THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1942

War Loan Objectives

Such questions as that of post-war taxation, marketability of bonds, and other matters that have been troubling the public in connection with the war loan campaign, were effectively answered by Mr. G. W. Spinney, Chairman of the National War Finance Committee, in a speech at Hamilton, reported in yesterday's Guardian. Mr. Spinney pointed out that the money now being borrowed will be owed to our own people, with consequently less strain on the national economy in meeting interest payments. The transfer from war to peacetime enterprise will take care of itself through a demand for consumer goods that the people will be able to pay for from their savings. Purchasers of War Savings Certificates and bonds are urged to hold on to them at least until the war is over, except in cases of real emergency. This means of paying as we go for war costs is the surest way of avoiding post-war trouble. To succeed, it must have the fullest public support and co-operation. It is highly important to realize that the current Victory Loan campaign is not just one alternative method of successful war financing. Coupled with price ceilings and stiff taxation, it is the only means of avoiding economic ruin through inflation.

Aces All

Hon. Mr. Podoski's visit here is a reminder of the fact that while Poland was the first country to be overrun by the Nazis in this war, Polish soldiers, sailors and airmen are still gallantly fighting in the ranks of the United Nations.

In this connection it may be noted that Arkady Fiedler, a Polish explorer and litterateur, has written a Saga on Squadron 303, otherwise known as the Kosciuszko Squadron, of the R.A.F. This squadron was the most successful of all in the historic Battle of Britain, when it brought down 126 German machines. Of these 94 fell to the Polish pilots of the squadron, 16 to the three British pilots and actually 17 to the only Czech pilot, Sergeant Frantisek.

The author of "Squadron 303" ascribes the special dash and élan of the Polish airmen to their ancient cavalry tradition (Mr. Podoski was a cavalryman in the last war), and states that good horsemen usually shine as aviators. He devotes a special chapter to the Czech sergeant, whose exploits sound almost legendary. He tells a thrilling story with all the gusto of an enthusiast, but not least interesting in his comment on what he describes in all seriousness as "a fantastic psychological process" whereby men and machines at the height of battle in the air become so fused that pilots feel their nerves extend to the wingtips of their 'planes, and that they are simply the eyes of a great fighting creature.

Protestant Orphanage Appeal

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, the annual collection for the Protestant Orphanage opens in Charlottetown. There are many appeals for funds, particularly at this season, but as the Orphanage depends on voluntary support and makes but one appeal every year, it may fairly lay claim to special consideration. The importance of its work—the care of helpless, orphaned children—is recognized by all. Less fully appreciated, perhaps, is the difficulty of carrying on in wartime. The attention of all our citizens is directed to this worthy cause, and it is hoped the response will be generous.

U.S. Price Controls

President Roosevelt has now been vested with wide powers in the matter of price control laws. Ceilings have been established for wages, salaries, profits, farm prices and rents. Wages and farm prices are fixed at levels prevailing on September 15; salaries of more than $5,000 a year are virtually frozen, and plans have been laid to limit all large incomes to $25,000 a year after taxes have been paid. Justice James F. Byrnes, a member of the Supreme Court, is appointed economic czar of the United States to enforce these wartime enactments. Mr. Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has also moved in concert with the President and imposed emergency 60-day price ceilings on mostly all food prices that were not under control. His action results in 90 per cent of the American family's food budget now being subject to the federal authority, with rent control extended to the entire country.

Mr. Roosevelt, in announcing the Administration's policy, gives Congress its due meed of praise and says that it has done its part in helping to stabilize the cost of living. Congress met the deadline fixed by him a few weeks ago when he threatened to use the full executive powers of his office unless Congress co-operated. Congress has done so, if perhaps reluctantly, and a grave constitutional crisis has been averted.

This policy is essential if these stablizing measures are to succeed. During the last few months there has been occasional evidence at Ottawa that Canadian price ceilings were adversely affected owing to the absence of similar ceilings at Washington. Had inflation ever begun to spiral in the United States, Canada's price ceilings not only would have been punctured, but the whole program of price control would have been wrecked, it was feared. That threat has now happily been removed, and the controls in operation in both countries should work to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Prince Edward George Nicholas, eldest son of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, born this date, 1935; reckoned in succession to the throne after the King's two daughters, and the Duke of Gloucester and his recently born son.

* * * *

An order in council published in the Canada Gazette prohibits the importation of nuts by ship through Canadian ports. As their importation into the United States was already forbidden, foreign-grown nuts, such as Brazils and pistachios, will be excluded from the Canadian diet for the duration.

* * * *

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers in Canada amounted to 435,826 at the end of August compared with 432,029 on the corresponding date last year. Calf and kip skins totalled 869,323 compared with 580,776, goat and kid skins 135,050 compared with 118,880, horse hides 16,747 compared with 17,562. There were also 74,190 dozen sheep and lamb skins on hand compared with 61,098.

* * * *

Bellowing field commanders are obsolete in the modern army. "Thundering forms of handling men are obsolete," says an Officer's Training commander. "When one hears bellowing in the field it probably marks not a real leader but one who has lost his temper when things go not too well. The art is in leading men, not driving them," he declared, and it is leaders not drivers who are being trained.

* * * *

Washington reports that the supply of nickels is running short in many parts of the country. The shortage is most acute in defense centres, where booming business apparently has made the five-cent piece the lowest value small coin in circulation. And the business of replenishing the supply of nickels is not simple, for the coinage involves the use of metals badly needed for defense work. In an effort to cut down on the use of needed metals, the mint is reported to be experimenting with plastics as a substitute for copper in one-cent pieces. If this keeps up we may yet see the day when the old warning "Don't take any wooden nickels," will have to be discarded.

* * * *

Once upon a time suicide was considered indisputable evidence of guilt. Not so now. Because children in the neighborhood refused to play with him while his younger sister had whooping cough, Earl Stroude, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earle C. Stroude of 75 Madison Ave., Lynbrook, hanged himself in the garage in the back of his home. He was last seen by his mother when he came to her weeping because he was deserted by his playmates. An hour later Mrs. Stroude found him hanging in the garage after he failed to answer her calls for dinner. Nassau County police listed the death as suicide, due to no fault of his own.

* * * *

The control of sickness is mental, because sickness itself is mental. The body of itself has no power to generate disease; it is merely the shadow thrown by mind, and a healthy mind will shadow forth a healthy body, writes Dr. Frederick W. Bailes in his book "Your Mind Can Heal You." Every new cell created in the body is either a negative or a positive thought, in form, and having substance, adds Dr. Bailes. In the older days it was customary to say that the cells were built "under the influence" of either negative or positive thought. In reality the cells are the thought itself. Healthy thoughts mean healthy cells; sick thoughts mean sick cells. It is necessary to be very sure of this if one is to produce a bodily condition of abundant health. When we consider that body cells are created as fast as lightning we can understand how they are thought in form. As a simple example; the red corpuscles in the blood are built at the rate of approximately 150,000 per second, and normally are passing on at the same rate. Multiply this by the various other tissues of the body, and one can readily see that this organism that we call man is a whirling dynamo of thought energy, mind ceaselessly falling into form. This being so, it is not at all farfetched to say that the control of sickness lies in the control of the thought, and that to change a physicial condition one must change the thought.

* * * *

Mr. Romauld Bourque, lieutenant-governor of the Eastern Canadian Section of Kiwanis International, expressed his feelings towards national unity when addressing the weekly meeting of the Westmount Rotary Club. Speaking of those guilty of creating disunity, he said, "I do not need to name these creators of disunity. Many of them are already too well known. Some of them feel that the greater good is not worthwhile unless their individual likes and dislikes are first considered. But between them, English and French, Protestant and Catholic, rabble-rouser and Jew baiter, they are accomplishing, slowly but steadily, their creation of discord. They have no constructive ideas; they live and breed on discontent. Sincere or not sincere, political opportunists or selfish demagogues, patriotic or unpatriotic, they are a threat to the life of Canada and, at this time, a menace to our country. All our history points to the need for co-operation and understanding. Canada has not been built by one people standing proudly alone against all others. Canada has not been designed as a home for the exclusive use of those speaking a single tongue or worshipping in a single way. Our greatness is not so small as that. But now the crisis comes. Those who would dearly love to separate us, and who are enemies to both, bring out old prejudices, expose old sores, repeat old disputes, and hope in that way to set us at each other's throats. We as Canadians cannot permit ourselves to be divided in this manner. Together we shall go on to greater things, separately we have only the memory of a noble past."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The mere fact that materials needed for war production are running short before the civilian population has begun to feel the pinch of curtailed output to any great extent is indirect evidence that WPB has been over-easy on civilian industries. Further testimony to that effect is found in the announcement that more cuts are to be made in metals allocated for repair and maintenance of civilian equipment. Salvage campaigns, too, are belatedly getting under way, covering a wide variety of scarce materials. In short, we are entering upon a period when past mistakes of judgment have to be reckoned with. More economical utilization of our resources for war production is imperative. That calls both for better balanced war production and for more rigorous suppression of civilian activities that compete for materials and men.—Washington Post.

An East Anglian clergyman writing to The London Times provides a deeply moving postscript to the thrilling story of the great attack on Dieppe —in which valiant engagement many of the Canadian troops stationed in England took part. The newspaper's correspondent now points out that Dieppe has closer links with the history of Canada than any other town or city on the continent of Europe. It was from this port in the sixteenth century that the early settlers sailed out to found the New France in Canada. There is, in fact, in the beautiful gardens of the old Chateau of Dieppe an age-worn stone recording the names of these old-time pioneers. When the war is over it is hoped to erect another monument close by, so that the memory of those who were founders of their country may endure side by side with the names of those who fought and died to defend their liberties. —By "The Traveller."

So many complaints are appearing that draft notices have been sent out addressed to men who have already been in the armed forces for months, and even to those who have been killed, it is apparent that these are not simply isolated instances. In fact, the indication is that there is a serious lack of care and co-ordination in making up the draft lists. This is a matter which demands some decided action. The onus is on the government to make a thorough check of the whole system, and find the weak point in the compilation of records which permits this sort of thing to occur. It is properly resented by the families of men who have volunteered for service, and it is nothing short of cruelty to relatives who are mourning the loss of a loved one. Expressions of regret do not meet the situation. There must be effective efforts to see that the system is made proof against such errors.—Windsor Star.

Joseph Goebbels, the German propaganda minister, has reached an important conclusion. He has decided that the two leaders of the English-speaking democracies are crazy. As Herr Goebbels puts it in a magazine article broadcast the other day, "Churchill and Roosevelt are not even moderately sane." This outburst seems to have come in connection with a discussion of the possibility of a second front. Herr Goebbels was explaining why the German Government could not foretell whether Great Britain and the United States would attempt to invade the continent of Europe. The trouble, he said, was that both the president and the prime minister were unpredictable. Germany, it seems, would much rather have same men at the head of enemy states because then she can know what is going to happen. "That," declared Herr Goebbels, "is absolutely impossible in dealing with Churchill and Roosevelt." In other words, the Nazis politicians are having to guess about the second front and they do not like it. From their point of view, no doubt, Churchill and Roosevelt are crazy—like a fox —Kansas City Star.

Ernest Gordon in The Sunday School Times says, The Tatler of London is not exactly a paper with Biblical interests, and it is therefore instructive to read its judgment regarding the Ark of Noah (March 23, 1938.)

"It may come as a surprise to be told that the Ark was as graceful a ship as ever sailed the seas. She was about 400 feet long, seventy-five beam, and forty-five depth. One of the most beautiful ships ever built was Carmichael's Golden Fleece, launched by Barclay, Curle and Co. in 1889. Her measurements conformed almost exactly to those of Noah's Ark. Compiled by two, they give the following comparative figures:—446 by 74 by 44.5. Her first master, Captain Fife, said of her that she could be steered with the little finger, and Mr. Ismay, the great Cunard shipowner, declared her to be the handsomest sailing vessel he had ever seen. "How," asks Dr. Shelley in the Bible League Quarterly, "if there were neither ark nor flood, did a supposed Hebrew forger, 700 years B. C., hit on the exact proportions necessary to the construction of a huge vessel?—Exchange.

Until recently the name "Aleut" was familiar only to the anthropologist, but today everyone knows it is given to the enigmatic people of the mist who live on the wild, barren, volcanic rocks that stretch for fifteen hundred miles between two worlds, the very old world of ancient and decaying civilizations and the very new world whose culture is being tried in the furnace of war. Between Kamchatka in Asia and Alaska in America they stretch, seventy bleak islands, to which we in Canada now turn in thought questioningly and anxiously. And their aboriginal inhabitants, the Aleuts, are descendants of people who forty thousand years ago invaded this continent. They stayed behind on the prehistoric trail from Asia to America, these Aleuts, with their slanting Mongolian eyes and long, coarse, black hair, while their fellows pressed on to become, in time, the Indians and the Eskimos. For millenniums the Aleuts lived behind a curtain of fog contented with fishing and the chase. Then, a century ago, came the Russian traders, ravenous for the skins of the seal, the sea-otter and the blue fox. The hunting grounds were scoured by greedy hands, the Aleuts persecuted, forced into the Greek Orthodox Church, until Russia tossed the emptied string of islands in with Alaska, selling the whole to the United States for a song. Since then the American navy has guarded the fisheries of the Aleutians, but the Aleuts themselves, meanwhile, had grown inside their kinsmen, the gay Eskimos. They are now grave and silent. It is in no key temperature that they live, these Aleuts, although they are so close to the North Pole, for the weather there is soft and uniform, with long days, and the steam from the natural warm springs mingles with the dense fogs that persist for nine months of the year. Here where the rain seldom ceases and volcanic heat glows within the cruts of the earth, fire and water meet, as East and West have already met in conflict. —Hamilton Spectator.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

INVASION BY MONCTON

Sir,—I have been waiting every day to see these headlines in the papers:

"Charlottetown Invaded by Moncton!"

"City Council Have Retreated!"

"No word of our Members; They Must Be Taken Prisoners!"

I would like someone to tell me how Moncton ever got our P.E.I. Railway, which was given to the people of P. E. I. for the employment of the people of P.E.I.

Under Confederation this Railway was ours. It employed quite a number of men. Our young men have learned their trades, but now it seems that the invasion force of Moncton and city have taken our Railway, just as they have taken our men, as Germany has done to the Jews. These men have got to go to Moncton and start up homes again to build up the population of Moncton.

Thousands of young men have left our shores to fight Hitler on the other side of the ocean. We citizens who are left at home will fight the invasion parties at Moncton and demand that our Railway be taken back, and instead of the trains pulling out of our station with "C.N.R." on them, it will be "P.E.I." And if our Members are still prisoners, we will elect some women.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. M. ROPER

Wartime Farming In Great Britain

(By Charles Ervine, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Northern, southern, midland, western, eastern, Welsh — that looks like a group of British football divisions. Actually it's the competitive line-up of a vast contest for regional supremacy in keeping up the milk supply in the fourth winter of war.

The winter milk supply is regarded as among the most important immediate problems of the ministry of Agriculture. Various steps have been taken to ensure its adequacy, such as seeing that dairy cows calve in the autumn, thus providing their heaviest milk production during the colder months. One of the incentives is the "victory chum competition." Every month each of the six regions is rated on points and the winner gets a silver chum. On March 31, 1943, the totals will be totted up and the winner will be awarded a gold one.

This is just one of the angles in a resurgence of agriculture that has seen Britain step up her farm production from two-fifths of self-sufficiency in 1939 to nearly two-thirds.

Take vegetables, in the course of a trip along the south coast I saw cabbages growing inside the ancient grounds of Lewes Castle. They were also growing in the earth from which had been cleared the blitz-rubble of Bethnal Green, bomb-smashed slum in London's east end.

* * *

The British farmer's problem has been two-fold: by his own growing to make up for the loss of imported animal feeds; and to make up as well the loss of imported foods for the people.

Governed by the need to produce the greatest possible amount of home-grown foods, the ministry of Agriculture has sought to cultivate all possible arable land, and at the same time to strike a balance between grazing and growing.

The minister —R.H. Hudson — is a practical farmer himself. He has farms in Kent and Wiltshire and his wife owns one in Oxfordshire.

Execution of the ministry's plans is in the hands of County Committees including representatives of land owners, farmers and farm workers. These appoint district committees of local farmers. They are assisted by technical men drawn from all sources.

Every farm in the country has been surveyed and classified as "a", 100 per cent; "b" good but might be better; "c", not so good; the aim is to get the "b" farms up into the "a" class and the "c's" into the "b". If a county committee so decides, a recalcitrant or backward farmer can be dispossessed, but a very great majority of farmers need no compulsion in following the suggestions for improvement.

• • •

On the basis of adequate returns, there are guaranteed prices and markets for all important farm products. Financial aid is given toward the cost of ploughing up new land. A county committee may itself lend money for machinery, seeds and fertilizer, and beyond that, Mr. Hudson has said: "I have told my committees that in my opinion they would be quite safe in laying their plans until at least the harvest of 1945. That means that we have four years to run under approximately stable conditions, and therefore the farmer now sees sufficiently far ahead to enable him to settle down and work out proper arrangements for his farm."

Labor, of course, is a problem, but there are 50,000 girls in the land army giving yeoman service, as compared with 16,000 in the last war. And they do all kinds of work. These girls get something more than $10 a week, from which the farmer may deduct an amount for board and room. The national minimum for men is £3 (about $13.-50). Each county has its own scale of work hours.

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The Institute of Chartered Accountants Of Prince Edward Island

The regular annual examinations of the Institute will be held in Charlottetown, commencing

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30th at 9 a.m.

Application should be made to the Secretary, P.O. Box 344, Charlottetown, on or before noon, October 31st, 1942.

WARNING

TO ALL CITIZENS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

You are hereby required to acquaint yourselves with Air Raid Precautions Regulations as published in the Royal Gazette of Prince Edward Island under date of June 6th, 1942, of which the following is especially brought to your attention. Regulations Nos. 4 and 5 refer to general lighting restrictions, and read as follows:

"Within the areas aforesaid, no person shall hereafter between sunset and sunrise, allow any unattended premises, ship or vehicle, in his occupation or under his control, to emit any light, nor shall any such person show or maintain any external lighted sign, or any other external lights, unless the same be under constant control of some competent person, nor shall any person make or maintain any fire wherefrom the light or flames or sparks may be externally visible unless such light or flames be immediately extinguishable by some competent person in charge.

"Provided, however, that anti-burglary lights in any bank or business premises shall be permissible by certificate of the Director of Police Services, but they shall be at all times so shaded that no window, door or other aperture in the exterior may emit any direct beam of light and only the necessary minimum of light within shall be visible from without."

YOU ARE ALSO WARNED that all vehicular traffic must park immediately during an emergency or practice Blackout unless equipped with the regulation light screening as approved by your Local Controller of Police Services.

INFRACTIONS OF ANY A. R. P. REGULATIONS WILL BE PROSECUTED ACCORDING TO LAW.

H. H. COX,
Chairman,
Civilian Defence Committee
Prince Edward Island.

Dated at Charlottetown,
October 8th, 1942.

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain — headaches, sore eyes or dizziness — consult a specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties.

G. F. Hutcheson

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The Poet's Corner

SHOULD OLD ACQUAINTANCE?

By yon ivy wall and by yon fire-proof hall
The vans pack tight at the curbing
Where me and my neighbors are out to hit the road
Because the sounds we make are so disturbing!

Oh, you move to my house
And I'll move to your house
And I'll get my rugs down before ye,
But me and my neighbors will never meet again—
And I hope the sounds they make never bore ye!

The foyer is rugged and the radio is plugged
And ice is on the make in the kitchen
While me and my neighbors must get together now
To learn what we won by our switchin'.

Oh, I moved to your house
And you moved to my house
And thought of all that labor makes me sober,
But bless me! the neighbors have followed in our tracks
And now we'll move again come next October!

—Charles Malam in the New York Herald Tribune.

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