THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942.

Trade Board Resolution

Elsewhere in today's issue appears the text of a resolution passed by the Charlottetown Board of Trade with regard to the Borden-Tormentine ferry service and the loss of the *S. S Charlottetown,* which has been forwarded direct to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. The resolution speaks for itself. The reason for its being sent to the Prime Minister is explained in the last paragraph, in which stress is placed on the fact that the Board, "having repeatedly urged on our federal representatives, the Provincial Government, and the several departments of the Federal Government which we expected would be interested, the urgency of immediate action as a war measure, and as over seven months have now elapsed without any progress having been made to our knowledge, the matter is of such vital importance that it be brought directly to the attention of the Prime Minister of Canada and his Government."

This appeal, it is hoped, will result in something more than polite promises of consideration. As pointed out in the resolution, one million dollars' insurance is reliably reported to have been carried on the *Charlottetown* for the disastrous trip from Borden to Saint John, and to have been collected from the underwriters; yet up to the present no attempt at salvage proceedings (which Hon. Mr. Howe says are feasible) has been undertaken. If it is not intended to proceed with such work, steps should be taken immediately to proceed with the construction of a new ship. The Board respectfully reminds the Prime Minister that the Dominion Government will be held responsible for all losses sustained by the Province as a result of failure to fulfill the transportation service guaranteed under the terms of Confederation.

Premier King was formerly a representative of this Province in the House of Commons. His chief lieutenant, Defence Minister Ralston, occupies that position today. Both these gentlemen should be well informed with regard to the importance of our winter transportation service, and the precarious position in which we are placed at the present time. We are not begging for special favours, but for attention to a matter which, if it is much longer neglected, may result in very serious consequences

"Battles Long Ago"

Joined now with our American neighbors in a war of world proportions, we can afford to look back without rancor, but with fresh interest, on records of earlier wartime days. *"The Maritime Provinces of British North America and the American Revolution,"* a booklet by Wilfred Brenton Kerr, Ph. D., associate professor of history at the University of Buffalo, just published by Busy East Press, Ltd., Sackville, N. B., makes timely reading in this respect. A full chapter is devoted to St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) and Newfoundland during the turbulent years 1775-1783, when this province was not only in the "danger zone" but was actually raided by two American privateers.

Most students are familiar with that exciting story. The American ships, carrying 75 men each, failing in their attempt to intercept two British brigs on their way from England to Quebec, came to Charlottetown in search of loot. They plundered the houses of Attorney General Callbeck and Governor Patterson (who was absent in England) and carried off a few prisoners including Mr. Callbeck and the Colonial Secretary. The captives were eventually taken to General Washington at Cambridge, who received them politely, heard their tale of woe and sent them home.

When the horse had been stolen, the process of locking the stable door commenced. An armed brig, the *Diligent,* was sent to protect us, and remained here until the frigate *Lizard* arrived from Quebec to take charge of Canso and the Gulf islands. Prof. Kerr describes in interesting detail the process of recruiting that went on. Mr. Callbeck raised a company of over 80 men, called them the Loyal Island of St. John Volunteers and included in their ranks a few Newfoundlanders. He erected barracks, mounted guns and obtained stores and arms from Halifax. In July, 1778, Colonel Timothy Hierlihy was sent with five companies of provincials from New York to garrison the Island. In the next month two privateers landed at St. Peters. The crews shot oxen and sheep with grape and took off a few carcasses for use, then captured two steamers. At news of these doings Callbeck sent Hierlihy's companies and some men of his own to St. Peters; but the Americans got away, evading for good measure the attention of His Majesty's armed brigantine *Cabot,* then in Charlottetown. Then came orders from General Clinton to disband Callbeck's company as superfluous and expensive; but the Attorney General cannily took no notice.

"The danger," Prof. Kerr admits, "was certainly not imaginary, for St. John's was among the possible objectives of the French naval command in 1778; and next spring an American officer proposed another raid on the Island but was unable to carry out his plan. From this time only one alarm occurred, and that false, over the schooner *Esperance;* and the people received mere reminders from time to time about the continental struggle."

The frigates which brought the convoys from Quebec, however, generally spent part of the summer here and several privateers captured in the Gulf were brought to Charlottetown where the crews were landed, to be taken across the Strait and marched to Halifax. Once the Island had in this way some nine prisoners who were well treated but surprised the officials by wanting to escape. In the fall of 1779, two hundred Hessians and five officers of Kniphausen's corps en route to Quebec were compelled to disembark from a leaky transport at Charlottetown. They remained, welcome guests, until June, 1870. The six companies remained in garrison and the engineer had spent £8,000 on fortifications when Governor Patterson returned to the Island in the spring of 1780. Our worthy forebears had not spared the Mother Country's pocket in their zeal for defense!

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Parliament still in its second week.

* * * *

Not many people are worrying about gasolene restrictions these days.

* * * *

Though dark days are ahead of us at home and abroad let, us encourage the boys at the front by continuing to write them and send parcels.

* * * *

It is about time citizens were actively interesting themselves in prospective candidates for the Mayoralty and City Council.

* * * *

Had Canada been in a position to send troops to Northern Ireland it would have been unnecessary for Prime Minister Churchill to ask President Roosevelt to do so.

* * * *

The two new members of the Federal Government must face a contested election in Quebec and Ontario on February 9th. Justice Minister St. Laurent will be opposed by Mr. Paul Latouche, independent Liberal in Quebec East, while Minister of Labour Mitchell will have two opponents in Welland County, Ont., viz. Mr. Douglas Watt, independent Liberal and Mr. Mark Krilieck, C. C. F.

* * *

The coming of general daylight saving to Canada on Feb. 9 will establish a new time relation between the Maritimes with Lower and Upper Canada. Montreal, Toronto and other places of Quebec and Ontario have been on daylight saving for a considerable period and this has placed them on the same time as the Maritimes. On Feb. 9 this will be changed. Our clocks will go ahead an hour; theirs will remain as now, and the result will be that we will be one hour "ahead" of them, as was the case last summer.

* * * *

Australia and New Zealand are a unit in favour of an Imperial War Cabinet, Canada and South Africa indifferent so long as telephone and cable communications be maintained. Would not the latter argument apply to the Provinces and the Federal Government? Why have representatives in the Cabinet from the Maritimes, the Prairies and British Columbia when the respective Provincial Premiers could get in touch with the Federal Prime Minister by long distance phone or telegraph?

* * * *

Addressing the opening session of the three-day convention of the Canadian Construction Association Mr. Grattan O'Leary, Editor, Ottawa, told the delegates that the Allied nations "will lose this war unless we make up our minds to give all that we are and all that we have." His chief impression on returning to Canada from a recent visit to the United Kingdom, he said, was the "appalling complacency existing in this country." There were in Canada "too many optimistic headlines" and "too much of a tendency to exaggerate minor victories and too much of a tendency to minimize defeats."

* * * *

James Joyce, Irish writer and poet, born this date 1882; after graduating from Dublin Royal University, devoted himself to literature, and travelled on the Continent; made his home at different times in Paris, Rome, Trieste, and Zurich; started magnum opus on social, economic and humantarian subjects, publishing from time to time extracts, such as "Piurabelle," "Tales Told of Shaun and Shem," "Haveth Children Everywhere," "The Mime of Mick, Nick and the Maggies"; others, "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man (fiction) "Dubliners" (fiction) "Exiles" (play), "Ulysses" (fiction), "Pomes Peny Each," verses.

* * * *

Recently U. S. A. Secretary of State Hull warned the people to disregard reports of grave internal trouble in Germany as pure Nazi propaganda to weaken the morale of the United Nations. Now comes a further warning from Washington to the effect that an exhaustive survey by the Foreign Minerals division of the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior shows that Germany "is surprisingly well supplied with minerals for essential military needs" While the report specifically, deals with the mobilization of natural resources of Germany and its victims rather than that of the democracies, it emphasizes the tasks confronting the United States. "When one sums up the annual output of minerals, metals, and fuels since 1932 in Germany, and adds to these figures the output of the areas, acquired by Germany during the last two years," the report points out, "the results indicate that Germany today is surprisingly well supplied with minerals for essential military needs. In some instances such as bauxite, aluminum and magnesium, recent production has been greater than the combined output of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, but Germany lacks certain essential minerals such as tungsten, tin, copper, molybdenum, asbestos, and particularly petroleum. However, as Germany has been preparing for the present war since 1933, large quantities of these latter minerals were bought and stock-piled.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The faculty of the University of Western Ontario is taking steps to cure students of tardiness. Back in our school days, staying in at recess to make up for lost time was considered quite effective encouragement for promptness. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

What the Pacific Coast of Canada needs is a Dominion official of Cabinet rank, stationed permanently in Vancouver or Victoria. This suggestion is made in the belief that the Pacific Coast has become Canada's No. 1 war front, and that since December 7, 1941, the defence of the Atlantic seaboard has become secondary, so far as Canada's active participation goes to the defence of the Pacific seaboard. — Vancouver Sun.

We liked and pass along, the story about the fellow who, passing Red Cross headquarters, stuck his head inside the door and said to the knitting ladies: "Remember Pearl Harbor and purl harder!" Then there is the Chinese restaurant proprietor in Toronto whose menu reads: "Free French-fried Potatoes." And — although it's surely older than this war, the one about the sentry who, hearing a footstep in the dark, cried: "Halt, Who's There?" Came the answer: "An American." Sentry: "Advance, American and recite the second verse of 'The Star Spangled Banner.'" "I don't know it.' Sentry: "Pass, American!" —Minneapolis Star-Journal.

Two simple rules for combatting enemy propaganda which were developed by studies of the Committee for National Morale were given yesterday by Dr. Floyd L. Ruch, chief consultant of that organization. Every newspaper reader and every follower of radio commentators should learn these rules and apply them to every utterance about the war: "Do not accept unconfirmed stories told by comparative strangers and casual acquaintances. Ask them politely where they got their information." "Ask yourself, whose axe am I grinding if I believe this story and repeat it?" Too much idle talk is just what propagandists want Idle talk breeds misinformation. Newspapers carefully indicate the source of their news so that the reader may distinguish between pure fabrication from the enemy and accurate information. Remember those two rules! —Boston Post.

Into the limbo of forgotten joys has gone the sport of catching bob-sleds. No longer do town boys gather along the streets to snitch rides on the farmers' sleighs—to perch on the back runners or to hitch their own sleds behind the flying bobs. What do schoolboys do now on Saturdays, and afternoons when school is out, to make up for those thrills? Never was a challenge more entrancing than when a spirited team, with bells jingling, dashed down the road as though daring a lad to catch a ride. A few farmers were gruff, but mostly they were in the main a hospitable lot, wrapped to their ears in buffalo coats, their feet hidden in hay When the snow lay deep on a Winter's day there was no question what a boy would do .....he'd be out catching bobs. — Minneapolis Star Journal.

A dispatch from Chungking, China, quotes "an escaped Briton" as stating that Hong Hong, when attacked by the Japanese, had an air force of but "six old 'planes." Tales such as this should be accepted with reserve. Unless and until we get something more detailed and authentic we have no right to believe that Hong Kong was without air protection. Without it in the first place. Also, it is just possible that this "escaped Briton" didn't say what he is made to say. It is also just possible that, saying it, he didn't know the facts. After all, there are things known as the rules of evidence. Clear it is, on the basis of cumulative information, that Japan has air superiority in the Far East; that she had it at Hong Kong, and that she has it in the Malayan peninsula and in the Philippines. But that doesn't mean that the British and United States war authorities have been utterly negligent or incompetent; or that Hong Kong, at any time, never had more than "six old planes" If the last were true then somebody, we should say, deserves to be shot. But we wouldn't want to do the shotting without a lot of additional information. — Ottawa Journal.

A party of hard-working Black Country miners decided to have a Saturday fishing outing at a pleasant spot not too far away from home. One man resolved to take some of his favorite pigeons with him and give them a bit of homing practice. Hearing about the pigeons, some of the miner's mates who had to remain behind because of the shift they were on said: "If you come across any good beer, really worth drinking, send us a message with the birds." The fishermen (in addition, one supposes, to catching some fish) found a little village "pub" where the beer was not only good but plentiful Early that evening the miners just knocking off at the pit heard the glad tidings by pigeon. "Plenty of beer," ran the message. "Come quickly." They went — every man Jack of them—by char-a-bancs. The little village "pub" soon sold out that night. —Birmingham Post.

How is it that there is a certain type of professional Social Credit politician whose main joy in life seems to be to sabotage Canada's war effort? The answer, naturally, is that their leader loses no opportunity to do just that very thing. When Albertans are striving to pay their war taxes he enjoys new ways of spending more money for more useless things than any government in Alberta ever collected — more by at least $5,000,000 a year. He thinks not of what Albertans are endeavoring to do when they enlist, or when they seek to expand their production for war purposes. But he goes right on talking about monetary reform — at a time when Canadians have more money to spend than they have goods to spend it on. The other evening at a public meeting to discuss problems having to do with control of prices and wages, one of these professional politicians sought to embarrass the representative of the price board by starting a discussion of the wornout and threadbare Social Credit argument. He didn't get far. But it is to be noted, he wasn't there to help—he was there to hinder. — Lethbridge Herald.

OTTAWA LETTER

By Robert L. Cotton

(Special to the Guardian)

OTTAWA, Friday, January 30th —Several of Canada's national farm organizations have been holding their annual meetings here this week, amongst those in attendance being Mr. Walter Shaw, our own Deputy Minister of Agriculture who stopped off here on his way home from Winnipeg. Yesterday morning at the Chateau Laurier the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was in session with representatives from every Province present.

Mr. Gordon Taggart, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture and now foods administrator for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was speaking about the price ceiling as it affects the farmer when I dropped in to the Convention Hall. He contended that the prices now paid for farm products generally, with the exception of wheat, are fair prices in relation to any standard that can properly be set up and explained the powers of the board and procedure which will be followed.

The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, was the other speaker and the chairman was a Mr. Hannam from Ontario who gave one the impression of being a pretty strong character, well able to handle a meeting and calculated to look after the farmers' interests in a thorough-going manner. The Federation maintains an office with salaried secretary in Ottawa continuously and the executive will present their requests or demands to the Prime Minister and the cabinet on Monday.

The last time I heard Hon. Mr. Gardiner speak was at a Chamber of Commerce meeting in Vancouver fifteen years ago. He was then Premier of Saskatchewan. In the interim he has not got any bigger —he is both short and small—but he has had a long experience in Ottawa since then and I imagine he is both wiser and wilier than he used to be. The Government is receiving lots of criticism in the House of Commons and in all sections of the country, from friends and foes alike, on account of what it has done and what it has failed to do for the farmer in war time; and two special trains bringing a great delegation of protesters from the Prairies are due to arrive here the first of next week.

Nevertheless when talking to the assembled farm representatives yesterday Mr. Gardiner, in a carefully prepared address hit right out from the shoulder, eloquently defending what he had done, landing some solid punches and forestalling with what seemed to me to be a good deal of adroitness, some of the complaints anticipated and throwing out suggestions as to the type of representations most likely to be effective in influencing the Government just now.

In the House of Commons yesterday, afternoon and evening, there was great variety of manner and matter in the addresses delivered. None of the Quebec members spoke and no member of the Government apart from Mr. King has yet taken up the cudgels on behalf of the plebescite. Doubtless there is plenty going on behind the scenes. Mr. Lacombe moved over from amongst the Liberals and took a seat at the extreme end of the opposite side of the chamber. The senate concluded its debate last night and today the Senators are away for home not to be back until February 24th. I missed hearing Senator Haig of Winnipeg who is mentioned as a possibility for Conservative leader in the red chamber. Presumably the Government expects to have the legislation authorizing the plebescite through the Commons at the date to which the Senate has been adjourned.

Hon. Doctor Bruce, lately Lieutenant Governor of Ontario had the floor when the debate in the Commons began. He speaks quite forcibly and is easily the most distinguished looking, as well as one of the most generally admired and respected members in the House. Mr. H. C. Green, another leading Conservative, representing one of the Vancouver constituencies and Mr. George Cruickshank, Liberal representative for Fraser Valley, B.C., followed one another, both dealing principally with British Columbia problems and both criticising the delays and inaction in dealing with the Japs living in that province. Mr. Hansell of the New Democracy party and Mr. Castleden, C.C.F., spoke principally about their local problems. All the members of both these parties are apparently against the plebescite on the ground that the conscription issue should be settled by Parliament now. Messrs W. H. Golding, R. Boucher and Rev. Dr. McIvor were three Ontario speakers. The latter I think was the gentleman who defeated Hon. Dr. Manion in Fort William. I may be prejudiced but it seemed to me that the people of that city, who elected him, must have been expecting to get something besides, or additional to, their representation on the floor of the House.

The other speaker of the day was Lieut Colonel Brooks of Royal, New Brunswick. As Major Brooks he was O.C. of "A" company of the 104th Battalion in 1916-17-18 and one-half of his men and officers were Prince Edward Islanders. Many of these will be glad to learn how much he is liked in the House of Commons. He has no great oratorical style but a fine appearance and strong voice and his earnestness and forthrightness together with assurance that he knew what he was talking about seemed to me to place his address as perhaps the most effective yet in favor of immediate institution of conscription for service anywhere. He made several happy references to Prince Edward Island's fine record in respect to recruiting.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, January 28th—A striking phrase in Prime Minister Mackenzie King's long address on the Draft Address was this: "Only by a united effort can total effort be achieved." It has been quite apparent for a long time that public opinion in Canada is not unitedly with Premier King. It has been leading him and driving him and forcing him continuously since the war began. And therein must lie most of the credit that can reasonably be taken for the extent of Canada's accomplishments to date.

But in the opening days of the session it did seem to me that the Liberal members of the House at least were solidly with him. Yesterday's debate showed something very different to be the case. The sensation of the day was Mr. Ross Gray's very strong address in which he came out solidly for immediate imposition by Parliament of complete selective service in all the forms and all the theatres of our war endeavour. Mr. Gray is one of the very top ranking Liberals outside the cabinet. He represents a western Ontario constituency and for a time was chief Liberal whip.

On the other side of the picture was Mr. Lacroix of Beauce. He is one of the senior members from Quebec province, sits in the front row and in a written address in French announced his intention of voting against the Government's motion because Mr. King should never be released from the pledges he had made against conscription If the plebiscite was held he would vote and work against any such proposal.

There were eight speakers altogether in upwards of five hours of debate. For the Conservatives Grote Sterling and Earl Rowe both spoke. They are outstanding men in the party, both front benchers sitting alongside their leader, with long experience in Parliament and service as cabinet members to their credit. Mr. Rowe is a very forceful speaker and strongly urged that "Canada must not wait for expediency while Canada fights for freedom." Mr. Sterling is more restrained, a careful reasoner and particularly well liked by everybody.

Was particularly struck with the address of Mr. Bence of Saskatoon City the third Conservative speaker of the day. He is a back-bencher, apparently a newcomer to the House. A tall man with a fine voice, one of the youngest in the chamber and speaking with ease and deliberation he gives you the impression that with reasonable luck he will go far in the public service of his country.

Mr. Blackmore, leader of the New Democracy party—the new name for the Social Crediters—had the floor when the debate began. He has ten with him in his group, most of them from Alberta. He very interestingly voiced the western farmers' viewpoint and their need for better prices for their grain. He urged further social uplift for the underprivileged, denounced the money barons and the dollar-a-year exploiters and asked that our war aims be officially defined and after-war planning instituted so that "economic security for all Canadians might be secured for the future." In closing he said that his group would vote for Mr. Hanson's amendment.

Mr. Stevenson of the Cereals and Forage Crops division of the Experimental Farm was telling me on Monday of some very interesting work that his branch has been doing in developing new grasses which they believe will be of material advantage in the dryer sections of Canada. They wanted a perennial grass with a heavy seed which could be planted deep and get its roots down far enough into the ground so as not easily to be dried out. They crossed wheat with certain grasses brought in from Russia The first cross worked all right but from that point on for a long time they were completely baffled. Recently some of the modern discoveries in chemical treatment of seeds enabled them to double the reproductive power of the cross and now they have a number of new perennial grasses of great promise with big seed of which there will soon be sufficient to begin distribution.

BELIEVED KILLED BY TRAIN

SYDNEY, N. S., Feb 1—(CP)—The body of a man found dying on railway tracks within the steel plant here Saturday was identified later as that of Clarence MacDougall, 34, a plant employee. He apparently had been killed by a train.

Keep Minard's in the home.

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.

SUGGESTS SECOND TERM

Sir,—As Mr. Holman's term in the Mayoralty seat has come to a close I wish to express the wish and desire of many business men of Charlottetown that he will offer for re-election.

He has proved his administrative ability. The City of Charlottetown has received his undivided attention and a glance at the now published report will prove that he and his councillors deserve the confidence and respect of the city's voters.

I am, Sir, etc.,
G. R. KEEFE

Charlottetown,
Jan. 31, 1942.

CONSCRIPTION NEEDED NOW

Sir,—When my letter of the 20th inst. was written, the Prime Minister's plan was not known but the best guess was a referendum on conscription. No person dreamed he would have the unmitigated gall to insult decent Canadians with so preposterous a proposal as indicated in the Speech from the Throne. Loyal and decent Canadians of good lineage and deep concern have held themselves in leash, but the leash has been straining to the breaking point. They have swallowed the Prime Minister's persistent and holier-than-thou refusal to have a Union or Coalition Government; their stomachs have rebelled at the nauseous doses of extravagance and incompetence (glaring instance: failure of equipment to accompany troops to Hong Kong and the crime of sending 138 untrained men into that death trap); They have smelled the stink of patronage in war contracts, army and air force appointments and promotions—but the Prime Minister said in Parliament when proposing the war declaration against Germany, "Let no man come to me, asking favors."

All these things and many more loyal Canadians have tolerated but are they going to tolerate this latest political move of the shilly-shallying, dilly-dallying Prime Minister? And the expense of from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.? And the delay and discord with Australia invaded and pleading for help? He is going to ask for release from his election propaganda against conscription. All loyal Canadians did this when France collapsed; when Italy stabbed in the back; when Greece and Crete were lost; when Japan blitzed; when British Columbia came into the front line. He is going to ask for a "free hand" to conduct the war as he sees fit and necessity arises. With the large personally controlled following in Parliament and the offer of Conservatives to co-operate and accept responsibility in any needed war decisions he has had all the "free hand" any courageous Prime Minister should need. But the Speech from the Throne does not promise conscription. He is going to inform Hitler and the subjugated countries; Roosevelt and the American isolationists; Australia and South Africa; South America and India, that the slackers, the foreign born, the anti-British people in Canada do not want to fight. He is going to make proud Canadians ashamed before the world.

"The Man with a Notebook" in his articles "Backstage at Ottawa" (Maclean's Feb. 1) writes: "When it comes to a party platform plank [...] King can cut a corner as fast [...] any politician, faster than m[...] But Mr. King, for some reason [...] clear, regards his pledge aga[...] conscription as something set ap[...] as unchangeable as the laws of [...] Medes and the Persians. Contras[...] with his solemn perorations, his [...]titude is baffling. As baffling [...] some of his colleagues as to peo[...] outside."

In this crisis, it is the duty of [...] elected representatives to voice [...] Parliament, the desire of loyal C[...]adians of good lineage and d[...] concern, who believe conscription [...] necessary at once—not possibly [...] months from now. Their duty is a[...] parent — back up the men in u[...]form and those who have alre[...]died, back up the billions of doll[...] spent and to be spent, back [...] Churchill and Roosevelt, yes, a[...] Stalin—prevent the disgrace of [...] plebiscite. Their first loyalty is [...] Canada and not to the lash of [...] party whip.

I am, Sir, etc.,
G. H. ANDREWS

Vancouver, B. C.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day For A People At War

"Past are the days of assurance of easy victory, but past also are the days of panic, left only a grim realization of the danger and a grimmer determination to face it prayerfully, but boldly, and above all unitedly. Before the imminent peril which confronts us we can do nothing else."—Hon. C G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air.

The Poets' Corner

SONNET

The creeping hours have caught [...]
unawares ,
And while we yet stand breath[...]
from the thrill
Of the warm noon. the twilight w[...]
and still
Has stol'n the colour from the go[...]
en airs:
The dead and equal light of even[...]
bares
The world of shade ere shade sh[...]
have its fill,
And the vague gleams on river, fo[...]
and hill
Are lost and lonely as unanswer[...]
prayers.

Draw closer to me, dear: the gre[...]
er need
Must breed the greater solace. [...]
about
The moods and marvels of the d[...]
go out
Like candles blown upon: the he[...]
the speed.
Are sped: but all things bring th[...]
own redress.
And love that's weary is not l[...]
the less.

—Gerald Gou[ld]

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