

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1939.

The Dread Issue

All that can be said of the critical situation in Europe has been said by Prime Minister Chamberlain: "Catastrophe has not yet come upon us; we must still hope that reason and sanity may find a way to assert themselves." This hope would be more real if we could discern a spark of reason in the uncompromising attitude of the one man upon whom the fateful decision of peace or war rests. All the indications are that Hitler is resolved and prepared to commit the rape of Danzig and Poland at any moment in execution of the plans he has designed and directed, step by step, to that tragic end. One of these plans culminated in the non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia. By binding each of them, or professing to bind each of them, for ten years "not to associate itself with any other grouping of powers which directly or indirectly is aimed at the other party," this agreement puts the last nail in the coffin of the dead issue of Russia's alliance with Great Britain and France in a peace front against Nazi aggression. It demonstrates, moreover, says the Montreal Gazette, the duplicity of totalitarian diplomacy; it is a cynical betrayal of the ideologies that Hitler and Stalin up to last week respectively have masqueraded before the world; and it shows how feigned and false Hitler's anti-Communist policy has been, peddling the Nazi government to combat unrelentlessly the spread of Communism. Thus Hitler is seen ready to sell his soul—and swallow any principle, however loudly he may have propounded it—in order to gain his objectives.

Hitler, the New York Herald Tribune says, has no doctrines, no policies, no aims, no programme, except the blind programme of brute power for itself. If so, it is to be feared there can be only one end to this desperate crisis, inasmuch as in Hitler's opinion there is nothing to negotiate, no basis for reasoned adjustment. Everything must be adjusted according to his arbitrary will and ruling. He told the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, that Britain had no business in Eastern Europe, that her guarantee of Poland merely encouraged Polish resistance to Germany's basic demand—which has been enlarged beyond the original claim to one that would reduce Poland to the status of a German protectorate—and therefore "it was up to Britain to persuade the Poles to yield—or face the consequences."

The one hope left is in convincing Hitler that Britain and France mean business, and are prepared, as well as determined, to stand by their pledged word. On this slim chance hangs the fate of Europe.

Britain Prepared

A dishonour of dictators, illustrated so blatantly by Hitler when at Munich he told Chamberlain his aims went no further than to recover the Sudeten Germans, is illustrated anew by the course of the Russian dictator, Stalin, by carrying on negotiations for alliance with Britain and France while secretly making treaty with Hitler. Both act dishonourably with other powers; both dishonour by their alliance the political principles which each has been proclaiming against the other in the past. Against such dishonour, against treachery, lying, greed and savage arrogance, says the Ottawa Journal, no peaceful temper or policy is safe for other countries unless backed by armed power which the dictators know they must respect.

Hitler is undoubtedly a man of great mental ability and force of character. His rise and his success so far would have been impossible otherwise. And yet he cannot see that he is embarking on his own destruction in forcing war upon the British Empire. He cannot conquer England; he may hurt her badly, but he cannot beat her; no matter how things may go at the outset, the greater resources of Britain will endure and conquer; the war may last four years, but the end will be humiliation for Germany again. Britain is far better prepared now than she was before and even more united. The submarine menace which most threatened Great Britain in the last war, the British navy knows how to deal with; the new air menace may do vast evil, but it cannot force defeat.

New Industries For Canada

According to the Financial Post, fifty or more new industries have been established in Canada by European industrialists within the past eighteen months. This is interesting news, not realised by the general public, whose interest has been centred on the discussions connected with the advent of the Bata Shoe Company from Czechoslovakia. The industrialists who are bringing their capital, skill and enterprise to Canada, to escape conditions in Europe, come from a number of countries—Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Austria, the Balkans, with refugees from Russia and Germany. They bring their executives and a certain number of "key men familiar with their methods, but, on the whole, it is estimated that for every immigrant ten Canadians will be given employment.

Given favorable conditions, there is reason to hope that the movement may bring to Canada a fresh industrial stimulus. There are drawbacks and dangers, but on the whole this new form of immigration holds possibilities of wide development. As the Financial Post points out,

it is desirable that care should be taken to ensure that only industries that give reasonable promise of succeeding should be encouraged to establish themselves in Canada. Any substantial number of failures, arising from lack of comprehension of differing conditions existing here, would put a damper on the whole movement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

War?

The historic Eglinton Tournament, forerunner of the 20th Century pageant, held at Eglinton Castle, costing about \$200,000, this date, 1839.

In the world crisis Prime Minister Mackenzie King has pursued a course of laissez faire, which may appear to him to be diplomatic, but to those who consider principle vastly greater than mere political policy, highly offensive.

An experienced navigator, Prof. Samuel E. Morison, of Harvard, thinks too much has been written about Columbus by scholars in dusty libraries. He hopes to reevaluate the famous admiral as a seaman and clear up doubts about his routes and landings in America. Two ketches, the Capitana, named for the flagship on Columbus' third voyage, and the Mary Otis, compose an expedition sailing from Oyster Bay, N.Y., about August 25. Prof. Morison, an expert in Columbiana, will be commodore and pursuer. Dwight Whitney Morrow, jr., brother-in-law of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, and his wife, who has never been to sea before, will be among the Capitana's crew of 15 men and three women. The expedition will last six months, and seek to trace the course of the fourth voyage of Columbus in his discovery of America.

Perhaps when all our main roads are hard-surfaced, autos may give place to bicycles as in Bermuda. During the first seven months of the present year Bermuda broke her record for annual bicycle registrations. Twenty thousand licenses have been sold proving that despite carriages, sailboats, ferries, speedboats and railway accommodations, the two-wheeler is still the favorite method of transportation. The police department, which handles the licenses, has ordered an extra thousand rushed from England to fill the unprecedented demand. It is expected that the total registrations will top 20,500 by December. Two-thirds of the licenses were taken out by the 30,000 permanent residents in the islands. The other third were bought by cycle liveries, which have been kept busy this year by the largest tourist trade in Bermuda history.

According to "A Politician with a Notebook" in MacLean's Magazine: "Ottawa, not certain about anything, and waiting for marching orders, is confused, seemingly helpless and hopeless. Ministers, running to and fro between Parliament Hill and their constituencies, meet the Cabinet once a week, play a little golf, put no heart into anything. There is the usual Ottawa talk: speculations, arguments, predictions. And the usual rumors. 'Mitch' is going to do this or that. Duplessis is going to do this or that. McCullagh and his Globe and Mail is going to support Manion. Somebody else is going to support King. The last thing talked about is the national business. No one yet knows what the Department of Defense is doing. No one knows yet how many war planes we've got, if any; or how many anti-aircraft guns; or how many anything else. No one knows whether any orders are being placed for defense supplies of any kind. No one, in fact, seems to know anything. Or to care. An election might help."

Orchardists will be interested to learn from the University of Illinois that lead spraying of apple crops for codling-moths is not detrimental to the health of apple-eaters. Apple growers have contended that regardless of theories and of some tests, the lead remaining on apples after spraying was not harmful to humans. Most lead poisoning studies were based on the metal taken in drinking water, and the Illinois scientists set out to learn whether the effects might be different if the lead was taken with food. They discovered that white rats, when fed dried apple powder along with lead retained much less lead than when on a diet not containing apple powder. The greatest reduction was about 50 per cent. The retained lead is so far as known the only harmful part of this metal. It deposits in bones and some other tissues. Dr. Mitchell, professor of animal nutrition, said the protective substance in apples is believed to be pectin. This is the "jelly" stuff in jelly. The pectin apparently combines with the lead to form an insoluble compound which the body merely excretes.

At the request of the Associated Country Women of the World a study of the consumption of milk, cream, butter and cheese in rural households in Canada during 1937 was undertaken by the Agricultural Dept., Ottawa. Here is an excerpt from the Report prepared for the Association, and is descriptive of the consumption of milk—whole milk, skim milk and buttermilk—in Canadian farm households. The average daily consumption of whole milk per person in the 1,823 farm households studied throughout Canada was 1.09 pints, but there was a considerable range in the average consumption rate in different provinces. Consumption was highest in Saskatchewan, 1.46 pints, B.C., 1.31, P.E.I., 1.28, and lowest in New Brunswick, 0.90 pint. This consumption of 1.09 pints for the farm homes of Canada compares fairly closely with the daily per capita consumption of 1.0 pint in 360 farm households in certain rural areas of Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. More than a third, 35-36 per cent, of the milk consumed in farm households was used in cooking and approximately two-thirds was consumed as a beverage. Of that used as a beverage, 89 per cent was taken in the raw state, but milk was boiled before use in approximately 6 per cent of the farm homes and pasteurized milk was used in 5 per cent of the households.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mirror Of The Nation

On July 1 Rev. Martin Niemöller began his third year in solitary confinement in a small cell in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, a Bible as his sole permitted reading matter. He was first arrested when he defended the rights of the Confessional Church against the Nazi seizure of power. He fights the major issue in the church struggle was whether Hitler could be trusted. Acquitted by a Nazi court, he was re-arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned when he declined an offer of freedom on the condition that he remain silent on the church issue. He fights Hitler by choosing to remain in prison rather than leave and accept Hitler's terms. The government has just notified him that he may be relegated to the status of itinerant preacher and vengeance heaped on his wife and children by their eviction from his parish house, which they have been allowed to occupy with the benefit of his parish stipend since his imprisonment. According to The Hour, publication of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda, "Niemöller Groups" are being formed throughout Germany, to fight not only for Niemöller, but for Niemöller's concepts of freedom of worship and freedom of religion. The fight is for freedom of worship is to fight for the dignity of human personality. If that fight is ever won, the fight for the other freedoms destroyed by Hitler will also be won. They are: free speech, free assembly, free press, free worship. Sitting in his cell, Pastor Niemöller is waging a historic struggle for the German people, and the thoughts of freedom-loving people throughout the world are with him. Hitler is powerless against this man. He can kill pastor Niemöller, but this would avail him nothing. For Niemöller is now established in the German mind as the symbol of the struggle for freedom; as a symbol he is beyond the dictator's reach. — Victoria Times.

There comes a time in the lives of all dictators when they fail to distinguish between their own personal interests and those of their country, and this stage is the penultimate one in their career. Napoleon could not imagine that the police in Central Europe could be other than obedient for France, and had Cromwell died when he did England might well have been launched upon a career of conquest on the Continent. Yet in neither case did the dictator conceive of serving the interest of the regime upon which he depended he was not also serving that of the nation whose destinies he controlled. — The Empire Review

Even the cave men knew the benefits to health derived from walking bare-footed on grass. A revival of the custom is sought by Captain S. J. Parker, Chief Inspector of Physical Training in Great Britain. He says five or ten minutes should be spent each morning in purposeful walking. "Mother Earth," he says, "has her own particular dewy thrill and healing power, and combined with purposeful exercises, it means better health. Try it for a week, and you will refuse to miss the exhilarating effect of dew and exercise." — Victoria Daily Colonist.

Every character, in any novel by any author, worth his salt, is autobiographical. The good novelist puts into the "villain" the detestable elements of his own nature; and if he is not a very good novelist, he makes out his hero (or his chief character) as such a compendium of the virtues that you would think the author was Lord Byron in looks, Aristotle in intelligence, Caesar in military strategy, Walter Johnson in pitching ability, Babe Ruth in home-run knocking, the Archbishop of Canterbury in piety, the Duke of Windsor in wearing clothes, and Einstein in science. Thomas Wolfe never did that. He made himself out a little too good sometimes. But when it came right down to picturing himself, he did not look down on the city editor's assignment. He gave you the facts. — Burton Rascoe in "Newsweek"

There is reward for any man who takes pride in his work. During seven years with one of the ocean passenger lines a pantry helper peeled 3,000,000 potatoes on voyages back and forth between London and Montreal; peeled them so quickly and so well that he became a manager, his manager's manager, and now he is chief cook on a liner plying the South Atlantic. No job is too humble to justify doing it badly; and the man who does it badly is likely to get it, or get fired and have nothing to do. — Globe and Mail.

The proverbial patience of the fisherman is being rewarded. But whatever the size of his catch, he has a less valuable record. His quest takes him into the open sky. It brings him the tonic of rolling sea and flying spray, or the benediction of the still lake touched with the colors of the afterglow. It sends him back refreshed and better equipped perhaps to evade the more nearly in their true proportions the perplexities and irritations of workaday life. — New York Times.

That the years do not leave us and find us the same was evidenced on the 25th anniversary of our jump off the bank of bachelorhood into the sea of matrimony, when in taking a perspective of the happenings at home and abroad since then, we find that only 10 of the 80 business men who were carrying on in the Bruce capital a quarter of a century ago are still functioning in the country town, or just the number required to save Godom and Gomorrah in the days when good men were at a premium, or just before Lot's wife looked back and turned into a pillar of salt, which is different from the lady drivers of today who look back and turn into a post. — Walkerton, Ont., Herald-Times.

Mirror Of The Nation

By "Commoner"

OTTAWA, Aug. 27—Nearly a hundred candidates of the National Conservative Party are ready in the field for the federal general election. Such an array of candidates in advance of the calling of the elections is unusual and remarkable. The Liberal Party has not much more than half that number nominated.

Nomination of a hundred candidates before any announcement of the election is indicative of rapid progress in the organization of the Conservative Party throughout the country by the Dominion organization. Dr. John M. Robb had hoped for an advantage in the elections through incomplete organization of the Opposition Party but that hope has now dissolved. Nominations already made, and those in prospect, together with the activity of the Party in all the provinces, are evidence of an organization as complete as any Party has had in advance of the calling of an election. It is significant that practically all of the Conservative candidates so far nominated are outstanding public affairs in their constituencies. In most of their constituencies several such men have offered themselves as candidates of the Party under Dr. Manion's leadership, but the others have immediately set to work in the constituency organization to ensure his election.

As ages of political leaders go, Dr. Manion is a young man. He has the vision and vigor of a young man. Naturally, therefore, young men and women are able to rally around him with enthusiasm. One of the dominant issues in the Waterbury, Conn., case investigation, and the other, a letter signed by Taxpayer on page four. After reading the letter I could not help feeling that Taxpayer was one who had not been used in civic matters. The closing paragraph of his letter is most forcibly, when he in the face of the auditors' report expressed doubt that there was any wrong-doing.

The auditors' report, contra to the generally accepted idea, did not deal with the matter of receipts and expenditures except for the year 1938, and even for that year because of the absence of records they were unable to deal with the question of licenses issued by the City. And I am also informed that no audit was permitted as regards the unemployment relief expenditures. Had the books for the past ten years, covering receipts and expenditures be available to the auditors one must conclude that they would disclose a condition perhaps even worse than that found to apply to 1938, because the check-up on the bond issue disclosed that the irregularities were not confined to 1938, and there is ample justification for concluding that the irregularities existed in all departments throughout the entire period, while the auditors' report deals with only one year's work, except as regards unpaid taxes and unauthorized bond issue, and then leaves a condition of a very large part of the civic expenditure, and also, at least one of the important sources of income.

The tendency on the part of the Council to treat the whole matter as of little or no consequence is to me a very strange one. No one would say, as far as press reports go, at the Council meeting regarding the issue of unemployment bonds, that the reason for this? Surely the people have a right to know why the Mayor in charge of civic affairs at the time signed bonds which he had no authority to sign. No one had power to issue these bonds except the Mayor, if they were issued someone got the money, and

tions show that the extensive and irregular growths are frequently innocent (not cancer) whereas small regular nodes or lumps are often cancer.

Still another mistake that has been made for years and a lump in the armpit, the lump in the breast was cancer. It is now known that inflammation of the lymph glands can cause these lumps in the armpit and that in some cases of early cancer there are no lumps in the armpit.

What about this new method—putting a light behind the cancer? Will this method show up cancer always? No. At the Paris Cancer Institute this light method was found to be correct (by later tissue tests) in about 80 percent of cases. The other 20 percent of cases that appeared to be cancer were tuberculous and cysts containing blood. The chief value of this light method of examination is that it shows all the growths that may be cancer and, by taking a small piece of tissue for examination, growths that are really cancer can be removed by operation. Also by means of this light, the exact position of the growth is discovered.

At the meeting of the French Association for the Study of Cancer, a report on the value of transillumination (putting the suspected growth between a light and the examiner) was presented by several physicians. Dr. Rene Huguenin of the Paris Cancer Institute reported his findings in 800 cases using this method. Dr. Huguenin pointed out that the old idea that cancer of the breast was not nodular (more than one lump) was wrong, as was also the idea that cancer of the breast was not movable with the skin. Another idea that was mistaken was that if the lump was large enough to occupy one-fourth of the breast, it was cancer. As a matter of fact, "recent observations show that the cancer of the breast was not nodular (more than one lump) was wrong, as was also the idea that cancer of the breast was not movable with the skin. Another idea that was mistaken was that if the lump was large enough to occupy one-fourth of the breast, it was cancer. As a matter of fact, "recent observations

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.

DUST NUISANCE AT BORDEN

Sir,—I have just returned from your Province after a two weeks visit, and must say it was my first one, but not the last I trust. But there was one thing that I could not forget, and after leaving Halifax going through to Farrisboro etc. all paved highway, and landing at Borden only to be met with clouds of dirt and dust from the piers in order to get a breath of sea air, but had to swallow all this dirt. Surely this matter has been brought to the attention of Government or your Trade Board. However I am writing this thinking it possible that some one may wake up and give our tourists a little better reception. I am Sir, etc. VISITOR. Halifax, N. S.

CITY AFFAIRS

Sir,—Your issue of the 28th contains two items of special interest in view of the situation in which our City has found itself. One on page seven dealing with the Waterbury, Conn., case investigation, and the other, a letter signed by Taxpayer on page four. After reading the letter I could not help feeling that Taxpayer was one who had not been used in civic matters. The closing paragraph of his letter is most forcibly, when he in the face of the auditors' report expressed doubt that there was any wrong-doing.

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