

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice President: J. E. Burnett, F.J.L.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail in P.E.I., \$4.00 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months.
\$1.25 for 3 months; 50c for one month.

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at
Hotelling's News Agency, Times Square, New York;
Old South News Agency, Corner Milk and Washington

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1942

Farm Labor Shortage

While it is encouraging to note the increase
this year in cash income from sale of farm
products, there is nothing encouraging about
the fact that the farm labor problem is still un-

Why is this so? Because the able men have
gone into the service forces or into munitions
plants, and those remaining cannot carry on.
No systematic effort has been made to assign
manpower where it is needed most.

It is to be hoped that at Ottawa where a Do-
minion-Provincial conference is sitting this week
to discuss agricultural problems, some solution
will be found to this most urgent question of
farm labor shortage.

The same problem is confronting our American
neighbors, who also show a disinclination
to use compulsory measures in the allocation of
manpower to wartime industry and agriculture.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, newly-appointed
manpower controller has announced a
program for farm labor much more compre-
hensive than anything attempted here. It in-
cludes: full-time, continuous employment of
mobile groups of experienced farm workers,

transported at government expense from one
area to another as the crops mature; relaxation
of legal barriers which now restrict mobility of
labor between States; transfer of experienced
farm operators and workers now on sub-stand-
ard lands to productive areas; expansion of
the employment service farm placement ma-
chinery for direction of farm labor movement

and full-scale mobilization of local volunteer
groups; adjustment of farm wages to bring the
income of farm workers more nearly into line
with those of industrial workers; a farm labor
training and management program, now being
developed by the Department of Agriculture and
the United States office of education to aid
farmers in making effective use of the fewer
number of experienced workers through expert
supervision, training and upgrading; mobilizing
residents of towns and cities in agricultural
areas who would not normally engage in agri-
cultural work, in order to meet peak labor re-
quirements in the harvest season; improving
the use of labor by pooling labor and equip-
ment from different farmers; the orderly im-
migration of farm labor from neighboring coun-
tries if the need arises.

The latter provision, in view of our own farm
labor shortage, is not likely to be effective; but
the whole program shows that at least the prob-
lem is being seriously considered by the author-
ities at Washington.

Wartime Regulations

In his now famous complaint on national sel-
ective service, Mr. Elliott Little is charged by
Labour Minister Mitchell with asking for too
much power over the lives and liberties of the
Canadian people. Mr. Little, among other
things, would have allowed no appeal to the
courts from any decision he or his subordinates
made. This power the Government was loath
to give for the purpose of harnessing the man-
power of the country to an all-out war effort.
Yet, as the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal)
points out, it is substantially the same power
as had been granted already to the Wartime
Prices and Trade Board. The relevant section
is:

"No proceedings by way of injunction, man-
datory order, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari
or otherwise shall be instituted against any
member of the Board, Administrator, or
other person for or in respect of any act or
omission of himself or any other person in the
exercise or purported exercise of any power,
discretion or authority or in the performance or
purported performance of any duty conferred
or imposed by or under these regulations or any
regulations for which these regulations are
substituted."

The only appeal from decisions of adminis-
trators is to the Wartime Prices and Trade
Board. In a large number of cases, provision
for appeal is not specifically provided in the
order setting up the administrator in office. The
only appeal from decisions of national selective
service administrators would be apparently to
the director. Certainly there is no provision for
further appeals, except in connection with call-
ing of men for military training. Under both
the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and Na-
tional Selective Service, as Mr. Little envi-
sioned it, power is granted to order people to do
things and failure to comply is punishable by
stiff fines.

Mr. Little sought to place the onus of proving
violation with the rules upon the person ac-
cused of violation of them. This power has al-
ready been granted to the Wartime Prices and
Trade Board.

Mr. Little sought to obtain power to try a
person for an offense where he was apprehended
and not in a court having jurisdiction where
the alleged offense occurred. This power was

granted to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
No person appearing before a selective service
board would be permitted to be represented by
counsel but a person seeking postponement
would be permitted to have his application sup-
ported in writing by his employer, his depend-
ents or an association of which he was a mem-
ber. If any person refused to obey any order
given by a director during an investigation, the
director may order that he be taken into cus-
tody and kept there until the end of the day's
proceedings.

This power does not appear to have been pre-
viously granted. The same is true of the power
asked to enable any peace officer to arrest any
person who, on reasonable and probable grounds,
he had reason to suspect had committed an of-
fense.

The power sought to direct persons to take
whatever employment national selective service
selected is paralleled in many places with the
power granted to administrators over industry
and capital. For example, the department of
munitions and supply can examine the books of
a contractor. If the examiner decides that his
profits are too large, he can order it to turn the
surplus over to the government. There appears
to be no appeal from this regulation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The scarcity of city A.R.P. Warden calls
for volunteers from those not otherwise enlisted.

Notwithstanding the Conservative convention
was deprived of government controlled radio
broadcast, it has achieved considerable publicity
through an as yet free press.

Reference to the annual reports of the Pres-
ident and General Manager of the Bank of
Montreal appeared in these columns on Tues-
day. The full text of the reports appear in to-
day's issue.

Halifax is already all set for Christmas.
Stores are open at night and making quite a
display with the merchandise at their disposal.
There are few complaints of shortages, except
in the restaurants, where eggs, bacon, ham and
ice cream are at times off the menu.

A youth of sixteen from Hamilton, Ont. has
gone at his own expense to Winnipeg as a dele-
gate to the Conservative convention. It is not
said whether he is a war industrialist plutocrat
or merely a discerning, rising hope of a Demo-
cratic Progressive Conservatism.

Hon. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of
Munitions, who has been in Washington confer-
ring with the President has returned to Lon-
don accompanied by Mr. William A. Harriman,
the U. S. Defence Expediter, who will confer
with the British War Cabinet. Looks like
something big moulding.

When one goes into tariff reductions prom-
ised by the Federal authorities they do not usual-
ly work out to the enormous advantage of the
consumer as may at first appear. For instance
the dropping of the customs duty of 70 cents a
box on oranges will work out at a reduction of
2 1-2 cents a dozen on the little ones to seven
cents a dozen on the big fellows.

Canada is pictured as "a pretty sick nation,
a C-3 nation in health" by Mr. Allan Ross, of
Ottawa, in charge of production of rations for
the Canadian army and the R.C.A.F. Address-
ing an informal health conference Mr. Ross
said the time will come in Canada when every
child will drink a quart of milk a day, "regard-
less of the ability of the child's parents to pay."

London News Chronicle reports that the vast
improvement of the Allied positions in Novem-
ber has brought an increase in the amount of
betting regarding the time of war's end, with
some brokers wagering even money it will be
over by next June. Lloyds, however, has re-
fused to set odds or accept bets.

According to an Ottawa bureaucrat, price ad-
justments made possible by the subsidies and
tax concessions announced by Finance Minis-
ter Halsey represent a saving of about 33 cents
a week for the average Canadian family of 4.6
persons. By subsidies and elimination of duties
and taxes, the price of coffee to the consumer
is reduced four cents a pound, the price of tea
by 10 cents a pound and oranges will cost the
same as in the September-October period in
1941. A reduction of two cents a quart in fluid
milk prices also is promised through a subsidy
payment, but so far has not materialized. This
will be the greatest concession of all.

Sir William Fenwick Williams, Baronet, Lieut.
Governor of Nova Scotia (1865-70) born this
date, 1800; was the first native Nova Scotian
to attain such a position, being a native of
Annapolis; he was the son of Commissary-
General Thomas Williams, barrack-master at
Halifax; trained at the Royal Military Academy,
Woolwich, he rose to general's rank in the Royal
Artillery; distinguished himself by his gallant,
though unsuccessful defence of Kara in the Rus-
so-Turkish War; was commander-in-chief of
the British forces in Canada 1850-65, on his
retirement assumed the governorship of Nova
Scotia in which capacity he assisted greatly
in bringing about the successful issue of the
negotiations for the inclusion of that colony in
the Canadian Confederation; later appointed
Governor of Gibraltar, and Constable of the
Tower of London.

Sir William Beveridge's plan for a social se-
curity system which will cover every inhabitant
of post-war Britain is so wide in scope, so far-
reaching in effect, that it is sure to provoke en-
ormous discussion not only in the country for
which it was drawn but in every country at-
tempting to achieve security for its people. What-
ever the over-all merits of Sir William's plan,
it cannot be dismissed as a visionary scheme,
since his reputation as an economist is too well
established for that. Above all, it shows that in
Britain, as elsewhere, reflective people are
thinking along the lines of a liberalization of
old economic concepts, are aware that the war
is bringing about a society which must be more
concerned with the common man than has been
true in the past.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The marcel wave was named in
honor of its inventor, Marcel
G. steau. And the inventor is chang-
ing only one franc (then worth 9-
1-2 cents) for his waves. But when
he got famous he tilted the price
as high as \$275—ouch!—Neal O'-
Hara.

London Times announces that for
fear bombing might drop on those
with K. W. secret, plans show-
ing where the Coronation Stone is
buried have been sent to Premier
King. It is difficult to imagine a
safer repository. —Toronto Tele-
gram.

An heiress ought to make a cap-
ital wife. —Kitchener Record.

Large portions of Manitoba and the
northern and some central sections
of Saskatchewan may not be per-
mitted to grow wheat next year. At
least, Ottawa is thinking of stopping
rains, frost and hail have failed.
Windsor Star.

Bandmaster Phil Murphy's 13-
year-old son is a member of the
band of the 30th Reconnaissance (Re-
serve) Regiment. Just a toot off
the old horn, or perhaps a tap off
the o.d. drum. —Windsor Star.

"The legend of Naal military in-
vincibility, worked up as part of the
German propaganda of the war," was
buried in the snows of Russia last
winter. It has been buried again,
and even deeper, in the sands of
Egypt and Abyssinia. What is being
buried is not the legend, but the
myth that democracies are less ef-
ficient than dictatorships. "The
truth is that democracies are not only
fight better than slaves; they work
better. Work with more heart, more
efficiently. The whipped-up frenzy
of the propaganda cause may
bring results for a time, but the
people's belief in freedom and
his willingness to sacrifice and die
in the end of the stronger things
in the end of the stronger things
seeking now; what we are beginning
to see, at any rate." —Ottawa
Journal.

Whatever the economies in fuel
made by industry, the continual
expansion of our war production
will put up the heating bill by the
efforts and sacrifices of the con-
sumer that a balance must be
struck. The coal — which of
course means not only the fuel you
burn in your gates, but the elec-
tricity and gas you use as well,
which comes from coal — must be
rationed. We must do it. If we
don't, there will be a dire conse-
quence. But fuel rations would
not be simple like food rations or
clothing coupons. They would in-
volve vast expense in terms of
bureaucrats, complications, and
might be wrecked by shortage of
transport. A grim prospect with no
certainty of success. Let us dis-
regard difficult calculations in terms
of fuel units. From this day we
must all use less gas, less coal
and coke, less electricity, less
paraffin than we used last year.
Sunday Express (London).

"I often repeated the Psalm. 'The
Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not
want,' wrote Vern Haugland, As-
sociated Press correspondent, last in
New Guinea, jungle for six weeks.
'I would be unable to go one step
farther, and then I would remem-
ber, there'd be some berries or
chewable grass or a creek with
good water just ahead.' Many a
time I got into a jam and had an
occasion to remember the Psalm.
The courageous correspondent says
he knows God saved him. 'Thou
preparest a table before me in the
presence of mine enemies,' runs the
best known of all the Psalms.
Though it was only berries and
grass, yet the table was sufficient
to preserve Vern Haugland. And
did he remember, when he took off
his socks and gave them to a shoe-
less companion, 'I shall not want?'
—Christian Science Monitor.

Every detail encourages the hope
that contrary to the theory so far
generally accepted as a result of
experience in the Battle of Britain,
it may be possible to devise a suc-
cessful technique for heavy day-
light attacks on targets in Germany,
and this, weather permitting, is keep
up continuous bombing of the ene-
my by day as well as by night.
The technique is not so simple as
it requires the possession of great
numbers of types of bombers like
the Lancaster both offensively
and defensively formidable. It re-
quires the highest degree of skill in
the crews and the staff to secure
both weight and speed in attack —
the Sten bomber, rated, lasted only
seven minutes over the target. Only
in these circumstances can the ene-
my's defences be taken so much by
surprise that they cannot become
effective before a raid is over.
London Telegraph and Morning
Post.

Messrs. Green and Murray always
speak of "labor" as if it were a
class apart and always as if they
premise has and an attitude of
broadly speaking, is the nation, it
includes every one of us gainfully
employed, which means the vast
majority of the country's adults.
These two gentlemen happen to
preside over federations of organ-
ized labor whose combined member-
ship includes not as much as a
fifth of our workers —New York
Herald-Tribune.

A careful analysis of the casual-
ties incurred by the British forces
during the fighting in Libya and
Egypt shows, somewhat to the sur-
prise of medical authorities, that
there has not been a single case of
heat-stroke or heat exhaustion a-
mong tank crews as a result of the
heating of the vehicles. —Cairo
Correspondence of London Times.

Bad news for the Axis is the British
announcement that they are
turning out in ready quantity a
deadly little weapon called the Sten
gun. The Sten is a submachine gun
that costs about eight dollars and
fires at the rate of five hundred
rounds a minute. Already over a
million of these weapons have been
manufactured and the British mili-
tary authorities are enthusiastic
over the possibilities of the new
firearm. In the hands of the peo-
ples of Occupied Europe it would
be a powerful aid to an Allied in-
vasion force. The Sten is not a
difficult weapon to operate. Even
men ignorant of firearms have
ripped it apart to pieces at thirty
yards. The Nazis will have a most
unpleasant surprise in store for

PUBLIC FORUM

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

SHOULD WE HAVE GOVERNMENT CONTROL?

Sir—For many years, and es-
pecially since the war began I have
felt that Prohibition ought to be
replaced by government control.
If adopted, it would bring to
this Province thousands of dol-
lars which today find their way
into the pockets of bootleggers
and rum runners. I realize that
my letter advocating such a change
is bound to raise a storm of pro-
test from many Islanders who are
strongly opposed to the "Control
System."

But when one considers the years
of futile effort to achieve Prohi-
bition one cannot but wonder why
the "farce" continues.
Some persons think that the
dignity of this Province would
suffer if we brought in govern-
ment control—and yet what is the
Vendor shop but a legalized li-
quor store—a place where strong
drink is sold both to bootleggers
and respectable citizens alike? I
fancy it is this present condition
of hypocrisy that is causing the
Province to lose dignity—that is
unless my conception of the word
is wrong. It is sheer nonsense to
say that we are sailing along on
smooth waters that Prohibition is
working satisfactorily. The Province
would lose dignity if it adopted
government control. Our
great neighbors to the south did
not lose dignity when they abol-
ished Prohibition.

We have played ball so long with
this issue that it has become quite
a joke everywhere outside the
Province, for everyone knows that
all attempts to establish a dry
Utopia have met with failure.
The bootleggers still do a thriving
business right under the nose
of the Temperance Alliance, some
behind closed doors, others run-
ning wide open. Drunks are a
common sight on our streets in
retail quantities, and wherever
assemblies. In other words, we are
at it as the wettest Province in
the Dominion (all "drys" to the
contrary notwithstanding).

Now, I do not say that govern-
ment control offers a cure for
the amount of liquor consumed.
What I do say is simply this: It
takes most of the money from the
pockets of our drinking citizens
in the lap of the government
where it may be put to better use.
The U.S.A. spent \$100,000,000
trying to enforce a dry law, and
it is costing this Province plenty
also. The difference is: they gave
it up, while we continue to spend
money trying to enforce a law
which our citizens do not sanc-
tion despite the fact that a plebis-

cite would seem to indicate the
reverse.
I believe if we adopted a sensi-
ble control system it would satis-
fy the thirst of our drinking citi-
zens in an honest manner, and
would eventually work out in the
best interest of all parties, whether
they be wet or dry.
Opponents of the control system
cry out that drinking publicly
would have a bad influence on
youth. This may be true, but is it
not also true that under the pre-
sent prohibition law drinking ac-
cidentally on the increase especially
among the young people of this
Province? Knowing that liquor
will always be obtainable just as
long as people desire it, let us step
in line with the rest of the world
and have government control.
I am, Sir, etc.,
F. H. MacARTHUR

The Poet's Corner

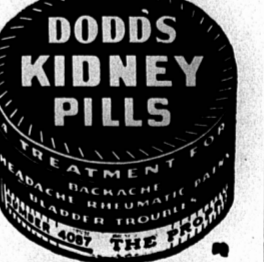
LET ME ENJOY
Let me enjoy the earth no less
Because the all-enacting might
That fashioned forth its loveliness
Had other aims than my delight.

About my path there flits a Fair,
Who throws me not a word or
sign;
I'll claim me with her ignoring
air.
And laud the lips not meant for
mine.

From manuscripts of moving songs
Inspired by scenes and dreams un-
known,
I'll pour out raptures that belong
To others, as they were my own.

And some day hence, towards
Paradise
And all its bliss—if such should
be,
I will lift glad, afar-off eyes,
Though it contains no place for me.
—Thomas Hardy.

them when they find themselves
confronted with a band of patriots
armed with Sten's. The low cost and
efficiency of the weapon will prove
a deadly combination for the Axis.
—Saint John Telegraph-Journal.



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Advertisement for Windsor cigarettes featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and the text 'Windsor ON DOMINION SQUARE J. Alderic Raymond - President'.

Facing spacious Dominion Square,
close to the business district, to shops
and theatres, The Windsor is pre-
ferred by executives who enjoy com-
fort, convenience and all the facilities
of a modern hotel.

Advertisement for E. R. Brow & Son Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate.

Advertisement for Raw Furs, purchased and handled on consignment basis.

Advertisement for G. R. MacQUARRIE, Summerside.

Advertisement for Poultry, we are buying live and dressed chickens and fowl daily.

Advertisement for Island Gold Storage Ltd.

Advertisement for Registered Ewes For Sale, The P. E. I. Sheep Breeders' Association.

Advertisement for COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE by W. K. ROGERS.

Advertisement for COAL by W. D. Gillis & Co.

Advertisement for Registered Ewes For Sale, The P. E. I. Sheep Breeders' Association.

Advertisement for Morrell and Company, D. F. ARCHIBALD, Chartered Accountants.

Advertisement for For Foot Ailments, CHIROPDIST, H. J. A. BROWN, D.P.

Advertisement for GIFTS They'll Appreciate, featuring various gift items.

Advertisement for THE TWO MACS, PRINCESS CHRISTMAS SHIP.

Advertisement for STOCKHOLM (CP) - Durable visit paid to Gothenburg by Prince Gustaf Adolf and his wife.

Advertisement for Fitting and Supplying Glaze Etc. H. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST.

Advertisement for DR. I. RACHMEL, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Advertisement for PALMER & HASLAM, BARRISTER, ETC.

Advertisement for BELL & MATHIESON, MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisement for H. F. MCPHEE B.A., K.C., NOTARY &c.

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