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

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1938

A Loving Couple

Believe it or not, this is how the Halifax Liberal representatives treat each other in the House of Commons, as reported in Hanzard, March 21:

Mr. Isnor: "The hon. member has made the statement that I went to Halifax with the National Harbours Board. I must ask him to withdraw that statement, because it is incorrect."

Mr. Finn: "Then I will say this, that my hon. colleague was in Halifax while the board were there, whether or not they went on the same train I do not know, but he was present at some of the meetings that were held.

Mr. Isnor: "That also is incorrect.

Mr. Finn: "Then I will say that my hon. colleague was present and found out just what was what.

Mr. Speaker: "Order."

A few minutes later:

Mr. Isnor: "I cannot but express my surprise that some hon. members who have taken part in the debate today apparently do not know what the situation is in regard to employment."

Mr. Finn: "Hear, hear."

Mr. Isnor: I do not know whether the hon. gentleman who says "hear, hear" knows what the situation is at the present time in regard to employment on the Canadian National Railways at Halifax."

Mr. Finn: "Better than you."

Mr. Isnor: "I certainly do not wish to bring personalities into this discussion; this is not the place for such tactics, and I would not do so if I had not been more or less put on the spot by the hon. member who is referred to as the senior member of a certain constituency. It is immaterial whether he is senior or junior; I do not think that matters very much, because the members are not interested in it."

Mr. Finn: "I never said so."

Mr. Isnor: "The fact that the member speaking at the present time managed to procure 840 votes more than the senior member does not make the junior member any the less important in the eyes of his constituents."

Mr. Finn: "Where did you get them?"

Mr. Isnor: "I have said enough on that point."

Mr. Finn: "Hear, hear."

Culture And Knowledge

Cowper's pedestrian style is little relished by readers of poetry nowadays, but he achieved a tour de force in the lines, quoted in today's Poet's Corner, in which he distinguishes between knowledge and wisdom. Perhaps it was this passage which Professor H. W. Swift, of Sheffield University, had in mind when he spoke recently on the difference between culture and knowledge. The subject is one which goes to the roof of all our educational problems. Here is the result of the Sheffield professor's cogitations:

A cultured man, in the simplest etymological sense, is a man who has put some work into the garden of his mind and raised from it a harvest of varied knowledge. But the process is in practice not quite so simple as this metaphor implies. A man's crop of knowledge will not be of much use to him, except for purely specialized purposes, unless he is able to absorb and digest it, so that it ceases to be a mass of raw facts and comes to be fruitfully related to his life and character.

We do meet sometimes the type of scholar who has amassed a great deal of cultural knowledge and yet does not give us the impression of a cultured man, for his knowledge becomes active only when he is alone in his study, and nothing much flows from it of benefit to others, except perhaps through the printed word.

Knowledge, indeed, always has to be in a certain sense forgotten before it can re-emerge in a livingly creative form. We first acquire laboriously some new capability, mental or physical, and only when its practice has become largely instinctive are we really its master. Then we have it, as the phrase goes, 'at our finger-tips,' and can exercise it fluently, with very little conscious effort.

The mistrust of book learning prevalent among craftsmen, and other persons who have become skillful in some field of activity by patient practice, arises largely from a feeling that such learning often stays in the mind and fails to reach the fingers.

There are persons without book learning who in a narrower sense are cultured; they are sure of themselves in all matters relating to their daily work and have made their performance of it a satisfying art.

We ought, nevertheless, to keep a distinction between this kind of culture and the culture of the mind, only remembering that mental culture will remain largely sterile unless it finds a channel of expression to enrich the personal relationships of daily life.

Paging Mr. King

The Winnipeg Free Press, (Liberal) reviewing present disturbed conditions in Europe and the failure of the League of Nations, has this to say to its party leader at Ottawa:

"Canada, like Great Britain and the other Dominions, is a signatory of that sacred document, the Covenant of the League. It remains there to this day; and under it Canada assumed responsibilities for the maintenance of world peace which she has persistently sought to avoid. Again and again at Geneva, the delegates of this country—and upon the shoulders of Mr. Mackenzie King lies a major share of the blame—have tried to escape from the wider implications of the only document which stood as a general, and which could have become a specific, safeguard of world peace.

"Let this country, for a moment, place itself in the position of Great Britain. Let us assume that it was sought to strengthen the Covenant. It is apparent that the policy of Great Britain would depend, in a measure at least, upon the voice and opinion of her partner nations in the Commonwealth. Where, in the speeches of Mr. King, or indeed of his predecessors, can be found any trace of solidarity of support within the League? At Geneva in 1936, Mr. Eden for Great Britain was lukewarm. Mr. Jordan of New Zealand on the other hand was definite in his adherence to the text and meaning of the Covenant. Had another Dominion spoken at that time as did New Zealand, is it not reasonable to suppose that it would have strengthened that section of opinion in Great Britain who was prepared to follow the League through? But from Canada came not one word of support. Instead there was a statement as definite as any made by the Canadian Prime Minister on such a subject that Canada considered the league a failure in the only field where its influence could make itself felt for peace. The League as a debating society? Yes. As an international discussion club? Yes. As a useful body for the collection and dissemination of valuable information on drugs, trade and labor conditions? Yes. But as a weapon for peace, No! As we stand today among the wreckage; as we witness these last sad efforts to re-create what has been destroyed, Canada can assume a full and discreditable share of the responsibility."

Literary Royalists

A storm of protest has followed announcement that Franklin D. Roosevelt has sold state papers and Presidential opinions to a magizine, a newspaper syndicate and a book publisher.

One of those commercial transactions, says the Financial Post, alone is reputed to have involved a sum well over $100,000—perhaps even double the salary of $75,000 paid him by the nation for a full time service. Part of the profit will go into the pockets of the publishers; part to the President himself in the form of increased royalties, and the rest to charity, or as Walter Lippman puts it: "to the President in the form of the satisfaction of being a philanthropist."

The present White House crowd of literary royalists has commercialized every kind of personal statement or opinion that could be turned to profit. At the top of the list has been the President's wife. But apparently the spectacle of the president himself commercializing official documents, confidential reports of his press conference and similar material while he is still the Chief Executive of the nation, is considered a bit too thick. The public does not like it and is saying so emphatically.

Editorial Notes

Beethoven died this date 1827.

* * * *

Now that the contracts for all the road projects have been settled, everybody will be anxious for the Clerk of the Weather to "do his stuff," that work may be commenced.

* * * *

It is reported that the extensive additions to the Post Office building are to be followed by considerable interior alterations and improvements. The more work the merrier, especially at election times.

* * * *

The Honourables Creelman MacArthur and J. J. Hughes quoting and comparing the Scriptures in the Senate must have been an edifying spectacle. Not often is the Bible a subject of debate in our, or any other, parliament these days.

* * * *

The Federal Government advanced $7,252,283 in 1937 to the Canadian National Railways for capital expenditures according to a return tabled in the House of Commons. No capital advances were made in 1936. The 1936 advances were $3,798,461 for general additions and betterment, $2,603,822 for construction of Senneterre-Rouyn branch line, and $850,000 for purchase of Trans-Canada Air Lines stock.

* * * *

The idea that the United States was founded for religious reasons by persecuted, God-fearing people, and the United States contention that the United Empire Loyalists were an undesirable element and no loss to the rebel colonies, were alike refuted by Wm. Perkins Bull, K. C., of Toronto, in an address to the United Empire Loyalists of Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Bull noted that soon after the death of Queen Elizabeth some separatists from the Church of England went to Amsterdam in search of better times. Finding working hours longer and standards of living lower than in England, they took advantage of London capitalists' offer to finance an expedition to North America. The 35 Pilgrims left Delftshaven for England, where they picked up 67 emigrants from London, and landed on Plymouth Rock after four months or. the Atlantic. The anti-British attitude of Puritans generally permeated the colonies, the speaker pointed out. Hence the logical result was the Revolution that split the settlers into two camps and drove into exile a large number of the stable better-thinking colonists, among whom were the 10,000 or 15,000 who came to Upper Canada.

* * * *

For the first time official Life Tables for the general population of Canada have been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Census of 1931 was the first in which we had deaths to compare with the living population in order that probabilities of dying could be reckoned. In the past Canadians have had to rely on insurance tables, or tables of the United States or England, or on private calculations. Now we have the expectations of life and the probabilities of dying for men and women separately in Canada as a whole and in each of her five regional divisions. Many interesting facts appear from an examination of them. Whereas the Canadian boy of five can look forward to 62.30 years of life, the English boy has only 60.11 years, and the American boy but 59.38 years. As one grows older the expectation of life steadily decreases. When a Canadian youth reaches his majority he has in prospect 48 years to live, or to the age of 69. That is, of course, on the average. When he gets to 40 he may anticipate living 32 years more, or until he is 72. When he retires, say at 65, he may expect to have a comfortable 13 years of retirement and pass on at 78. If he reaches 80 he should live for six years more. Even when he arrives at the century mark his expectation of life is two years

NOTES BY THE WAY

Dr Lyman J. Briggs, director of the United States Bureau of Standards, wants to shorten the inch. It is too long, he says; and furthermore, the difference between the length of the inch in U.S.A. and in Great Britain "is intolerable." In line with Dr. Brigg's recommendation, an exchange notes that the House Committee on coinage, weights and measures has reported out a bill which would fix the length of the inch and weight of the pound. The bill proposes to establish the inch to equal 25 4 millimetres exactly. This would shorten the inch by two parts in a million

Now comes the mechanized post office. The news from Manchester informs us that the post office in that great British industrial centre has become entirely mechanized a robot system providing that letters and parcels are dealt with by machinery from the time they enter the office until the minute they leave.—Fort Erie Times-Review.

If all the small firearms registered with the Toronto police were distributed tomorrow and were carried on the hip, every tenth man you met on the street would be "heeled." That is, forgetting the possibility that women might have a few. Many would be armed, but still defenseless. They would be carrying a large number of antique flintlock, percussion or cap-and-ball pistols, now owned by collectors, which were popular in the days of Wellington and Napoleon. The majority would have serviceable weapons—guns that were used in the Great War or are being used at present by law-enforcement officers or kept by banks and other business houses for protection against holdups.—Globe and Mail.

A determined hostess of Park Avenue gave a dinner on the evening of Toscanini's final concert and after coffee and liqueurs led all her guests to the radio, which even as the party came into the room was issuing symphonic strains. All settled back in their chairs, and all had nobly restrained every little cough and rustle for quite a while, when they became aware that the lady's buttler was signalling determinedly from the doorway. She held up a warning finger and pointed to the radio, but the butler didn't go away He retreated about three feet outside the door, narrowing the field of vision, and resumed his gestures with insistence. Finally, the lady's husband, who is known in business and sports as a man of action, said, "Well, speak, up man. What is it." "Beg pardon, sir," said the butler, "but you are listening to the wrong station. We have Toscanini in the kitchen and what you've got is WQXR."—The New Yorker.

Because no carcasses had been washed ashore to afford tangible evidence of sea monsters, there was no reason to disbelieve in them the Society of Nautical Research was told at London recently.

Congregation of All Saints Church, Wimbledon, led by the vicar, prayed "that thieves may be brought to a better state of mind." The church had been twice entered by thieves.

The largest bell in the world was a gift. It was the present of an empress but it was never hung nor rung. It weighed about two hundred tons and was broken while still in the casting pit during the great fire which swept Moscow in 1737. But the people used it for a chapel, entering through the "doorway" made by the fracture. The world's largest ringing bell was a gift, too. It hangs in the Kremlin and weighs about one hunderd tons. It was the gift of a czar and hangs in the Ivan Tower along with over 30 more gift bells. The second largest bell in the world is in an ancient Buddhist temple in Japan It is literally covered with inscriptions and the names of those who contributed to its cost. A native king of Burma wished to be remembered as the ruler who cast the largest bell. The Great Bell of Mandalay was made and is large enough to let a football team lounge comfortably within it. This ninety ton bell is surrounded by the Royal family—so the legend goes—for in the massive walls of its unfinished pagoda are buried one hundred images of members of the king's family, each done in solid gold. The Great Bell of Peking has a tragic legend attached to it. The Emperor of China ordered the bell in 1420. Twice the casting failed to hold together and the Emperor was furious. He threatened the bell founder with death. The story goes on to say that a famous astrologer told the founder's little daughter that blood was needed to make the bell hold together. So to save her father's life, she stole into the great bell at night and hurled herself into the boiling metal. In the echoes of its sweet note, the Chinese hear the voice of the little girl. Just as in the days of old when the holy man called the people to worship with a little hand bell, so the churches throughout the word ring bells, little or great today.

England and New Brunswick have at least one thing in common. They are not producing enough food to feed their own people In England, it is said, that the present home production would not feed forty per cent. of the population. The experts are advocating the cientific system of "rotational" farming. In that you plough up the grass land for crops like potatoes, or beets, then sow them down for grass again and then plough again after the crop is gathered. The different crops take different things out of the soil and put different things back. Thus a larger output is secured on a smaller area of arable crops because the land is in better form—Saint John Citizen.

Soviet sympathizers had just begun to hope that the other excesses of inhumanity had been forgotten when the Reds proved that the fine art of their revolution is assassination. Stalin has done more to wipe out American communistic follies than could have been done by all the clear-headed expositors of their fallacies in the United States. Just when Mr. Browder and his party with soft words and gloved hands were making progress in governmental and labour affairs, Stalin throws this monstrosity on their doorstep and their credulous friends walk away, shading their eyes and crying out in their grief.—Chicago Tribune

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.

S.P.C.A. vs. S.P.C.C.?

Sir,—It has been brought to my attention that an officer of the city representing the S.P.C.A. has discovered a dog in this city, which has not been receiving the care which he is entitled to, namely he has not been exercised, thereby not receiving a sufficient amount of fresh air and sunshine, so the owner is forced to take the dog out to see the city sights.

I had the pleasure of seeing this dog, later, and he sure was enjoying the situation, but the thought occurred to me, how many little children in this city have not the opportunity of getting fresh air, on account of the fact that they are insufficiently clad? Providence did not give them a coat of fur to protect them from the weather, and they are depending on their parents and residents of a christian city, whose church spires indicate that there is considerable prosperity in connection with the church work of the city. Would it be convenient, Sir, to give to the public the name of the Association or Associations, which deal with the welfare of the children, and their requirements in regard to fresh air and social surroundings?

I am not finding fault with the officer; he is doing his duty, and I admit that the dog is enjoying the recreation. But I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are hundreds of little children in this city who have been created in the image of their Maker, who are now suffering for the advantages which are passed on to this dog; but I wish to assure you the dog is doing fine.

I am, Sir, etc.,
AN OBSERVER.

LEADERSHIP COURSE

Sir,—As one of the forty young men and women who were privileged to attend the recent course in "Leadership", given at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N. S., I would like to say a word of appreciation of what the Government and especially the Department of Agriculture has done for us. I would like to commend the very fair and sane manner in which they considered the applications for these courses, both in Charlottetown and in Antigonish. The selections were made, I believe without any discrimination as to creed, nationality or political alliance.

The course given in St. F. X. was very interesting and instructive and those who followed it have, no doubt, been given a good insight into the workings of the great co-operative movement which is doing so much for the people of Eastern Nova Scotia. With the dissemination of this knowledge our people may be brought into this popular movement which should be instrumental in lifting them from the valley of depression to a higher and better economic standing.

I am, Sir, etc.,
EXTENSION STUDENT.
Kelly's Cross, P. E. I.

THE FARMERS HANDCUFFED

Sir,—I have read "Consumer's" letter on cream grading and also read the annual report of factories for the year 1938, and my hat is in the ring as to what Consumer has said on cream testing or grading. All any producer has to do is read his creamery report and then be his own judge. If 30 cents is paid for special cream fat and 28 cents for No. 1 cream fat, the producer who supplies the factory with all special cream gets the benefit of the difference between 30 cents and 28 cents for butter fat.

Is it not a fact that in most factories both special and No. 1 cream are put all together in the one vat and later churned together in one churn and put up for sale under the same wrapper? But the poor farmer who is the producer is paid two different prices. Should the factories, especially in the country, who pasteurize, churn each grade separately and have butter papers for special and No. 1 butter? Would not this be an additional expense on the producer, and what about the poor buttermaker who is overworked like our officials?

This country is getting overtaxed with too much legislation and no government should put too much confidence in resolutions, in many cases those resolutions are from the minority and sometimes a very small minority.

Consumer says when the housewife buys a pound of butter she has no guarantee whether she is buying a pound of butter manufactured from special or No. 1 cream. I can tell Consumer this, if the housewife has no guarantee of the butter she is buying, the farmer who is paid on a grade basis has a guarantee that when he supplies No. 1 cream fat to his factory he is just working in the interest of his neighbor who supplies special cream fat and is helping him to pay the mortgage or an installment on his motor car.

I also see that agriculturists at Moncton have been asking the Federal Government to remove the duties on corn, machinery and fertilizers, as these duties worked a decided hardship on Eastern Canadian farmers. This organization is called the Maritime Chamber of Agriculture. Did Mr. Peter McIsaac, M. L. A., tell his brother delegates how those difficult problems on P. E. I. are worked out in the interest of the farmers? That hides on P. E. I. are selling from 2 to 4 cents per lb. and that farmers cannot sell their fat cattle at present to make a living wage? That good beef is selling from 5 to 6 cents on foot, and that in the face of the above facts the P. E. I. Government of which he is a supporter in the Legislature is having government institutions supplied with western beef at 7 1-2 cents delivered, when the poor farmer has to be content to hold his cattle waiting for a market with a shortage of grain and in some cases other fodder.

I am, Sir etc.,
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Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

Although the present session of the House of Commons is a busy one in view of the many serious domestic problems which the legislators must solve before they conclude their gathering, yet the representatives of the people of Canada are vitally interested in the startling developments on the international scene where Pagan might and force, lawlessness, anarchy, and the violation of treaties are happenings which cannot be ignored by this Dominion, if this country is to continue in its normal progress as a world power. Even if Parliament or members of the House as individual citizens have hesitated to express their opinions on the essence of Canada's foreign policy on momentous questions of the day, it is due more to Imperial diplomacy than to indifference towards world affairs.

Everyone in Ottawa realizes that Canada's progress as a nation cannot be based on a policy of absolute isolation or total indifference to world affairs. A nation which depends upon international trade to uphold its economic existence and to maintain its present standards of living amongst its people, and at the same time to preserve peace, security and independence for the citizens of the land, must assume a definite position and relationship amongst the powers, with the legitimate rights and obligations of such a status. In other words, it is agreed upon by all political parties in this country that absolute isolation or total indifference on the part of Canada towards world affairs is an impossible policy since a self-contained existence to-day is not security but insecurity in view of the fact that the aggressive nations of the world have united their armed forces to attack those nations which are least capable of defending themselves, with thorough disregard for international honour, sanctity of treaties, legal rights and morality. It means that Canada faces unpredictable hazards if this country does not find the means and measures whereby the foreign policy of the Dominion can travel on a definite road, where freedom of judgment and action is possible, where reason and experience can guide the destinies of this country in a manner that aims for an objective of neutrality without entangling alliances, but under no circumstances can this Dominion turn her back on the whole problem.

In formulating the foreign policy of this country, there is no doubt that the leaders of political opinion favour those international forces that uphold the basic principles of democracy, where it is accepted as a matter of fact that all in the land possess personal liberty, initiative, freedom of speech and the press, freedom of religious worship, and where the citizens are not regarded as robots who are compelled to follow the dictates of a master in parrotlike fashion. All Canadians, regardless to what political party they may belong, agree that the status of freemen is an heritage of the people, and while Canada does not intend to interfere in the affairs of any other nation where the foreign philosophies of government demand an absolution of the man power and resources, yet the entire sympathies of this Dominion are with those international agencies which are openly opposed to the enemies of democracy.

It can be observed easily that the Government of Canada does not plan to aid and abet any other nation that may be engaged in any war outside of the Western Hemisphere, though it is absurd and futile to argue that Canada can remain neutral if the British Empire should be involved in a conflict, but the points is that the aid would not likely be of the same nature and extend as that offered by this Dominion in the World War of 1914-1918. In other words, Canada's foreign policies have changed since that conflagration, and this nation is not likely to join in any scheme to police the international chaos or mediaeval anarchy which has been characteristic of the current world-wide political situation, with all the strength and influence of this country concentrated on defending the principles of democracy of the Western Hemisphere. How will Canada accomplish this policy?

The Poets' Corner.

FROM "THE TASK"

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oft-times no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which wisdom builds,
Till smooth'd and squar'd and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich.
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Books are not seldom talismans and spells,
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthrall'd.
Some to the fascination of a name
Surrender judgment, hook-wink'd.
Some the style
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
Of error leads them by a tune entranc'd.
While sloth seduces more, too weak to bear
The insupportable fatigue of thought,
And swallowing, therefore, without pause or choice,
The total grist unsifted, husks and all.

—William Cowper (1731-1800)

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ACQUIRING CALMNESS OF MIND IS BEST TREATMENT FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Physicians sometimes think that they could get better results in the treatment of patients if there were no termometers to tell the degree of temperature present and no such instrument as the sphymomanometer that measures the blood pressure. There is no question but that watching their blood pressure has become the main occupation of some individuals.

Now it is only natural that when an individual with high blood pressure learns that a friend or acquaintance with high blood pressure has had a "stroke," a heart attack, or a severe kidney illness, he should be upset. However he should try to remember that most individuals with high blood pressure do not have these attacks, sometimes because they have had no further infections or other ailments to overtax the bloodvessels and sometimes because they have learned to live a quiet and regular life.

Now the physician knows that persistent high blood pressure cannot be reduced to normal; in fact it is better for the individual that the blood pressure be above normal because there may be some local or general disturbance of the body that makes it necessary for the pressure of the blood to be increased in order to reach all parts. If the need is kept up for a long time the heart may begin to weaken and the pressure will not be high enough to support life

Although no drug is known that will reduce high blood pressure to normal, sedatives —nerve quieting drugs—are given to quiet the individual's fears and anxieties and thus keep the blood pressure from increasing.

Dr. Stewart R. Roberts, Atlanta, in Journal of the Georgia Medical Association says:

"The best that can be done is an attempt to control blood pressure. For this, peace, poise and contentment of mind are important. The patient must be taught to control the emotions, avoid worries, secure adequate rest, and to eat carefully."

The two most important points then for high blood pressure individuals to always keep in mind are (1) that excitement, emotional disturbances, anger, worry (which is chronic fear), and (2) overeating, can send the blood pressure up to dangerous heights. They must try to acquire "peace, poise and contentment of mind."

BODY OF MISSING MAN FOUND

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 26—(CP Cable)—Ezekiel Sellars, 60, missing since last Friday, was found dead today in a clump of trees near the Pennywell road here. There was a bullet wound in his head, and a revolver lying on the ground beside him.

An autopsy is being performed.

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