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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1944

Libelling Mr. Ralston

It is known to most people, especially to those of us in this Province whose representative he has been in the Government, that Col. Ralston favoured all-out conscription, advocated its enforcement two years ago, and was only withstood by Prime Minister King's specious promise that he would agree to its adoption when compulsion was actually deemed necessary. After recent appeals for reinforcements from overseas staffs tunnelled through the Canadian Headquarters in London, Col. Ralston visited the various fronts where he found substantial confirmation of the Macedonian cry of our hard-pressed forces. On return he put the dire necessity before the Prime Minister, who not only turned it down, but dismissed Col Ralston as Minister of Defence because of his importunity.

This is known, as we say, to most of us. Yet here is the propaganda on the point just issued from Liberal Headquarters to Liberal newspapers to explain the Prime Minister's volte face:

"Reports from Col. Ralston as late as August had led the whole Government to believe that the reinforcement situation was satisfactory. When the former Defence Minister, late last month, reported the probability of a serious deficiency, *Cabinet Ministers were stunned . . .* It was partly on this account Mr. King asked for and received Col. Ralston's resignation."

That being the case, we must apologize to Mr. King and his Government for not realizing that they were more conscriptionist even than the dismissed Minister of Defence himself!

Mr. King To Blame

One of the ablest Liberal journalists in Canada is Mr. Grant Dexter, Ottawa correspondent for the *Winnipeg Free Press.* Mr. Dexter tells frankly why Quebec is so indignant at Prime Minister Mackenzie King over conscription. It is not—as Mr. King alleges—because the Tories have been spreading discord, but because of his own timidity and deceit. These are not the precise words Mr. Dexter uses, but what follows is his story:

If the Government had gone through with Col. Ralston's recommendation of conscription when it was made on Oct. 18, Quebec Liberals would have revolted, but there would have been no sense of outrage. In fact, however, Col. Ralston was dismissed by Mr. King and Quebec took this as a decisive victory over the conscriptionists. The summoning of General McNaughton was taken as the final affirmation of the no-conscription policy, confirmed by the statements of both the Prime Minister and his new Minister. General McNaughton went to the extreme length of saying that, if Mr. King had not held to the voluntary system, he (the General) would not be the Minister of National Defense. And General McNaughton was not speaking loosely. He had read all the reports, taken the advice of his experts, was speaking himself as an expert.

The effect of all this on Quebec was electrifying. The advocate of conscription had been dismissed from office. A Daniel had come to judgment. And what a Daniel! Here was the greatest military man of the day who publicly testified against conscription. For Quebec the crisis was over. Conscription was out.

When, later on, General McNaughton declared that his views had not been shaken by the advice of his D. O. C.'s—called to Ottawa for consultation—the belief in Quebec that conscription was discredited was only deepened.

On Wednesday last week, at 3 o'clock, when Mr. King read the Ralston resignation correspondence, the Quebec members listened with approval to the letter in which Mr. King, himself, declared that conscription was not now necessary.

But the following 24 hours brought shattering disillusionment. At 3 o'clock on Thursday, the same Mr. King arose in his place and read the order-in-council applying conscription to 16,000 Zombies.

"The effect," says Mr. Dexter, "cannot be described. It was not that conscription had been proclaimed, *rather it was a deep sense of betrayal. If Bill 80 had been proclaimed on Col. Ralston's recommendation, there would have been disappointment, resentment and opposition, but the Liberals of Quebec would have understood that their English-speaking colleagues were acting on conviction and in strict accord with past pledges. If Mr. King had then resigned, they would have cherished no personal animus against his conscriptionist successor.*

"But what explanation, they asked, could there be of the events which had occurred since General McNaughton's appointment? What military disaster, between 3 o'clock Wednesday and 3 o'clock Thursday, had made conscription necessary? How explain General McNughton's stand for the voluntary system right up to Thursday and then his appearance from behind Mr. Speaker's chair to say that he had changed his mind?

"Thus it is that today among the Quebec members there is a burning sense of betrayal. An honest difference of opinion is one thing; a sudden about-turn, without explanation, is another."

This, we repeat, is a Liberal journalist's explanation of the crisis on Parliament Hill. It places the onus fairly and squarely on the Prime Minister, affording an extreme example of the danger that arises in putting politics ahead of country.

The Family Farm

Agricultural economies in Canada and the United States are largely identical. Thus, when Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said that the family-size farm is one of the foundation stones of his country, he might as easily have been talking of the Dominion.

We have perhaps, suggests an exchange, given too much attention to the great spreading acres of the West, where it is not unusual to find whole sections of 640 acres under cultivation by one owner. More consideration is due the small farmer, the man who, on a hundred acres or less, must maintain himself and his family. That is where every foot of land must be made to contribute. There is little room for experimentation or gambling. Careful planning for every field, season after season, is essential.

Even good farmers need help in the conduct of their business. They must have assured markets. They must have reliable advance information as to the form of those markets, as to the proper proportion of production for various crops. Such things can be given them only through a wise and explicit national agricultural policy. We have not always had this in the past, nor have we really achieved it yet. It is one point of planning for the future which cannot be neglected.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Feast of St. Andrew.

* * * *

To have a secret session of the British Parliament, in either House, the vote must be unanimous. This procedure was not followed by the Prime Minister at Ottawa, hence the withdrawal of certain constitutionalists.

* * * *

Not very promising for C. C. F. Mr. John Queen, C. C. F. candidate in the Winnipeg mayoralty, was defeated by Mayor Garnet Coulter who registered the largest majority in the city's history.

* * * *

The Quebec Bureau of Statistics reports that the final estimate for the 1944 Quebec potato crop was 15,201,000 hundredweight compared with 11,256,000 in 1943. In bushels, this represented an increase in production of 6,575,000. Officials of the Agriculture Department said they were optimistic regarding marketing prospects. In the last few weeks the market had been firmer and a slight increase in price had been noted.

* * * *

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Britain, born this date 1874: "You ask, What is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with all the strength that God can give us: to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassing in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy. You ask, What is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory—victory, in spite of all terror, victory, however long and hard the road may be; for without victory, there is no survival."

* * * *

Farmers in England have brought an additional 6,000,000 acres of land under cultivation with the help of 85,000 girls who had never done farm work before, Mrs. Janet Strang, Chief Instructress in dairy farming and poultry husbandry at Northamptonshire Institute of Agriculture, England, told Canadian farm boys and girls in Toronto for the national contest for farm club boys and girls. She also said the 40 per cent increase in milk production was the greatest achievement of English farmers during the war.

Experts testified before the special Congressional Committee on newsprint, Washington, that expansion of newspaper advertising is essential to the successful post-war conversion of industry to civilian goods. Only through day to day advertising, declared the expert evidence, can housewives and other consumers learn the kinds and the amounts of saleable articles available, thereby stimulating production and employment. Government officials and members of the Congressional Committee agreed that every effort should be made to bring about immediate relaxation of present restriction.

* * * *

Britain's civil air pilots, who since the war began have flown unarmed aircraft thousands of miles across the world, often into battle areas, have received official recommendation for their work. It is announced that pilots, navigators, radio operators and engineers of the British Overseas Airways civil air liners and freight-carrying planes are to receive the 1939-43 Star or the Africa Star. Side by side with the pilots of British fighters and bombers, these men have kept open vital Empire air routes. Today the British Overseas Airways Corporation, wherein were merged Imperial Airways and British Airways, operates over 70,000 miles of routes, flying more than a million miles per month, no longer as a commercial concern, but entirely at the disposal of the British Government.

* * * *

Mr. King's "simple explanation," or his readers "simplicity." The Prime Minister said Thursday in the House of Commons that there is apt to be confusion in the public mind on the status of men who will move overseas following authorization to conscript 16,000 draftees. He said he would seek to put the position simply by saying that "if there were 1,000 men called under the National Resources Mobilization Act in a camp and none volunteered they would still be N. R. M. A. men a week from now. But if some volunteered, they would become General Service men. "If those General Service men are sent overseas the public may assume that they are other than the N. R. M. A. men of today. But they would not be, they would be exactly the same men." Mr. King, says *Montreal Gazette,* deserves much credit for the lucidity with which he has simplified his position.

Notes By The Way

According to London despatches, Hitler has jaundice. Which means that all the yellow has come out on him at last.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A strange people, the Swedes, according to their neighbors. Right now they have two or three young men who seem capable of running a mile in four minutes, with nobody after them. — Sudbury Daily Star.

This is no ordinary issue, nor is this an ordinary time. The issue and the time alike demand the utmost in public responsibility and private courage. Those who are ultimately most concerned and affected are the Canadians overseas who have shown that they are possessed of both these qualities. —Montreal Gazette.

Recent demonstration of a bus body constructed entirely of plywood, including even the chassis frame parts, made a bus weighing a full ton less than the conventional steel bodied one. But, although this may point the way to saving of weight and metal, bus builders and operators should go slow and remember the old wooden railroad coaches .They were light, but they splintered and collapsed terribly in collision, wreaking a savage toll of passengers.—Boston Post.

—In a letter to me written in 1890, Huxley says that he has never valued the individual discoveries of science, great as they are, so much as her methods; after him, will be in some degree and that he shall be well content if by his efforts those who come in consequence of them, less hindered by organized authority in thinking truly and freely than men were in his younger days.—Edwin Ray Lankester, from Encore.

There is a new inducement to hasten the end of the war in the announcement that chemical treatment of fibres, developed in recent months for war uses, has already attained such a state of perfection that women can be assured their silk stockings will be run-proof when the new process is applied to hosiery. It is all due, the explanation goes, to a deposit of submicroscopic grains of sand or silica which prevents the fibres from slipping-out of the positions into which they are knitted. For the men, the same process means suits that won't wrinkle or wilt, that will never pick up a shine and will always retain their creases.—Boston Post.

Our neighborhood music store tells us that fully half the young people that come in buy symphony, concerto, or operatic records. When we told about pilots we know who, after hours of listening to roaring motors and machine guns, like nothing better than to listen to Beethoven, Mozart or Rimsky-Korsakov on their record players, while they build model planes, the young woman behind the counter ventured the opinion that these men of action found the classics soothing. Is it the fellows bored stiff in barracks and bases that prefer boogie-woogie.—Christian Science Monitor Boston.

Some results of the shortage of manpower in Australian country districts: Donkeys have become such a nuisance in South Australia that there is to be a round-up. For several years they have been roaming, breeding, knocking down fences and trampling down or eating the scarce feed. If they cannot be sold they will be destroyed. Dingoes in Western Queensland have caused unbelievable damage. One grazier in twelve months had his flock of sheep reduced from 31,000 to 17,800 —not an exceptional case. The government is offering up to 7/6 for each scalp. Rabbits, imported from England in the early days, cost the country millions in pastures destroyed. Trapping has been reduced and wire-netting is difficult to obtain. Seven rabbits eat or destroy sufficient grass to pasture one sheep.—Australian News Letter.

A great grand-uncle of Prime Minister Churchill was at one time Governor of Brussels, according to Belgian information sources. He was General Charles Churchill, born February 2, 1656, a son of Sir Winston Churchill and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake. He was brother to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Governor of the Tower of London in Queen Anne's reign, the General went to Belgium to take part in the war of Spanish succession. The Duke of Marlborough won a signal victory at Ramillies on May 23, 1706, and entered Brussels a few days later, accompanied by his brother Charles, whom he appointed Governor. The following month an important Belgian newspaper printed this statement: "Thanks to His Excellency General Churchill . . . the roads of the low countries are beginning to be free."—Exc.

British Columbia's invincible love of dubious experiments seems to have invaded the field of higher education. The provincial university has decided to start an extension course on marriage. It is stated this course will "help smooth the rocky road of readjustment for newly-weds, and at the same time establish better relations between older husbands and wives." The university evidently cherishes a low opinion of human nature, at least, B. C. nature. It is noteworthy that the material for the course has been prepared by a committee consisting principally of psychiatrists. . . We trust that Canada's other universities will stick to their proper spheres, and not set themselves up as standins for Dorothy Dix. Calgary Albertan.

The story of Breda, the Dutch town which was freed by the British from the Germans the other day, is typical of the tangled history of many European communities, says The Sault Ste. Marie Star. Originally a feudal estate of the Holy Roman Empire, it was sold in 1323 to Brabant and passed later into the hands of William I, first stadtholder of The Netherlands. It was captured twice by the Spaniards, once in 1581 and again in 1625, but was recaptured in 1637 by Frederick Henry of Orange, and in 1648 it was finally ceded to Holland by the Treaty of Westphalia. The French also captured Breda twice, in 1793 and 1795, but in 1913 the citizens of Breda again made themselves masters of the town. Two peace treaties were negotiated there by England, France, Denmark and Holland, one in 1667 and the other in 1746-47.

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.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sir,—This brief outline, based on various reference books (not my memory) may help us to decide how essential Latin is to the teaching of English and to our understanding of the basis of our English language.

1. 12 or 13 centuries ago, England was inhabited by Celts—spoke Celtic language; no English existed.

II. Angles, Saxons, Jutes lived where are now Denmark, Holland, N. Germany. These spoke Teutonic language, very like Holland Dutch. Angles, Saxons, Jutes, came to Britain in search of food, treasure; many remained.

III. English tongue grew as result of mixture of the two stronger tribes, Angles and Saxons, and became known as Anglo-Saxon (often called "Old English"). Name of country became Angleland, or Engelond, in time, England. Language of Angl-Saxons, now called English.

Examples of Anglo-Saxon words —"Morgen tid"—now "morning tide"; "Condel" — "candle"; "beornt"—"bright."

The life of the Angl-Saxons, now English, was so simple that it—language dealt with everyday life, and our words inherited from Anglo-Saxon are simple words—home, fire, light; common prepositions like to, from, over—conjunction, "and".

Century dictionary states that **three fourths** of the words still used in everyday life come from Anglo-Saxon!

IV. In 597 St. Augustine came from Rome to Britain. Other Christian missionaries followed. Church established. Church services read in Latin. Number of Latin words, mostly dealing with religion, added to Anglo-Saxon and some of Greek derivation. Simple Anglo-Saxons changed words—shortened (them—ex. episcopus—biscop later became bishop.

V. 1066 William the Conqueror, or William of Normandy (who doesn't know it) landed in England. These Normans, or Norman French, originally Northmen from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, raided France, finally given grants of land by French king.

VI. Normans brought French civilization and large part of French tongue, tongue founded on Latin, to England. English hated Normans and clung to Angl-Saxon, now become the English language.

VII. In time, relationship became friendly and people ceased to be French and Angl-Saxons, and became Englishmen. Vocabulary became combination of native English and Norman. French grammar (ah) remained largely English.

Language of everyday life remained Angl-Saxon, language of learning and formal speech, from French.

Since French had Latin as its foundation, a large Latin element came into English, in changed form, with the French. Often a French word was adopted with the same meaning as the simple Angl-Saxon word, but the former was supposed to bestow elegance, or culture (ah!)

Examples:

Anglo-Saxon	French
Home	Residence
Show	Signify
Keep	Maintain
Kind	Gracious

IX. In 16th century more Latin words added because of similarity to French, and Greek words added.

X. Many Latin prefixes and suffixes added to form new words.

XI. The Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes, however, form by no means the whole of the English language. The real strength of the language, the bulk of the familiar, simpler words, the words of everyday speech (three-fourths of them according to Century Dictionary) are Teutonic (Anglo-Saxon) in origin.

Many prefixes and suffixes of same origin Anglo-Saxon.

XII. Italy, Spain, Arabia, India, West Indies, Holland, Scandinavia and other countries have all contributed to English vocabulary.

XIII. English constantly changing—words have dropped out, new words constantly added.

Example: From automobile has sprung, windshield, chauffeur, innertube, carburetor, etc.

From radio: aerial, tube, antenna, etc.

From slang: sweater, skyscraper, molly-coddle, etc.

All new fields of knowledge and inventions, all new contacts and experiences of English speaking peoples add new words to the rich English language.

Therefore, if the object is to know the origin of the English language, it is more logical to study Anglo-Saxon which preceded Latin by centuries and contributed **three fourths of the English words in everyday use!**

At any rate it would seem just as important for "Johnny to know that the word "bright" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "beorht" as that "luminous" is derived from Latin "lumen."

In my next letter, with the kind permission of my readers, and the indulgence of the editor, I shall further discuss the relationship of Latin to the Common School pupil's vocabulary.

I am, Sir, etc.
RUHAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK

P.W.C. ENTRANCE EXAMS

Sir,—The many letters concerning the curriculum at Prince of Wales College appearing in your paper recently show a healthy interest in education in this Province, but is not the main issue becoming befogged?

To my mind, the argument should not concern the various merits of the different subjects taught. That is not the first step. The main issue is quite clear. A High School education should be placed within the grasp of every pupil in our public schools.

At the present time, a pupil can pass the Grade Ten examinations but because he has to take a harder set to pass into Grade Eleven, he quite often fails. One set of examinations should be sufficient. We all know the reason for the tricky, difficult entrance examinations to P.W.C. The reason is simply that it is so-called "college," two grades of which are still High School, is so small that it will not accommodate all the pupils who desire a High School education, and to keep out the majority, the exams are set to let in only the barest minority.

Many pupils who do not pass these entrance examinations would make excellent nurses, laboratory technicians, engineers, etc., but because they are not equipped with a High School diploma, they can go no further. Many of them drift into a business course, take a job or do domestic service, simply because there is nothing else open for them.

Awakened public opinion will demand a change. We must provide every pupil of this Province with a standard High School education.

I am, Sir, etc.,
REALISM

LONDON — (CP) — From Nov. 20th. until Jan. 13th. all shops in central London will be obliged by law to close at four p.m.

Do What Your Doctor Does If Child Is Listless

Because the tongue is the upper end of the stomach and bowels, it is usually the first thing a doctor looks at when he examines a sick child. He knows that a coated tongue and bad breath is a danger signal —a warning of an upset condition below, which may lead to real illness.

Don't you take chances—look at your child's tongue and check the breath every day! And at the first sign of bad odor on the breath or a coated tongue, give Children's Own Tablets. Small, pleasant-tasting tablets made especially for youngsters from runabout age to 15 years, they are wonderfully effective in helping to clean out harmful wastes and sweeten sour, upset stomachs. No drastic weakening flush-out action like many old-fashioned laxatives have.

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Film Board's Aberration

(Toronto Telegram)

It may have been purely accidental, but a paragraph in a recent list of new films issued by the National Film Board makes it appear as if that body is inspired by the ambition, once attributed to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to make Canada bilingual from coast to coast. Whether accidental or not, it seems that steps are in order to secure a correction of the catalogue.

The paragraph in question startled members of the Maritime Provinces Association who had written to Ottawa for a list of films of their native haunts with which to round out a reminiscent evening. The list came, and in it they found a one-reel ten-minute sound picture dealing with Prince Edward Island. The prospectus said:

"Abegweit, age-old Indian name for Prince Edward Island, is largely agricultural. Many farms are run on a co-operative basis. The people of the Island, descended from French settlers, are ardent readers and are serviced by travelling libraries. The film ends with a panorama of Charlottetown, the capital."

What surprised the Maritimers was the official statement that the people of the Island were descended from French settlers. That did not accord with their memories. They quote the 1941 census to show that practically all in Prince Edward Island were born there, and that the descendants of British origin numbered 78,714 while those of French origin totalled only 14,799. Similar doubts are entertained by the Maritimes as to the farming of the Island being characterized to any considerable degree by co-operative methods, and as to the prevalence of travelling libraries.

Hollywood has made a name for itself in presenting things as they are not even though pictures cannot lie. The National Film Board must always be on its guard against following suit in the effort to give educational films a romantic or propagandist appeal that the facts hardly warrant.

Poor Mr. MacDonald

(Globe and Mail)

We feel itour duty to offer our deepest sympathy to the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom at Ottawa. As has happened before with him, a speech which he delivered to a feminine audience in Montreal last Saturday has brought upon his head criticism of a very harsh kind. His lot is indeed unfortunate. In the brave days of his youth, when he was one of the star orators of Oxford University's famous debating society, the Union, he acquired an aptitude and itch for public speechmaking, to which he was able to give free play as a member of the British Parliament. So he cannot find it in his heart to refuse all the numerous invitations to deliver speeches which flow to him from all parts of Canada. Having been cradled in politics, political subjects are his favorite themes; but he sometimes forgets what fetters and limitations are imposed upon his public utterances by the high official position which he holds.

When he indulges in eulogies of the wonderful war effort of Canada, or inveighs against the menace of power blocs with the same fervor as our own Prime Minister, he finds himself denounced for an improper interference in the domestic issues of Canadian politics. So he sought in his speech in Montreal to avoid this pitfall by offering to his audience a horoscope of the future of the British political parties and their leading figures. This well-intentioned performance has unloosed upon the unhappy High Commissioner the vials of wrath of the London Daily Herald, the chief organ of the British Labor Party. It goes so far as to describe his speech as "an astonishing piece of impertinence" and "a brazen departure from the traditions of office." It demands to know how Mr MacDonald dares to presume to give advice about its leadership to the Labor Party, from which he is "a pathetic renegade." These are indeed rude words, and our feeling is that Mr. MacDonald has not quite deserved them.

We have no desire to have his eloquent tongue silenced for good as long as he remains in Canada, but we dislike to see the chief representative of the British Government in Canada becoming the object of envenomed criticism. It lowers the prestige of his office, which ought to be kept very high. It may be a counsel of perfection which cannot be accepted, but he would secure some insurance against such criticisms if in his future public discourses he restricted himself to such themes as the wild life of the Gatineau country or the place of the late Stephen Leacock in British literature.

Know Thy Adversary

(Canadian Business)

For nearly a hundred years the socialists have been organizing, studying and perfecting their appeal to the public of many lands. To regard socialism as a passing fad is to close one's eyes to the unmistakable extent of its compelling effect on a quarter of our Canadian population.

In Canada, the inner leadership of the C.C.F. socialist party is in the hands of a compact group of highly intelligent young men, many of whom have received the best education which the British Empire can offer. Although their places may later be usurped by more hardened politicians, they show a high degree of ingenuity in trimming their sectional policies to catch votes. At the same time they will brook no compromise with the party line.

From Karl Marx to Coldwell, socialists have followed a set pattern. Through stern discipline and sacrifices they build a strong basic organization. Around this organization is a protective cover of hard thinking

In this country, for example, the C.C.F. has attracted some of the most facile brains of the younger men who are not in the armed forces. Educational and teacher groups have felt their influence; many National Film Board productions are tinged with their cleverness; the Wartime Information Board attracts many of them. They write sardonic hymns of free enterprise, and even St. James Street smiles at Homo the Sap. But the party is past the purely intelligentsia stage.

To counteract the lure of the C.C.F. requires much more than casual publicity. It needs realistic thinking, and sound education based on the healthy fundamentals which are bred in all free men. During the past two decades youth has been inclined to become disillusioned and cynical. The arguments and the promises of the leftists have been slanted their way. Shrewdly has the C.C.F. capitalized on the resurgence of restlessness. Based on years of socialistic study and research, their propaganda has been amazingly effective.

A real check to this insidious slipping into serfdom must result from a keener understanding of the socialist's philosophy. Most business men refuse to read socialist literature. If they do, they too often deride it as unworthy of their attention. But such writing has already swung other nations into dictatorship, and unless we take time to understand the basic teachings of socialism, we can never reach the masses who have been swayed by the repetitious promises and jibes of our adversaries. "Nothing succeeds like excess", and it's time we thoroughly understood the excesses practiced by those who have studied us microscopically and are now engaged in probing and distorting the real and imaginary weaknesses of our present system.

The Scott's Corner

COWARDICE

In journeyings my weak soul makes
And breaks the pestilence of swarming sin,
I am the traveller through the burning lakes
That bears the body with the message in.

I am the field of war, where Good and Bad
Mingle and batter and break, striving for place
Like well-matched warriors making an Iliad
Behind the fixed-flesh barrier of my face.

Though battles and adventures over-again
Possess this celluloid within my skull
Bones must escape the circumstantial rain,
Blood must remain unsplit, flesh plentiful.
The play must stay in print, avoiding action
Or else the text will suffer in translation.

—Emyr Humphreys.

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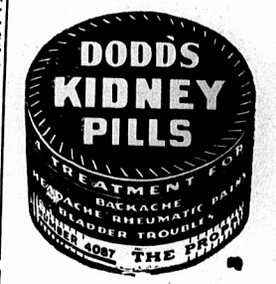

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