THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail in P. E. I., $4.00 per year, $2.50 for 6 months, $1.25 for 3 months, 50c for one month.
City Delivery, $5.00 per year, $3.00 for 6 months $1.75 for 3 months.
By Mail in Canada and U. S. A. $5.00 per year.
Saturday Weekly, $2.00 per year, $1.00 for 6 months 50c for 3 months.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1940.

Bygone Bugles Calling

One of the consequences of the present war has been the reawakening of the spirit of patriotic service and self-sacrifice, which in the intervening years of peace since the first Great War, became more or less dormant. Indeed, there was in evidence at certain times, even while Nazi Germany was re-arming for conquest, a spirit of cynicism towards all manifestations of patriotism; a determined tendency to forget, if not to deplore, all that related to the last bitter struggle, including its origins, and even the heroisms that blossomed from its blood and tears. Pacifism became the prevailing creed, and peace at any price the ideal to be exalted. The voices of our soldier poets, which were trumpets to battle for freedom and democracy, sounded but "faint and far" to a generation engrossed in post-war problems. What for example, could a pacifist generation make of such lines as Rupert Brooke's—

"Now God be thanked Who has matched us with this hour!"

"This hour" being the fateful August 4, 1914! Or J. W. Street's—

"Lovers of Life, we pledge thee, Liberty,
And go to death calmly, triumphantly."

Or Capt. J. B. M. Masefield's—

"Humbly, O England, we offer what is of little worth,
Just our bodies and souls and everything else we have;
But thou with thy holy cause wilt hallow our common earth,
Give us strength in the battle—and peace, if need, in the grave."

Or Charles Hamilton Sorley's exultant—

"All the hills and vales along
Earth are bursting into song,
And the singers are the chaps
Who are going to die perhaps.
O sing, marching men,
Till the valleys ring again,
Give your gladness to earth's keeping,
So be glad, when you are sleeping."

Or the climax of Julian Grenfell's "Into Battle"—

"The thundering line of battle stands,
And in the air death moans and sings,
But Day shall clasp him with strong hands,
And Night shall fold him in soft wings."

The voices of these soldier poets have all been stilled in death. Like the author of "In Flanders Fields", they fell fighting in the last war. But their message reaches us more clearly today than at any time since 1918. Bygone bugles calling, no longer faint and far, they strike responsive chords in our youth of today who, faced with the same challenge, are rising to meet it with the same courage and assurance. The tunes the boys are marching to may be different, but the underlying theme is the same.

As we purchase our Poppies and prepare for another Remembrance Day observance on Monday, let us not forget this additional debt we owe to our heroic dead,—the ideals they bequeathed, and which have become for us again, in this time of crisis, the only ones worthy of being followed. Hark to their Requiem—

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich dead!
There's none of these so lonely and poor of old,
But, dying, has made us rarer gifts than gold. . .
Blow, bugles, blow! They brought us, for our dearth,
Holiness, lacked so long, and Love and Pain.
Honour is come back, as a king, to earth,
And paid his subjects with a royal wage;
And Nobleness walks in our ways again;
And we have come into our heritage."

A Good Suggestion

Parliament, before beginning to talk, suggests the Ottawa Journal, might try first to get at the facts. It could do this by striking a small committee (upon which all parties would be represented) before which Minister of Defence Ralston could appear, and Minister for Air Power, and Minister for Navy Macdonald, and Minister of Munitions Howe, to present facts. Then, with the evidence in, with the facts to go on, debate—if thought desirable—would be in order. Instead of mere controversy, claims and counter-claims, we should have discussion intelligent and intelligible. The public would be in a position to judge.

There are scores of questions about which the country—or at least members of Parliament—should have accurate information. Accurate information will not be obtained from mere debate in the House. Not conclusive, dependable information. The only way to get that is to have responsible ministers appear before a committee—meeting behind closed doors if necessary—with facts and documents; prepared to answer questions, to submit themselves to fair examination; to give precise information.

Possible objection to a parliamentary committee is that Ministers, burdened with war duties, have no time to appear before such a body. The answer is that Ministers might waste far less time appearing before a committee than they would waste in long, fruitless debate in the House. Moreover, while the time they would give to a committee would be valuable, produce real results, the time given to debate without facts could produce little but doubt and confusion.

Nazi Potatoes For Petrol

Germany has always been a large producer of potatoes and the crop of 1940, estimated at 60 million tons, is up to the average. But the authorities have summarily decreed that no less than three-quarters of it is to be reserved for the production of motor spirit for the use of the army, a move which clearly indicates that there is already a shortage of this commodity. To make good the supplies thus eliminated from food consumption the Germans are taking heavy toll of the potato crops of occupied countries. But even with the reinforcement of the forcibly acquired supplies, there are evidently apprehensions about a shortage of potatoes, for the German population in the large towns and industrial centres has been ordered recently for the first time to register with retailers for the purchase of potatoes and a new propaganda campaign has been launched to persuade people not to eat more potatoes than is necessary.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Monday Remembrance Day and a statutory public holiday.

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Dollar Days are now about due, a sure sign that Christmas is not far distant.

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Had the soldiers, sailors and air force of West River District been permitted to vote, the result might have been otherwise.

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Premier Campbell hopes to quit local politics in due course, hence his natural anxiety to continue in a blaze of election successes; Souris was a fly in his ointment.

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Edward VII "The Peacemaker" born this date, 1841. He was the first to make appendicitis popular, postponing his coronation in order to undergo an operation for that trouble.

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The Rowell-Sirois Royal Commission Report on Dominion-Provincial Relations has gone into a second edition. Issued last May, the 3,000 first edition copies sold out and the printing bureau has completed printing of a second edition of 1,500 copies.

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Who would likely succeed Premier Campbell were he to quit? It is currently stated that Hon. Horace Wright is being coached for that purpose, with Mr. Alex Matheson as his Attorney-General. He is the only lawyer now on the Liberal side of the House, except Hon. Mark McGuigan who is already in possession of the portfolio of Health and Education.

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Park College, Mo., officials tell this story: A Swedish Lutheran heard that a Roman Catholic youth would have to leave Park College, a Presbyterian school, because he lacked funds. The Lutheran obtained money from a Jewish friend to send to the Rev. William Lindsey Young, Park College president, so the Catholic youth could stay in school.

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Convinced that the Nazis are starting their most serious submarine offensive of the war and alarmed by the successes scored by U-boats in the last few weeks, the British Government has instructed two members of a procurement mission in the United States to buy at least $50,000,000 worth of American ships of about 10,000 ton as soon as possible.

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Sixty prominent Catholics, including both clergy and laity, have issued a statement urging America, for its own best interests, to send all possible help to Great Britain. Hitlerism, it declares, is "the denial of God, of all that makes life worth while for Christian peoples, and the rejection of every spiritual and moral restraint."

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Oliver Goldsmith, poet, dramatist and man of letters, born tomorrow's date 1728. Educated at Dublin University Edinburgh University and Leyden University, Goldsmith wandered over Europe on foot, and at length, having failed in everything he undertook, turned boot-seller's hack in London where he made the acquaintance of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick and others. He was plain looking marked with smallpox; generous to a fault, extremely foolish in most of his actions; lacking in the ability to make money systematically, or to take care of it when it was made, but he was beloved by everybody. His "Vicar of Wakefield" is one of the masterpieces of English fiction, and his brilliant comedy "She Stoops to Conquer", still maintains its popularity. His poem "The Deserted Village" will not readily be forgotten. Johnson said of him that he "left scarcely any style of writing untouched, and touched nothing that he did not adorn."

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Religious contributions obtained under false pretenses are not recognized by law in the U.S.A. The appellate division of New York unanimously upheld a Supreme Court decision ordering Father Divine, Negro religious leader, to pay $5,949 to Verinda Brown, a former follower who sought to recover money she said she had been induced to contribute to Divine's "heavenly treasury." The higher court also ordered Father Divine to return to Mrs. Brown certain furniture, linens, rugs and bric-a-brac delivered to the Father Divine peace mission in 1930. At the trial, Mrs. Brown contended that Father Divine's teachings had influenced her and her husband, Thomas Brown, to give up their earthly names and assume "spiritual" names of "Rebecca Grace" and "Onward Universe" and to sacrifice "all worldly possessions and place everything in his safekeeping for an everlasting life." She testified that Father Divine told her and other "angels" to "store your material possessions for safekeeping in my heavenly treasury, where moth nor rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal." But that does not prevent the law taking its course, when the "treasury" itself is proved to be ill-begotten.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Loyal Moslems in the Madras district in India show a sane appreciation of the realities when their spokesman says: "We now have to stand firmly by Britain when she needs all our moral, physical and financial support. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The trouble with politics is that the very ordinary men we elect to lead us have to pose every day as supermen. Naturally they step on themselves pretty constantly and thus we lose faith in democracy or something. — Sault Ste Marie Star.

Britain's new fighter plane which is expected to revolutionize aerial fighting, is believed to be the greatest weapon of which broad hints have been thrown up from time to time by spokesmen for the British Air Ministry. G. H. P. Anderson, staff writer at London for the American Associated Press, is convinced that this new fighting machine is about to be put into commission, and that it will be the most formidable equipment in the skies. — Sydney Post-Record.

Although total fatalities from street and highway accidents seem almost certain to be up this year, as compared with last the most important factor — the rate of fatality in proportion to road usage —will be down. Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Automotive Safety Foundation, told its members at yesterday's annual meeting that in five years the death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles has been reduced from 17.4 to 12 through the co-operative work of national organizations and earnest public officials. — New York Times.

The extraordinary local instance of a one-family epidemic of acute anterior poliomyelitis, commonly called infantile paralysis, in which an adult and five children have been stricken, one fatally, seems to constitute a record in Canadian medical annals. For more than one or two members of a family to contract the disease, which is supposedly caused by a sub-microscopic virus, is unusual in the extreme. — Brantford Expositor.

The decision to close the Burma Road was Mr. Churchill's own decision, and the decision to open it is also his. It is right to correct the view that the Foreign Office was primarily responsible in this case. Lord Halifax fought against the closing of the road and Mr. Churchill took the full responsibility when he announced it. It is easy to understand his motives for an act of "appeasement" distasteful to his inclinations and temperament. It was a military decision. He thought we were about to be invaded and the naval experts urged that we could do nothing in the Far East if Japan attacked our shipping. It seemed worth while to try to keep off Japan for another three months.—London New Statesman.

I intended to write a note this week about barley sugar, which is of all palatable and easily obtained foods the most quickly assimilated and immediately restorative. I have only recently discovered just how valuable it is. I always have some in my pocket. I was about to urge in public, as I had already in private, that a great deal of barley sugar should be distributed freely or cheaply to everyone doing a hard day's work; and now this morning, as I sit down to write, here is the announcement that the L.C.C. and the Ministry of Food are actually providing it for A.R.P. and other war service workers! Really, it is quite exciting to find a Ministry which gets a move on in small as well as big ways. — London New Statesman.

When the lads get into camp there is a complete change of environment—the life of the soldier is theirs, the need for soldiers is a question unconsciously asked and if the camp is well run properly answered. The atmosphere of organization and discipline, of regular tasks and exercise appeals to most young men and the thirty-day period comes to an end all too soon. A remarkable change in the physical appearance of lads fresh from camp life has been widely observed and it is probably also true that they have a new interest in the war, realize that it is not merely A war in which someoocy outside of Canada is involved, but THE war in which everything that Canadians hold dear is at stake. It seems reasonable to presume that with the "proper conception of their national obligations" which General Crerar says is given to them, these young Canadians return to their civilian wartime occupations with a zest and determination the value of which is beyond computation. — Ottawa Journal.

During recent years a revolution has occurred. The Laurentians used to be deserted and almost inaccessible in the winter. The fashion for skiing has changed all that. Not only are the northern trains crowded, but the roads are kept open all winter. The hotel-keepers and in consequence the farmers do more business in the winter than in the summer. In certain fortunate regions where there is a scarcity of land, a little boom exists which recalls Florida (if it grows any worse it will wind up in the same way). The snow has thereforee become manna. It remains to be seen just how far our people will know how to profit from this manna. The majority of the big hotel properties are not in their hands. Very often they alone are to blame for that. All tourists have not the means to frequent these big establishments. There is room, as M. Maurice Hebert, director of provincial tourism, has stated in Le Canada, for secondary establishments. They will succeed on condition that they are well kept and combine comfort, good cuisine, politeness and efficient service all down the line. —Le Devoir (Montreal)).

The Colonial Empire, situate as it is mainly in the tropical regions, must always be chiefly concerned with the activities of the main natural elements in their effect upon the soil. No wonder, then, must be expressed at the attraction which soil regeneration offers to all scientific workers and particularly to those in agricultural and social or other welfare work. It remains constantly true, no matter what progress is made in the diversity of directions now shown by government activities, that social problems arise out of the impoverishment of agricultural life. It is thus of far more importance to adopt preventive measures than remedial on the score that the former must save largely the effort that has to be spent on the latter. And this is true in a cumulative sense, bearing in mind the force of that age-old adage: "A stitch in time saves nine. One can go further with this generalization and say that if the problems of soil improvement were solved there would be little left to do.—West Africa.

The Poets' Corner

HITLER'S CONVERSATION

Give me back my brush and ladder;
Give me back my paint and paste.
For there's nothing makes me madder
Than a good job gone to waste.

Those were days when things went swanky,
Those were days when pay was good.
Now my plans have all gone cranky—
Musso's runked it—Churchill's rude.

Let me once more mix the whiting,
Hang the paper straight and well:
And let Goering do the fighting,
And let Goebbels go to hell.

—R. M. L. in Montreal Star.

Parliament Opens

(Halifax Chronicle)

A new session of Parliament began at Ottawa yesterday afternoon. The Speech from the Throne which opened the session tells little more of the government's legislative plans than did the brief Speech from the Throne which closed the old session earlier in the week. The speech says that the House will receive measures which are considered necessary to the welfare of the country and the prosecution of the war, but that is less than specific.

The speech contained no reference to the Sirois report on Dominion-Provincial relations, but Mr. King announced, later, that the provincial governments have been invited to a dominion-provincial conference to discuss implementing the recommendations of the report. Should that come about, it will confound a number of cynical prophets who predicted, with some reason, that the report would moulder on some obscure shelf like so many others.

Mr. King says that the report commends itself strongly to the government and that "we would like an apportunity to present our views to the provinces so that we might reach some agreement with the provinces respecting these recommendations."

The report is the centre of an argument which resembles the dispute as to whether or not war aims should be defined at this time. On the the one hand are those who say that our sole object at the moment is to win the war and that the report can wait.

On the other hand are those who hold that the report affords an opportunity to improve dominion-provincial relations, to increase the efficiency of the country, and thus to strengthen the war effort. That is a possibility which merits attention and should be carefully examined by the dominion and provinical governments.

The Speech from the Throne yesterday assured the members that they will be fully advised of international developments, of Canada's co-operation with the United Kingdom, and of relations with the United States. There is hope in such a program and it will be the duty of the members to see that the program is executed. The members can find a model for their conduct in the British House of Commons, where members are demanding that publicity be shone on the government's war administration and that the government receive and study criticism. Both publicity and criticism are valuable instruments to keep the war effort at its best peak. Both can be abused of course, but there is no need of that.

Secrecy, too, can be abused. Members of Parliament will do well to see that secrecy does not serve at any time to cloak anyone's shortcomings. Secrecy is occasionally necessary to conceal information which might be helpful to the enemy, but it should not be used to protect incompetent officials. And still less should it be permitted to choke off honest and necessary criticism.

Not Above the Law

(Ottawa Journal)

The Department of National Defence has issued a sharp reminder to drivers of army motor vehicles that they must observe not only departmental orders but provincial and municipal traffic regulations. Army speed limits, it is pointed out vary from 40 miles per hour for light trucks and motor ambulances (unless civil regulations prescribe a lower speed) to four miles per hour for heavy artillery, and uniformed drivers who break these rules are subject to "disciplinary action." A column of military vehicles is restricted to the speed of its slowest unit. Moreover, drivers are under orders to observe all local traffic regulations, the rules of the road, and the rules of common courtesy.

In an emergency military traffic must have right of way, of course. But it is good to know that in the ordinary business of moving military vehicles about the country the Department will not tolerate reckless or high-handed conduct on the part of drivers, that it insists upon exact obedience to the civil law.

"The driver of truck, lorry or ambulance," says the Department flatly, "who believes himself to be above the provincial or municipal speed laws will find himself in as much trouble as he who neglects to keep within the limit for his class of vehicle laid down by army authorities." And the army has emphatic means at its disposal for compelling observance of the rules it lays down.

Out On A Limb

(Halifax Chronicle)

John L. Lewis, for years the leader of the United Mine Workers of America but more recently famed as the No. 1 man of the C. I. O., is out on a limb. Mr. Lewis, to the surprise of many, entered the U. S. election campaign shortly before election day as an all-out supporter of Wendell Willkie. Mr. Lewis, indeed, said that if Mr. Willkie were defeated, he would be obliged to resign as president of the C. I. O.

The rest is history.

Reporters were prompt to question Mr. Lewis yesterday morning but he declined to comment.

He had said that a Third Term result would be like a vote of "no confidence" in his judgment and that he would give up his leadership. But his support for Willkie had little effect. In Pennsylvania where the U. M. W. has so many members in the hard and soft coal regions, the vote was overwhelmingly pro-Roosevelt, even in the coal regions themselves.

And in Michigan, where the C.I.O. has many members, industrial Wayne county swung the state into the Roosevelt column.

The fate of Mr. Lewis is of particular interest in this province for John L. Lewis bears a familiar name. The men of the U. M. W. in this district and members of C.I.O. organizations naturally watch, with close interest, the course which John Lewis will follow. Many of them were surprised when he endorsed Wendell Willkie for it seemed inconsistent that John Lewis, of all people, should endorse a candidate whom business leaders and corporation heads claimed as their own.

The C. I. O. convention meets on November 18, but there are suggestions that Mr. Lewis will remain in office. He may resign, as pledged, but there are signs, already, that a group of his supporters will lead a movement to retain him as leader.

It Is The Navy!

MASTER OF THE FLEET

Today, the master of the fleet is the senior navigation expert on the admiral's staff.

His duty is to arrange the anchorage of ships when collected in harbor and similar duties for which the admiral is actually responsible. In the case of a great fleet review a master of the fleet would be appointed to plan the anchorage and supervise the moorings, etc. Until the middle of the seventeenth century, admirals were usually titled persons appointed by the sovereign, with little or no sea training experience. It was therefore an absolute necessity that he had under him a competent master of the fleet, who in all but name had of necessity to command the fleet. The master of the fleet was in those days as important as the earl marshal was in the king's armies on land in feudal days. They embodied in themselves all the staff functions. Success or failure depends on their knowledge, efficiency and power of improvisation. In those days, at least half the royal fleet would consist of comandeered merchantmen. It remained for the master of the fleet to weld them into a fighting force, while his admiral took the kudes for victory or the blame for defeat. Sea officers in those days were not considered gentlemen. They became masters of warships, but hardly ever captains. The captains were gentlemen, but no seamen, and like the admiral, looked to the masters to run their command for them. The masters of the fleet, therefore, was usually chosen from among the most experienced and trusted masters among the ships of the fleet.

SNOTTY MIDSHIPMAN

In the eighteenth century a "snotty midshipman" was a lad who required frequent doses of the rope's end from the first lieutenant and the boatswain. Today, all midshipmen in the service are "snotties," whether the first lieutenant has to attend to them or not. Up to Nelson's day midshipman was not a rank in the navy. It was a ship's rating only recognized within the ship. For a naval commission a man had to have seven years' at sea service, with two as midshipman. In practice, boys of the upper classes were placed on a ship's books at birth as "captain's servants" and a premium paid to the captain. In their 'teens these boys served, unpaid, aboard as midshipman, until competent to take their lieutenant's exam. This corrupt system produced excellent officers, for the exam was stiff and some midshipman were quite "aged" before they could pass it, while incompetents abandoned the attempt.

Billy Culmer, the oldest and most celebrated midshipman on record, was 35 and so drunk that he had to be carried into the corridor for his last examination. By some miracle he passed it. In spite of having no real status, midshipman up to Nelson's day had much more power aboard their own ships than their modern counterparts, and sometimes beat and bullied the pressed men unmercifully.

INCOME TAX RETURNS ARE AVAILABLE

OTTAWA, Nov. 7—(CP)—Information contained in income tax returns is available to the custodian of enemy property, the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under an order-in-council tabled in the House of Commons today. Hitherto income tax information was not available to other branches of government.

Auto Accidents Increase

Last year the need of automobile insurance was forcibly demonstrated by the fact that in spite of the most strenuous campaign on the part of newspapers, periodicals and insurance companies against careless driving, accidents with violent deaths and injuries reached a new high in Canada.

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