. Hour after hour this endless column wormed its way forward. Not until well after midnight did the straggling companies pick up their guides, who conducted them to an area not quite so restricted as Boves Wood—but vastly more interesting.

"Gentelles Wood, the last staging point for the great Battle of Amiens, was a revelation.

**On Eve of Battle**

"Gentelles Wood on the morning of Aug. 7, 1918, presented a spectacle which no one who saw it can ever forget." Thus continues the historian of the 2nd Canadian Battalion in describing the preliminaries which preceded the great Battle of Amiens. Using the experiences of this unit in its move from the Arras Sector to Gentelles Wood, about eight miles south-east of Amiens during the first week of August, one notes that those are generally illustrative of the experiences of the Canadian infantry in the course of those stirring days. The artillery did not share them to such a mysterious extent, for the guns travelled by road with all destinations noted from day to day.

"Gentelles Wood was filled with troops and material," the historian continues. "But engaging the closest attention of the infantrymen were the tanks. Huge steel-clad monsters, they were surrounded at all times by awe-stricken 'foot-sloggers.' To them the tank crews, with not a little feeling of condescension, poured into credulous ears extraordinary stories of the capabilities of their machines. Embowered with branches, the tanks were carefully concealed from aerial observation.

"Heavy guns, equally well camouflaged, pushed their muzzles through the fringe of the woods besides them immense stores of large calibre shells. The Canadians had never before seen so many guns assembled in any one spot. Light artillery stood ready for a further move forward. All was bustle and excitement, the atmosphere which protends the approach of big things.

"Early in the day the whole veil of secrecy was drawn aside. The Commanding Officer assembled his Company and Platoon Commanders and unfolded a scheme whose magnitude and unexpectedness stirred the heart.

"The long and discouraging era of defeats and retirements was over. The Army was going to leap to the attack, and the spearhead of what had the prospect of turning out to be the most shattering blow ever delivered on the Western Front was the Canadian Corps. Beneath the shading trees through whose fronds the sun filtered in delicate patterns, the junior officers listened as objectives, dispositions, time schedules and all the other particulars of the coming battle were detailed.

**Await Zero Hour**

"The ambitious nature of the operations evoked their admiration. The perfection of the preparations, of which they had been kept in complete ignorance, bespoke the highest efficiency of the Canadian Corps staff. The scheme was nothing short of a 'break-through'—that break-through which had been promised from the days of Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, on. Many times it had been attempted; always it had failed. At Loos in September 1915, at the Somme in July, 1916, at Vimy Ridge in April, 1917 —all had fallen short. But this—

"The confidence of the officers infected the men. Pursuing the time-tested practice of communicating all relevant particulars to the men and thus encouraging that initiative which was the pride of the Corps, the officers explained the details and assigned the various duties. The reaction of the troops was immediate. Confronting them was the prospect of a battle on a gigantic scale, not a mere frittering away of energy in trench-nibbling. Beyond the rolling hills to the east were vast spaces over which they could freely operate—and there was actually some talk of using the cavalry.

"During the day some attachments were made to the tank units infantrymen being assigned to act as liaison with them. All rested.

"There had been no previous reconnaissance of the forward positions: only an area confined between may co-ordinates and indicated as the assembly point. In the greying twilight of Aug. 7 the battalion moved out of Gentelles Wood, its companies progressing independently. With the approach of night everything else began to move. The light artillery jingled out to their open emplacements in the fields; the tanks began their tuning up. Across the open country vague shadows marched wraith-like in the gloom—all moving forward. Zero Hour for the attack was 4.20 a. m. on Aug. 8.

"We found our assembly area occupied by an Australian unit of the 5th Division. Sourly the Diggers viewed the invasion of their domain by the Canadians. They had no orders for relief. As to that, we had no orders to relieve them, we informed the Aussies. The Australians were perplexed, but in a short while their problems were solved. Their headquarters merely issued orders for them to 'get out' and not to bother about what the Canadians were doing there. The Diggers got out, happily but still greatly mystified.

"Their departure left the stage entirely to ourselves. Everything was now ready for the great assault."

### COW GIVES BIRTH TO THREE CALVES

EDMONTON, Aug. 4 — (CP) — Giving birth to triplets may be something to be proud of, but Daisy Belle, Holstein cow owned by Adolph Busse, apparently doesn't think so.

Daisy Belle, who recently became the mother of two bulls and a heifer, has refused to have anything to do with her sons, showering all her affection on the daughter.

Since their birth, Mrs. Busse, who named the offspring Pete, Repeat and Repeater, has fed and cared for the bulls.

Multiple births among cows is unusual but the fact that all three are thriving despite the unusually high mortality rate makes them a rarity.

### BIKE FAD GROWS

(By The Canadian Press)

REGINA—Whether for economy or exercise, 131 more people have taken out bicycle licenses here this year than last, the city license inspector reports. So far, 1,700 cyclists have purchased riding tags.


**Do You Need Help?**

If you require a man, boy or domestic help, a "Want Ad" in The Charlottetown Guardian will find you a reliable person. The rate is only 2c a word a day. Charlottetown Guardian "Want Ads" produce results.



Mr. Tea Pott Says:

For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

## 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.**

### GOVERNMENT HOUSING

Sir,—It is encouraging to find so outstanding a paper as the Montreal Gazette with courage to lay open the defects, if not uselessness, of the Government Housing legislation. It appears to be a borrowed offshoot from the Soldiers Settlement plan, but minus its advantages.

As a measure to relieve depression it plainly does more harm than good. The short vision of its projectors designs that in structural work it will give employment. That is so, but at what a cost? Otherwise it is without a redeeming feature. There is not a benefit conferred which did not exist in private enterprise before its adoption.

It makes no pretense to create homes for the indigent and unemployed. Its best boast is that it helps those employed, and those with money at their disposal, to build homes upon public security, with money seeking investment at low interests rates these same classes could at any time get almost the same advantages, without positive and wide spread injury to the investment of commerce.

Persons of ordinary judgment, viewing the increasing number of vacant "to let" houses, the decreasing value of rentable real estate, the impossibility of selling property at any approach to reasonable value, right in our own City, can form for themselves an idea of the disaster to property holders, and the severity of the embargo it places upon investment in property for rental purposes. Left to its own natural channels, free from government bungling, money for building purposes would flow as freely as economic demand required, without the disp'acements that the government system is creating.

Those able to pay rents, or purchase properties, are enticed into government financed homes, those unable, and in many cases able but unwilling to pay rents, are dumped over to the private investor to shoulder the burden of loss, who, "burning the candle at both ends," is saddled with the additional taxes to defrey the loss by defaults in the Housing scheme. I can point to many tenancies in this City, self-sustaining under normal competition, and easily marketable when for sale, which today would be difficult to sell at more than half price, and which do not bring an average of rental income to pay even the City taxes. And this to say nothing of insurance, the costs of ejecting tenants, and the cleaning up of the mess left behind, and repairing the wreckage that follows in the wake of defaulting tenants.

These properties, reduced in assessable value and in income, accounts for much of the unpaid City taxes and increasing defaulters list. It must still increase as the government system continues its method of demolition. And the City will further tax the properties they depreciate, to pay interest on the money borrowed to wipe private enterprise out of existance.

If the same money was expended to meet civil needs, to give substantial relief to unemployment, in a "back to the land movement" there might be some practical result, and certainly less of stupid manouvre.

I am, Sir, etc
LEWIS P. TANTON


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