# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1945


## Russia And Ourselves

The dramatic intervention of Molotov at the San Francisco Conference, where he practically dominated the discussions from the outset, brings home to us here the necessity of studying our future relations with the Soviet republics. For this purpose we have pleasure in quoting from a recent discussion by the Canadian Association for Adult Education given over CBC:

Before the war, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a far-off country where many strange experiments were taking place. To some, these experiments were obnoxious; to others, wonderful. To most of us they were simply unknown. With all the propaganda in the papers, it was difficult to know what to think. Since Hitler's invasion of the U.S.S.R. in June, 1941, most of us have changed our minds. We have seen the Nazi hordes receive their first resounding defeat by the Red Army. We have seen the unforgettable defence of Moscow, of Sevastopol and Stalingrad. Now, in the third year after the invasion of Russia, we see the German armies being pushed backward in dismal retreat. What this has meant to the Russian people in suffering and casualties, in the loss of their homes and in the destruction of their cities, is something we cannot forget. Most of us are now conscious that along with the courageous qualities of the people of such countries as Britain and China, the courage of the Soviet people is one of the main reasons why we in Canada are safe from the Axis today. They have accomplished great things and out of that accomplishment a new relationship with Soviet Russia is being born.

The importance of that relationship is well evidenced by the interest that Hitler took in it. He and his followers knew that now the only way to escape defeat was to sow discord between the forces of the East and those of the West. Anthony Eden has described this, speaking on the 25th anniversary of the Red Army:

"Where Hitler's generalship has failed, the wiles of Goebbels are now in play; every effort has been made and will be made, to foster suspicion and encourage dissension between the Allies. A part of this puppet show is played by the bogey of bolshevism, but we do not find it hard to recognize this highly coloured figure. He is an old friend—a survival from the earliest days of the Nazi regime."

The first fact that must be noted is that Canada and Soviet Union are neighbours. Where once the Arctic was an impenetrable barrier and Russia was far away on the other side of Europe, we now face each other across the Pole. Steffanson, the great Arctic explorer, has shown how Soviet development in her northland and Canadian development in ours are bringing us constantly close together. Anybody who doubts this should look at the world on a globe rather than on a flat map and they will see how close we are. The aeroplane has made it possible to have direct connection between Ottawa and Moscow. As modern invention advances, this nearness will become increasingly important.

But Canada is bound up with the U.S.S.R. in an even more important way. It is now clear to most Canadians that all nations must work together to prevent future wars and depressions. In the achievement of that world order, the Soviet Union obviously will play an important part. It covers a sixth of the world's surface. It has a population of approximately 170 millions. It is both a European and an Asiatic power. After the last two and a half years, its strength needs no illustration. A world order without the U.S.S.R. would hardly be a world order. All the United Nations leaders from Churchill and Roosevelt on have recognized this.

Quite apart from what we want or do not want, the U.S.S.R. is and will be a factor of powerful importance in the post-war world. To disregard it is impossible.

But more than the mere necessities of world co-operation unites us with Russia. Travellers in the Soviet Union, such as Wendell Willkie, Joseph Davies and more recently the Archbishop of York, have pointed out that, though many of our methods and many of our traditions may differ, the goals of our **societies have much in common**. They point out that the steps taken in the Soviet Union since 1917—the increased education, the rising standard of living, the care for the younger generation—are the same goals we ourselves are striving towards. As Willkie and Davies have said, this is not to argue that our methods of achieving these goals should be the same. But they feel we both have the common objective of the four freedoms.

Many of us may remember the speech of Churchill the evening that Hitler invaded the Soviet Union. In that speech, he stated unequivocally that Great Britain stood at Russia's side. Since then a policy of co-operation has grown. In July, 1941, the U.S.A., not yet in the war, extended Lend-Lease aid to Russia. After the U.S.A. had entered the war, the U.S.S.R. joined with the other free nations in signing the Declaration of the United Nations, pledging themselves to the defeat of Hitlerism and subscribing to the Atlantic Charter. Finally, in June, 1942, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. signed a 20-year treaty of mutual assistance. As Foreign Commissar Molotov said about this treaty at the time:

"The present treaty also determines the common line of action of the Soviet Union and Great Britain after the war. The fact that this treaty operates for a period of twenty years and is based on mutual military and economic assistance against possible further aggression on the part of Germany and is intended to insure the security and well-being of the peoples of Europe, speaks for itself."

No such treaty was signed by Canada or by the U.S.A.

Despite this growing trust, however, elements of old suspicions were still there. In the Anglo-American world, there were still those who were afraid of bolshevism and looked for sinister motives in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it was not easy for the U.S.S.R. to forget the wars of intervention against her by England, U.S., Canada and other countries at the conclusion of the last war. Also, as one writer put it: "With more than ten million dead and losses running into thousands every day, it is not inhuman that the Russians view everything from one angle; how to shorten the war and, therefore, the cost in human lives." (Harriet Moore). There were moments when the Soviet Union thought the Second Front was slow in coming. The central strategy of the United Nations seemed to exclude the Soviet Union. All the United Nations boards were strictly Anglo-American. All the conferences were between Churchill and Roosevelt.

Since the autumn of 1943, much of this suspicion and distrust has been eliminated. Britain, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. have come closer together than ever before. This partnership will naturally bring Canada into closer connection.

## Still At War

The general strategic picture in the West remains the same as last week, but there are three areas with widely different tactical interest: In West Holland, the Germans are fighting a delaying action of very little military importance against British and Canadian troops. Their aim is not so much to deny us ports (Dutch ports are almost the same distance from the front as Antwerp) as to produce the maximum amount of chaos and misery for the Dutch people in the hope that this way they will create insoluble problems for the Allies.

In the Emden-Bremen-Hamburg area, the Germans are also fighting fanatically against the British. Their purpose in this case is a military one—to deny us the use of ports. They have fought to prevent us doing this all along the North African coast from El Alamein to Tunisia, all along the French and Belgian costs from Caen to Antwerp. They have always lost, they will lose this time. The fighting is very hard for the stakes are high. But the British have consistently had to deal with the toughest resistance whereof the enemy is capable.

In the South Germany the French First Army and the American Seventh and Third Armies are making nonsense out of the Nazi plan to hold the large redoubt. Pockets of Germans are being cut off e.g. the Black Forest and South east of Stuttgart (this always happens when Allied armour really gets going) now that the Danube has been crossed it looks as though the south German redoubt will consist only of the Bavarian Alps.

## —EDITORIAL NOTES—

Hon. John Bracken is expected here next week.

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The 8th Victory Bond campaign is booming—let's go over the top early.

* * * *

The Italians have plucked up courage at last—as the Nazis were driven out by the Allies. The war'll soon be over for them.

* * * *

The radio "spot" announcements are so unreliable, that people have got into the way of declaring "we won't believe it till we see it in the newspapers."

* * * *

The Rt. Hon. Albert Victor Alexander, C.H., P.C., M.P. British First Lord of the Admiralty, born this date 1885; son of an artisan engineer; educated at St. George's Technical School, Bristol, becoming a member of the staff of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council; for many years a Baptist lay preacher; served in the army being gazetted out as Captain; elected Labour M.P. for Sheffield in 1922, becoming Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in the first Labour Government two years later; appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in 1929-31 in the Second Labour Government; was secretary of the Parliamentary Commission of the Cooperative Congress, and delegate to the Parliamentary Conference in 1930; reappointed First Lord of the Admiralty in the National Government, 1940.

* * * *

It is now disclosed that during Britain's darkest days of the war plans were made to move Parliament from London if necessary. Under one of several alternatives members would have gone to Stratford-on-Avon and used the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre as a meeting place. It also was disclosed that Parliament several times left its customary assembly hall under Big Ben during the danger period when planes or flying bombs were striking London. The members walked a few hundred yards to the more substantial church house where they conducted business as usual.

* * * *

The first surrender of German shipping took place Saturday, but to a neutral power, Switzerland. The Swiss report said: "Last night the entire German Lake Constance flotilla stationed at Lindau, consisting of nine ships, sailed into the harbors of Argon, Romanshorn and Stein after previous negotiations with the Swiss authorities. The flotilla will remain here until the entire German coast of Lake Constance has been occupied by the Allies. After the occupation operations have been completed the ships will return to their harbors. The ships' crews returned to Lindau in motor boats."

## *Notes By The Way*

**Progress involves risks. You can't** steal second base and keep one foot on first.—Galt Reporter.

**Germans continue to whine that** they are the most misunderstood people on earth, but they are wrong. The rest of the world now understands them perfectly and recognizes them for what they are, and that will not be good for the Nazis. —Niagara Falls Review.

**During a recent fire in Hull,** Que., a fireman was reported to have "stayed on duty Saturday afternoon for 30 hours." As we observed to a friend this morning, the days are beginning to draw out.—Peterborough Examiner.

**There will be about 1,000 newspaper** and radio correspondents at the San Francisco Conference. That is an appalling thought. While all American newspapers have long fought for open diplomacy in all these conferences, we must recognize that the free-and easy techniques of American press and radio coverage call for self-restraint and self-imposed responsibilities in times like the present.

**The strong meat of honest history** is not suitable for their tender understanding. Consequently history must be falsified for their use, and as few adults ever read history they carry this falsified version of their national story with them through life, and become huffy and bluster about patriotism whenever it is challenged.—Peterborough Examiner.

**A memorial to more than 56,000** British civilians killed by enemy action during the war is to be put up in London's Westminster Abbey, the Imperial War Graves Commission announces. The memorial has been designed by Sir Charles Peers, the architect, who was formerly chief inspectator of ancient monuments. It will be placed in St. George's Chapel, near the tomb of the nation's last war Unknown Warrior.—London Daily Mail.

**Congratulations to the Ringling** Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus in adopting—and promising to enforce a "No Smoking" rule under the big top when it opens this spring. Signs will warn against and fire marshals watch for lighted cigars or cigarettes, such as is believed to have caused the disaster at Hartford last July. But smokers must be watched; some will "take a chance" and others will "light up" from force of habit. It is good that the "big show" has voluntarily adopted this rule and not waited for the law to act. And it is to be hoped that the fine old organization can take the road again, in spite of its series of troubles.—Christian Science Monitor.

**The latest resolution of the use**ful Pacific Northwest Development Association indicates a widespread misunderstanding of the purposes of the San Francisco conference of the United Nations. This association, which is doing excellent work in cementing economic ties between British Columbia and the adjoining states of Oregon and Washington, has urged that at San Farncisco Canada and the United States reach new agreements covering the development of joint fisheries. Fish are not on the programme of the San Francisco conference. The conference is called for one specific purpose only—to create an international organization which can preserve world peace. But apparently in me quarters it is regarded as a general peace conference which will discuss and adjudicate all the political problems of the world. A such problems, apart from the creation of collective security are excluded from the agenda of the conference.—Winnipeg Fress Press.

**Thirty British sailors clustered** around a grocery counter in a big city store. After wartime England they felt they were in a land flowing with milk and honey, and thought of ways of sharing it with their families at home. Such rare and almost forgotten delicacies as steaks, milk shakes, bananas and grapes could obviously only be sent home as happy memories of a gastronomic El Dorado in laboriously penned letters, but there were plenty of other less perishable delights, which could be packed up and posted. In cockney twang and Scot burr the slow speech of Suffolk, and the lilt of Wales, they ordered jam and dried fruits and sweets, and other delicacies as rare in Britain as snow in Libya. An Australian girl standing nearby heard them asking for sugar to send home, only to be told they could not buy it without ration coupons, which they did not have. The girl called the shop assistant, handed over her ration book, and said: "Take what you can out of that, and give them some sugar." Then she hurried out of the ship, went back to the city office where she worked, collected all the sugar coupons she could from office friends, and took them back to the shop. The shop assistant apportioned them between the sailors, whose gratitude was evidently as genuine as it was vocal. "Where's the lady, miss, so we can thank her?" said several voices. But their anonymous benefactress had gone quietly back to her work. —Sydney (Australia) Herald

**Helium, the inert gas that won't** burn, has become so plentiful that the United States bureau of mines wishes industry would find new uses for it. The bureau's five plants are producing more than twenty-five times the pre-war volume of helium, which is extracted under government monopoly. Industrial and medical uses have tripled in two years (250,000 cubic feet a month in 1944 compared with 88,000 cubic feet a month in 1942) but this still is only half of pre-war output. Military uses of helium are mainly naval for blimps on submarine patrol, to prevent "bends" in men working under high air pressure and in escapes from submarines, but the army uses the gas, too. All over the world, its meteorologists use it in radiosonde balloons making weather observations. The biggest problem is what to do with helium when the war ends. Experiments are chiefly in the field of heliarc welding. Magnesium and some alloys burst into flame unless welded in a smothering helium blanket. Similar gas blankets may result in better techniques in making steel, where heavy oxidation can be reduced. Other tests are being made to determine the value of helium in the preserving of canned foods. Medical uses include anethetics where a small amount of helium prevents possible explosions. There are plenty of cylinders and tanks cars for shipment of helium, for they aren't easily usable for other products. The United States government's investment in its helium program is about $16,000,000. —Brandon Sun.

## PUBLIC FORUM

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

### MOTHER'S DAY IN MAY

Sir,—Each year at this time as the grass in the meadow grows fresh and green and the birds in the trees sing the joy of spring I stand by the sea shore and watch the rippling waves come in to lick at the shore line and spend their strength against the bank and fall back into the rolling ocean again.

Here as often before the thoughts of Mother's Day come again fresh to my mind; thoughts of who Mother really is?

To me she is the one who shaped and formed my thoughts for the future years, the one who showed me the starlight sky at night and the glory of the evening sunset and the true meaning of what the passion of the sunset meant as we watched it waste and fade at the close of another day.

She is the one who taught me from childhood to be honest and respect others no matter what their station of life might be.

She is the one who taught the meaning of the lovely month of May and Mother's Day, and from her I learned to love God above all things and all things made by Him. Yes, she is the one who taught me the true meaning of mother's love that never dies, never grows cold no matter what we may do.

And happy am I as the years pass to think I have never forgotten for a moment all those things about Mother dear.

Today as never before Mother's Day stands as a beacon light in a world blackened and butchered and sprayed with blood from the hearts of young men who left their mothers to answer the call of duty.

Nothing but the clean hearts of young men taught at mother's knee could stand back to the wall and fight, stop, and conquer a cursed race driven by an anti-Christ, that the Master himself foretold centuries and centuries ago would come one day in an effort to conquer the world and bring terrible suffering.

Today as never in history mothers are heartbroken all over the world, as day by day their sons make the supreme sacrifice; but one joy comes when we see so many in the battle lines remembering their mothers with flowers and souvenirs.

There are many of us who will look again this Mother's Day into empty rooms and see mother's clothes hanging on the walls undisturbed as in years past and miss again her soft voice.

But we will think of her as the rippling waves come in and hear her voice in the murmur of the wind as if seeking again the door of life that is closed to warn us of the trials ahead.

And from the star studded sky we will read her message in death as in life, "I pray for you in this everlasting realm of Glory, where ignorance and hatred and sin are no more. Here every day is Mother's Day and day of reward for what we suffered to bring you up right, a day of reward for the things we went without that you might be happy." So let us all join in the Mother's Day prayer that we hope will lock forever the doors of sorrow that have been open so wide for years and chain forever the sins that have brought this ocean of bloodshed and suffering upon the world.

That when Mother's Day dawns the flag of peace will wave over a world united in lasting peace; that peace that the late President of the United States gave his life for, may be with us on Mother's Day.

I am Sir, etc.,
WALTER A. O'BRIEN,
26 Spring Park Rd.,
Charlottetown.

## When Irish Moss Is Blooming

(Cyril G. Robinson in the Christian Science Monitor)

The Irish moss industry, husky war baby which Nova Scotia fishermen kidnapped from New England six years ago, last year topped the 1,000,000-pound figure and officials of Nova Scotia's Department of Industry believe this production will be exceeded in 1945.

It was the result of a visit which industry-seeking Nova Scotians, dispatched by the provincial government, paid to Scituate, Massachusetts, and other Irish-moss-producing centers in the eastern United States in 1939, that the industry really got its start in this province. Each year since then production has been increasing.

Few of the 35,000 fishermen in the Maritime Provinces knew prior to that visit that the species of marine seaweed resembling parsley which they could see in abundant quantities close to shore was commercially valuable. They did not know that it had a 90 per cent content of gelose, a substance which was extremely scarce in the United States and Canada.

To make up the deficiency of Irish moss on this continent, large quantities were imported from Ireland and Wales in peacetime, but war cut short this traffic. When this happened, interests on this continent began to look around for new sources of supply. Some Irish moss was being produced in New England, but more was needed. So attention turned to Canada—not to the fresh-water provinces, because fresh water is lethal to gelose, but to the Maritimes, where the moss has been found to exist in abundant quantities.

* * *

Over 100 years ago the great-grandmothers of the Nova Scotia fishermen found a unique use for Irish moss. They put it in a bowl of milk and placed this in the oven and later when the moss was removed the extracted gelose hardened the contents into a delicious Carrageen pudding.

Perhaps it was mere chance or maybe it was native ingenuity which taught Grandma this trick. No one seems to know. The important thing is that her discovery, developed to a fine degree in New England, laid the foundation for the present industry.

Today Irish moss is still used as a means of thickening puddings, but a wide variety of other uses have also been found for the product. The gelose extracted from the moss goes into ladies' cosmetics, shoe polish, shaving creams, hair fixatives, and custards, is used as a stabilizer for canned meats, ice cream, and cream cheese. It is used to make inks, paints, dyes and leather dressing. One of its biggest uses at the present time is in chocolate milk drinks, the action of the gelose preventing the chocolate from settling to the bottom of the bottle.

When the Irish moss industry was getting started in Nova Scotia, a sample of a special rake, such as has been developed and is used along the New England moss beds, was procured, and much work resulted in designing a modified form more suited to the characteristics of the Nova Scotia shore. In New England gathering is usually done in water as deep as 10 feet, and the rakes are fitted with hardwood handles up to 16 feet in length. In Nova Scotia it is seldom necessary to work in such depths, so the handles may be from six to eight feet long and the teeth inclined at a sharper angle to the handle.

With this rake, fishermen of Chebogue, Wedgeport, Malagash, and dozens of other fishing centers in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are discovering that "fishing for gelose" is profitable.

* * *

"It's a poor fisherman who can't make $10 a day for himself collecting Irish moss," declares S. J. Montgomery, Director of Industrial Production for Nova Scotia, who, with Industry Minister Harold Connolly, has done much to promote the industry in this province. They put it in the "big business" class.

Hundreds of fishermen are today engaged in this new industry, and their number is being added to each year. The main collection points at the moment are at Central Chebogue, Yarmouth County, where Kraystay Company, a subsidiary of the Kraft Cheese Company of Chicago, has opened a plant with eventual plans to process the product in Nova Scotia, and at Wedgeport, where Walter Murphy has organized over 100 fishermen in the task of gathering the precious moss.

Kraystay plans to establish a centrally located plant in this province soon, where the moss will be shipped and processed. For the present, bleaching is done in Nova Scotia, after which the moss is shipped to the United States for processing. In the meantime, plans are under way to grind the moss into a concentrated form to facilitate shipment to the Chicago refining plant.

Considerable exploratory work is now being carried on with a view to finding new beds of high-quality moss.

Latest advice from Ottawa is to the effect that the Federal Fisheries Research Board will spend more money for research in this industry.

## *The Poets' Corner*

### THEY WENT TO SCHOOL TO ME

I wonder where they are, some
eager lads,
Who went to school to me, those
years ago.
They hated so their algebra and
Latin
And nearly everything they had to
know.

And yet I think they liked to earn
their playtime,
Crossing with manful grit their
Bridge of Fools,
Though dubbing Archimedes just
an ancient
And mathematics all a patch of
rules.

Today I often wonder if they
dream it,
These lads who learned geometry
from me,
That then it was they started flying
bombers
With stayless hands across a
chartless sea.

—Gertrude Robinson in the N. Y. Times.


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