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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1943

Military Call-Ups

[illegible] Diefenbaker, Progressive Conservative [illegible] Lake Centre, has again called [illegible] anything but satisfactory facts [illegible] manpower and calling-up situation in [illegible]

[illegible] confirm the claim that call-ups are [illegible] part of the country, where the [illegible] voluntary system is heaviest.

[illegible] figures given by the government [illegible] time to time and bringing them up to date [illegible] shows that the average percentage for all [illegible] since the 35,230 men sought by the [illegible] in October 31, 1942, to April 16, [illegible] have been 2.22 of the available [illegible].

Using the city centre of the military district as the government does, which makes Halifax [illegible] Nova Scotia and Prince Edward [illegible] analysis indicates the percentages for eastern districts actually were: In Military District No. 1, London, it was 2.41; in Toronto, 2.7; in Montreal, 1.8—or 34 per cent lower than [illegible] call in all parts of Canada; in Quebec [illegible] per cent lower; and in Halifax, [illegible] "far ahead of the average for [illegible] call."

In other words, in Nova Scotia and Prince [illegible] Island the call is nearly double that [illegible] of Canada! The call here is two and [illegible] what it is in the Montreal area and [illegible] one-half that of Quebec [illegible]!

What Is Christian Religion?

In a remarkably straight-forward and home-[illegible] article, the distinguished Can-[illegible] journalist, Mr. Bruce Hutchison, raises [illegible] the pettiness of many pulpits [illegible] problem facing the world is the [illegible] the Christian religion. We quote [illegible]

[illegible] those who frequent neither regularly [illegible] interested in the present quarrel in Van-[illegible] between the church and the beer parlor.

[illegible] churchmen who are denouncing all beer drinking as a deadly sin doubtless believe they are [illegible] their duty as Christian leaders. Yet [illegible] "essential" connection between Chris-[illegible] beer. I have known many Chris-[illegible] did not drink. I have known many [illegible]. The Christian nations consume far more alcohol than the heathens, who cannot afford it. A man may lose his Christianity in a [illegible] and there is no assurance that he will [illegible] a Christian by pacing up and down the street outside fighting down his thirst. He might [illegible] all night and die of thirst and still not die a Christian death.

[illegible] points to a very great problem for the Christian church and one wonders if the Christian ministers fully appreciate the extent of it. The problem is not to save the morals of the world, which are incidental. Their problem is to make people believe in Christianity. And it is obvious today that the trouble with the world, and with the nation, is not that it drinks too much but that it believes too little. The Christian church must face the fact that a very large part of the people, particularly the young do not [illegible] basis of Christian religion.

[illegible] religion is not primarily concerned with ethics. There were systems of ethics [illegible] years before the Christian religion [illegible] the Christian religion is concerned [illegible] which transcends all ethics and [illegible] man can be a Christian by being [illegible]. Some of the pagan races have [illegible] and moral than the Christians. [illegible] Christianity is something else entirely [illegible] in the miraculous and in the per-[illegible] of the human soul. Without that [illegible] virtue, sobriety and even total pro-[illegible] there can be no Christianity.

[illegible] ministry has to face now is not some temporary lapse in morals or ethics, some peculiarities of habit, but the danger that the whole basis of Christianity is perishing in the western world—the basis of belief in the miraculous and in eternity.

This belief met its greatest challenge in the last century with the discoveries of science which centred around the work of Darwin. Though Darwin did not suspect it and died a devout Christian, his theory of life's beginnings has eliminated the miraculous from the belief of a large part of the western world and made man only a better ape. For a substantial minority, if not a majority of so-called Christians, Christianity has lost its true meaning and become only a shell of decent behavior in this world.

The Christian church will not become again a dominant force in the thinking of the western world, as it once was, merely by asserting ethical principles or insisting on good behavior. It will not reach that position by advocating economic reform and a better society and less beer. These may be a part of its work, but its real task is to serve and to reinstate its central theory among men.

The church will survive or become a mere veneer of manners, like many of the pagan religions, by its success in asserting something unprovable, mystical and beyond argument. In this country we seem to think it wrong and in rather bad taste to discuss such a matter in public. It is all right to discuss beer but not immortality. In England they are wiser and franker.

Today in England an interesting controversy is proceeding in The New Statesman and Nation on this very question. The editors of this left-wing paper contend that the world can be saved without any religion. They say that men will learn to do right and thus found the perfect society because in the end this makes them happy.

The rector of Darlington, however, has dared to challenge this whole theory and to re-assert the Christian dogma in public—namely, that people want to be good because there is a God in the universe, a positive principle of goodness, and not because of any social theory.

He then raises the most basic political question of our time. Some people, he says, will be good even if they believe in nothing more than prosperity, full employment and the Beveridge Plan. If everybody were like them, our society would be good also. But most people who lose their original religious faith turn to a faith in such things as Fascism, the principle of physical force, since there is no spiritual force available. For this reason, the rector says, no satisfactory society has been built on a basis of materialism which finally leads to tyranny.

Thus, he argues, if the next generation believes in nothing higher than a good society, it will not even get the good society. It will lose its faith in the next world and get no real satisfaction in this one. The argument is too long to pursue here, but at least it indicates the real philosophical crisis of our times, the crisis of faith. We may not hear much about it as people wrangle about politics and about beer; but all our politics, all our habits, all our future will depend on the outcome of this crisis and the outcome is far from clear yet.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Today Wednesday holiday.

* * * *

Sun and shower, mostly shower, continues to be the order of the day.

* * * *

Sand from which optical glass is manufactured is obtained from the top of a mountain in Eire.

* * * *

Closed by slide fasteners, pocket for money and jewelry are included in what appears to be a new dress belt for men.

* * * *

Welcome to the ladies of the Women's Institutes who will have comparatively no shopping to distract their attention from Institute business.

* * * *

The "bun and cup of tea" lunch has been found to be affecting the health of thousands of British boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18, and the food ministry has launched a campaign emphasizing danger of under-nourishment.

* * * *

Mr. Bracken, National Progressive Conservative leader, has a prize winning flock of Suffolk sheep. His Suffolks took the major awards in the sheep division at the Manitoba provincial exhibition at Brandon last week.

* * * *

Says Mr. Coldwell, C.C.F. re proposal by Labour Minister Mitchell to introduce conscription on a vote of confidence in the King Government: "Then the Prime Minister is going to come to the country and ask for a vote of confidence in a policy which he refused to put into effect at the time when it ought to have been put into effect so that we would have trained reinforcements for our armed forces overseas. If that is to be a blanket vote of confidence in the administration they are not going to get my vote."

* * * *

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Anglo-Irish dramatist, politician and orator, died this date 1816; was a grandson of Swift's friend, Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, likewise son of Swift's biographer Thomas Sheridan; was educated at Harrow; made a romantic marriage with a beautiful singer Elizabeth Linley for whom he fought and won two duels; became lessee of Drury Lane Theatre where he achieved fame with "The Rivals" in 1775, and subsequently produced successfully "The School for Scandal"; he entered Parliament, and became assistant under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1782, and Secretary to the Treasurer in the following year; he made eloquent speeches on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and in defence of the French revolution, but it is as a playwright he attained the highest distinction; in his comedies, wit, humour, and Irish sparkle have preserved their charm and freshness.

* * * *

Prime Minister King rightly protests against the introduction of flag and anthem controversy at the present juncture. Apart from Mr. Lacroux reports show that when members of the House of Commons on Dominion Day completed speeches in the House of Commons marking the 76th anniversary of Confederation, at the suggestion of Prime Minister Mackenzie King the House stood to sing "O Canada." Later Mr. T. L. Church (Prog. Con., Toronto Broadview) asked the Prime Minister why, in view of his statement in the House some time ago that "God Save The King" is Canada's National Anthem, he had suggested singing "O Canada." "If my honorable friend does not know why 'O Canada' was sung today I can only say that I am very sorry for him," Mr. King replied. "Perhaps my honorable friend will put a question on the order paper with respect to flags and anthems. There are several on the order paper and I have not answered them as yet." When he did answer them, he deprecated very strongly such questions being raised while the country and Allied nations are in the deadly throes of armed conflict with the enemy by sea, land and air.

Notes By The Way

Newspaper correspondents on the battlefronts have been writing a good moral recently about the morale of German prisoners, says the New York Times. All are agreed on one thing. That arrogant sureness of early victory which distinguished all German prisoners captured at the beginning of the war has been measurably reduced. Even those who still believe German power will prevail are confused over present prospects. It is clear that a certain proportion of Germany's fighting men have begun to doubt the outcome. It is reasonable to assume that this seed of doubt also exists among the armies our men must meet upon the continent.

Apple syrup—more than 3,000,000 pounds of it—may be that glycerine substitute manufacturers are looking for in a number of important industries, says a U.S. dispatch. Scientists at the U.S. bureau of agriculture and industrial chemistry further envision the use of bland, straw-coloured, sweet apple syrup in bakery products; possibly in the manufacture of cosmetics and as the syrup base for drugs and laxatives. The new product comes largely from the 25,000,000 bushels of off-grade apples that fail to find market each year. In the laboratories, sweet-tooth scientists find it a pleasing spread, unadulterated, on pancakes and waffles.—Hamilton Spectator.

Harking back to the days of simpler joys, do you remember what we used to call a whirligig? It was a plank set upon a stump in such a way that the boys and girls could ride on the circumference while another playmate in the middle made the affair go round and round. Like the swing it was cheap and it provided a lot of fun in the the moments between picking the potato bugs, hoeing the garden and gathering the eggs. The "hovering whirligig" isn't nearly so innocent nor so inexpensive. It is, in truth a helicopter, but the R.C.A.F. boys have tagged it with the whirligig name. It's a 'plane with a set of windmill wings above the fuselage, wings, which, when set in motion, can lift the 'plane almost straight up off the ground or set it straight down, can make it hover or go back or ahead slowly. It was formerly thought to be a freak, but within the past few months it has been built in real earnest. Now the Royal Canadian Air Force has ordered six and is trying them out. If we knew the truth it is quite possible that the so-called small aircraft carriers being used to combat the U-boat in the Atlantic may be equipped with helicopters. At any rate those who have witnessed tests are quite sure that the meandering whirligigs will be sure death for lurking U-boats because they will be able to spot them and hover over them in a way no ordinary plane can.—Lethbridge Herald.

When student pilots in the Commonwealth Air Training Plan learn in Canada to make night landings entirely by radio beam direction, they will be acquiring no new knowledge. This method has, of course, been in operation for a long while. The only new feature is its use in the military aviation schools of this country. It is, however, cause for gratification in Canada. It marks an advance in the efficiency of training within the Dominion. It signalizes strikingly the progress made since the outbreak of the war. When we started out, we were equipped to give little more than purely elementary flying training. We have progressed steadily to the point where we can now send airmen overseas, fitted to go into combat at once. Knowing how to land on the beam will give them still higher qualifications, and will make the program centred in this country a still more valuable contribution to the United Nations' warfare in the air.—Windsor Star.

To form a rough idea of the amount of freight hauled by the Canadian Pacific Railway during the year 1942 one may picture a ridge of gravel 20 feet high running clear around the world. Then imagine moving the whole ridge sideways one mile, and that represents the C.P.R. freight traffic volume for last year.—Winnipeg Tribune.

While we have reasonable justification for pride in the management of our war economy, we must not forget the acknowledgment due to the generous help of our friends overseas. Canada, who had already earned our signal gratitude for her gift last year of 225,000,000 pounds, is now allocating a similar sum in a somewhat different form. "Magnificent in total and great-hearted in the manner of doing" was the Chancellor's tribute which the country will cordially endorse. Appreciation is likewise due to President Roosevelt's immensely beneficent device of Lend-Lease, introduced, be it recalled, before the entry of the United States into the war. That has served as the model for the whole inter-Allied war economy and it was interesting to learn that our own Lend-Lease deliveries to our Allies now equal those received from the United States, and gratifying that all the United Nations are concerned in this matter more with the actualities of mutual aid than with meticulous accounting for their mutual services. Both in the domestic sphere and in our relations with our Allies we have made finance a pillar of victory and a corner-stone instead of a stumbling-block in our war economy.—Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (London).

Our British Treasury is often attacked. Too often its representative sits in on the great departments of State and says "No" to expenditure which might be fruitful. It does many things which infuriate the people. Yet it is managing the financial wherewithal of our war effort with great skill. In a real sense the profit is taken out of the war. The pitfalls of our last experience of war with the Germans have been avoided. The rate of interest payable finally by the taxpayer on Government borrowings is kept extraordinarily low. The working man, too, plays his part in refusing to demand exorbitant rates for his invaluable services. The British trades unions have been very ready to understand the principle that an even balance between wages and costs will in the long run redound most to our national security. The linking up of food prices with wage rates has been very well done.—Daily Express (London).

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.

"IT IS TO LAUGH"

Sir,—In the Charlottetown Patriot of July 5 appears a "warm tribute to Premier Jones" written by "Observer." The heading is not appropriate. It should read "a hot tribute to Premier Jones." Evidently the writer feels that the public must be appeased in some way, as the Liberal members of the Legislature are so divided that Premier Jones is on a hot seat and he would not need to go outside the ranks of his so-called followers to find someone who would gladly turn on the heat.

The Premier did not hesitate in throwing the Hon. W.H. Dennis out of the Department of Agriculture, and thus the Hon. Mr. Dennis gets his reward for twenty-eight years of service in the Legislature.

Premier Jones did not hesitate in demoting Hon. Horace Wright, and no doubt that gentleman is prepared to kiss the hand that smote him. The Hon. H.H. Cox and the Hon. John A. Campbell, who next to Hon. Mr. Dennis have given the most years of service to the local Liberal party, would no doubt join in the kiss. Doubtless King's County, which Premier Jones discriminated against so unjustly in giving them only two members of an Executive of nine, would like to be present at such a loving demonstration which would be so typical of the present happy Liberal family.

Re the Public Works Department, reading "Observer's" remarks anyone would conclude that the portfolio of Public Works is now held in Prince County for the first time since Confederation, and that the Liberal party is entitled to the credit. This is misleading because on at least three occasions under Conservative governments, even in recent years, the portfolio of Public Works was in Prince County. It is a late day for "Observer" to claim any credit for the Liberal party on this score.

It would have been more fitting for "Observer" instead of his fulsome flattery of Hon. Mr. Barbour to explain why Mr. Barbour was so ready and willing to resign his seat in the Legislature and forget the interests of the voters who elected him to take a high salaried war job. Hon. G.H., like all the present local Liberal M.L.A.'s, will always consider his own interests first. The problems of our farmers and other electors must take second place.

When "Observer" said the Hon. Mark McGuigan had built up a lucrative practice in Charlottetown he said it all. Many poor and helpless victims of tuberculosis in this Province will remember Hon. Mr. McGuigan as the Minister of Health who so neglected them that he would not spend the amounts voted in the Legislature to provide them with food and other absolute necessaries for themselves and their families.

As to the Hon Mr. Hughes, I think a lady voter of Georgetown made the most pertinent comment when she said: "The flight of Rudolph Hess to Scotland was the quickest on record except the flight of Hon. Wade Hughes from Georgetown to Souris after the last election. And he like Hess has not been seen since.

"Observer" in his last two paragraphs lauds Premier Jones. For what? Just doing his duty. That is what he is sworn in to do. His predecessors in office did likewise and many of them left a record and example that Premier Jones can safely follow.

"Observer" might have tendered Premier Jones some good advice, and that would be to be more careful of his statements at public meetings. It detracts from the honourable position of Premier to make disparaging statements about the Fathers of Confederation, men whose greatest monument is our great Canadian nation, and I suggest that slandering honored and dead Canadian statesmen is a very poor and mean role for a Provincial Premier.

I am, Sir, etc.,
TRUE OBSERVER

Allied Armies In The Mediterranean

(By Rice Yahner Associated Press Staff Writer)

What makes the underbelly of the Axis quiver?

Across the Blue Mediterranean, opposite the 3,000-mile coastline from Perpignan in France to Alexandroupolis in Greece, more than 1,000,000 men of the Allied armies, with Air Force such as the world has never seen, are poised to spring against any of several places.

When it will come is the closest-held secret in the world.

On the defensive along the underside of Europe from Southern France to the Dodecanese Islands are probably 2,000,000 soldiers, three quarters of them Italians, and an Air Force of something like 2,000 planes, about half of it the deficient regia aeronautical of Italy.

There also is the Italian navy, a formidable array of ships on paper, but loathe to leave home ports for two years.

The size of the Allied Navy in the Mediterranean is nothing to be estimated off handedly — and those who know don't talk. But Axis reports from the Spanish observation post within view of Gibraltar have announced the passage of enough aircraft carriers, capital ships, destroyers and invasion craft of all sizes to deal with the whole of Mussolini's force.

Italy, it is authoritatively estimated, has seven capital ships, fast but lightly armored; one heavy cruiser left out of eight since the British fleet caught some of them at sea, and about 40 destroyers, some of them quite old.

Here is the pre-invasion picture of the north side of the Mediterranean from reliable information in London:

Airfields

Sicily — Thirteen established around the coast, most of which have been hammered with little letup; a few scattered landing grounds and seaplane anchorages.

Sardini—Five airfields, only two of them good.

Crete—Six airfields and two seaplane bases.

Dodecanese—Rhodes has an airport and a seaplane base and there probably are landing grounds in some of the smaller Islands.

Axis Air Strength

The Luftwaffe in the Mediterranean area is probably about 1,000 planes with precious few available reserves.

All the first-line planes the Italian Air Force has wouldn't be more than that number and none of them are considered anywhere near comparable to Allied craft

Land Forces

At the start of the war the Italian Army consisted of about 1,500,000 men and even with losses it is quite reasonable to suppose that she still has at least that number.

Italy probably has about 300,000 men (with 12,500 to a Division) in the boot itself, exclusive of men concerned with coast defences and other static installations.

There are few German fighting units in Italy itself but undoubtedly some would be available.

Sicily

The Garrison here is probably 200,000 to 250,000 troops with no Germans save the ground defence and maintenance crews of Air Force units.

Sardinia

About 125,000 to 150,000 Italian troops.

Southern France

It is believed the Italians have at least six Divisions on the Riviera and it is problematical how many Germans could be brought to Southern France with the British Canadian, United States and other Allied Forces threatening the continent in the North.

Balkans

Thirty Italian Divisions with 10 to 15 Divisions of Germans. What the small Rumanian, Bulgarian and Hungarian Armies would do is a question. There are almost daily reports indicating that the Garrisons are having their troubles with the populace without having to deal with determined invaders.

Dodecanese

Numerous Islands are garrisoned but it is unlikely that any holds a great strength.

Fortifications

Fortifications on the shores of the Mediterranean are not considered a serious problem. Pantelleria was found to have no big guns and Mussolini had been working there since 1937.

Southern France couldn't be fortified heavily, it is believed, for the Germans moved in there only six months ago, and the occupying forces haven't had the opportunity to fortify the Balkans heavily because of their troubles with the inhabitants.

Allied Strength

Indefinite but it is known that there are at least five armies—the British 1st, 8th, 9th and 10th, and the United States 5th, about 250,000 newly-equipped and trained Frenchmen and Belgian and other Allied Forces.

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For Sale: Blaise Hamlet, a village near Bristol consisting of 10 cottages. It is part of the Blaise Castle estate which has been put up for sale.

Alderman Hubert Jenkins, former chairman of Glamorgan County Council, a leading Socialist, who began work in a mine at 13, died. He was 77.

Federation of Agriculture

The Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture will be held in Prince of Wales College, Agricultural Room, at 1.30 o'clock on Thursday, July 8th. The evening meeting will be held in the Auditorium and will be addressed by the Reverend J. Nelson MacDonald of Cape Breton and others. Farmers are cordially invited to attend these meetings in order to discuss problems of outstanding importance to Agriculture.

P. E. I. Boar Premium Policy

The attention of boar owners in the Province is directed to the following Policy:

Boars eligible for premium must be registered in the name of the group or individual making application. Registration Certificate must be available to the inspector on date of inspection.

Boars under eight months of age on July 13th are ineligible. No maximum age is set, but animals must be satisfactory as breeders.

Where vermin, disease, or parasites exist no premium will be paid.

Premiums shall be paid only on the recognition of a Board set up to examine inspectors' report in each individual case.

No premium will be paid in cases where organisations have received grants during the current year to assist in purchase.

Premiums shall be paid as follows: Boars from dams qualified in Advanced Registry, Class "A" $12.00; Class "B" $8.00; Boars passing inspection and approved by the Board, not out of Qualified Dams, will receive 75% of the above amounts. Boar owners are asked to send for a copy of the premium policy and application form if animals are eligible.

Application for premium must reach the office of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, not later than July 15th.

Pause a Moment

in your chores. Good work deserves a reward. Reward yourself with a comforting chew of

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