THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944

Prisoners Of War

Canadian prisoners of war, totalling 5,278 at May 31, 1944, are scattered through at least 747 German camps, one Hungarian camp and at least eleven camps in the Far East, reports the Wartime Information Board in an interesting article in the current issue of "Canada At War." In the Pacific area camps are in Japan, Singapore, Formosa, Borneo, Java, Shikoku Island, Hong Kong and other unknown areas. In addition to prisoners of war in enemy hands, there is a certain number of members of the Canadian armed services interned in the neutral countries of Switzerland, Sweden and Eire.

To June 8, 1944, 123 Canadian prisoners of war had been repatriated, two army nursing sisters from the Far East, and 121 other personnel from the European theatres of war.

Although Japan was a signatory to the convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war concluded at Geneva on July 27, 1929, the convention was not ratified by the Japanese government. However, at the commencement of hostilities the Japanese signified their intention of abiding by the provisions of the covenant. This they failed to do in many important respects, and very little detailed information is available concerning the men in Japanese-held camps.

German-held prisoners are taken to "dulags" or transit camps after capture, where they are sorted out as to service and rank. Army officers go to an "oflag"; other ranks of the army go to a "stalag". Airmen go to a "luft". There is also a camp for naval men and merchant seamen, called "marlag und milag." One oflag has been set apart by Germany for officers who have been recaptured after attempts to escape. An all-Canadian camp has recently been established, at which more than 1,000 Canadians are reported.

The article above quoted gives many interesting details of prison camp arrangements. The first parcel a prisoner receives is a Red Cross "capture parcel," packed in Canada and stocked in London. It includes clothing and personal items. Other clothing parcels are sent from the Red Cross in the United Kingdom in addition to the quarterly parcels which are sent most prisoners by their next-of-kin. The Canadian Red Cross sends one food parcel per week per man. Each parcel weighs 11 pounds and is standardized to contain adequate nutritive values to supplement the German food ration.

In Canada, eight separate departments of the Dominion government are engaged in looking after the interests and welfare of Canadian prisoners. The Department of External Affairs is the official channel of communication between Canada and the enemy. It receives information concerning prisoners from the International Red Cross or from the protecting power, who have direct contact with the enemy's official bureau of information. Official visitors from the protecting power, the International Red Cross and the International Y.M.C.A. are permitted to visit the German camps periodically, talk freely with "men of confidence" (prisoners appointed by their own number to act as their representatives) and report their findings to Ottawa.

The three Departments of National Defense (for Navy, Army and Air), and the Department of Transport (for merchant seamen) send official notifications to next-of-kin. The three defense departments arrange for pay, dependants' allowances, etc., for the prisoners, and the merchant seamen's interests are cared for by the Department of Pensions and National Health, which also is responsible for the rehabilitation of repatriates and for handling disability pensions

Those Food Subsidies

In a speech at a Liberal meeting in Ontario last week Agriculture Minister Gardiner said $77,000,000 had been paid to farmers in the form of subsidies during 1943; that the gross cash return to farmers last year was double that of 1938, and he forecast that 1944 would be "the outstanding year in the history of agriculture."

Mention of the huge amounts being paid as subsidies and bonuses to farmers has caused a considerable amount of confused thinking, says the Ottawa Journal. Urban residents in many cases consider the farmer is being "pampered" at the expense of the public treasury, that "easy money" is being thrown his way by politicians. There is a tendency to think that the farmer is getting rich at the public expense, that these bonuses and subsidies are gifts to him. The consumer seldom realizes he directly benefits and that without these subsidies, and other price controls, the cost-of-living would now be sky-high and our entire system of wartime controls shot to pieces.

Almost all subsidies paid to farmers are reflected in the retail prices paid by consumers The various subsidies on milk have resulted in retail butter prices being 10 cents lower than they might otherwise be, enabling city dairies to sell bottled milk at pre-war prices, or less. Without these subsidies farmers would either have had to charge more—their costs were rising like those of every other manufacturer—or they would have produced less. In either case the results would have been the same—scarcity and higher consumer prices.

It might have been better for all concerned if the majority of these food subsidies had been labeled "consumer subsidies" in the first place. That is what they actually are. As a result of the way many of them are hidden, few housewives are aware that every time they buy a pound of butter the Government pays 10 cents, every time they purchase a bottle of milk the Government makes a contribution of around four cents. The same thing is true of many other foods. These subsidies, in the majority of cases, are simply a means of keeping the cost of living down. When paid directly to the farmer they are much the same as the cost-of-living bonus paid to wage-earners, but in the long run are designed to aid consumers, by making food cheaper and enabling farmers to keep production in line with consumer demands.

EDITORIAL NOTES —

How the mighty have fallen! The millionaire, Harry McLean, when arrested for being drunk at Levis, Que., had only 75c in his pockets. This did not prevent the Magistrate fining him $25, and $20 for assaulting the policeman who took him in charge—$100 of which was generously gifted to the policeman by the Recorder.

* * * *

The electoral campaign of Quebec Liberal cabinet ministers will be opened officially Sunday when Premier Godbout is to hold his first public meeting in his own riding, L'Islet county. No date has been announced for the opening of the National Union party campaign, but it is understood that it also will, possibly, be started next Sunday, and that Maurice Duplessis, National Union leader, will officially open the campaign with a meeting in his riding, Three Rivers.

* * * *

A sign of the times. It is of more than usual significance to note these days the collaboration between the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals. The other day Mr. John R. MacNicol went to the aid of Agricultural Minister Gardiner in appealing to the Government to underwrite or guarantee a loan of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 to provide water supply for Regina, Moose Jaw and adjacent municipalities, a third to be repaid each by the province and municipalities. At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Gardiner crossed the floor and congratulated Mr. MacNicol on his appeal.

* * * *

The grave closes today over the remains of the venerable "Gus" Mitchell, probably one of the best known and respected of our older generation of citizens. Gus was for many years caretaker of Prince Street School, and popular with children of three or more generations. Quiet and respectful himself, he insisted on, and obtained good behaviour on the part of the children in the playgrounds. He was greatly esteemed by the teachers and School Trustees, and sympathy goes to his family who have suffered the loss of both parents within a few months.

* * * *

Japan declared war on China this date 1937; on Nov. 25, 1936, Japan and Germany signed the Anti-Comintern Pact allegedly directed against the authorities of the Moscow Comintern (Communist International); on Sept. 27, 1940, Germany and Italy signed a ten-year pact for mutual support in the case of any country not yet at war becoming involved in the European or Sino-Japanese conflicts; on Dec. 7-8, 1941, Japan delivered an air attack on Pearl Harbour, and after the attack declared war on the United States and Great Britain; it will thus be seen Japan backed by Germany was the aggressor in each instance, against China, the United States and Great Britain.

* * * *

Mr. Bracken is entirely right, in arguing that the Family Allowance plan is poorly designed—as he puts it, half-baked. He is also right in suggesting that the cure for poverty is higher incomes — not more outdoor relief. It is particularly foolish to make relief plans which will add tremendously to public expenditures, for payments of small amounts of money to great numbers of people who are quite able to provide for their own children without this. Outdoor relief should be selective, and to pretend that there should be no means test in the distribution of public charity is nonsense. Large families who need assistance should have it, but to pay assistance where it is not needed would be criminal.

* * * *

With the exception of three provinces, juvenile delinquency is on the decline in Canada, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report. Juveniles brought before the courts during 1943 totalled 12,225, compared with 13,802 in 1942, a decrease of 11.4 per cent. The 1943 total was 28.7 per cent greater than in 1939. The number of juveniles charged with major offences decreased to 7,526 in 1943 from 7,929 in 1942, or by 5.2 per cent, while the number charged with minor offences decreased to 4,699 from 5,863, by 19.8 per cent. Increased numbers of delinquents were brought before the courts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, these provinces recording increases of 28.8, 22.2, and 3.6 per cent respectively. Alberta recorded a percentage decrease of 45.7. Manitoba 28.0, Quebec 21.3, Prince Edward Island 13.5, Saskatchewan 11.2, and Ontario 4.5.

* * * *

So-called truisms do not always bear scientific analyses. For instance. "Does an apple a day keep the doctor away?" asks a doctor in a recently published book "A Little of What You Fancy." Well, what's in an apple? It's over four-fifths water. The only food of any real value in the apple—if it is not a sour one—is a spot of sugar, a few grains in the ordinary apple, which amounts to one-eighth of the apple by weight. For the rest there is a tit-bit of roughage, a spot of acid a suspicion of fat and builder. Dietetically, the apple is a skin full of water with a trace of Vitamin C. Only the Bramley Seedling contains much Vitamin C. Apples are pleasant, they are refreshing, they help to clean your teeth. They are as much use in keeping the doctor away as a roving pneumonia. Now if you say, "Something green and raw every day keeps the doctor away" you are nearer the truth.

Notes By The Way

It is now well established by our Generals that throwing the largest possible force of men and arms into the fight cuts battle losses. Thus does war, too, come in the big economy size.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Disrobing Doukhobors seem to have behaved better of late in Western Canada. Despatches fail to state whether cause of the reform is conscience or sunburn. — Toronto Telegram.

At Flint, Mich., a speaker told the local Farmers' Club that "the cow is the greatest factor in a dairy herd." The bull, according to that, is of little account, so he is shot at!—Ottawa Citizen.

The Ottawa Citizen says that history doesn't always repeat itself —look how glad we were this time that the Russians took Sevastopol, then read our history books and see how we felt about things 90 years ago.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Once in a while there is memtion on the radio of British troops, meaning the men from the counties, but the play-up almost invariably is for the Americans and the Canadians, too, in good measure. Can it be that the old stock are the forgotten crowd in these battles, as they were in the last war? One thing is certain, however, find where the toughest part of the line is, and there you will find old line British regiments.—St. Catharines Standard.

The Very Rev. W. R. Inge, former dean of St. Paul's has predicted that "all governments will go into fraudulent bankruptcy, either by repudiation or by inflation or by confiscatory taxation." Indeed, he believes that film stars, purveyors of popular luxuries and prize fighters are the only people who will have money when the war is over.—Hamilton Spectator.

The long haul from the main Canadian coal producing centres to the central provinces constitutes a tremendous handicap at any time, but more than ever during the war. However, the situation has deteriorated still more, and not excusably, as far as the Alberta mines are concerned, by the federal order to the railways to bring in American coal to the Lake Head. As a result this coal is being used by both railway systems west almost as far as the Alberta border. This has further cut into the market for Alberta coal.—Calgary Herald.

Ask the farmer what the crop prospects are and he will readily reply "Everything looks fine but —." And that little "but" is a modification which is thoroughly justified. These are anxious times for the farmers. Although crop prospects at the present time are exceptionally promising, particularly fall wheat, hay and early sown spring grains, the picture can quite readily change unless sufficient moisture falls; or, if moisture does fall, then too much comes; or we get a heavy early frost, or some other of the many pranks of nature may happen. Not until the crops are in the barns in the fall can the farmer safely say that the crops are fine. And even then, he must depend upon the price situation before he can go further and say it has been a successful year. —Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

Twelve hundred women interned in the camp of Royallieu, near Compiegne, were carried off to Germany on January 31, it has just been learned in London. They passed through the streets of the town singing the "Marseillaise," and there were cries of "Vive la France", "Down with the Germans" "Vive de Gaulle." They were loaded into lorries. With three scarves they made a tricolor flag which hung from the back of the last lorry. Among the women were workers, intellectuals, middle class and even members of the aristocracy. How many of these women are still alive no one knows. An appeal has been made to the International Red Cross to obtain a full list and particulars of what has happened to these women. — From News From France.

A capital which has neither a theatre nor an orchestra (as is the case of Ottawa) is pretty much a one-horse establishment. We doubt very much whether a Canadian theatre would ever be granted any aid by a Canadian Government. In England it is different; plays and entertainments of a certain type are let off the Entertainments Tax, and as Congreve's brilliant Love for Love is one such play it may be seen that the rule is applied very generously; the Congreve play has run for almost a year to crowded houses, and is particularly amusing to the American troops, who do not see such acting, or such plays, at home. The British Government subsidizes good theatrical work throughout the United Kingdom to the tune of 20,000 pounds every year, with the result that Macbeth and The Merchant of Venice are played by good companies in the most obscure Welsh villages, as well as in the big cities. The British Government thinks that it is important to amuse people, and to amuse them well. It will be many years, we think, before a Canadian Government entertains any such extraordinary idea. Our political psychology is still of the frontier variety; Parliament can spare time to haggle over the price of strawberries, but has never a thought or a penny for the arts. — Peterborough Examiner.

All afternoon from 2 to 6, reporters in relays drifted into the thirty-eighth floor suite of the Hotel Pierre in New York, listened, took notes, and departed with a slightly glazed look in their eyes. William B. Stout, famous Detroit inventor-designer, was holding court, says Newsweek. Inventor in the mid '20's of the then revolutionary Ford Trimotor plane and a steady customer of the patent office even before that, the slight 64-year-old Stout chuckled happily last week: "After the war everything will be obsolete every five years. Everything, just everything!" Shaking a luxuriant crop of graying hair which looks like a heaping handful of steel wool, Stout rapidly reeled off some predictions of things to come. They included: A sleeping machine equipped with ultra-violet rays and other devices which will give the sleeper as much rest in a three-hour nap as eight hours do now. Attached to the machine will be an anti-snoring device. Wall mirrors which fold down at mealtime into tables with built-in dishes. After dining, the table is flipped back into its original position and the pressure of a button turns on soap and water inside the wall, washing table and dishes together. Garbage tumbles down a hole into an incinerator. The Stout sky car, a combination airplane-automobile with detachable wings and propeller. "I like the word imagineering," Stout concluded. "These days you have to let your imagination run riot."

Looking Ahead In Ottawa

(By The Ottawa Staff of The Canadian Press)

Chances of another conference of Empire Ministers in the South Pacific as suggested by Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand are subject to the influence of elections, including a Canadian election.

Mr. Fraser wants the meeting when Germany is defeated and the heat is being turned full blast on Japan. If that happens this summer Mr. King and possibly Mr. Churchill also may be busy fighting elections at home.

Judging by the way the Commons is nipping into the budget debate the session may end about the end of July with a lot of business including family allowances and taxation changes being dealt with speedily and with less than the usual oratory.

Both Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative House Leader, are known to favor a drive to wind up this month. Much will depend, it is agreed, on the extent to which Social Credit members and two Liberal monetary reformers, Arthur Slaght of Parry Sound, and G. G. McGeer of Vancouver Burrard carry their arguments for monetary reform on the revision of the Bank Act.

Fortune telling: Peering into the crystal ball, C.C.F.-ers come up with the opinion that if they win a majority of seats in the next general election they will face a tight coalition of Liberals and Progressive Conservatives.

Non-C.C.F.-ers say that if the Bloc Populaire does well in Quebec it probably will vote with the C. C. F. on most occasions in the next Parliament. As a national party, the C. C. F. has said it wants no truck or trade with the Bloc, but strange bedfellows are common when political survival is at stake. The C. C. F., confident about most provinces, makes few claims about its Federal election prospects in Quebec.

Quebec: No new parties are expected to crop up during the Quebec provincial election campaign. Before Premier Godbout announced the election would be held Aug. 8, rumors frequently were heard that Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, former Federal Minister of Public Works, planned to lead a party that would contest seats in the Quebec provincial field.

Mr. Cardin, who resigned from the Cabinet over the conscription issue in 1942, never denied the rumors, but told enquirers to "wait and see."

However, when the date of the election was announced Mr. Cardin said he believed he would not even participate in the campaign.

Federal aid: Although Premier Godbout has asked that the Quebec election be fought on provincial issues only, several Federal Cabinet Ministers are preparing to take part in the campaign, and it appears likely that Federal matters will crop up intermittently in some speeches.

Air Minister Power, Justice Minister St. Laurent, Fisheries Minister Bertrand, Works Minister Fournier and Transport Minister Michaud are expected to participate in the campaign which will end with election day August 8.

Belief has been expressed in Federal circles that conscription will not be as much of an issue during the campaign as it would have been in a campaign a year or more ago. The reason for this, it was explained, could be attributed to the fact that the people now are more interested in the post-war than they are in conscription.

The Federal government's promise of full employment in the post-war is expected to be repeated frequently, particularly in the industrialized sections of the province.

Federal Cabinet Ministers are not the only ones scheduled to participate in the campaign. Some C.C.F. party members and the Bloc Populaire party's five members are expected to leave their Ottawa duties temporarily to move into the Quebec field.

Wars Differ

(C P War Correspondent)

The First Great War's multiple rows of barbed wire defences would be as tissue paper against tanks, and bear slight comparison with this war's minefields. However, the minefields are more a weapon of delay than a complete obstacle because there are methods of detecting and removing them for the safe passage of vehicles.

Bridges are demolished in this war as in the last.

This war is like all wars in that man fights man and often personal qualities are the deciding factor. But there is a difference in the tactical employment of highly mobile weapons that is mostly dictated by the improvement in equipment.

Although the battle of the Normandy bridgehead has been largely static in the British - Canadian sector since D-Day there has been no digging-in in the First Great War sense of elaborate trench systems.

Generally speaking little barbed wire is used and mobility of forces is the answer to maintenance of what is called a solid line.

* * *

This war's battlegrounds are not the scenes of utter devastation that were the battlegrounds when Canadians last fought in Europe, although modern air power with its bombing obliterates towns in a manner only shelling over a long period would do then.

On a quiet day on the Normandy front the landscape is rural and peaceful though smashed homes and buildings in the villages and the presence of troops and their equipment leave no doubt of war's reality. Many of the war-torn villages with their damaged churches resemble First Great War scenes. However, no matter how quiet the front, if the weather is passable hundreds of smooth-lined aircraft bearing little resemblance to their predecessors of the First Great War are in the sky.

Even big shell craters are not to be seen today because most projectiles are designed to explode and spray their fragments horizontally on contact.

In the First Great War there was no jeep to perform the hundred tasks given the sturdy little car. So far in France no pack horses or mules common to the last war have been used and commanders travel in jeeps instead of astride fine steeds.

In this war the food is good if monotonous, and much better altogether than the last war's rations. There are no complaints against battle dress and issue boots are comfortable.

The Casualty Lists

(Hamilton Spectator)

Freedom is a plant that through the ages has always had to be watered at intervals by the blood of its devotees, and the stream which is being poured out this summer for this noble purpose promises to flow steadily, if in varying volume, week by week. There had been foreboding that in the grim ordeal of breaching the German wall of fortifications in Northern France it must have reached the dimensions of a flood, but happily these fears have been dispelled by the figures now announced for the casualties in the first 15 days of fighting. The magnificent feat of arms involved in gaining a firm foothold on the soil of France was accomplished at cost of 40,549 casualties to the Allied forces. To these the Americans made the largest contribution with a total if 24,162; Britain came next with 13,572, and our own quota was 2,815, made up of 363 killed, 1,359 wounded, and 1,093 missing, of whom probably one half, in the light of the experience of other battles, can be counted dead. So in these bright summer days of June nearly 1,000 more young Canadians have already joined in heroes' graves in the pleasant land of France the company of their kindred who gave their lives in the last war for its earlier liberation.

In view of the fact that, as far as it is known there is one Canadian division with ancillary troops fighting in Montgomery's army, the figures mean that nearly one in six of our force has become a casualty. But, heavy as is this toll, it is substantially below the forecast of the High Command for the initial assault. It also is light by comparison with the terrible carnage of battles in the last war, like those of the Somme and Passchendaele. In some of these Canadian divisions lost as many as a 5,000 men in a single day, and there were frequent instances of battalions going into action 800 or even 1,000 strong and coming out with fewer than 100 suvivors. Even in this war the raid upon Dieppe cost the Canadian Army in a single day 3,384 casualties, which was roughly 25 per cent more than the total for the first fortnight's fighting in Normandy.

It is a slightly consoling feature of this grim war that on the British side at least it is being fought with less expenditure of precious lives than its predecessor exacted. Undoubtedly the airplane and the tank are proving invaluable agencies for reducing casualties. The planes— co-operating with the army—not only supply accurate information about the strong and weak points in the enemy defenses, but they also play havoc with them by continuous bombing before a land attack is launched. Then the tanks nowadays invariably used as the spearheads of attacks on positions which have to be captured. They roll forward speedily, tear up barbed wire entanglements, flatten out the parapets of trenches, and batter down hedges, walls and even pillboxes. They also provide cover for machine gun and rifle fire for the infantry which advances behind them to occupy and to hold the terrain which the tanks have overrun. In the last war time and again cruel losses were suffered by infantry battalions when they had to advance over open country under heavy fire, and arrived at barbed-wire entanglements which remained uncut. Our generals of that day seemed incapable of devising tactics to avoid such bloodletting operations. But in this war they occur only in exceptional circumstances and the tanks at least make sure that the enemy's barbed wire is cut. For their avoidance some credit must also go to skilful generals like Sir Bernard Montgomery, who knows how to win battles with an economy in lives.

The comparative lightness of the total casualties is small consolation for the bereaved kindred and friends of the men who have fallen in Normandy. Yet in their sorrow they should derive some comfort from the rapidly mounting evidence that the sacrifices of their loved ones are not going to be in vain.

The Poet's Corner

THE DEW UPON IT

What a boy sees at daybreak in a meadow,
Looking across the cover, ankle-wet,
Stays with him always — there can be no shadow
Unlighted by these dawns he won't forget.
Let the cows crowd and in the stanchions stumble,
The chores be long and breakfast come too late,
Let calves run loose, and tired fathers grumble
At hurried hands that didn't shut a gate—
All the world's face has had the dew upon it
Shining before young early opened eyes.
Here was a truth, though he must wait to con it
The world of boy is clover and sunrise.

—Adin Ballou in the New York Herald Tribune.

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K. OF C. MEETING

SAINT JOHN, N. B., July 4 — (CP) — Knights of Columbus from many points in the Maritimes will meet here tomorrow for conferring of the order's fourth degree on a large class of candidates. E. J. Henneberry, Saint John, Master of the Fourth Degree for New Brunswick, will be the conferring officer.

CONNECTION SEVERED

Uruguay's constitution of 1919 separated church and state.

NIAGARA'S RIVALS

There are more than 56 waterfalls higher than Niagara Falls.

FARMERS PLEASE NOTE

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NOTICE

All taxes due Albany Village School must be paid on or before July 15th. After that date they will be handed in to Clerk of the Court for collection.
Signed on behalf of Trustees.
RAYMOND CAMERON, Secretary.
7-7-3i.

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Max Factor Lipstick Refills — 60c and $1.00
Max Factor Rouge Refills — 60c
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Max Factor Powder Foundation Cream — 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Astringent — 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Astringent Foundation — 75c and $1.35
Max Factor Makeup Blender (Liquid) — 75c and $1.35

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