THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1944

Hay Price Prospects

Premier Jones' suggestion that our farmers take the opportunity of making arrangements immediately for the pressing of their hay is an excellent one, and should commend itself to every farsighted producer. The great need for pressed hay last spring—and the lack of equipment for doing the job adequately—will be recalled by all who followed the discussions in the Legislature last session.

There is, however, danger in accepting over-optimistic accounts of price prospects, based on an anticipated ceiling of $25.00 a ton. Hay, even when pressed, is a bulky commodity and a costly one to ship. It costs dealers from $3.00 to $4.00 to assemble a ton of hay from the farmer's barn to steamers loading here, with $22.00 per ton steamer freight to Newfoundland, and with an additional $4.00 per ton freight if shipped by steamer from Halifax. If shipped to Ontario points, the rail freight would be in the vicinity of $8.00 a ton. These expenses must be borne in mind in considering market prospects even under forced ceiling prices, which have not yet materialized. Our farmers will recall what happened to the turnip market last year, and will be chary of holding their hay and missing shipping opportunities that may not be available later, owing to the heavy movement of potatoes and also the very limited space available on steamers to Newfoundland.

Cars Of Tomorrow

Plans are now advanced to make cars of the post-war days "crash-proof, rust-proof and silent." Auto bodies will be made either of light metals or structural plastics, which should reduce the weight of the average passenger vehicle by at least half of what it is now. There will be four-cylinder engines which should perform just as efficiently as the current types of eight-cylinder motors. Engines will be air-cooled, and these cooling systems will be sealed in liquid. High octane gasolene is expected to give drivers fifty miles to the gallon, thereby making for lower costs of operation. Windows will be of transparent and shatter-proof plastic that will not steam, head with moisture in fog or become frosted in cold weather. Roofs will be of transparent or translucent plastic. Car radio sets will be equipped for all-wave reception, with automatic push-button tuners, and also a screen-like dial on which red and green traffic lights can be flashed.

Television will be visible to the driver, but will be provided with an automatic cut-off switch which turns off the picture, leaving only the sound, whenever a car is in motion. Back-seat passengers, however, will have television at all times, if they wish—which sounds like relief at long last from the voluble institution in the rear. The person at the wheel may thus be able to devote his full attention to driving the car, without generous instructions from other quarters.

All this, of course, will be after the war, when it will be possible to apply to civilian needs the marvellous new equipment and materials which the necessities of war have created.

Now It Can Be Told

It can now be disclosed that throughout the war secret communication was maintained between London and Brussels. The Belgian Government in London knew more about what was happening in Belgium than the Nazis ever guessed.

"Never for a day was this communication interrupted," says the Belgian Ministry of Information.

The work principally carried out by the patriots was sabotage. The interruption of German communications through the country since D-Day was a contributory factor to the rapid Allied advance.

Arms were dropped to the patriots by the Royal Air Force. Others were stolen from German soldiers. Once the patriots broke into a bank and escaped with a large sum of money. This they used to buy arms from the Huns, who seemed glad enough to sell them.

No Soft Peace Possible

Mr. Joseph Driscoll, New York Herald-Tribune correspondent with the American forces advancing through Germany, has revealed that the German High Command is planning a future war. His information was gained from a secret document which came into his possession, prepared for distribution "to Nazi-minded members of the Officers' Corps in the upper ranks of German Army groups, corps and down to divisions." It points out that the German Officers' Corps promoted Germany to be the world power in 1914-18, and reconstructed Germany for the "second attempt to lead the world." As the failure of this attempt is foreseen, preparations are to be made for "a new later fight." Accordingly, the Officers' Corps is instructed to conserve itself and let the junior officers make the sacrifices necessary to maintain the morale of the troops.

Hitler also foresaw this contingency. In 1938 he wrote, as reproduced by the Journal for Chemical Education, the following:

"A defeated nation can even better than a victorious nation be trained and prepared for the duty of final victory. It may happen that I cannot win victory at once in this coming war; we may be forced to interrupt it. Then we will be back underground. We will smile, we will look, we will wait. But after some years, when the weak and inefficient democracies will have utterly failed to solve the world's post-war problems, then we will suddenly break loose from underground and our stupefied enemies will discover too late that millions of their own youth, misguided by weak education, disappointed by democracy's failure, will be on our side. Victory in this Third World War will be quick and easy."

It is evident that the Allies have to crush the German will for war as well as the German armies. They ought to know a soft peace will not accomplish this.

EDITORIAL NOTES —

Potato lifting is making steady progress; good crops and good quality reported from all over.

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The Feast of St. Michael, or Michaelmas; the Guardian Prince of Israel, and the Recording Angel as well; in England is recognized as one of the quarter days for the payment of rents and accounts.

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Who is to be the new Senator? It is a Prince County vacancy, and so far as known the choice lies between Hon. Mr. Barbour, Hon. Mr. Wright and Mr. Lucas Allan. But the appointment will not be made till the eve of the election.

* * * *

A winter campaign is what some officers at the front have been predicting ever since they set foot in France; arm chair strategists and broadcasting theorists, backed by optimistic powers-that-be hoped otherwise, but it turns out to have been wilful thinking—the wish being father to the thought.

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Possibly waiting for the election to fill the vacancies. The term of office of Mr. Peter T. Coolican, Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General, who was 65 last Saturday, has been extended by order-in-council for an indefinite period. Recently the term of Lt.-Col. J. L. Sullivan, K.C., Deputy Postmaster-General, also was extended for an indefinite period.

* * * *

Mr. Francis Taylor, director of New York's Metropolitan Museum, declares that the churches of England have suffered far more from bombing in this war than the medieval monuments of France and Italy. Mr. Taylor, head of the Allied Commission for the Preservation of Arts and Monuments, was quoted in a dispatch reported to the Office of War Information as saying that of the 4,000 Protestant churches of England, 2,800 were almost completely wrecked by German air raids.

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Mr. Duplessis is not likely to do anything very wild, says *The Letter-Review*. Two items of evidence support this: Hon. P. Beaulieu, one of the new Ministers, has made a speech since election which is a real and sincere contribution to national unity. Hon. J. Robinson, another new Minister, was elected in Brome—chiefly English-speaking—not as a Nationalist or anti-British, but as a known, solid patriot and an old soldier. The Quebec situation is not as black as alarmists in the rest of the country believe.

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Captain Charles F. Hyndman, Medical Officer of the First Canadian Paratroop Battalion, in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hyndman, dated Sept. 18, announced the departure of the first detachment for operations in Holland, the one which has suffered so disastrously at the hands of the Nazis. He was then anxiously waiting reports from the front, as it was anticipated he would be following in the next detachment, being the senior available medical officer next in order.

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Capt. Joseph Emile Langis, tried before a court martial at District No. 4 Depot last August, has been sentenced cashiered from the Canadian Army and imprisoned for six months. Charged with accepting a cheque from a Montreal mother on the pretence that he could have her son discharged from the Army, with having told a Montreal barber that he could so arrange anyone's discharge and with having been absent without leave, Capt. Langis was found guilty of all three charges by the court under the presidency of Col. J. Redmond Roche, of National Defence Headquarters.

* * * *

Hon. Mr. LePage's tenure of the Governorship is supposed to expire tomorrow, Saturday, though so far no intimation of his successor has been made. It is rumoured great difficulty has been experienced in getting a volunteer for this high office on account of the small remuneration and the high cost of maintenance. The probability is that Mr. J. A. Bernard, M. L. A., Tignish, will be gazetted, it being Prince County's turn to have a representative resident at Government House, and Mr. Bernard is in a financial position to foot the bill of costs, high taxation notwithstanding.

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Both the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives have the endorsation of the world press in adopting a resolution favouring the freedom of the press. Lord Rothermere, proprietor of the *Daily Mail* and chairman of the British Newspaper Proprietors' Association for the last 10 years, endorsed the resolution. Mr. Christopher J. Chancellor, general manager of Reuters news agency, likewise praised the resolution as a "great step forward" saying he was 100 per cent for it. In a statement, Lord Rothermere said, "this is a subject in which we all are tremendously interested. British newspapers as well as American would like to see world news flown into every country untwisted and unhampered. Beyond that, a better understanding would be promoted by the action.

Notes By The Way

Onions up (o 10 pounds apiece in weight are produced by a western experimenter. If they don't know their own strength it will be as well.—Winnipeg Tribune.

A philosopher says we are not what we think we are; we are what we think. Well, then, if we are what we think, what we think we are, we are, are we not, or are we?—Guelph Mercury.

Just as children are taught the facts of history, so they should be taught the facts of religion. Teaching the basic, elementary facts of Christianity in the public schools has nothing to do with the doctrinal differences between denominations.—Halifax Herald.

The London Free Press recently had ten notices of farm auction sales. There, as everywhere else in Canada, the older farmers have worked hard during the war and they are physically tired and want to quit farming. Let us hope their retirement will make farms available for thousands of good young farmers now in the forces so they can settle down when they come home.—Lethbridge Herald.

Heavier and heavier penalties are being imposed by Canadian courts on those found to be trafficking illegally in gasoline coupons. In view of the urgent necessity of all the gasoline that can be amassed being sent overseas for the use of the forces in their hour of victory, such sentences, often including imprisonment, are fully justified and will undoubtedly be supported by the public at large. —Brockville Recorder and Times

For the first time in history the women of the United States hold balance of power, and with a Presidential election coming up. Never before, since the amendments giving women the franchise was enacted more than a quarter-century ago, has such a situation occurred. The reason is obvious. So many men of voting age are in the four corners of the earth, fighting to preserve the right of ballot, that the coming election can be won or lost by the women of the country. —Windsor Star.

Who will reach Berlin first? The forces from the Western Front or the Russians from the Eastern Front? This is a lively topic of speculation, says one commentator, "with everybody from shoeshine boys to generals." But, really, what does it matter? The Germans may have a preference, but they won't be consulted; and as for the Allies their one concern, whether from East or West, is utterly to defeat the enemy—and that as speedily as possible. And the collapse may come days or weeks before the Nazi capital is reached. As for the Allied plan for occupation of Germany already drafted by the Eig Three European Advisory Council, it probably will be the same whether the Western armies or the Russians get to Berlin first. —Halifax Herald.

In a small New England city the community-fund campaign had just gone over the top. The secretary of the campaign, a prim, gray-haired little lady, was called upon to say a few words about the chairman, a Mr. Smith, at a victory dinner. "Ladies and gentlemen," she said, "in China there is an ancient custom that parents must kiss their offspring on that part of their anatomy through which they hope the children will become famous. If they want their child to be a philosopher, they kiss him on the forehead. If they want him to be an orator, they kiss him on his mouth. If they hope he'll be a singer, they kiss him on the throat. Now, I don't know on what part of his anatomy Mr. Smith's parents kissed him—" she paused an instant for effect—"but he certainly makes a wonderful chairman." — Reader's Digest.

How he came by chance on an old Italian house, within 2,000 yards of the German lines, which was doing duty as a storing place for some of the greatest works of Italian art was told in a recent despatch by the BBC's correspondent with the 8th Army, Vaughan Thomas. The paintings, it appeared, had been taken from the famous galleries of Florence and hidden in this house under the sole care of an old man. Thomas described how in one corner, where two refugees were lying on straw mattresses, he saw one of the most famous pictures in the world. Botticelli's Primavera, propped against the wall. Among other works, he saw some of the finest of Giotto, Fra Angelico, and Cimabue. The old man told Thomas that as the battle drew nearer he had been almost overwhelmed by his responsibility. He had spent his whole time going between this particular house and others in an effort to keep guard over these treasures. The Allied authorities immediately took steps to get the pictures removed to safety.—BBC London Letter.

Nancy, old capital of Lorraine, is remembered well by First World War Veterans. Its easy capture the other day was pleasing news, heralding the restoration to France of the "lost" provinces of which she was twice robbed by the Germans. Nancy, as a typical French provincial city in the war theatre of 25 years ago, has its ancient area of crooked, narrow streets and its newer districts resembling our own modern towns. Compared with Marseille but an infant, Nancy began life in the Thirteenth Century as a castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. Charles the Bold of Burgundy was killed at its gates. Stanislaus I, King of Poland for two short periods and by a swap characteristic of the time appointed Duke of Lorraine, made the city splendid. He founded and gave his name to an academy. He devoted himself to science and philanthropy. After his death his writings were published as those of a "Beneficient Philosopher." But the genius, the famous man of Nancy, may be said to be living yet. Jacques Callot was born there. His house is still shown. His "Miseries of War", might seem contemporary now, were it not that the moderns have so far outstripped their predecessors in cruelty and horror. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Newspapers And News

(Ottawa Journal)

Not long ago Mr. Churchill told the British House of Commons that he was unable to give it much news on the war's developments because "almost everything is in the newspapers." Now comes President Roosevelt to tell in Washington that newspapermen are sending home such fine reports on the war, newspaper readers are just about as up to date as the Government on the military developments."

So much is this so, Mr. Roosevelt went on to say, that War and Navy Department despatches frequently reach his desk 10 or 15 minutes after he has read the same news in the papers.

There are those—usually minor officials taking on an air of importance—who like to pretend that military and government authorities carry around locked within their breasts mighty war secrets about which the rest of us are ignorant. There are no such secrets. There are of course matters of high military and political strategy known only to a small inner circle —Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. King; but these things are not shared with ordinary military men and politicians, who, for the most part, get their news from the newspapers.

Newspapers are not providing this war news service without heavy cost. It is provided with the expense of a vast network of organization, with an army of war correspondents, with enormously high cable tolls—sometimes at the price of the lives of newspapermen.

Newspapers, performing such work, claim no special praise for it; consider it their duty to tell the people what is going on in a people's war. Only sometimes they wish that some critics, talking loudly about the faults of newspapers, would try to understand what they are talking about. Nor should it be forgotten that practically all the news broadcasted by radio is supplied to the stations by the newspapers and the services they finance.

Don't Relax Yet

(Montreal Star)

The Finance Minister's warning that not less, but perhaps more, money will be needed as the war draws to a close is timely. "The imminence of German defeat," Mr. Ilsley said in Ottawa, "does not mean that we need less money, now."

Mr. Ilsley spoke on the eve of the biggest victory Loan Canadians have been asked to subscribe and cogently, he explained the reasons for the large sum sought. The war in Europe is not yet over, although its end may be in sight; we still have a war to fight in the Pacific and are fully committed to a full share; we must contribute to UNRRA; we must prepare for the rehabilitation of this country, and we must shoulder the burden of social security. All these cost money, vast sums when compared with pre-war expenditures.

More important than these as a reason for contributing to the loan, however, is the need for financial stability that will prevent inflation. Bond buying, as Mr. Ilsley said, together with price control and heavy taxes, helps prevent inflation. While it is true that these controls and taxes will not be retained a moment longer than necessary, they are nevertheless still essential if we are to come out of the war as we have come through it, with the country's economy stable, its cost of living maintained at a reasonable level, the people possessed of adequate purchasing power.

There is a growing tendency to let down, to believe that because the war in Europe shows signs of ending soon we can begin to spend freely and indulge all those fancies we have dreamed about for five long years. Yet nothing would harm this country more than a universal relaxation at this time. "Our blitzkrieg," as the Finance Minister declared, "is coming at the end of the war, and we can tolerate no let-down until it is pressed home to the vitals of the enemy."

The Poets' Corner

REMEMBRANCE

The sky was like a waterdrop
In the shadow of a thorn,
Clear, tranquil, beautiful,—
Forlorn.

Lightning along its margin ran;
A rumor of the sea
Rose in profundity and sank
Into infinity.

Lofty and few the elms, the stars
In the vast boughs most bright;
I stood a dreamer in a dream
In the unstirring night.

Not wonder, worship, not even peace
Seemed in my heart to be:
Only the memory of one,
Of all most dear to me.

—Walter de la Mare

"NERVES" SHE CALLED IT

Losing interest—losing friends—she never went out any more—always too tired. "Nerves," she thought — but it was her kidneys, the filters of her blood, that needed attention. Delay meant danger. She took Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, headache, backache, lack of energy, disappeared. 117

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OF FRENCH ORIGIN

The first pneumatic player piano was manufactured in France in 1863.

LAND OF HERMITS

Korea was once known as the "hermit" kingdom.

WIDE WATERFRONT

New York city has 578 miles of waterfront.

For the second successive year, Canada's armed services will send Christmas parcels to Canadian prisoners of war in Germany. Individual parcels contain dishes, cutlery, toilet articles, and a dinner of canned chicken, maple butter and plum pudding.