

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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*"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than  
 the Weakest Ink."*

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1940

**Action Needed At Ottawa**

The *Financial Post* regards it as fortunate that Hon. Norman Rogers, Canada's Minister of National Defense, is in England just now. Mr. Rogers, it says, will have a chance to observe at first hand the effect of sand in wartime wheels. He will learn some useful lessons about the costliness of democratic machinery when it hinders things until "too late." He should come home determined to put more power and speed into Canada's war effort. Both are needed.

One of the first men to apply these lessons in the last war was Admiral Fisher. Judith Robinson, Toronto Globe and Mail columnist, recalls last week how he brushed aside "the whole of the peace paraphernalia of red tape, routine and consequent delay" in order to get the submarines and their trained staff which the Allies so urgently needed. Within four days he had scrapped plans and programmes which had looked fine on paper but which simply didn't measure up in terms of a life-and-death war.

One such plan which Canada has laid out and in which the Allies are most vitally interested is the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. This programme, the *Financial Post* reminds the King Government, was mooted at least two years ago. The Canadian end is only now getting whipped into shape. It is a much smaller scheme than the public was led to believe, last fall, that it would be. It is not beyond our capacity to handle.

Last week, James S. Duncan, on leave from his peacetime job as general manager of Massey-Harris Co., talked about his programme in his first address as Acting Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air Services. Mr. Duncan is loud in his praise of the plan as now being put into action. He describes it as "the greatest single enterprise Canada has ever known." He gives assurance that "great progress has been made to date" and that the programme is being carried out "entirely in accordance with the prescribed and pre-arranged schedule."

Mr. Duncan has a reputation for "getting things done" in his own business. He is one of the most dynamic younger men in Canadian industry. It is reassuring to find him going on record with such enthusiasm for this part of Canada's effort. Now it is up to him to see that the results live up to his hopes.

No matter what mistakes have been made in the past, says the *Financial Post*, this is one phase of Canada's war effort which must not be "too late." We have already used seven precious months in catching up on earlier shortcomings and delays. There should be no hesitation in scrapping earlier blue-prints (if necessary) and speeding up this whole programme along a nation-wide front in order to make sure that Canada will be ready to do her part when her time of testing arrives.

**Unity Is Essential**

The crisis just ended in the British parliament was a natural sequel to the long smouldering dissatisfaction prevailing in the defence services. This friction was particularly pronounced between the army and navy on the one hand and the air arm on the other. It expressed itself in inadequate co-ordination of military effort. It has been clearly revealed on at least three occasions since the war began. The first was revealed by the German air raids upon the British naval operating base at Scapa Flow last October. Partly because the anti-aircraft and air defences of the base were inadequate, the fleet was forced to abandon the base, pending its strengthening, until early this spring. It was not clear whether the responsibility for the relatively defenceless state of Scapa Flow to air attack was the Air Ministry's or the Admiralty's. The second occasion was about the time of the resignation of Leslie Hore-Belisha, as Secretary of State for War, which was said to have been caused in part by a dispute over control of that part of the British air force based with the army in France. And in the third and most pronounced—since on this occasion the lack of adequate co-ordination was etched against the actual fires of battle—was in the Norwegian campaign. That campaign became a reverse for the Allies partly because of the superiority of German air power, partly because the Allied forces were not adequately supported by air power, and almost entirely because the necessary unity of effort and singleness of purpose were lacking.

**Shifty Devices Worthless**

The Department of Finance, it is reported, is considering sweepstakes as a means of raising money for Canada's war effort. "We may be quite sure nothing will come of it," declares the *Ottawa Journal* emphatically. The Canadian Parliament in the past has resisted efforts to make lotteries legal in this country, even for charitable and educational purposes, and so pernicious a way of raising public funds will not be allowed to establish itself as a "painless" way of raising money for war purposes.

According to the news reports somebody has estimated that \$250,000,000 a year could be raised in this country by baseball and football pools, and that would meet one-half the cost of the war to Canada. Allowing for prizes and expenses, the *Ottawa paper* says, perhaps \$400,000,000 would have to be taken from the Canadian people that the Government might have a profit of a quarter-billion—with some help, of course, from ticket-buyers in the United States—and so enormous a gamble could be put over only by selling the idea to the public as a patriotic

duty. Obviously taxes would suffer, there would be less money for the necessities of life and living standards would go down, less for patriotic and other funds. Moreover we should give the gambling spirit, the desire to get something for nothing, an impetus gravely damaging to the character of this country.

"It would be a great mistake, we think, for the country to embark on so frail a craft in its search for funds," concludes our Ottawa contemporary. "The war cannot be won painlessly on the economic front any more than on the military front, and the shifty device of government lotteries would not solve our problems, in the end would do infinite harm."

**He Said It!**

No better commentary on the latest Nazi atrocity need be quoted than the following statement disinterred from the files of 1914 by the London office of The Canadian Press. It was made by an Italian Socialist leader, one Benito Mussolini, and it reads as follows:

"I know there are some infamous cowards who reproach Belgium for having defended herself. They say she should have taken German money and allowed the Germans free passage, whereas by resisting she had exposed herself to the systematic and scientific destruction of her cities.

"But Belgium lives and will live because she rejected that ignoble deal. If she had accepted, she would have been dead for all time. *Long Live Belgium!*"

What are Mussolini's thoughts today, as this timely statement is recalled to his mind?

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have decided to send no exhibits to the new New York Fair; our government intend sending two representatives.

The highest auction price for an Ayrshire in the United States in two years was paid in Springfield, Mass., recently, in the purchase for \$875, of the heffer Pennhurst Becky L., by the Normandy Farm of Morristown, Pa. Representatives of 15 states and Canada attended the auction.

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett is keeping open house at his home in Surrey for Canadians overseas. A lieutenant writing home says: "I have just returned from a week-end in Surrey as a guest of our ex-Prime Minister. There were five of us officers from the unit and a couple of others and we really had a good time. Mr. Bennett told a good story about his early days practising law in the West. A prisoner was brought before the judge and the latter said, 'I find you guilty and sentence you to six months. And if I was sure you were guilty I would give you two years.'"

No more serviceable institution exists in the Province than the Charlottetown Free Dispensary, the annual meeting of which takes place tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the Legion rooms. The annual collections—the only public appeal the Dispensary makes during the year—are scheduled for this week. Envelopes are being distributed on May 15th and collected on the 17th. This is not "just another" appeal to charity but a very urgent and important campaign in the interest of underprivileged children and others needing the services of the Free Dispensary. Prompt as well as generous support is solicited.

In the Quebec Zoological Garden is what is believed to be the only living specimen of one of the rarest of gulls in captivity, the Ivory Gull. They are inhabitants of the Far North and because they live so exclusively in the Arctic, they are seldom seen by white men. This specimen was one of a number of Ivory Gulls that appeared along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence last winter. According to a release of the Canadian National Railways, the gull eats heartily of fish and raw meat but so far has been silent. The plumage is of striking snowy whiteness without spot or mark of color, the legs and feet are black and the beak is chiefly dark with a bright orange tip.

Lord Milner, British statesman and administrator, died this date, 1925. He trained more noted administrators and diplomats than any other one in British history, his succession of private secretaries and assistants being known as "Milner's Kindergarten", and included the late Lord Tweedsmuir and the present Lord Lothian, Ambassador at Washington. He was Secretary of State for War in 1918, and two years later as head of a mission to Egypt found common ground on the following points which has bound Egypt to us in the present war: independence guaranteed in return for which she will recognize Britain's privileged position in the valley of the Nile, and agree to give every facility and access in case of war.

Attorney General Gordon A. Conant of Ontario, who recently gained considerable notoriety by advising the Washington Government on her duty in the World War, has broken out in a new direction advising the Ottawa Government to deprive an accused of the right of being considered innocent until he has been proved guilty. Addressing the Oshawa Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Conant contended that the application of the principle of British justice, whereby a person is innocent until proved guilty, largely nullifies "our efforts to deal adequately with these slimy, treacherous elements that are threatening us at the present time. With the safety of our country and our Empire at stake, I feel we can well afford to depart from that time-honored principle, even if a few must suffer as a result," he said, arguing that strict enforcement of the defence of Canada regulations under the principles of British law is "extremely difficult."

While Ontario had gained more convictions under the Defence of Canada regulations than any other province in the Dominion, enforcement of the law "is difficult as long as we adhere to the time-honored British principle of justice" regarding guilt and innocence. Proper enforcement of laws dealing with the Defence of Canada regulations "will not become fairly effective until such time as adequate and supplementary laws are passed to support them."

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

Daylight saving dates back to the year 1784, although adoption of the scheme was not made until 1918 when it was placed in effect in Europe, as a measure to conserve fuel and power costs. Proof of the value of the measure is found in the decision of French and British authorities to adopt the plan on February 18th this year. The move was designed to give the Allies every economic advantage that can be gained while the countries are at war. According to the National Revenue Review, the first mention of daylight saving was traced to a letter that appeared in the Paris Journal in 1784. The writer said that he had been awakened by the tenants overhead and was astonished to find his room flooded with light. His first impression was that the servants had lit a dozen lamps, but on sitting up he discovered they had failed to close the shutters and the sunshine was streaming in his bedroom. Learning that it was just six o'clock, he reached the decision that a great amount of daylight was being wasted in the mornings, and that the cost of candles that were being burned in the evening could be reduced by the sum of \$3,562,000 each year, for Paris alone. Having reached this conclusion, he wrote his letter to the Paris newspaper. He was Benjamin Franklin, the famous American diplomat. — *Timmins Daily Press.*

Spring seems a season not only of pleasure over returning grass and flowers but also, to those who live along rivers, a time of anxiety over rising waters. The same rain which helps buds to swell and blossom to open sometimes tumbles back down narrow valleys in destructive freshets. Such a peril of uneasiness has just been experienced along the Ohio River. The problems of flood control press continually upon the United States and may be grateful that it is fiercer than some other countries to grapple with them. The solution lies not alone in dikes and levees to sluice the water away once it has gathered into streams, carrying precious silt eroded away from fields and hillsides. There must be more reforestation at the headwaters more grassy cover crops to protect the banks more check-dams and reservoirs to conserve the water on its way to the rivers. These are partly problems of civic cooperation as well as of individual diligence. In that sense they call for the same persistence and community virtues. These same virtues begin with thinking, as does every human activity. The effectiveness of any measures we may take against floods will be diminished by our failure to recognize the Lord on high is mightier than the voice of many waters. — *Christian Science Monitor.*

Germany has a peculiar difficulty at present. Its ladies will not work. The word is chosen advisedly; women in employment and peasant women are doing their duty by the Reich. In the past, however, the complaint of Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front: The wives and daughters of the middle class have closed their ears to the call of duty. They are dead, perhaps not of physical death, but of the products of wrong education, of the training of the petty bourgeois nursery. The war has not touched them. They have no understanding of the possibility of being demanded something of them. We should in principle get rid of our awe of the so-called lady. This should look more closely at the sports clubs and at cafes at five o'clock teas. Our middle class woman is no worse than any other. She has only had the wrong training. And that is a mistake that can be corrected. The records show that though German ladies would soon find themselves enjoying a course of re-education to correct this dangerous wrong training. What it will be like may manifestly be beyond the knowledge of most re-education generally. It is interesting also to notice that Germany will soon lose its awe of the so-called lady. This sounds like an importation from Russia, where women have generally been induced to recognize the dignity of hard labor. That other great race of warriors, the North American Indians, had a similar dislike of idleness among its women. — *Kingsston Whig-Standard.*

—Sir:—We people of Southern Ontario are blessed with many things not common to the rest of the world, or even to the rest of Canada, but it seems that we are either not aware of the fact, or do not care enough to show any active interest. Something which we have done nothing about is the rapid decrease in the number of our picturesque and once-common stump, snake and straight-rail fences. One will notice that these fences are becoming less common, especially along the main highways. These wood fences are being torn up and burned for firewood, because the wire fence allows the farmer to grow perhaps one more row of turnips in the increased space. But in return for this row of turnips, the farmer has lost something much more valuable—namely, bird-life. If the farmer does close to a fence he removes the brush and cover from that area. All that the birds and small animals ask is a space along a fence, not more than two feet in width, where wild shrubs and grasses are allowed to grow. Slowly but surely they are being denied even this small concession, and are being driven farther into the bush, where they find nesting places. Stump, snake and straight-rail fences are a part of Ontario. Let's preserve them. — *Letter in Hamilton Spectator.*

An axiom of advertising is that when a product is widely advertised it has to be good or risk having its inferiority widely known. The product with which the Third Reich is attempting to place the blame for the war in Norway on the Allies seems to be falling below these specifications. C. J. Hambo, President of the Norwegian Parliament has now countered the spectacularly staged claims of Joachim von Ribbentrop by citing evidence that German troops embarked many days, even weeks, before their destination beyond the Gulf of Fielding Eliot, American military expert, has added to this evidence a study of a published facsimile of alleged British orders for a Norwegian invasion. These orders

**PUBLIC FORUM**

This column is open for the discussion of educational questions of interest. The *Charlottetown Guardian* does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

**EDUCATIONAL REFORM**

Sir:—For some time past it has been the opinion of many people of this Province that certain changes in our educational system should be made.

The Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation has always given careful consideration to all proposed measures which might benefit this Province educationally. We believe that the time is particularly opportune for our people to take an active interest in education. This Province has been fortunate in retaining a considerable group of efficient teachers in the profession for a number of years. Due to changed economic conditions caused by the war, many of these experienced teachers are now leaving and taking other remunerative positions.

It has been generally recognized by most educational authorities that the teacher is the most important cog in any system of education and that successful experience equips any teacher to do a more competent job. In view of this fact we think that the public would do well to take some steps now to retain experienced teachers in the profession. The Federation has approached the Government on this matter, but feel that such orders would be much more effective if the public in general would realize that now is the time for action. For this reason we appeal to you to give our proposals your careful consideration. From time to time we hope to bring more educational matters before you and attempt to give you a picture of the situation as we see it.

I am Sir, etc.  
 J. REGINALD MACDONALD  
 General Secretary P. E. I. T. F.,  
 Bedford Station.

were said by Berlin to have been taken from captured British officers. Major Elliot's comparison of the facilities with the service regulations covering the issuance of uniforms discloses numerous departures from style. It also calls to attention the date "April 7," which the Third Reich spokesman says is earlier than that on which the German soldiers and munitions entered Norwegian waters north of Harstad on the morning of April 8. It would have taken a week for this vessel according to Norwegian authorities to reach the point from its German port. — *Christian Science Monitor.*

**TRANS CANADA AIRLINES BACKGROUND FOR WORLD FAIR EXHIBIT**

MONTREAL, Que., May 9.—The largest photographic montage ever made, depicting the scenic grandeur of Canadian parks, resorts and cities together with the operative phases of TransCanada Air Lines, will form the background of the exhibit of the Canadian National Railway at New York world's fair when it reopens on May 11, according to officials of the system. For those unfamiliar with the term, a montage incorporates a series of photographs laid out on anomalous design and representing a definite theme.

Curied to provide a blending pictorial background for the central portion, the montage will have in the centre a motion picture screen on which natural color pictures are to be displayed continuously, showing a trip across Canada on the Canadian National Railways and by TransCanada air line.

Included in the exhibit is an authentic replica of a T. C. A. plane, eight feet long with a wingspread of ten feet and a large colored map outlining the routes of Canadian National Railways and T. C. A.

The montage which will play a featured role at the travel exhibits of the fair will be situated in the Canada building, a popular attraction for last year's visitors.

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**The Poet's Corner**  
 NIGHTFALL  
 Always I shall remember how the night Comes on a garden. There can never be A silence deeper than the day's last light Brings to a closing petal. Sleepy A tulip yawns and nods upon the wind; A bluebell tinkles faintly; four o'clocks Forget that Time beats on eternally. Folded in crimson slumber. Hollyhocks Breathe delicately as music that is thinned To memory; a bee sways on the stalks Where shadows hide his golden piracy. The moon comes slowly and fits its white hand rocks. The gate will the last bright firefly goes Into the dark cathedral of a rose.  
 —Daniel Whitehead Hicky.

**Canadian Wartime Fliers**  
 AIR COMMODORE L. S. BREADNER  
 AIR MEMBER FOR AIR STAFF ON THE AIR COUNCIL

(By The Canadian Press)  
 In every large organization suddenly called upon for redoubled production there must be someone thoroughly familiar with all details who can direct machinery of expansion while others chart the course. Big hearty Air Commodore Lloyd S. Breadner, handles a mass of organization detail for the mushrooming Royal Canadian Air Force under wartime conditions.

Familiar with every phase of air force activity because he flew himself in the First Great War and has been associated with Canada's aviation ever since, Air Commodore Breadner works in R. C. A. F. headquarters here day and night to keep pace with organization work incidental to raising the strength from peacetime's 2,000 officers and men to the nearly 10,000 of today.

His official position now is Air Member for Air Staff on the Air Council, but he has filled every other important post, including that of acting director of the entire air force.

The "A. M. A. S." is built for hard work. He has the frame and brawn of a star footballer, and was something of a football star himself before war cut down on his leisure. His six feet of height and vigor makes a uniform with decorations, including the Distinguished Service Cross he won over French battlefields in the First Great War. A ruddy face beamed with a friendly grin for the hundreds of friends he has made in nearly 20 years of association with the force.

**With Naval Air Arm**  
 Air Commodore Breadner was born near Ottawa at Carleton Place, Ont., in 1894, and was educated in the capital city. He joined the Royal Naval Air Service and flew as a fleet air arm pilot. His distinguished conduct as a fighter pilot in France won him his decoration in 1917, and following the armistice he returned to Canada.

Satisfied with a flier's life, he joined the youthful Canadian Air Force in October, 1920, and has been with Canada's military flying ever since. His first post was that of certificate examiner under the air board. In 1922 he became squadron leader and controller of civil aviation. He returned to the air force active list in 1924 as a flier commanding the Royal Canadian Air Force station at Camp Borden, Ont.

In 1926 he was sent to Great Britain to take the course at the Royal Air Force Staff College at Andover, returning to National Defence Headquarters here with the rank of wing commander. He was successively assistant director and then acting director of the R. C. A. F. from 1928 until 1932. As commanding officer of the important air force base at Trenton, Ont., from 1932 to 1935 he was responsible for much of the development on the No. 1 training station there.

After another trip to England to attend the Imperial Defence College in 1936, he was appointed air staff officer at defence headquarters here.

Shortly after war broke out last autumn, Air Commodore Breadner went to England as technical ad-

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**War—25 Years Ago Today**

(By The Canadian Press)  
 May 13, 1915—King Victor Emmanuel refused to accept resignation of Italian cabinet headed by Premier Antonio Salandra. Prompt repatriation demanded of Germany in stern United States note protesting sinking of the Lusitania May 7.

**SO THAT'S IT EH!**  
 MELBOURNE.—(CP)—A specialist here believes that an out-door life causes Australians and Americans to speak more kindly than people in colder countries who must spend more time indoors.

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