THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1942

Cabinet Shakeup

The latest King Cabinet shakeup is likely to prove of little consequence except politically. Perhaps its major achievement is in getting rid of Hon. Mr. Power as Minister of National War Services and substituting Major General LaFleche, who at least has no fatuous isolation speeches to his credit.

Hon. J. E. Michaud has been shifted from the portfolio of Fisheries to that of Transport, the new Minister of Fisheries being Mr. Ernest Bertrand, Liberal M. P. for Laurier-Montreal. This change will be to the disadvantage of the Maritime Provinces, where the interests of the fishery industry should predominate. Mr. Michaud was no great shakes as Fisheries Minister, but at least he represented the Maritimes, and had been long enough on the job to acquire some experience. His successor is a B.A., an LL. B., and a K. C., but his piscatorial qualification, if we are to judge by the Parliamentary Guide, is limited to membership in the Kar-Ha-Kon Hunting and Fishing Club.

It is to be noted that while the Transport portfolio goes to Mr. Michaud, that of Public Works with which it was associated under Hon. P. J. Cardin still remains in Quebec. It has been given to Mr. Fournier, M.P., for Hull, whose last public act was to vote against the Government on the conscription question.

Verily, as the late Premier Lea used often to declare: "The wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease."

Conservative Convention

The Conservative National Convention to be held at Winnipeg on Dec. 9-11 may prove to be one of the most important in the whole history of Canada. There is very general agreement that reestablishment of the party on a strong basis is absolutely essential to war and post-war national interests. The party's immediate objective, of course, is to measure up to its opportunities and responsibilities in promoting the war effort. As the only party capable of furnishing Canada with a new administration after the next election, it must also look to the future and decide on questions of leadership and policy accordingly. The convention will be unique in the broad scope given the executive committee to issue credentials to individuals and representatives of organizations, not previously associated with the Conservative party, who indicate their desire to attend or to be represented. This is in accord with Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen's announcement to the press on Sept. 22, and with public sentiment in wartime which is concerned with politics only insofar as they represent national interests.

Here are the classes of delegates decided upon by the convention committee:

Delegates ex officio: All Conservative Privy Councillors, Senators, members of the House of Commons and Provincial Legislatures; all provincial Conservative party leaders, all members of the national convention committee and all subcommittee chairmen.

Delegates-at-large: As many from each Province as the Province has federal electoral districts, to be selected not by districts but provincewide to represent the leading activities, education, agriculture, business, labor, etc. They will be selected by the Provincial Associations. Also special youth delegates-at-large to be selected from representative Young Conservative Associations.

Riding delegates: Three official delegates and three alternate delegates from each federal electoral district. In ridings entitled to two representatives in the House of Commons (such as Queen's), six delegates and six alternate delegates may be selected.

In addition to these classifications, the resolution providing for the issuance of voting credentials to other delegates-at-large has been approved.

The precautions to ensure the widest and most democratic representation speak for themselves. They indicate that the launching of the convention is in able hands.

Wartime Population Trends

On top of its main job of ensuring that all citizens share fairly in available supplies of scarce commodities, Canada's rationing system has proved to have a secondary but important function. That is to serve as a running check on the size of the country's population. As such, it has revealed not only an expected natural increase in population since the last official Dominion census—after allowing for wartime factors—but also reveals sweeping population shifts resulting from the varying impact of the war effort on different centres.

Comparison of the gross figures of the two canvassers shows the ration book system crediting Canada with a total population of 11,507,913, while the Dominion census in June, 1941, reported a grand total of 11,403,847. This reflects a net increase of 104,066 in population in less than a year, despite the thousands of men who have gone overseas in the armed forces since the official census was taken.

Urban areas known generally to have drawn in large extra populations to carry on war work are shown by the ration book figures with big increases over the past year. The largest single jumps are in the Toronto and Montreal areas, including adjacent communities in the metropolitan districts.

Other centres in the concentrated industrial areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are also reflected. Some of the bigger increases are in the ration districts of Hamilton, where many important war factories of the heavy industrial class are located, 22,997; Chicoutimi, in the labor supply area serving the big aluminum production centre in northeastern Quebec, 21,345; Quebec City area, serving munitions and other war plants, 18,271; Three Rivers, supplying shipbuilding and gun-production plants, 13,151.

Out in British Columbia war industrial activity has raised the population of Vancouver area by 14,904, to a total of 469,969; of Prince Rupert by 3,373 to 43,530. In contrast the leading centres on the Prairies show substantial decline because of the lack of industrial facilities of any extent in these provinces and the drawing off of their populations for the armed forces and to work in war plants in other parts of the country.

The ration statistics credit Halifax and its surrounding area with an increase in population of 23,154 in the past year or so, raising its total population to 447,154. Sydney is credited with a 1,712 increase, bringing its total population to 150,712. These are the only two Maritime centres cited in the circular released for publication by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, from which the above statements are taken. It would be interesting to know how New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have fared, and whether the decline noted in the Prairie centres has been repeated here.

An Honored Visitor

A distinguished visitor to Charlottetown today is the Hon. Victor Podoski, Polish Minister to Canada, whose address at the Prince of Wales College hall this evening should prove of much interest and inspiration. A native of the Ukraine, Mr. Podoski attended school in Warsaw, but he was also a student in Glasgow and London, where he studied English, Economics and Political Science. In the last war he served with the Polish cavalry. He entered the diplomatic service in Poland after the war, and served in Moscow and Washington before his appointment to Ottawa at the outbreak of the present war. First Consul General to Canada, he was raised to the appointment of Diplomatic Representative to Canada and became the first Polish Minister to Canada when the Consulate became a legation.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Physicians in Paris and Nantes has revolted against the Council of the National Order of Doctors created by decree of Marshal Henri Phillippe Petain, and resigned en masse from the order in protest against decisions disciplining practitioners. Entire departmental groups having a total of more than 6,000 physicians — more than a fifth of the national order which Petain had intended to correspond to the legal bar—participated in the resignation.

* * * *

Readers of American Notes and Queries, a little "journal for the curious," have been delving into the origin of the phrase "too little and too late." They have traced it back to May, 1935, when Allan Nevins, an American history professor at Columbia, wrote in Current History magazine: "The former Allies had blundered in the past by offering Germany too little, and offering even that little too late, until finally Nazi Germany had become a menace to all mankind."

* * * *

Henry Fielding, English novelist and miscellaneous writer, died this date, 1754; contemporary of Pitt and Fox at Eton; went on the stage and produced a number of plays; subsequently studied law, became a magistrate, and went on pension; started novel writing in 1742, and continued until a couple of years before his death; best known novels, "Pamela", "Joseph Andrews", "Jonathan Wild the Great," "Tom Jones," and "Amelia"; his characters are always drawn with a masterly hand, and his style is bracing and vigorous: "Love and scandal are the best sweetness of tea."

* * * *

Hitler does not suit the role of prophet, and not much attention need be paid to his promises last week. Here are extracts from the speech—made by Hitler on Oct. 3 last year:

"I can make one statement today: Since June 22 everything has gone according to plan.

"Of the three army groups one has the task to take Leningrad, the second to break up the centre (Moscow) and the third to occupy the Ukraine.

"I state this today, because only today I can say it: That this opponent has been broken and will never rise up again."

* * * *

The consumer who finds his position difficult or otherwise unsatisfactory because of rationing regulations will have the right to go to a ration board about to be constitued in his own community. First he will see the secretary and recite his problem to that official who, with detailed knowledge of the regulations, may be able to assist him immediately. If the secretary is unable to give sufficient assistance, the case may be carried before the Board proper, which will meet to deal with such questions as often as is required. Officials said it is even possible that inquiries or protests sent to Ottawa headquarters of the Board from points throughout the country may be referred back to local boards for their consideration. An effort will be made to have the city clerk or local municipal secretary available for conference with consumers during regular office hours, with the possibility that some arrangement might have to be made to pay him for his service—although the present plan calls for municipalities to contribute the part-time service of some official for this work. A travelling officer of the Prices Board will maintain contact with the local boards and advise them on matters about which they are in doubt.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is no scarcity of heroes in the army. The hardest thing to find at this time is a brave politician. —Winnipeg Tribune.

It may well be the case that before this war is won the fathers of families to the age of 50 or more will be called upon for active service; if such a need should deve.op, it will not be denied or refused. But most assuredly the public will object in the strongest terms to the conscription of married men in the English-speaking provinces merely to save the government from the political embarrassment of conscripting unmarried men in Quebec. —Edmonton Journal.

The disciples of Bushido have hardly been conspicuous for the gallantry with which they make war generally, but nothing in their ignoble record has been so meanspirited and low as the organized traffic in dope that has been imposed on the helpless Chinese as an act of war. Even the wholesale murdering of civilians, raping and looting might have been excused on the grounds of poor army discipline, but nothing can be said in extenuation of the crime of deliberately fostering the dope habit. Figures assembled in Chungking bring to date the results of what had been started even before 1937 wherever the Japanese had established their influence. Planting of the opium poppy is enforced on Chinese peasants. Opium dens are opened under Japanese official auspices —a thousand in Tientsin alone. Cheap heroin-tipped cigarettes are manufactured at a price that the poorest coolie can pay. The making of dope addicts has been set up as a lesser industry of the New Order in East Asia. That celebrated Code of the Samurai has never had a clearer translation. There was a time when those who most actively disliked the militarist policy of Japan could at least respect the Japanese. Now the Japanese themselves have taught us contempt as well as dislike —New York Times.

Through newspaper appeals and personal contact the wife of a Norwegian Quisling had been carrying on an intensive but futile campaign to find living quarters for the "guests" from Germany. Finally there came a telephone call A gruff voice asked whether she was still looking for "guest" accommodations." "Yes indeed!" she replied, expectantly. "Well," continued the voice, "I can accommodate about 35 right away." The woman was thrilled. "With whom am I speaking?" she asked. The gruff voice answered: "Satan." An Oslo bookseller was reprimanded for not giving "The Book About Quisling" the preferred position in his window. Next day the bookseller had only three books on display. In the centre was "The Book About Quisling." On either side of it was a copy of a book called "The Man Everybody wanted to Murder Entering his office one evening Propaganda Minister Gulbrand Lunde found the charwoman busy scrubbing the floor Lunde paused to admire a portrait of Quisling hanging on the wall. "What a picture!" he exclaimed The charwoman said nothing. "What a picture!" he repeated. Still no response. For the third time Lunde tried to call attention to the picture Then, without looking up from her work, the charwoman spoke: "The walls," she said, "are no concern of mine. My job is to get the dirt off the floors." News of Norway.

One of the "surprise weapons" used by the maritime regiments at sea against attacking enemy aircraft is the rocket apparatus carried by defensively armed merchant ships. These rockets are one of the weapons most dreaded by the Luftwaffe. They carry up into the air long wires supported by parachutes, so that they remain in position for an appreciable time, and the method of using them is to time and place their discharge so that the attacking bomber must either swerve away from his bombing position or become entangled with the wires and be destroyed by them. —London Times.

Sir: I would like to reply to a letter you published concerning the boys over here marrying while in this country. Firstly, the misinformed "Get Wise Girls" seem to believe that the girls over here are simply "grabbing off Canadians" as they would bargains over a salescounter. One would think that our boys have no initiative or power to resist. Would the boys themselves not have something to say in this matter? Secondly, concerning the Canadian Government putting a ban on the boys marrying. Have the lads not volunteered their services for Canada, giving their "everything" for the cause of freedom? Why then have a few narrow-minded people in Canada ridiculed them? I would say, if the boys over here thought enough of Canada to give their lives for her, why should the government deny them the one happiness, the most important step in life? Letter to Vancouver Province.

A few weeks ago we printed an editorial on the subject of preparing the people of Newfoundland for the return of responsible government. We believe that by preparedness for the responsibility of self-government, mistakes due to lack of understanding and experience might be avoided. This week we received an irate reply from a reader whose undersanding of the political history of Newfoundland might have been expected to make him more in sympathy with our views than appears to be the case. He writes: "So you would educate the people HOW to vote before returning to responsible government. In other words, you are informing the world in general that Newfoundlanders were never sufficiently educated to vote and therefore the Amulree Report was correct. And what lines would your education of the public follow? Perhaps you would educate them to acquire the same brand of "smartness" as displayed by certain of our industrialists and by some of our Merchant Princes from Water Street! I believe there are people who can neither read not write who would display more common sense in voting than would so many of the so-called educated among our smug middle class.— The Western Star (Newfoundland). ment&isn(x.ETAO

WASHINGTONIAN RIGHTS

Not until April 20, 1940, did citizens in the District of Columbia have equality with citizens of the states in Federal court law-suits.

Bombs

(By Foster Barclay Canadian Press Staff Writer, London)

Big bombs, little bombs, fat bombs, each for a special job, have become big news these days as the United Nations blast Axis targets on land and sea from the Middle East to the Solomon Islands.

Headlines were made when the air ministry announced the Royal Air Force is using four-ton missiles to scourge the Reich. They're a far cry from the 16-pounders used early in the last war to break up a defence works or damage a factory.

Those "toy" bombs were tossed over the side by hand. Now delicate fingers of steel grip delayed-action bombs, armor-piercing bombs, anti-personnel bombs and anti-submarine bombs until a bomb aimer releases them.

Dropping an 8,000-pound bundle of destruction is "rather like tossing a brick into a puddle of water —that is if you can liken a block of bricks the size of St. James' Park to a bundle of water," said an airman who has watched them fall into the heart of a flame-lit Nazi city.

"The brick lobs into the middle. The water rushes away. Then it rushes together again. Then it flies in all directions and the middle of the once placid little puddle is left just a dirty wet patch."

Planes a mile in the sky have been known to have been tossed on their backs by the explosion.

Blast bombs however represent just one branch of the destructive genius which is the foundation of offensive air operations. The range and nature of Britain's air-borne missiles are constantly being revised.

Incendiaries have been developed over and over since war started and the type now being used is a closely-guarded secret. Delayed-action bombs have been the subject of much cunning and are often used to put an airdrome out of action.

Armor-piercing bombs are usually long-snouted objects designed to penetrate tough surface ships.

In the first big bombing attack on German territory in this war—a reprisal raid on Sylt in March, 1940— the largest bombs dropped weighed 500 pounds.

Then in April, 1941, excitement was caused by an announcement that a "new type of high explosive possessing a much greater power of destruction than any used hitherto" had been dropped over Emden. This was a 2,000-pounder, not too big by present standards.

The New Drug Penicillin

(St. Thomas Times Journal)

A short time ago an editorial note in this column stated that the public would be hearing such in the future about the new drug penicillin which is proving a greater sensation than the sulphanamide drugs.

We are now able to tell a little more about it from Sir Harold Scott, who has just retired from the position of director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases. The first sulpha drug was developed by British research workers from a new German dye at a laboratory in Dagenham, Essex, and its origin has not been revealed. Penicillin, is wholly a British discovery, but the name, or names of the discoverers have not been revealed. Penicillin, as its name implies, is derived from decaying fungus plants. In this instance the discovery was made as the result of examination of extracts of molds, such as are found on old cheese or jam that has been kept too long. It was, as in so many great discoveries, stumbled upon by accident when the research workers were looking for a means of preventing mold occurring on food. But as an agent for destroying bacteria it has the sulpha drugs "beaten a mile.' It is many times more powerful but unlike sulpha drugs, it is harmless to man and not dangerous to use. It destroys germs which survive the administration of any other therapeutic agents. Doctors who have used it predict that it will supplant the sulpha drugs altogether. .

The sulpha drugs, however, have accomplished wonders in this war. One derivative. Sir Harold reports, has saved the lives of countless men in Libya and Egypt who would otherwise have died of bacillary dysentry appearing in the casualty lists as having "died of wounds."

Little Caesars

(Globe and Mail)

There is one development in our fight for life which seems never ending. No matter how well organized Government direction of the war may be—each report leaves it amazingly improved over the previous one—there seems always to be need for another office, a new bureau official, an assistant-in-charge of something else. Tight as manpower is at every other point of the program, there is never any difficulty getting men, or women for these jobs, which does not mean that the right person always gets into the right job.

The taxpaying citizen has grown accustomed to this unnatural and undemocratic burden. He bears it with astonishing tolerance and good patience, which says everything in support of his perseverance and determination to shoulder anything necessary to winning the war. Toleration has its limits. When the war is over the taxpaying citizens will repudiate this administrative strait-jacket, which is inevitable in government from the top down. No matter what good they see in it, and there may be phases of State regulation of private enterprise we wisely will cling to, bureaucracy is a temporary thing. The bureaucrats themselves have seen to that.

There is nothing quite so objectionable to totalitarian management, as we have developed it, as the the vapid arrogance of so many of the managers. No matter how much or how little their authority they go the proverbial mile beyond. There are, to be sure, men in Ottawa and in the bureaucracy sprawled over the nation to whom power is not a drug. They take their position for granted, use its authority to lead and guide, and assist where they can in the hope that they will shorten the road to final victory, and hasten their own return to business life.

Unfortunately their number is too few. To most the temptation to play Caesar is overpowering. Each in his own right is a boss. There is an Order-in-Council to say so, and boss he will be. Self-adulation blinds these Little Caesars to the fact that they are offending, and, too often, impeding the work and the people they took office to assist. Gone is all memory of their own resentment of the bumptious, officious, bullying official they have superseded, or on whom they have been superimposed. It never occurs to them that they must pass the same people going down as they passed going in.

Gathered out of obscurity, content with the swath they cut, their whole energy is concentrated on nourishing their own vanity through the exercise of office. They are completely out of this world. If their authority and not votes could decree it, they would never step down. They revel in power, and they would modify the system only by reducing the number allowed to share it with them.

Instead of trying to facilitate industry in achieving a greatly expanded production, they devote their time to trying to run industry. Rule by Order-in-Council is in their blood. Forgotten completely is what they know well, that industry, management and the labor behind it have made Canada's war program what it is, and made it in spite of "directives" and the confusion of the Little Caesars. That is why these bureaucrats shall not stay. The knife is in their own hands. Alas! poor Caesar.

Slavery !

(St. Catharines Standard)

The Polish underground movement, which works to organize Poles in their homeland and to keep the outside world informed of developments in Nazi-occupied Poland, has just slipped through the lines as "educational ordinances." They are so described in this confidential memorandum to members of the Nazi Party in Poland:

"Recent observations have shown that a part of the Polish population, both in the cities and in rural areas, continues to behave in a manner that leaves no doubt as to its refusal to yield to German order and discipline. Such behaviour compels the party to issue educational ordinances."

Obviously the Poles are not being cowed by their conquerors. One of these ordinances, inspired by the Nazi idea of race superiority, reads: "Poles are hereby ordered to abide by the following rules:

"Poles must greet all Germans, identified by their uniform, party button 'Volketum' insignia of swastika, by tipping their hats, or if no hat is worn, by bowing the head.

"Members of the German armed forces must, of course, be similarly greeted.

"Poles are forbidden to use the German greeting—Heil Hitler (What a break that is.)

"Poles are forbidden to walk the streets in groups of more than three or four.

"Poles must always step aside to make room for Germans, who may be identified by their uniform or insignia; this is due to them as Germans."

"Poland Fights," a publication of the Polish Labor Group in New York, which is in touch with the underground movement, tells of the unique "lessons" which the Nazis give the Poles. Recently, a detachment of Storm Troopers arrived in a village near Kutno. The Nazis assembled the local Polish population in the main square for a public "lesson in greeting Germans." The 'lesson' was begun and finished by the "merciless beating of innocent villagers."

In one way or another, this sort of thing is done in all the Hitler dominated countries. .

U. S. Admiral's Argument Refuted

(By Don Gilbert Canadian Press Staff Writer)

The statement by Admiral Thomas Hart, United States Navy, that Royal Air Force fighter aircraft only "half an hour away" did not go to the aid of the battleships Repulse and Prince of Wales when they were sunk by Japanese bombers off Malaya must be judged against the background of the long-standing feud among American military experts on the question of a separate air force.

The Admiral, who was in command of Allied naval forces in the southwest Pacific area shortly after the entry of Japan into the war, is making an argument in favor of the navy keeping control of its own aviation rather than an attack on the R.A.F.

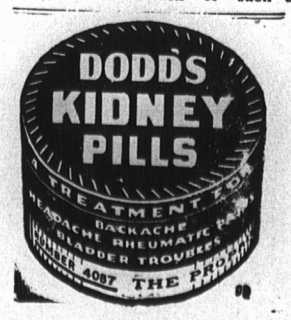
In his magazine article he says "the R.A.F., had a considerable force on Malaya, within easy flying range" and "the British battleships received no aid from the R. A F., either in reconnaissance or in defence by fighter planes." He also states that "the British way (of giving air protection to the fleet) does not look good for our purposes."

The admiral overlooks the point, however, that at the time of the sinking of the battleships last December the Japanese land campaign in Malaya was just developing into a full offensive, and the meagre British air strength was employed to the full in supporting the land forces. Reconnaissance planes were needed to scout the course being taken by the enemy spearheads and fighters to challenge the Japanese bid for superiority in the air.

* * *

Britain has made few excuses for the loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales. It was frankly conceded at the time by Prime Minister Churchill that the lack of air protection for the ships was lamentable. He told parliament it had been impossible at the time the battle-wagons were dispatched to the far east to spare one of Britain's small fleet of aircraft carriers to accompany them.

Admiral Hart is using this incident to keep the United States Navy's case for its own air force well to the front, because, although the war has stilled the controversy to some extent, there are still influential circles which continue urging an American air force on the R A F. model and attribute every setback to lack of such a



YOUTH TRAINING COURSES

The following Youth Training projects will be conducted during the balance of 1942 and up to March 31st, 1943. All courses will be held at Charlottetown. One round trip fare on bus or rail will be paid, also an allowance for board and lodging. Age limits 16 to 30 years. Application forms for Enrolment and any information desired may be secured by applying to the undersigned. Parties intending to enrol should do so promptly, as courses will open at an early date.

GIRLS' COURSES

1. Three (3) six weeks courses for girls, first to open in October. Training in Home Management, Handicraft, Home Nursing, Cooking, Health and other subjects.

2. Two courses in Farm Mechanics and Training for Farm Work, Tractor and Car operation and repair. Care and operation of Farm Machinery. Hitching and handling of horses. Care and feeding of animals. Milking of cows, operating cream separators. Care of milk. Care and repair of harness. Length of course six weeks. This course is designed to train suitable young women to render a service in carrying out necessary farm production programs.

COURSES FOR MEN

BLACKSMITHING—One (1) five months course in general blacksmithing, woodworking, wagon building. Course to qualify for operation of general blacksmithing and repair work.

CARPENTRY—Three (3) six weeks courses in Carpentry, building construction and general farm repair work.

MECHANICS—Two (2) six weeks courses in farm mechanics. Operation and repair of tractors, cars and gas engines. Care and repair of farm machinery, harness making and repair.

AGRICULTURE—One (1) three weeks course in general Agriculture, including care and feeding of farm animals. Problems relating to soil and crops, horticulture and other subjects.

COURSE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

EGG & POULTRY—One (1) four weeks course in poultry management, grading and packing of eggs and poultry.

Applications for enrolment should be mailed at once. When applying state the course in which enrolment is desired.

W. R. SHAW,
Director of Youth Training,
Department of Agriculture,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

10-6-41.

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Farmers who delivered Hogs to us during the past few weeks, would observe we paid higher prices than other Canadian centres. We continued top prices notwithstanding reductions elsewhere, as we anticipated that prices for the new Bacon contract would be higher and afford the then current prices for Hogs.

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The Poets' Corner

FROM: ULYSSES

I am part of all that I have met;
Yet all experience is an arch wherethrough
Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades
For ever and for ever when I move.
How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!
As though to breathe were life. Life piled on life
Were all too little, and of one to me
Little remains: but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more,
A bringer of new things; and vile it were
For some three suns to store and hoard myself,
And this gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

—Lord Tennyson.

separate organization.

Unlike the Independent R.A.F. the air strength of the United States is divided between the army and navy and under direct control of the commanders of the respective services. The supporters of this system contend that direct control of air support by commanders in the field or Admirals directing action at sea is essential if full use is to be made of available air cover.

This theory of warfare has not been without its advocates in Britain, and a few years before the outbreak of war the Royal Navy obtained full control of the fleet air arm, which previously had been shared to some extent with the R.A.F. Even today an occasional voice is raised in favor of the plan.

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