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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1945

Mr. Cotton's Donation

All our citizens will appreciate the public spirit of Mr. Robert L. Cotton in making the magnificent donation of one hundred thousand dollars to establish a trust fund for rural beautification. Nothing is better calculated to enhance the beauty and value of this Province, both to its residents and as an ideal tourist resort.

Mr. Cotton has had the idea of developing this in his mind for many years. He was the first to inaugurate tourist resorts in the Province, and ever since has advocated and supported the improvement of the rural districts generally with the view to making the Island so attractive that people who visit us once will be desirous of returning again and again.

There is no question but that the future of Prince Edward Island depends largely on its development as a tourist and health resort, and place where people of moderate means may come and settle for the education of their families.

One hundred thousand dollars seems a lot of money but it is only the interest on this that will be available. At 3 per cent this would amount to $3,000 annually, and, as noted in the news report, an accumulation of earnings from the fund will be required for the erection of the proposed buildings and nursery facilities. Would it not be a good idea for the Government to show their appreciation of Mr. Cotton's generosity by contributing an equal amount towards the project, thus making a capital fund of $200,000, the interest of which could be applied as a yearly expenditure?

There should be no question as to the value of every cent expended in work of this kind. Both parties when in power have made expenditures toward tourist promotion, and Mr. Cotton has now provided an opportunity of enhancing our tourist trade enormously through a long-term policy of rural beautification.

Golden Jubilee Year

The Navy League of Canada is now entering its Golden Jubilee Year, notes the *Montreal Gazette*. For it was in December, 1895, that a charter and certificate from the Navy League of London, England, were obtained, and the work that has developed in this country so notably since then was commenced.

The League plans to mark the event with special celebrations during the year, and these will be held from coast to coast, for the expansion that has taken place, particularly during the war that has just ended, has resulted in 15 divisions and hundreds of branches being established throughout the country. These have organized the operation of sailors' homes, the distributing of comforts to seamen, and other phases of the League's work.

But perhaps outstanding in the minds of the public is the League's sea cadet corps, which now has a membership of over 15,000 in 93 corps officered by more than 600 volunteers. This cadet movement has done splendid work, for in addition to theoretical and practical sea training, it has laid emphasis on character-building in the boys themselves.

Though the war is over, the work of the sea cadets must go on. It has proved its value many times over, and the occasion of this Jubilee is perhaps a fitting one on which to congratulate all those who have contributed so much to the corps and the work of the League in general. It merits the continued support of all citizens.

Population Changes

According to a recent Ottawa report, no fewer than 7,000 persons from Prince Edward Island went to other provinces for work in war plants during the war years. This is a tremendous population loss for so small a province, which of course is over and above the figures of Island enlistments in the armed services.

Every province seems to have been affected by the wartime population shuffle. The western Prairies, like ourselves, lost heavily. Quebec has remained on the crest with its heavy natural increase. Ontario has taken a heavy dose of munitions workers from outside, and far off on the Pacific Coast British Columbia is suffering from an over-plus of population.

All these changes are by no means traceable to the same cause. But the years of the conflict just ended led to a bit of redistribution that brought Ontario, with its busy industrial plants, a gain of 152,275; Quebec added 54,416, and British Columbia 54,171. On the other hand, Manitoba lost 33,489 and Saskatchewan 84,405.

The great grain-growing province of Saskatchewan grew from 91,000 people in 1900 to nearly a million in 1930. Yet from a population peak of 931,000 in 1936, it declined to 842,000 in 1943. Manitoba and Alberta, although they showed no such shrinkage, temporarily, at least, have passed their flood tide, and reached a halt.

At the beginning of this century Ontario had a population of 2,172,000 and has grown steadily to the high mark of 3,917,000 in 1943, by latest figures available. In that time Quebec came up from 1,630,000 to 3,457,000. By natural increase, however, Quebec continues to be far ahead of Ontario, having an excess of births over deaths in 1941 of 54,871 compared to Ontario's 33,036 and of 61,232 compared to Ontario's 39,073 in the following year.

British Columbia, whose natural scenic charms, good living and high promise make it a mecca for many who will go out there to "take a chance" on a job, and has lured many war veterans once stationed out there, as permanents, finds its increase a bit embarrassing.

It, too, has never retraced its population climb and has come from 170,000 at the turn of this century to its all-time peak of 900,000 in 1943. But there are signs that the province cannot easily handle this post-war invasion of outsiders.

The middle west remains the great population enigma. The financial crash of 1929, immediately followed by disastrous drought years and a recultivation of Europe's wheat fields on a "self-sustenance" basis, knocked immigration to pieces. Where between 1920 and 1929 more than 100,000 new citizens per year were coming into Canada—and mostly to the west—the figure dropped suddenly to 27,000 in 1931. From then on it dwindled to a mere trickle, and about one-tenth the number that came to the Dominion annually before 1931 were coming each year between 1931 and the outbreak of war. In 1936, as an example, the figure was 11,643.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow the last Sabbath of the year.

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The Second Canadian contingent arrived in England this date 1939.

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A reader supplies the following: 1945, total real estate in city, $6,883,175; total personal property $2,583,720; total taxable assets $9,466,895. In 1944 the figures were: real estate $6,753,450; personal $2,553,308; total $9,306,715 — an increase of $160,137. The increase in the value of real estate and personal property in the 16 years from 1929 to 1945 was $1,973,017. The rate of taxation has been increased from 2 per cent to 3 1-4 per cent.

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Thomas A' Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated in Canterbury Cathedral at the instance of Henry II, this date 1170; from the period of his death to the Reformation, his shrine in Canterbury Cathedral continued to be visited by crowds of pilgrims, whose offerings proved valuable as a source of revenue; the Canterbury pilgrimages have been immortalized by Chaucer, from whose *Canterbury Tales* we learn that piety and devotion were by no means uniformly characteristic of the visitors to the shrine.

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Nearly seventeen thousand churches and ecclesiastical buildings suffered damage in Britain and Northern Ireland. The War Damage Commission has worked out an equitable compensation scheme with a committee representing all the main religious denominations. The Church of England alone has to restore sixteen hundred churches and rebuild six hundred which will cost nearly twenty million pounds. Each diocese has a reorganization committee working in close co-operation with the civil planning authorities.

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A request that the Canadian Commons adopt the procedure followed in Westminster and place a time limit on debates was made in the Commons by Mr. Rodney Adamson (P.C., York West). Mr. Adamson said a revision of House rules was necessary to prevent too much work from being crammed into the dying days of the session. Veterans Minister Mackenzie said a committee on House rules would be set up at the start of the next session. He hoped it would have more success with its report than a 1944 committee which had recommended a time limit on debates.

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Very general regret is felt in the city and province at the announcement of the passing to his eternal rest of Rev. Dr. R. Morehead Legate in Paris, Ont., where he went on retirement from the pastorate of St. James Church here. Dr. Legate was loved and revered by old and young alike wherever he ministered, but especially so in Charlottetown where he was held in high esteem by the veterans of the last Great War of whom he was one. He was intensely interested in the Boy Scout Movement, and did all he possibly could to develop it. While in Australia he had the distinction of being host to Lord Baden-Powell when the inaugurator of the Movement visited there.

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The allocation of canned fish for the years 1945-46 by the Dominion Government, according to a joint statement of the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Trade and Commerce, show that Canadian production during this period is expected to be about 161.4 million pounds, of which 27.5 pounds is allocated for Canadian civilian consumption. The domestic allocation is made up of groundfish, "kippered snacks", "sardines", mackerel, tuna, halibut, salmon, trout, lobster, clams, lobster paste and tomalli, pilchards, crabmeat and fish paste, with the breakdown and management in the hands of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Canadian Services, including purely military requirements and ships stores, account for two million pounds of any kind of fish requested.

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Calculating machines now in use at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories have shown spectacular results. Recently, for example, the Government Department started to work out a table of figures for a particularly urgent and complicated problem. After some time it was calculated that it would take nearly three hundred years to complete the table. They then appealed to D. S. I. R. mathematicians who with their machines completed the tables in fifty hours—and every figure had been checked and cross-checked for accuracy. These mathematicians are now making a practical and valuable contribution to the United Kingdom industry's peacetime drive by taking from its shoulders a load of complicated statistical research.

Notes By The Way

It makes rationing and taxation no easier to bear in this country to learn that as many as 600 employees of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Europe have been dismissed for incompetency during the past few months. —Hamilton Spectator.

How times do change! Papers of October 12, 1920—25 years ago—carried a dispatch from New Orleans stating that 32 girl employees of a molasses packing plant there had walked out on strike because the management had insisted on them donning khaki trousers while at work.—Brantford Expositor.

A great number of liquor permits, we predict, will be allowed to lapse at the next renewal date after rationing ends. There will be fewer wives, sisters and girl friends seen at the vendors, and few, if any, non-drinking workers making journeys for convivial co-workers or employeds. It will be a welcome development, for the duplicity which has been widely practised during the years of rationing has been one of the most regretable features of that period.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

There is a good deal of snobbery about cigars. There is a popular belief that only rich people smoke them, and when a novelist has occasion to put a cigar into the mouth of one of his characters he is quite likely to describe it as "a rich Havana." The Peterborough Examiner notes. But in actual fact people of all sorts like cigars and there are plenty of excellent cigars which have never been any nearer to Havana than Montreal or Toronto. Canadian cigars have a splendid reputation, and are gaining popularity in the U. S. A.

The British soldier who rang 2,015 London doorbells in one day looking for his sister has a great future if he will but come over here, thinks The Chicago News. Salesmanship has become almost a lost art in this country. During the war years American doorbells have had a long rest. Think what a man who can ring over 2,000 doorbells in one day could do toward putting reconversion in high gear—selling us things we need and don't need at such a rate he'd soon have all the factories in the land booming. How about borrowing him on reverse lend-lease?

Until the film board's health is certified to public satisfaction and until its future course of action is clearly set forth, let's not hear any more about the grandiose scheme for building a Hollywood at Hull. An elaborate new National Film Board building with sound stages and all the other paraphernalia of "big time" motion picture producing has been projected. This would doubtless add to the tourist and other attractions of Hull, but since your and our tax dollars are involved, it is not unreasonable to ask the Government to demonstrate why this is an essential expenditure. —Financial Post.

A new and decidedly important use for whey has come to the forefront. During the past two and a half years millions and millions of pounds of Canadian whey, gathered from factories in eastern Ontario and western Quebec have been crossing the St. Lawrence in tank-trucks to be converted into special products in the state of New York. They are principally milk sugar and whey powder, the former being largely employed for feeding the penicillium mold from which penicillin is refined. The whey powder is used to enhance the vitamin content of livestock feeds. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

The latest Christmas message from the scientists suggests that "bacteriological warfare may rank with the atomic bomb in another world conflict." This picture of the nations huddled below the earth with one side hurling split atoms and the other typhoid and anthrax germs is not pleasant. It is, in fact, appalling. But more appalling still is the off-hand manner in which intelligent people discuss "another world conflict" and the weapons that may be used in it. It would be considerably more good if the time thus spent was devoted to the next peace and the methods of preserving it. —Winnipeg Free Press.

The State Department is asking for "a permanent American spy system." We are told it will only be used in foreign lands, but it still looks bad to us. There is nothing new about these international spy systems. History is full of them. They have never produced anything good and never will. On the contrary, they have invariably involved in trouble the nations which supported them. If our State Department cannot get along without a spy system, President Truman should look around for new men to boss the State Department. We have just crushed our enemies, and if we can't get along with our friends without hiring a lot of spies, there must be something wrong with our methods.

The Poet's Corner

MILLENNIUM

This is no casual hour to lay aside
As children toss a plaything into space
To be forgotten. Guard it with your pride
And keep its light reflected in your face,
Its glory in your heart, a well of song—
This is no day to mantle with your grief
Or cloud with fear. The race is to the strong
Who scorn the barren voice of unbelief.
This is that day of which the prophet cried,
It shall be born of wonder. Man is free
And Truth revealed, resistless as the tide,
Sings in the lark, wakes in the budding tree
And strides across the morning, flinging wide
Triumphant banners over land and sea.

—Sydney King Russell, Christian Science Monitor.

The North Nova Scotia Highlanders

III

NORMANDY

On landing at Berniers Sur Mer about 10.30 hrs., the village was fairly quiet though the beaches and streets bore evidence of bitter fighting. Troops from 8 Brigade were just breaking out of the far side of the village. Although behind schedule, the Battalion left its assembly area at Beny-Sur Mer about 17.00 hrs and pushed on, brushing aside the local defenders easily and reaching the outskirts of Villons Les Buissons as it was getting dark.

During the night the enemy went around the Battalion, and were repulsed by the Regiment de la Chaudiere in rear.

In the morning the Brigade proceeded as planned and the village of Villons les Buissons was cleared without difficulty. The recce troop found opposition in the next village of les Buissons which lay across an open field about 800 yards ahead. The vanguard did a quick right flanking movement and, after a brisk skirmish, got through the village and went on to Buron which lay about a thousand yards beyond. Once again they broke through quickly and pressed on to Authie which they reached about noon and proceeded to clear.

Up to this point the unit had proceeded with great dash and vigour. They had cleared out a large number of enemy pockets and the advance guard had not suffered any casualties. They were further inland than any other troops at this time, and the objective, Carpiquet aerodrome, was almost in sight on the second rise ahead. Capt. E. S. Gray, who then commanded the carrier platoon and was later killed in action, was awarded the M. C. for his work.

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About this time B Company on the left, coming under heavy mortar fire, dismounted from the tanks and were ordered into Buren. The squadron carrying A Company on the right were fired on by enemy tanks. The Company dismounted and dug in on the right of the road about halfway between Buron and Authie. C Company meanwhile had cleared Authie and were digging in as they were threatened by enemy tanks. Soon a full scale armoured battle developed as a strong force from the 21st Panzer Division was making a counter attack. This was entirely unexpected as intelligence had given no indication of this possibility so soon after landing. The remainder of the Battalion was quickly consolidated near Buron and every effort made to contact the forward companies.

Tank losses were heavy and soon only thirteen tanks remained in the Regiment. Their ammunition supply was low so they fell back on les Buissons where the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders were consolidating, and from which position they could cover the approaches to the main Battalion position.

* * *

During this afternoon the guns just came up far enough to reach in front of the Battalion, and with their support and that of the tanks, the position was held aganist repeated attacks by the enemy in strength. By dark it was concluded that A and C Companies were lost and, as the Buron position was untenable, the battalion was withdrawn to les Buissons where is remained for the next thirty days.

The decision was later proved correct as stragglers coming in that night reported both Companies having been completely overrun by overpowering forces during the afternoon. All but nineteen of A Company were lost and all but fifteen of C Company. Total casualties for the day were 210, of whom 175 were missing. This figure includes 17 Officers, of whom three were Company Commanders and four were Company 2 i-c's.

About two hours after moving back to les Buissons, the 12th Panzer Division mounted a full scale attack on Buron which they held in strength until pushed out a month later.

The next month was one of continual contact with the enemy while waiting for build up supplies and forces.

* * *

The breakout on 8 Jul 44 was a large scale operation, the first phase of which, on 9 Brigade front, was done by the other two Battalions which took the villages of Grouchy and Buron on the right and left respectively. The "North Novies" then went through Buron to Authie. The enemy defensive fire behind Buron was most intense and the Companies experienced the utmost difficulty getting on the start line at the front of Buron. A very high proportion of the 200 casualties suffered that day were received on the move up, and a number of pockets of enemy still alive behind the forward units added to the difficulties. Once the start line was gained things went well and Authie was captured in a quick sharp action. As it was being mopped up, C Company pressed on to Franqueville which they took without difficulty. They were now in sight of Carpiquet which had been taken some days before by 8 Brigade coming in from the right. By this time 7 Brigade was moving through from right to left and the pressure on that flank was relieved. The next morning, 7 July, 144, they moved into Caen without opposition when all the part of town west of the Orne was occupied.

* * *

After four days under moderate shell fire the unit moved out to Anisy for its first rest. The third day out was spent rehearsing for the Orne crossing and that night they moved up, prepared to cross in the morning. The approach to Caen on the east side of the Orne was by way of a defile between the factory area and the river which slowed down the advance to such an extent that the "North Novies" were directed on a left flanking movement around the factory. Though demolitions and the bombing earlier in the day made the road very difficult, they entered Mondeville on the south edge of Caen as it was getting dark.

A day or two later they moved up to relieve the Monmouths at Bras on the left of the Caen-Falaise road and held that position under continuous shell fire for some days.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made by other units to capture Tilly la Campaigne, a village which was also on the left of the Caen-Falaise road about three miles further on.

The North Novies were ordered to attack before light on 25 July, 1944, and were to use artificial moonlight. There had been only one previous occasion when lights had been used some distance further west.

Although lights were used with great success later, on this effort was a complete failure. Owing to the peculiar atmospheric conditions, the attacking troops were silhouetted against an early morning mist and came under very severe machine gun fire. The only cover was in the standing grain and its use prevented control being maintained. The troops who did reach the village were in small pockets and were confronted with a number of tanks in dug-in positions. Control was lost to such an extent that the attack was completely unsuccessful in spite of the most gallant efforts of a large number of individuals.

The Battalion moved back to Cormelles for three or four days and then the Division was taken out for a four day rest. During this period Lt.-Col. Petch left the unit and Lt.-Col. D. F. Forbes was appointed to command. Major F. A. Sparks was appointed second in command.

During this first six weeks the Battalion suffered about 850 casualties, more than half of the total for the eleven months in action. They had had about 45 officer casualties and seventeen Company Commanders.

(To be continued.)

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.

EMPLOYMENT AND FARMING

Sir,—In your editorial in last Monday's Guardian you cited the ominous conclusion arrived at by the American Committee of Economic Development, namely that, "It foresees a large number of idle men on farms as former war workers return to rural areas and as more farm machinery is put to work." "It is not for me to express an opinion regarding the future of employment in the so-called mixed farms of the United States and of the other Provinces of Canada, but I have no hesitation in foreseeing a very large increase in the number of agricultural workers that will be needed in the near future in Prince Edward Island.

In the first place I look for changes in our farming methods so radical that they will result almost in a revolution. Some of these changes have already been started upon and will, I believe, assume rapid proportions in years to come. My reasons for the above may be classed under two headings:

1. In 1947 the farmers of Prince Edward Island will be released from their 72 years of transportation servitude. Prior to 1873 Island sailing vessels were calling at fairly regular intervals at many foreign ports delivering farm and fish products, thereby establishing a valuable export trade in markets which have since been almost, if not entirely, lost. This export trade came to an end, not because the Island entered into Canadian Confederation, but as a result of the competition of ocean steamships, at that time in their infancy but which within a few years drove the sailing vessels off the seas.

In order to hold these foreign markets it would have been necessary to render satisfactory docking accommodations for ocean ships in at least one of our harbors, all of which were too shallow, while the docks were lacking in appliances in many respects. These things happened, unfortunately, just at the time when we were entering Confederation under the terms of which contract all rights of rail and ocean transportation were handed over to the Dominion Government along with all lots on the water front.

Because of these two facts any changes in our harbors became the duty of the Federal rather than of the Provincial Government and whether the fault was on the part of the former or of the latter in not urging that the work be done, matters little. We do know, however, that up to the present time no attempt has ever been made by Ottawa to give the Island facilities for ocean shipping.

Now, however, as evidenced by Thursday's issue of The Guardian, a contract is to be let for the deepening of the Charlottetown harbor and for extensive repairs to the railway wharf.

Between 1873 and 1914 the Island was able to make shipments only by schooner and was limited to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and St. Lawrence ports as far as Quebec City. Since 1914 by means of the Borden ferry, the Canadian National Railway has carried Island produce into Canada and the United States. In Canada, however, almost everything which the Island offers for sale is produced to a surplus while the freight rates are almost prohibitive. Except for a few lines, particularly fish, the United States market is closed by a heavy customs tariff. As a result of these serious handicaps so hampered has been the Island export trade that her best people have emigrated to an extent probably equal to the present population. Hundreds of farms have been abandoned, livestock has been seriously diminished and there are many reasons to believe that agriculture has been pursued during the past fifty years without any net profit, taking all of these things into consideration.

2. The Dominion Government has at last, though not very willingly, consented to adopt a new policy of inviting ocean ships to call at Island harbors with a view to the delivery of Island products of all kinds to markets throughout the world at which these ships may call. The deepening of the Charlottetown harbor and the repairs to the railway wharf are simply a first step to be followed no doubt by the improvement of other harbors throughout the Island. Such steps, of course, will depend largely upon the extent to which the Charlottetown harbor is utilized by ocean vessels and this in turn will depend entirely upon the initiative and enterprise of the Government, business men and farmers and fishermen of the Island. In the spring or summer of 1947 the opportunity will be ours and there will be no excuse if we do not avail ourselves of it to the utmost.

In a separate letter I shall endeavor to outline some of the channels for export trade that will be opened up, particularly to our farmers, all of which will call for a considerable increase in agricultural employment.

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING.

"WORK IN THE WOODS"

Sir,— "Woodsman's" letter in your issue of December 26 was a bit off the beam. Woodsman blasted our returned men for refusing work in the woods.

We have asked the National Employment Office in Charlottetown about this matter, and the reply was enlightening. The lumber companies which engage such men specify that they will hire men from the rural areas only. They do not want men brought up in the cities, men whose working experience has been principally in towns or cities. This, of course, narrows down the field from which woodsmen can be picked and great numbers of our returned men are from the city of Charlottetown. The returned men who did refuse work in the woods when offered it by the Employment Service, did not do so on the grounds that the work was unsuitable, but because many of them had been away from their homes for from 3 to 6 years, and they wished to spend a few months with their home folks. Was it unreasonable that men who had spent a winter in the mountains of Italy and another winter in the mud of flooded Holland, or in the terrific fighting on the upper Rhine should wish to spend a quiet winter at home?

Woodsman was not content merely with shilding the veterans; he introduced a sarcastic note pointing out that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lincoln had not felt it beneath them to chop wood. Woodsman even went further and lectured the fighting men on their duties as citizens.

Teddy Roosevelt, the first President of that name, said something like this: "Any citizen can pay taxes in money but only a patriot can pay them in blood"; in other words, the highest ideals of citizenship are expressed when a man offers his life in battle for his country. Citizenship can reach no greater heights. Therefore, the serviceman knows he has contributed something to his country, has suffered hardship on his country's behalf, has sacrificed 3, 4, 5, or perhaps 6 of the best years of his life to pay the price of his country's survival. He has confirmed his rights to citizenship with deeds. He can vote at any election without blushing; he has won the right to say how the country should be governed. Unfortunately, our fighting men fought for the unworthy minority as well as the great majority of worthwhile people. Among the most precious things the veterans preserved for us was freedom of the press and the right of even an ingrate to publish his ingratitude in print.

If the veterans did not know that they had the support of thousands of loyal Islanders whose sons served in the war, a letter such as Woodsman's would make them wonder if decency was taking a holiday. Let it never be forgotten that only because these men served does life continue in the way Canadians have been accustomed to. By virtue of their service our parliaments, Dominion and Provincial, continue to legislate and there would be no speeches by Mackenzie King, no orations by Walter Jones, no letters by Mr. Woodsman if Canada's armed forces had not served long and gallantly and paid the price in dead and maimed; there would just be HITLER.

It is suggested then that instead of deriding the men to whom we owe so much that Woodsman take a slam at our "draft dodgers". It is known that the Island's efforts were magnificent in recruiting, but every community on the Island had its quota of rotters. Any citizen of Charlottetown who had a son in the war or any farmer who had boys serving in the front can point these gentry out. We had healthy young men who whimpered, whined, and groveled or faked some disability such as diabetis, sinus trouble, heart trouble, or what have you to evade service. Today many of those "draft dodgers" are billeted in good jobs.

Let us hope that history won't repeat itself, and that we will not find men who evaded the "draft" later sitting in the seats of the mighty. In World War I, we saw those who refused to serve their country flock to the farms for safety, but immediately the war was over turn up as aspirants for judgeships, or appear later as successful business men, doctors, etc.

We believe that if men are required for the woods, sufficient "draft dodgers" can be found to fill all requirements, and may we suggest that "Woodsman" with his background might have some influence with these splendid citizens as a recruiting agent. Just as an afterthought may we say that the veterans who preserved for Woodsman his right to throw slurs at those who served, would like to make his better acquaintance.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CANADIAN

LONDON — (CP) — Some football clubs are so short of jerseys, knickers and stokings that they are employing women to patch and mend.

HULL, England —(CP) —A gift from Iceland of £20,000 ($80,000) for relief and rehabilitation of this much-bombed city has been received by the Lord Mayor.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA
ASSURES SECURITY
70 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA
HAL BOHAKER
UNIT MANAGER
149 RICHMOND STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN

Temperance Act Before Privy Council

At a hearing now in progress before the Privy Council in London the validity of the Canada Temperance Act is being tested.

The act is being challenged by the Ontario government, backed by the governments of Alberta and New Brunswick, and the Ontario Moderation League. Opposing the Ontario government, in addition to the attorney-general of Canada, are the Canada Temperance Federation, the Ontario Temperance Federation, the United Church of Canada, the council for social service of the Church of England in Canada, and temperance organizations of four Ontario counties which are now "dry."

The Canada Temperance Act passed in 1878 and revised in 1906 and 1927, states that local option votes may be taken anywhere in Canada when 25 per cent of the voters in any county present a petition to the federal government asking for such a plebiscite.

Under these conditions the people of Perth, Peel and Huron counties and Manitoulin Island in Ontario have voted in favor of prohibition. Because of the Canada Temperance Act the provincial government cannot now allow saloons or beer parlors in those areas.

The hearing now before the Privy Council is hinged on a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal, which in 1939 found the Temperance Act to be within the powers of the federal government. One of Ontario's five appeal court justices dissented from this decision. The provincial government then decided to appeal to the Commonwealth's highest court, but the hearing has been held up by the war until the present time.

* * *

The essential point at issue now is whether an act of the Dominion parliament can be changed by any other body or by any other means than by amendments voted by parliament itself. The Dominion government is not proceeding on any moral basis in this action, but on the constitutional basis of protecting what it considers a federal field of legislation.

The act was upheld by the Privy Council once before, 63 years ago, in the case of Russel versus the Queen.

The Ontario government is basing its appeal on the argument that the original measure had been passed in a time of national emergency, and such conditions no longer exist. They argue that, as this field is expressly reserved for the provinces under the B.N.A. Act, the federal government could only invade it in the case of national emergency.

The Dominion government rests in the argument that the Privy Council sustained the act in 1882, and that it has been the basis of provincial legislation since then. As for a "state of emergency" it is claimed that the alcoholic situation is no better today; the ever-increasing consumption of liquor proves it. The Ontario Temperance Federation argues in favor of it because of the need of a democratic channel through which residents of any area can close bars and beverage rooms if it so desires.

The appeal is of interest to Canadians outside of Ontario on two counts. It is significant, 1—Because of the constitutional basis—whether or not the Privy Council can upset the act of parliament; and 2—Because it deals with a question of widespread interest and controversy—the liquor question.

MAC'S HAIR RESTORER

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

It will restore gray hair to its original color.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.

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GASSY STOMACHS RELIEVED

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