THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1945

Parliamentary Chores

One of the early demands to be made to Parliament at the session now under way will be from the Progressive Conservative Opposition, that details of Canada's war expenditures be publicly revealed and that no further sessions of the war expenditures committee be held *in camera*.

For years past the Progressive Conservative party, through its former House leaders, Hon. R. B. Hanson, Gordon Graydon and other members, urged that the veil of secrecy be removed from war expenditures except where **absolutely** necessary. No such secrecy has existed in the United States, where the Truman Committee on war costs held public sittings and enquiries and published its findings and reports of its proceedings.

Hon. Mr. Bracken is expected to press this matter strongly in his capacity of leader of the Opposition. There is no doubt that he will receive support from the other Opposition groups. The C. C. F. leader, Mr. Coldwell, is on record as saying that the war expenditure committee should be reconstituted and given additional powers to inquire into the operations of the War Assets Corporation, the Crown company established to dispose of the Dominion's surplus war goods. This committee has been functioning behind closed doors, the explanation given being that war expenditures could not be revealed for reasons of military security. There is no reason why this committee, along with the war expenditures committee, should not sit in public now that the war is over.

There are other matters, too, in which the change-over from war to peace should be reflected in Parliament. The Halifax *Chronicle* (Liberal) calls timely attention to one of great importance. "Now we may expect," it says, "to return to the more democratic procedure of legislation by statute, after full discussion on the floor of the House. That will be the first step toward the abolition of war-engendered bureaucracy and the restoration of the principle of government through criticism and by compromise, which is typical of our system."

It may not be so easy to get rid of the bureaucrats. It can only be done by the heads of government departments hewing to the line and letting the chips fall where they may. The right course in dealing with wartime job-holders who have "dug themselves in" is aptly outlined by the *Windsor Star*, which says:

"Many have foreseen the advent of peace, with its threat to their comfortable employment, and have been making preparations for it. They have acquired influence, which they will now use to arrange transfers to other public employment when their present jobs disappear. Only those familiar with the inner procedure know how much of this can go on when artful minds are set to the task. The practice should be sternly discouraged. As a Government job ceases to exist, the temporary wartime employee should be released, not tucked away into another inconspicuous sinecure. There is need for the most drastic economy in government, and it can best start by ridding our bureaucratic payrolls of every employee who can no longer claim essentiality."

It will be Parliament's duty to see that the Government does take action in this matter, or know the reason why.

U. S. War Costs

The United States now knows the cost of the war. It comes to about $330 billions and 300,000 lives. In money this is about eleven times the cost of the First World War and in lives nearly six times. But in addition to those killed, 650,000 men were wounded and many permanently crippled. Nor can the money cost be fully measured as yet for, apart from actual expenditures, vast reserves of metals, oil and timber have been seriously depleted, a total impoverishment which has not been accurately measured but has drastically altered the economy of the nation.

Finally, the public debt, $55 billions before the war, will approach $300 billions when the war bills are finally paid, and interest on it will cost the taxpayers $6 billions a year, which used to be considered a pretty high Federal budget before Roosevelt's time. In fact, the dollar costs of the war, says *The United States News*, have been nearly twice the $157 billions that was spent by the national government in the 151 years between 1789 and 1940 for operating the government and paying for all past wars.

Nor is the war cost over yet. It will go on and on in pensions, interest and other expenses arising out of the war and, if the past is any guide, these total costs will finally equal the cost of the war itself.

Those Slow Britishers

One of the most amazing stories connected with the war has been released by the British authorities. It is about Sir Robert Alexander Watson-Watt, who in 1937 stole into Germany in defiance of Nazi headsmen, to spy out what developments, if any, they were making in radar. The spy was not a professional agent but an absent-minded scientist, and, to add the last touch of incredibility, he took his wife along.

They rambled at innocent will, a middle-aged mister and missus. She sketched amateurish landscapes. He squinted among cemeteries for the graves of the grandparents of a busy friend who could not sleep while grass grew wild around the hallowed stones.

Even the Gestapo, who suspected babies, did not look twice at so aimless a pair. But all the while Watson-Watt was looking up from his graves often enough to make sure that among the church steeples there were no tell-tale radar towers.

And after the last bad painting had been finished, and the non-existent tombstone despaired of, the couple rambled home with the glad tidings that Germany had no more radar than a jackrabbit has tail feathers.

Of course if any one was to go, it had to be Watson-Watt. He had patented in 1919 the radiolocater which grew into Britain's miraculous wartime device, and he could smell radar signs sight unseen.

Even before he went he was famous, a distinguished graduate of the University of St. Andrew's, a meteorologist of note, an inventor. But since his secret trip he has been his country's adviser on military communications, and since 1942 has been knighted, as any man should be who ventured so boldly.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Francis Quarles, chronicler of the City of London, died this date 1644; he dwelt mostly on the horrifics and deplorable destinies of fallen human nature, and though blessed with poetic genius put it mostly to ignoble ends; his poems were illustrated by descriptive cuts of the gloomiest character, little allegorical pictures depicting the tortures and evil consequences of the contravention of divine laws and precepts, accompanied by verses of such harshness as to set the moral teeth on edge, and leave a bitter taste in the mouth for some hours after; of this Pope wrote: "This reminds me of an emblem, which I have seen in a German author, on Matt. VII, 3, in which are two men, one of whom has a beam almost as big as himself with a peaked end sticking in his left eye, and the other has only a small hole sticking in his right; hence it appears that metaphor and allegory, however beautiful in themselves, will not always admit of a sensible representation."

* * * *

There seems little to be gained by discussing who is to succeed Mr. King as Liberal leader. It has already been decided Mr. King will succeed himself. The propaganda machine is now busy preparing for this, and never before in Canadian history has such an extensive and ably conducted campaign got under way in the interests of one individual. Special writers are employed boosting the Prime Minister as the saviour of Canada, and the Liberal press in Quebec has been lined up singing his praises. Before another gathering of the Liberal clans is held at Ottawa the chances are that there will be only one man in the running for leadership, and that will be the Rt. Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.

* * * *

The National Flag issue should occasion little controversy now-a-days. The Union Jack is the Imperial flag which we are all proud to honour and to be permitted to serve under. Apart from that it is desirable to have a distinctive flag to indicate to what part of the Empire we belong. So far, the Red Ensign with the Union Jack and the Canadian Coat of Arms has done duty for the purpose, and the question is, will this be nationally and officially adopted as Canada's flag, or shall some other design be selected?

* * * *

The Province in general, and Prince County in particular, has reason to be proud of the honour conferred upon it in having Senator Brewer Robinson move the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The Senator who has recently returned from duty overseas has had no practical experience so far in Federal politics, but while a member of the local Legislature he distinguished himself as an active and effective representative of Summerside in debate.

* * * *

There should be greater demand than ever for P. E. I. oysters when it is learned they sometimes contain fortunes of $800 and upwards. The trouble is nearly all the oyster beds are already leased out, there being now few areas where a farmer or returned veteran can go and "gather shells on the sea shore." One pioneer went to prison in defence of his rights to have access to the habitat of the succulent bivalve with its potential pearl content.

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Saskatchewan is to have a new practice teaching program, believed to be the first of its kind in Canada, according to Education Minister W. S. Lloyd. Designed to provide Normal School students with more varied experience in meeting problems of rural schools, the plan will go into operation during the 1945-46 academic year, when preliminary experiments will be conducted. Through co-operation of school boards and superintendents of the cities of Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, six one-grade classrooms in each city are being re-organized to include grades one to six, thus approximating organization of the one-room rural school. Commenting on the new plan, Mr. Lloyd said, "The experiment is only the beginning of an extensive practice teaching plan which will undoubtedly give Saskatchewan the strongest practice teaching program in Canada." Next step in the program will be training of Normal School students in forty designated rural schools in the vicinity of each of the two normal schools. These special schools at which students will receive practical training, have been staffed by supervising teachers selected from all parts of the province.

Notes By The Way

The question of checking profanity is really a personal matter—a matter of the user watching himself and curbing his tongue. We hardly think that formation of "no swearing" clubs would do much, if any, good unless the members were all users of promiscuous profanity who were trying to quit. And nobody, to do that, needs to belong to a club.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

If the Japs are going to be al- **The British government has** already earmarked about 150,000,000 pounds for timber from Canada Filling of this huge order may prevent the inauguration of home building operations in this country on the scale needed, but British necessity is greater than that of Canadians, who have not had one home demolished by enemy action throughout the war.—Calgary Herald.

There appears to be no doubt that the day of the old-time hit-or-miss farmer is passing. We shall have him with us for a while yet. But gradually he will give place to the man who has an exact knowledge of what he is doing and why he is doing it. When he plants a crop he will know not only what to expect, but how much to expect, and how to get the maximum. It will be the same, too, with feeding stock. —Guelph Mercury.

On the eve of Bastille Day (July 14) the French government made a revolutionary announcement. The guillotine, which like military conscription, is one of the fruits of the French Revolution, is about to go the way of the auto-de-fe as an instrument of human justice. Henceforth condemned Frenchmen will not have to lie down and bare their necks to the falling knife; they may as soon as transportation and the French electric-power shortage permit, sit down in a shiny new U.S.-made electric chair. —Time.

Defense Headquarters at Ottawa have disclosed that 150 of the Japanese "bomb balloons" landed in various parts of Canada during the war. The weapon was a menace to civilians, but never had more than a nuisance value in a military sense. All the same, it is amazing that the course of these deadly contraptions could be set with sufficient accuracy to land in North America. They are no Nipponese toy and convery a dark hint of what may be possible in the future in the form of aerial terrorism unless the peace endures. —Hamilton Spectator.

In dealing with German prisoners sent to Russia for reconstruction the Soviet authorities believe they have a sure-fire method for preventing sabotage and slow-down according to the publication, Central European Observer. The prisoners are set at a definite task, such as rebuilding of a German-destroyed factory, and will not be freed to go back to Germany until it is satisfactorily completed. On one job, used as illustration, the Russians figured it could be done in 27 months. "Should our Teutonic friends need 72 months," said a Russian commentator, "all right with us. They will not go home till it is finished if it takes 100 months. We think they will get the idea." — Kitchener Record.

The atmosphere in Manila is distinctly depressing. A once beautiful city lies in complete ruins and, aside from essential construction work being done by our military forces, no attempt has been made to remove the rubble of wreckage. Business leaders in Manila are depressed because the Chinese have obtained control of most of their retail trade and they are worried over the fate of their sugar crops in competition with Puerto Rico and Cuba. They will talk for hours of how the Japs slaughtered 75 per cent of their caraboa, the water buffalo, without which no rice paddy can be cultivated. The politicians say there is no money with which to pay the Manila police force, and ask rather naively, "What will we do when the Americans leave?" — Chicago Daily News.

The warning by Judge Frank W. Tomasello of central municipal court that something must be done about the large number of souvenir weapons in the hands of returning soldiers is more than a timely comment. It is vital to future law and order in this country. It is not so much the danger of veterans using the guns to commit crimes as a problem of the guns falling into the hands of criminal elements when the veterans tire of their trophies. The weapons, brought back as souvenirs including deadly machine pistols, grenades, bombs and rapid fire submachine guns and rifles, carry swift death if employed by gangs in crime. It might be wiser if the army and navy removed a vital part from the souvenirs before permitting the veterans to take them home.—Boston Post.

The Poets' Corner

THE PRAIRIE BEFORE SETTLEMENT

Here have the winds their way; the stars look down
Upon the solitude of centuries,
By night and day the lonely winds' weird cries,
Or softer sighing in the grasses brown
Are the sole voices, or, when these are flown,
The shrick of hawk that in the heaven flies,
The gopher's piercing whistle of surprise,
Or small bird's piping, plaintive and alone.
Silence besides; the long days come and pass,
Unnumbered and unheeded as the clouds
That throw their silent shadows on the grass
As they go by in silent, ghostly crowds.
Only the watchful hills afar behold
The march of time, immeasurably old.

—F. Talbot Smith.

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK

What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"it may be your kidneys". I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to !!!

Dodd's Kidney Pills

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

UNEVEN TRADE

Sir,—Islanders have always been noted as good traders. Island men are smart when it comes to "Horse Trading", and Island women enjoy "getting the best of the bargain" with the butcher or the grocer. Yet, it would seem, among the younger element—many of whom are about to receive their discharge from the armed forces—the "trading" strain is diminishing to an incomprehensible point. Some of them have served notice that they intend to commit the supreme folly of "selling their birthright for a mess of pottage."

To come to the point, many of the youngsters who have tasted a few deceptive sweets of city life, in uniform, feel that they can no longer be content with the peaceful pursuits and life of our beautiful little Garden of the Gulf. They intend to sell the old farm, with all its breathing space of fertile acres, either now or when "Dad" passes on; they intend to sell this heritage and exchange it for a mess of city pottage—or sewage—in the form of a "cozy" little one room and kitchenette (two burner electric hot plate) and, if lucky, a five by five balcony from which to inhale the varied odours of factory smoke, garbage cans awaiting collection, and automobile exhaust fumes. By the way, imagine Mother on the Island cooking for the clan on a two burner hot plate rather than the grand old wood and coal stove!

What's happening to our system of education here on the Island? Are we actually producing young men and women so inadept in mathematics that they are unable to figure the colossal financial loss as well as loss of morale they will sustain by making such a foolish move?

Surely the boy in uniform must realize that the good times he has had in big cities during wartime are no criterion of city life in peace time. He surely doesn't expect to go through life having free beers—free entertainment—and free companionship in the city! This last is mentioned because even companionship—male or female — must be reckoned in peacetime, in a city, by the size of one's bankroll.

Now, of course, the guiding motive back of these drastic moves is money. Young Island farmers must be made to realize that the actual cash income each week earned in the city, compared with the actual cash income earned on the farm cannot be the measuring stick of financial success. The only thing that counts is how much money each one has at the end of the fiscal year in his jeans, after all expenses have been deducted. Forty dollars a week in the city is $2080 a year. It's safe to say that the average young farmer won't clear more than six to eight hundred a year—in a good year.

But there are two little words that make the difference. One **earns** $2080 in cash. The other **clears** $800 in cash. The $2080 a year man, if he strives, in the city, to maintain the same sort of house he had on the farm — the same food—pays far more for necessary clothing — and dozens of other city essentials — will find himself, if he is a typical young city office clerk, and married, more nearly eight hundred dollars to the good, as is his country cousin. Using that basis then — the man who stuck with the Island earned $1600 more than the man who chased the rainbow as far as the big city.

To be sure there is plumbing in the city—and there are electric lights—but those will come in time, even to the most remote rural sections of Canada.

And, finally if the young Islander wants gold — what more beautiful sight than a field of waving, golden grain? When that kind of gold is harvested, there is experienced a sort of satisfaction that no amount of hard metallic gold can ever give—for the golden grain is something that only the farmer and God have wrought together. As surely as it is planted, it will be there year after year to bring spiritual, as well as material blessings. One can wander into a magnificent museum in a great city and see marvelous paintings of nature—but at their best they are only imitations of the real thing—God's most beautiful gift to mankind—the earth and all that grows from its bosom.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FREDERICK G. BORGERHOFF
Cornwall, P.E.I.

Franco-British Relations Cordial

It is pointed out in London that the special warmth and sentiment in the King's message to General De Gaulle and the General's reply has been emphasised in the press on both sides of the Channel. More particularly, two passages in the King's telegram have been interpreted as conveying significant pointers to the United Kingdom Government's policy towards France, and as such have been cordially welcomed by the British and French alike.

* * *

These are, firstly, the King's opening phrase "The ultimate goal has been finally reached, and the darkness which shrouded Europe so long and covered the French possessions in the East has been finally lifted and dispersed by the Forces of Freedom". Secondly, the King's declaration "There never was a more supreme or propitious time, and never more imperative reasons for maintaining and strengthening in the future years of peace the tie which was welded under the onslaught of the common enemy."

* * *

The King's reference to French possessions in the East is understood as an equivalent to the reiteration of the United Kingdom Government's promise, given in 1940, that the French Empire would be restored, and to the special application of that general promise to Indo-China. British policy on this has not wavered, state London commentators, but it has been deemed peculiarly fitting to make that policy abundantly clear at the moment of Japan's surrender. The King's words, it is felt, are bound to afford welcome reassurance to many Frenchmen who have been perturbed by reports from abroad casting doubt on the likelihood of the return of Indo-China to the bosom of the French Empire.

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Again, it is noted in London, the King's strong emphasis on the imperative need for strengthening the tie between Britain and France is read both in Paris and in London as lending the highest support to the idea to which both the Government of the United Kingdom and the French Government have long been wedded in principle, namely the forging of some wide treaty and bond between the two countries. Such a bond is generally expressed in the form of a treaty or alliance. Just as it is known that the furtherance of Anglo-French friendship remains one of the fundamentals of the United Kingdom Government policy, so it may be expected that one of the first endeavours of the new United Kingdom Government will be to seek, with General De Gaulle's Government, means of giving that friendship concrete shape. Such a pact between London and Paris has been frequently envisaged as the possible cornerstone of a broader association between the Western European countries for economic cooperation as well as perhaps for purposes of security.

* * *

The Times Leader of August 20th, dealing with Indo-China in connection with the King's message, says "While the reality and magnitude of the French stake in the Far East are fully appreciated in this country, the peculiar need for a wise and forbearing policy is clearly recognized."

* * *

In connection with the Times article, it may be recalled that General de Gaulle's Government last March adopted a plan for endowing Indo-China with a modified form of Dominion status. According to the Government statement then issued, it is proposed to establish an autonomous Indo-China Federation of five component States, which will "Constitute with France and other members of the French Commonwealth a 'French Union,' whose interests will be represented abroad by France. The Federal Government will be presided over by a French Governor-General, and will be composed of Ministers responsible to him. The Ministers to be selected from among the people of Indo-China as well as the French residents of Indo-China. The Federal Parliament will vote on the taxation budget and commercial treaties, for the Federation will enjoy economic autonomy The Federation will recruit its own land, sea and air forces." The Government statement referred to above says "Freedom of thought and creed, liberty of the Press, the right of association and meetings and generally speaking all democratic liberties, will constitute the basis of all Indo-Chinese laws. The five States forming the Indo-China Federation, and differing in civilization and racial traditions, will keep their own character". This "blue print" for Indo-China will be submitted to the French Constituent Assembly for final approval.

N. B. Tuber Crop

(Moncton Transcript)

Reports from the heart of New Brunswick's potato belt indicate the yield of tubers this year is likely to be far below normal. Growers say that the crop of Irish Cobblers — one of the earlier varieties — will not yield more than 40 or 50 barrels per acre, compared with approximately 80 to 100 barrels per acre for this particular kind of potato in an average season.

The present season has not been conducive to the production of potatoes. A long period of wet weather in the spring delayed planting operations in most districts. Then after the seed was placed in the ground a prolonged dry spell retarded growth and the plants died down earlier than usual. The Irish Cobblers, as well as other early varieties, are now being dug in Carleton County and the crop is not up to the standard of normal seasons This does not necessarily mean however, that we will have no potatoes come next spring or summer. Heavy rains the experts say, would help the growth of the later potatoes We had one of these rains over the last week-end which should help the situation. In the meantime the early varieties of tubers are finding fairly good markets, although the early price of $4. per barrel has not been maintained Present prices are reported to be $2 to $2 15 per barrel

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