THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1942.

Hurting Recuiting

German newspapers are "full of stories of Canada splitting up over conscription. I saw big newspaper posters in Berlin declaring Canada was preparing to cut its ties with the British Empire on the conscription issue." So reports a British woman, now in Canada, who was captured and later released by the Nazis.

Canadians concerned with an all-out war effort, says the Financial Post, will not be surprised. The spectacle on Parliament Hill, now, fortunately, terminated in the passing of the notorious Bill 80 ("Conscription" Bill) has been one of the lowest in Canadian national history.

The debate was approximately 300,000 words long, enough to fill over 300 newspaper columns, enough to fill four and a half average length novels; enough to consume 36 hours of a continuous radio broadcast speaking at high speed.

Here, abundantly, was a demonstration of government waste. Here, abundantly, is proof that the whole "conscription" performance was a stall designed to stave off the government's day of decision.

Prime Minister King has made another of his famous commitments. He announces that he will again seek a vote from the House before the government enforces any measure for compulsory service overseas. Here is another "stall." Does this mean that again we will be subjected to weeks of debate in the House?

The exhibition is particularly strange coming from a government which ordered the arrest of Colonel George Drew on the charge of making statements "likely to prejudice recruiting."

What could be more injurious to recruiting, asks the Post, than for the government to demonstrate its unwillingness courageously to face and act upon the most crucial problem of our time? What is more prejudicial to recruiting than a demonstration that the government itself does not recognize the gravity of the present situation.

Above all, what would be more prejudicial to recruiting than for the public to come to the opinion that there are facts about the conduct of the war which the government does not want brought out; that any earnest searchers for the truth is in danger of being labelled a "saboteur" or of being summonsed on a charge of prejudicing recruiting.

An Ominous Reply

Replying to a question in the House a few days ago as to the quantity of dressed beef shipped to the United States the first five months of 1942 as compared with the same period in 1941, Hon. James A. MacKinnon made this astonishing and ominous reply:

"Mr. Speaker, it seemed to me there was no reason why this question could not be immediately answered, but I am advised that the censorship advisory committee has held several meetings recently to consider the question of the publication of statistical information, and, after consultation with the representatives of the United Kingdom and the intelligence branches of the Canadian armed forces, it is deemed inadvisable straint on the disseminatoin of such information, tion during the war period.

The words "statistical informatoin" cover any and every kind of numerical facts; so, if the restraint on the dissemination of such information, reported by Mr. MacKinnon, is to be applied generally, no figures —financial or otherwise — respecting the government's activities or expenditures will be given, either to parliament or to the citizens at large.

To suggest that a knowledge of our exports of beef to the United States would be of any value to the enemy is ridiculous —because he would not have to rely on disclosures in the House of Commons in order to obtain the information. As Hon. R. B. Hanson remarked: "What possible good could result to the enemy from giving the information sought in this question? This is the state of mind of bureaucracy . . . .I protest against it."

Lambeth and Canterbury

It may seem strange to many that the official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury should be Lambeth Palace, in the very heart of London. But so it has been for more than seven hundred years. The P. L. A. Monthly (the magazine of the Port of London Authority) contains some interesting information on the matter. It was Archbishop Hubert Walter who, in 1197, established his headquarters in the Manor of Lambeth, which at that time was a favourite spot on the Thames. In these early days, we read, lamprey, salmon and other choice fish abounded in the river, and even in Queen Elizabeth's time "bustards, wyld swans, barnacles, all manner of sea-fowls and fen-fowls, teals, cootes, ducks and all manner of deare, red, fallow and roo" were to be found in the neighbourhood.

Until 1750, when a bridge was built at Westminster, transit across the river, except for old London Bridge, some distance off, was by means of ferry or private barge. The ferry which plied between Lambeth and Westminster operated up to the year 1862 and its revenue belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was while crossing this ferry in 1688 that King James II threw the Great Seal of England into the Thames, to be later retrieved by a fisherman.

Lambeth Palace is a very ancient structure. At one time the waters of the Thames came right up to the walls of the building. The property originally belonged to Countess Goda, who gave it to the Bishop of Rochester. It reverted to the Crown, but was again given back to the Bishop of Rochester, who in turn made it over to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Hubert Walter, before referred to. Lambeth Palace has not escaped bombardment in the Nazi air raids, being damaged to such an extent, indeed, that it has had to be temporarily abandoned as a residence by the Archbishop. Its restoration, at a more convenient time, is, however, assured.

A Bachelor's Budget?

Commenting on the new income tax schedules, the Ottawa Journal says:

"The need for cutting down civilian expenditures was a basic factor in the form of new taxation.

"An examination of rates raises the question whether the objective is being attained equitably.

"Take the case of a single man with an income of $3000. He pays $1,064 in taxes and has $1,936 left to spend. A married man with the same income whose living expenses are considerably heavier, pays in taxes $884 and has left $2,-116. The married man with two children, or three dependents in all, pays $668 in taxes and retains $2,332 out of his income. These figures include the refundable portion, but that, of course, isn't available for spending now.

"The married man, without children, has only $180 more to spend than the single person with no dependents. The married man with two children has only $400 more.

"This surely puts the blessed in "single blessedness." Surely a wife should rate more than $180 difference; surely a wife and two children a difference greater than $400.

"We knew Bachelor Mackenzie King kept a finger in most government pies, but didn't suspect him of much tinkering with the technicalities of tax rates. How did Husband and Father Ilsley have this slipped over on him?"

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Berlin Treaty this date 1878.

* * * *

Yesterday was the "Glorious Twelfth", but owing to the war there will be no general celebration by the Orange lodges this year.

* * * *

Supply of penny candies now on hand will last six weeks, and before that time, Ottawa promises, a scheme will be brought into effect "to the mutual satisfaction of the corner grocer and the neighborhood youngsters."

* * * *

Listening in on a Rome shortwave broadcast, Major Gladstone Murray, of the CBC, was surprised to hear that he had been captured by the Italians at Alexandria, and was on his way to Sicily as a prisoner of war. The major, suggests an exchange, should be the last man in the world to be surprised by what comes over the radio.

* * * *

The task for the farmer of today, says an exchange, is to concentrate upon the efficient operation of his farm, the increase of production and the improvement of his methods. There is a great deal of talk of the new era, of the golden age, of the hope that when the war is over we shall pass into a period in which men will get much for doing little. This conception of the day after the war ought to be blasted from our minds, for it would be a poor ideal to achieve if we could achieve it. We shall probably see the coming of a time when honest work will earn a competence and easy money will be impossible. After all, when we look at life in its broader aspects, languid ease is probably the least desirable of all the ends which man has sought in his long pilgrimage on earth.

* * * * *

The Liberal Montreal Herald is worried over the conscription tactics of the Prime Minister. It says Mr. King was emphatic in his declaration that he had no doubt his policy would be justified by events. "That remains to be seen. It depends upon the events and in regard to these even the wisest of us are in the dark. They may prove that he is right, and then again they may not. The practical situation we have to face is that the government is building up a strong conscripted army for territorial defence within this hemisphere, and that this army will be instantly available for combat anywhere on a sudden call by the government for a vote of confidence, if that vote is in the affirmative, which, judging by the temper of parliament, it will be." In the net result the outcome may be the same with the difference that Mr. King has arrived at it by taking two steps whereas most of us would have taken only one.

* * * *

What is mean by "total war" is being made plain to the Canadian people, remarks that thoughtful mentor of the "big interests", the Montreal Gazette. They have asked for, have insistently demanded, total war. If any group of them thought this meant war at some one else's expense and sacrifice, the awakening is now come. If some have harbored the belief that supplying men—other men—to do the fighting, and supplying those men with ships and guns and tanks and so forth, would be the sum total of their effort, an effort which they could exert without discomfort to themselves, they can no longer lay that flattering unction to their souls. There have been such people. There still are, but realization is coming to them—in terms of money and of living standards. As increased taxation reduces or eliminates the ability of one class to furnish the money which the Government must borrow—and "must" means what it says—the burden will have to be assumed by the next group in line, and so on. More briefly, total war cannot be anything but war by the total population.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Universities as a whole are surprised and gratified to find themselves still active and useful after nearly three years of war. Loss there is, of more sorts than one. Of one sort there is no need to speak since it is not peculiar to any section of the community. I mean the casualty lists, not catastrophic as at the Somme or Passchendale, but steadily and inexorably lengthening. Then there are two other serious losses to the wartime undergraduate. First is the absence of the young don, who can and should bridge the gulf between teacher and pupil in the way that proves the essentiall difference between school and university. Perhaps the undergraduate of today does not realize this loss, but it exists and it is serious. Second is the curtailment of art, music, the theatre, and "speakers from outside," although it has been said that in recent years Oxford and Cambridge under-graduates gave too much time to such activities at the expense of their degree courses. Yet for all the confusion and gloom of the world situation today, the war may nevertheless result in giving the university a clearer vision of the aims which it must set before itself, its country and the world. — J. F. Duff, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, in Bulletins From Britain (New York)

Deadly nightshade (belladonna) is being cultivated at Kew's Royal Botanical Gardens in Surrey to let Britain's manufacturing chemists have the 2 1-2 tons of the medicinal herb needed for rheumatic ailments. Kew is also growing colchicum another anti-rheumatic herb, from bulbs collected by Boy Scouts in the English countryside. Once the private gardens of England's kings, Kew has also set out to show the British housewife what can be done with the traditional English herbs. Dill, fennel, sage, chervil, marjoram and thyme are some of the many herbs now being grown there, and all of them provide attractive flavourings for soups and other war-time dishes. In the midst of its 288 acres, where 24,000 different species of plants from all climates flourish as they do at home, Kew has now a regulation 10-rod allotment with a woman gardener in attendance to help amateur food-growers with their problems of raising potatoes, swedes, parsnips, carrots, onions and other vegetables. — The Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

Britain's dogs are not allowed to bury their bones these days. Collected from households and butchers' shops, the bones are now producing glue for aircraft and nitroglycerine for high explosives. One ton of salvaged bones gives 2 cwts. of grease, yielding nitroglycerine for shells, lubricating oil for guns and tanks and 3 cwt. of glue in the making of aircraft, tanks, guns, ships and shells; 1 cwt. of feeding-meal and bone-meal, providing the protein ration for 450 pigs for one day or 8,960 hens for one day; and 9 cwts. of fertiliser sufficient for 4 1-2 acres of land. Local authorities in Britain are recovering bones at the rate of over 10,000 tons a year. The raw bones go to the factory where the first step, in order to recover the tallow, is to sort out any fatty material which is melted separately. The sorted bones are then crushed and conveyed mechanically to large steel vessels holding 10 tons. Benzine vapour is passed through these vessels to sterilise the bones and remove the grease. The grease is recovered from the benzine solution and purified to give bone grease for the manufacture of candles, soap and glycerine. The bone is next conveyed to a revolving drum which rubs off the meat and fine bone. This is collected and made into protein animal feed and bone meal fertiliser. The polished bone provides the glue so essential to aircraft production and the residue left in the vessels is used to make bone flour fertiliser or a supplement to cattle food. The glue is also used in shell-cases and fuses, in making fire-resisting and camouflage paints, and in the production of thousands of miles of gummed tape for A.R.P. purposes. One factory alone in England produces weekly 60 tons of grease, 50 tons of glue, 100 tons of feeding stuffs and 50 tons of bone fertiliser. — British Industries.

German birth figures for last year confirm the evidence of previous years that Hitler has attained a considerable degree of success with his campaign to increase the birth-rate. They show, indeed, some small decline as compared with 1940, but the fact remains that last year's total of 1,578,000 births in the Reich (including Austria, the Sudetenland and Danzig) represents an increase of over 400,000 on the numbers born in the same territories in the year of Hitler's advent to power. —London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

It may have gratified Mr. Duff Cooper to boast on Empire Day that not only are we the greatest people on the earth but that possibly we are the greatest people there ever has been. It is difficult to see who else benefits. So far as the British Empire means the domination of other peoples by an alien race it has to be morally justified by our effectually making their happiness and freedom the object of our national policy. Empire Day should remind us not that we are great, which History can be left to decide, but that we have inescapable duties and should be satisfied to do them. —Manchester Guardian.

An American general once staked out for himself a permanent place in dictionaries of quotations by observing that the way to win wars was "git thar fustest with the mostest." Another way to look upon things during such trying times is "do the mostest with the leastest." And many Canadians are doing great and good things these days with very little — no great in the sense, possibly, of building tanks, piloting dive bombers or presenting a Spitfire to Russia. But they are doing something. Something that is within reach. They are buying War Savings Certificates, consistently, every pay day. — Vancouver Sun.

With summer season scarcely under way, two bathers have lost their lives in an adjoining county. As the holiday season begins and bathers flock to the beaches on the coasts and to the rivers and streams, there is every reason, from past experience, to expect more fatalities. Yet most of them will be needless because most of them could be avoided. There is no more enjoyable summer recreation than bathing and no better sport than swimming and it is possible to enjoy them without danger. Every person within reach of the water should be able to swim, for the enjoyment that may be derived from it, for the exercise it affords and for the assurance it gives against drowning. There are however, a few simple rules which should be followed. — Moncton Transcript.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"The war is here, friends, and we need not only the spirit of sacrifice but the implacable determination to stay with the job until the Nazi menace is forever destroyed. We shall not be found wanting when the testing time comes." — Brigadier F. Logie Armstrong, O. B. E., of Kingston, Officer Commanding Military District No. 3.

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.

WAR SERVICE POSTPONEMENTS

Sir,—Now that the number of men to be called up under the National War Services Regulations is to be greatly expanded I should like to take this opportunity of emphasizing Sec. 10 (1) of the regulations reading in part as follows: "No application for a postponement order may be made otherwise than in writing, by the man called out, to the Divisional Registrar who issued the "Notice-Medical Examination" and within eight clear days of the date appearing on such notice."

The Divisional Registrar is required to furnish a certain quota of men each month. After making his list he must estimate necessary replacements from the number of applications for postponement which come in pursuant to Sec. 10. Failure by the man called therefore to apply for his postponement within the time required by Sec. 10 will inevitably mean a refusal of postponement in a number of cases on the ground simply that the application was made too late.

All called who are desirous of postponement are urged in their own interest to read carefully their Notice-Medical Examination and comply with its provisions, as outlined above, without waiting the later receipt of their report for duty.

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. L. PALMER,
Chairman Provincial
National War Services
Board.

Charlottetown, July 10, 1942.

"They Can't Take It"

(Brantford Expositor)

Mrs. Ruth Mitchell Knowles, sister of the late Brigadier-General William Mitchell of the United States Army, returned to her homeland the other day from Nazi-dominated Europe. She is no ordinary or superficial observer. She joined the Yugoslav Chetnik guerilla army in April of last year, was subsequently arrested by the Gestapo, and spent many months in Nazi concentration camps before being released and repatriated. Accordingly, she had ample opportunity to see Germany and German-occupied territory "from the inside" and to form more accurate impressions than most.

Mrs. Knowles' advice to the United States is to continue and increase the offensive. She evidently shares the view of Air Marshal Sir A. T. Harris, father of the R. A. F's "Thousand Planes." Major De Seversky, the Russo-American aeronautical expert, and others, for her terse recommendation, in thirteen words, is this: "Bombing by planes is the way to beat Germany. They can't take it."

That is not to say air power alone can bring the enemy down to defeat, but the opinion grow that air power, striking mighty blows such as those scored on Cologne, Essen and Bremen, can so "soften up' the Reich and its satellites as to make counter-invasion by land a practical venture and one assured of success.

Living In A Shell

(St. Catharines Standard)

The criticism has often been heard against the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, that he is given to leading a secluded life at Kingsmere, and that he has failed to get out and get in touch with the people. On his second to last visit to the United States he displayed the discourtesy of refusing to give an interview to United States news reporters, and yet the men of the press are playing a magnificent part in the war. They have been in battle in the Mediterranean and were on the Repulse when that ship was sunk.

From authoritative circles, out of Ottawa, comes the word that the secretaries who clutter up the immediate landscape surrounding the Prime Minister, are strictly enjoined never to show him a newspaper criticism of his actions or policies. Fulsome praise, of course, might be taken as acceptable, the same as every radio listener in Canada gets whenever the CBC, which is often, finds it politic to bring in the name of the Prime Minister. For a man who refuses to see newspaper men of the United States, when this country should be advertised, this policy of radio glorification at home, ultra-publicity on small things, is all wrong. It just doesn't add up.

It is a very pertinent question to ask, if Mackenzie King is living in a shell? "Or is he writing a book."

China's Contribution

(Hamilton Spectator)

It is five years since Japan fired the shot at Marco Polo bridge, near Peking, which has "been heard around the world." So fantastic seemed the "Tanaka plan" of conquest that no one outside, Japan, and perhaps China, took it seriously. That this little island empire—a parvenu among the nations, which had only within comparatively recent times abandoned a primitive form of feudalism to ape the ways of an Occident which she affected to despise—should have the audacity to challenge her masters at so early a stage of her pupilage was incredible; still more absurd did it seem to suppose that such impertinence could have the remotest chance of success. Just how thoroughly Japan had prepared for the test of strength, thus deliberately provoked by her, is now only too apparent. The rapidity with which Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Burma have been overrun, after the long-drawnout, exhausting campaigns in China, is convincing evidence of the striking power possessed by this formidable opponent.

The heroic resistance of the Chinese, in the light of these exploits, assumes epic proportions, though the situation in China today is admittedly grave, the resolution of the nation to fight it out, and the confidence in ultimate victory, are stronger than ever.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's message is a tonic for faint hearts and doubting minds. "Japan is plunging deeper and deeper into a morass," he asserts, "she is now beyond recovery . . . In the near future the collapse of the enemy will be apparent." Is such optimism justified? Well, Chiang shou'd be better able to judge than others of the true position. He bases his hopes to a great extent, on the increasing assistance he expects to get from the Allies, and especially the United States, as well as on the latter's growing power in the Pacific. The blows already received by Japan upon the sea, he holds, mark "the beginning of the decline of her strength," predicting that her final defeat will "start at sea and end on land." As for the triumphs already achieved by Japan in the South Seas, they "will prove the prelude to her disaster."

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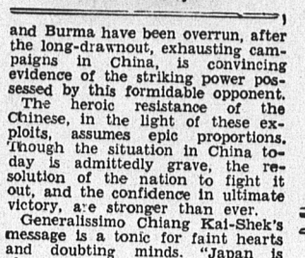

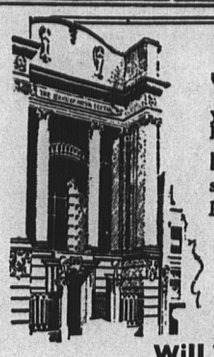

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Leave Montreal Saturday evening via Canadian National Railways. Arrive Sackville 5.03 Sunday evening. Leave Sackville by Bus immediately thereafter for Tormentine. Arrive Summerside 10 P. M. Arrive Charlottetown 11.35 P. M.

Leave Boston by BUS 12.01 noon Saturday (There is no train out of Boston Saturday night for St. John) arrive Sackville Sunday at 11.46 A. M. Leave Sackville about 5.03 P. M. for P. E. I.

Service from P. E. I. Sundays. By Bus Leave Charlottetown 4 P. M. Leave Summerside 5.35 P. M. Connect at Aulac at 9.15 P. M. with Bus for Moncton and St. John arriving Moncton 10.30 P. M. and St. John 1.55 A. M.

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