THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

Welcome To Mr. Bracken

Irrespective of political leanings and affiliations everyone will be pleased to welcome in our midst the Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party. Mr. Bracken is no stranger among us, having previously made an extensive visit when he travelled the three counties getting acquainted with all sorts and conditions of men and women, obtaining first hand information on our requirements and problems. On, the present occasion he is honouring us by selecting the "Cradle of Confederation" to announce the party's policy and election platform. This is an honour, indeed, and is greatly appreciated by us Islanders who are Progressives of the first water in all matters appertaining to agriculture and fishing, our two mainstays in industry.

Mr. Bracken needs no introduction as a public man, for he has been known to us for nearly a generation as the statesman who made Manitoba blossom as a rose when it had practically been depleted by a succession of self-seeking, grafting, incompetent politicians, whose main conception of public life seemed to be "how much can I get out of it for myself and my friends?" And they got all they could, and left the province in jeopardy. Mr. Bracken was not in politics when the different units in the Legislature joined together, and practically compelled him "to come over and help us" and be their Premier. The record of Manitoba since then speaks for itself; the Province is now not only prosperous but wealthy while Mr. Bracken is still poor so far as this world's gear is concerned. His wealth consists of an unsullied reputation, an unrivalled capacity for hard, consistent and successful work in every department of public life.

Mr. Bracken did not desert Manitoba for a life of ease and worldly glory; again, the voice of the people, which is the voice of God, came to him, and once more cried "come over and help us to restore Canada to its pristine and rightful position of a land of the free and ambitious, a land where millions can not only earn and enjoy a livelihood, but where prosperity abounds on the farm, on the sea as well as in our industrial centres." Nor did he jump at the invitation, as many less conscientious and less qualified political men might have done; he weighed the matter carefully, and being persuaded the voice and call were genuine, he consented. The first requisite for the successful fulfilment of leadership, he realized, was, like a good shepherd, to know his flock and their folds as well; so, against the temptation of obtaining an easy seat in Parliament by accepting nomination in a safe Conservative constituency, he started out to study Canada and its problems, as he had studied Manitoba and its problems, at first hand. Having done so, he is now prepared to set forth his findings, and to lay down his policy and programme for handling them.

We may assure Mr. Bracken a hearty welcome and wish him Godspeed on his campaign.

Mr. Cardin And Mr. Houde

The announcement that Mr. Cardin has decided to abandon his new party is not at all surprising to those who have been following political trends in Quebec. There are three anti-King factions at work: the Bloc Populaire, the Independents and the Cardinists. Until Mayor Camillien Houde entered the field, the Bloc was dying out, but recently it has taken on new life, with Mr. Houde as its prospective leader. The *News*, Toronto, gives the following enlightening insight into what is going on in the anti-King ranks:

"Arthur Cardin has, since his resignation from the Cabinet on May 11th, 1942, been the key person in Quebec. Any speculation, if it was to make sense, had to take into consideration the future actions of the emotional, wily, efficient former organizer for the Liberal party in Quebec in the past several elections. In a province where the game of politics is so highly developed there were few who could play that game better, who understood the angles as well. His break with Mr. King, after the plebiscite, immediately drew two guesses from those who understand the effective stump speaker who knows the ins and outs of patronage and the value of campaign funds.

"One guess was, that Mr. King was through if Mr. Cardin decided to lead a new party in Quebec. The other was, that Mr. Cardin would lead a new party before the election, get a big hunk of Quebec, and then deal himself in with Mr. King, should his old leader be in a position to do any dealing.

"But should Le Bloc run candidates all over the place in Quebec, Mr. King's regular Liberals may be able to squeeze in. For the fight in Quebec is definitely between Mr. King's men on one side and opposing him the Cardinists and Blocards. The Progressive Conservatives and the C.C.F. may both pick up something, but they will not be a really important factor in Quebec in the coming battle for ballots.

"Basically Le Bloc and Le Front National are one, as are the rest of the splinters. Except for the extreme position taken by Le Bloc, there is no real difference, though the worst anti-British gang, the wildest isolationists, the most violent French nationalists, some of whom really believe there ought to be a Laurentia, are in Le Bloc.

"There may be personal reasons for Mr. Houde and Mr. Cardin not getting together, though under the pressure of events even political enemies lie down together in the same warm comfort of office. Mr. Houde in 1938 ran for the House of Commons for the Montreal St. Henri seat. Mr. Cardin campaigned against him, which meant he was under tough attack. When, on January 17th the votes were counted, the Liberal candidate had 16,594, Mr. Houde 11,931. While the whole Liberal machine really rolled in that election against Camillien, many of his followers laid a great part of the blame on Arthur Cardin. That was the election in which Montreal was given the promise of a new railway station. And it was Mr. Cardin who told St. Henri electors: 'If you do not get your station, Mr. Houde will be responsible.'

"Mr. Houde has political appeal. No other evidence is needed than his own election as mayor of Montreal after getting out of internment camp. He also has a score to settle with Mr. Cardin as well as with Mr. King.

"But even so, since it does not make political sense to have Le Front and Le Bloc cutting each other down, it may not happen. For old Quebec campaigners have a way of dealing with each other which is based on practical things."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Two war heroes will broadcast tonight.

* * * *

There are now more than 10,000 women conductors in London Transport Service.

* * * *

Keep on, keeping on and our Victory Bond objective will be attained, and, it is hoped, exceeded.

* * * *

The end of the European war does not mean the end of Employment Service Bureau and its regulations.

* * *

Tonight Hon. John Bracken will announce the Progressive Conservative Party's policy and programme in the Forum. He will also deal with Island problems.

* * * *

It is announced by the British Ministry of Health that the day-nurseries established for the children of women on war-work are to remain after the war, as nursery schools for children from 2 to 5.

* * * *

Lieut. Viscount Lascelles, son of the Princess Royal and nephew of the King, was among a group of prisoners released from German camps by the United States 7th Army. Viscount Lascelles was captured in Italy.

* * * *

Partly as a result of the reservation of milk and vitamin-containing foods for children, the mortality of children in the United Kingdom from 1 to 5 years fell from 4.59 per 1,000 in 1938, to 3.34 per 1,000 in 1943 (the last complete year for which figures are available.)

* * *

The versatility of the British "Make Do and Mend Campaign" is highlighted by the Women's Voluntary Services' S.O.S. to all owners of old dress shirts. They have a variety of uses. The stiff fronts are used to rebind books that have become so precious through blitz and the paper shortage. The tails are used for making children's blouses.

* * * *

William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham, died this date 1778; was Britain's first real Imperial statesman; a great orator, and of unimpeachable integrity, he possessed the confidence and admiration of the public as probably no other minister except Winston Churchill has ever done; in foreign affairs he revived the glory of Britain throughout the world, just as his present successor has done: "There is something behind the Throne greater than the King himself. . . . When law ends, tyranny begins."

* * *

Perfect vegetables and flowers are being grown in England without soil. The new process is the work of a well-known British scientist, S. R. Mullard, the radio valve pioneer. The plants are grown in coarse shingle in a concrete tank and are fed only by a nutrient chemical solution at intervals, pumped from the bottom upwards by a tiny electric motor. The process demands little labour since a special cut-out device shuts off the current and stops the pump as soon as the tank is sufficiently full. Mr. Mullard has made an offer to the Ministry of Labour to train suitable ex-Service men in the art of soil-less cultivators so that they in turn can become instructors.

* * * *

Says an Ottawa correspondent: New Englanders say Canadians are getting all the meat we want, and we haven't tightened our meat belt, that we are eating more meat than Americans. Now this isn't true. Canadians are actually eating less meat than the Americans, per capita, but we have here a better, a more equitable distribution system. This country, though, could do well by itself with a restoration of rationing which would assure its big neighbor even if victory is in sight in Europe, Canada believes the switch-over won't mean a transfer from war to peace conditions but a transfer from east to west, from Europe to Asia, from controls to more controls. There would be little difficulty in the government justifying to the people its assurance that military call-ups would probably end with Victory Day. The easing of the demand for military manpower would be the obvious reason, an easing that would enable the releasing of uniformed men for essential industries at home which are in sore need of more help. There would be more labor for the farms and the forests and the mines, all of which would increase production.

Notes By The Way

A firm of English manufacturers has found a 100 per cent effective remedy for the termite menace—one of the most destructive of all tropical scourges. The new odorless and economical remedy consists of a wood preservative which is stated to render every class of timber immune from insect attack. It also arrests and prevents dry rot and fungi.—Fredericton Gleaner.

Henri Philippe Petain, Marshal of France, nears the end of the road. Shame and oblivion lie before him, perhaps a firing squad. His one hope of salvation from such a fate, a merciful death in exile, has been denied him. Much as we may detest his crimes, we cannot refrain from feeling that he is a pitiful figure. He belongs to that most tragic of categories, a great national hero who has through his own folly, fallen to the depths of degradation. Mercy for him we cannot ask; pity for him we must feel.—Windsor Daily Star.

The public library is one of the finest institutions in the world. It serves every class of the people. And reports from the libraries of this continent show there is a larger volume of reading now than ever before in history. The libraries of the world have a great opportunity to guide the selection of the reading matter of youth by supplying the good and healthful literature that is historically true. There is a lot of rubbish printed and read, but there is also a lot of better reading than ever was published before.—Guelph Mercury.

The report that in a single American city there are more than 12,000 motorists who plan to drive over the Alaska highway after the war should provide an added reason for the authorities to resist the influence of those who are bending every effort to have the highway abandoned. This number of prospective American visitors was disclosed in a poll of the membership of the Chicago Motor Club alone. Were the whole United States and Canada polled, the total would be impressive indeed. On both sides of the international boundary there are foes of the Alaska highway, in its present route, who, to serve their own interests, will spare no effort to have its maintenance stopped and the huge sum it cost written off. So far, Canadian Government spokesmen have denied there is any such intention.—Edmonton Journal.

Men folks immediately will grasp the idea of Pullman-Standard's recently announced postwar overnight coach seats which will enable the passenger to "stretch out" for a comfortable sleep on seats designed to tilt "way" back like a barber's chair. We can't speak for the women folks, but we assume that there must be some wonderment among them when they see a man shake himself down into the titled cushions, blow out a deep breath of contentment, and close his eyes as the barber begins to lather up. Pullman-Standard describes it as "chaise longue" sleeping comfort, if that helps to put across the idea as to how the new seats will function. Oh, in case you're interested the window draperies will be converted into curtains at night, separating each pair of seats and providing each passenger with a semi-private compartment. — Christian Science Monitor.

The one man to whom our present great Navy owes the most is Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was the most Navy-minded President in our history. As far back as his first term in office he foresaw our growing need and used his influence to promote the rebuilding of the Navy that had been allowed to fall so far behind the other navies of the world, especially Japan. Many of the ships that have borne the principal burden of the war in the Pacific were planned or laid down before Dec. 7, 1941. As he himself, delighted in setting precedents, so the Navy honors him in breaking with tradition to give his name to our newest and greatest aircraft carrier, the first time a ship larger than a destroyer has been named for a man in our modern Navy. As she prepares to take her place in our far-flung battle line, all America can join in the traditional wartime naval farewell to ship embarking on a perilous mission against the enemy. To the Franklin D. Roosevelt "good hunting and good luck." — New York Times.

How many ways can you spell Aleutians? A censor reports that letters from soldiers assigned to a single Pacific station spelled the name of those islands 112 different ways. Our guess is no recipient scoffed at the spelling. In another period like this one when great Americans were doing considerable writing — turning out things like the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—a person could consult his own taste instead of the dictionary about many words, and be counted none the less a scholar. We like to recall also the remark of the professor of literature who said: "It doesn't matter much if a person writes 'I seed' for 'I saw' provided that person has really seen something." Well, the boys who wrote Aleutians 112 different ways have certainly seen something, and, what's more, done something. They may spell Aleutians as they wish, for all we shall say. One word, however, we assume they all spell the same way, and the right way, home-bodies and soldier boys alike. It has four letters that spell — home.—Christian Science Monitor.

When Hitler over-ran Europe Canada opened its doors to a few —a very few—refugees, and this against strong opposition from those who thought all refugees were liabilities. Now, according to the Canadian National Committee on Refugees, these newcomers have established 45 industries in Canada with an investment of $7,653,000 and an annual output of $40,000,000. Of this total two-thirds are war goods. And of the 5000 employees in the industrial 87 per cent are Canadians. The liabilities have turned out to be substantial assets. Canada, like Britain all through its history, has benefitted from the cruelty of nations which drive out some of their best citizens. The refugees have brought us, as they have often brought Britain, new skills, new methods of manufacture and new ideas that we can use. Maybe they don't speak English very well but they do talk the language of productive self-reliance.—Vancouver Sun.

How to Tell What Those Ribbons Mean

(H.C.G. in The Ottawa Journal)

When the war is over there will be thousands of servicemen and women entitled to write initials after names. These initials represent orders, decorations and medals won for valor, bravery and devotion to duty, and awarded them by the King—or in some cases by leaders of Allied countries.

Since the beginning of the war to the end of March, 1945, 11,283 Canadian men and women have been decorated by the King. The United States, Russia, France, Czechoslovakia and Norway also have honored Canadians with their medals of honor.

A total of 1,197 men of the Royal Canadian Navy, permanent and reserve force, have received decorations. Seventeen men of foreign countries wear awards won while serving with the Royal Canadian Navy. There have been 109 Distinguished Service Crosses, eight Distinguished Service Orders, 86 Distinguished Service Medals and two Conspicuous Gallantry Medals presented to men of Canada's Navy.

The Army is proud of its record of four men, three officers and one private, who won the V.C. in action. A total of 4,614 men of the Canadian Army had been decorated up to the end of April. The D.S.O. is now being worn by bars and one a second bar to 179 men of whom 10 have won that decoration. There have been awards of 375 Military Crosses, 678 Military Medals and four bars to the M.M.

The D.F.C., the most familiar decoration awarded to men of the Air Force, is being worn by 2,988 officers, 159 of whom wear bars to the D.F.C. The D.F.M., awarded to N.C.O.'s of the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F., and corresponding to the M.M. and D.S.M., has been won by 474 men. There have been no bars added to the D.F.M. Air Force Crosses have been won by 253 men and the Air Force Medal by 39. One R.C.A.F. man was awarded the V.C. posthumously.

The Distinguished Service Order has been pinned on 59 air force men. In all 5,435 men have been decorated by the R.C.A.F. Of these, 1,604 received their distinction for meritorious service.

* * *

For "every day" wear, ribbons are sewn on the left breast of the uniform. The material used is generally corded ribbon. In the last war, what was known as "watered ribbon" was used. In cases where ribbons for two awards are identical, they are worn in the order of precedence.

The Victoria Cross is awarded to officers and N.C.O.'s. However, in the case of the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Flying Cross, awarded to officers of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, the equivalent decoration for the N.C.O. is the Military Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal or the Distinguished Flying Medal.

* * *

The most common ribbons are the 1939-1943 Star, the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal (C.V.S.M.) and the Africa Star which follow the Efficiency Medal in order of precedence. The first of these is earned by at least six months' service before the end of 1943 in certain designated theatres of operations, or by having been wounded, decorated or evacuated. This ribbon consists of three vertical stripes of equal width, alternate navy blue, red, light blue. Three stripes represent Navy, Army and Air Force respectively.

The C.V.S.M. has certical stripes green, scarlet, royal blue, scarlet and green. Each stripe is 3-16" wide. This is awarded for 18 months' voluntary service. For more than 60 days' service outside the borders of Canada a small silver maple leaf is affixed to the ribbon.

To merit the Africa Star, one must have served with the 1st or 8th Armies in Africa for six months, or be wounded, decorated or evacuated from Africa. The ribbon has a pale buff background, red centre stripe and two narrower stripes, one navy blue and one light blue in centre of either side. The buff background is a symbol of the desert. The red stripe represents the Army and the dark and light blue stripes the Navy and Air Force respectively. The bronze figures "1" or "8" are worn in centre of the ribbon to denote whether service was with First or Eighth Armies.

Another familiar decoration is the bronze oak leaf, one inch in length, which is worn by men who have been mentioned in despatches. It is worn above the left breast tunic pocket, on the tunic itself or affixed to any other award. A campaign (general) ribbon will probably be issued later to which the oak leaf may be affixed. Only one oak leaf is worn regardless of the number of mentions in despatches.

Bars to any award are denoted by affixing to the war ribbon a small silver rose, one for each bar.

* * *

The highest honor which can be paid to any man in uniform is the award of the Victoria Cross. The V.C. ribbon is solid claret with a miniature in bronze of the V.C. medal in the centre.

Next in order is the George Cross. The G.C. is solid royal blue with a miniature in silver of the G.C. medal in the centre.

Companion of the Order of the Bath, for which the abbreviation is C.B., is of solid maroon with no markings whatsoever.

Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the C.M.G., has three vertical bars, of alternate saxon blue, crimson and saxon blue.

Next in the Orders is the Royal Victorian Order (R.V.O.) which is navy blue with alternate red, white red vertical bars at each end.

Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) has two distinct ribbons for civilians and servicemen. The military decoration is rose pink with pearl grey vertical bars at each end and a very narrow pearl grey bar at the centre. The civilian decoration is similar except that it does not have a centre bar. The same decoration represents the O.B.E. and the M.B.E.

Next to the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) is the most familiar among the Orders presented to young Canadians. It is of crimson ribbon with a narrow saxon blue vertical bar at each end.

The Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.) is of watered silk ribbon with three vertical bars alternate red, blue, red.

Next come Decorations. First is the R.R.C., Royal Red Cross, which is of saxon blue with red vertical bars at each end.

The D.S.C., second in precedence, is a Naval decoration. It consists of three vertical bars, black, white, black, on corded ribbon.

The Military Cross, an Army decoration, has three vertical bars, alternate white, purple, white.

The Distinguished Flying Cross, (D.F.C.) has diagonal 1-8" bars, alternate white and crimson bars.

The Air Force Cross (A.F.C.) has alternate wite and crimson bars, 1-8" in width, placed diagonally on corded ribbon.

* * *

The D.C.M., the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field, has three vertical bars, alternate red, navy blue, red.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, the C.G.M., is white with blue 1-8 inch vertical bars at each end.

The George Medal has alternate vertical bars 1-8 inch crimson with 1-16 inch blue.

The D.S.M., the Distinguished Service Medal, is navy blue with two white 1-8 inch certical bars, 1-16 inch apart at centre.

The Military Medal, (M.M.) has alternate bars of white, red, white, red, while with navy blue 1-4 inch vertical bar at each end.

The D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal, has alternate white and green diagonal bars, 1-16 inch in width.

The Air Force Medal, (A.F.M.) has alternate white and crimson diagonal bars, 1-16 inch in width.

The British Empire Medal, (B.E.M.) has the same ribbon as the C.B.E.

There is no abbreviation for the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal which is dark red with white 1-8 inch vertical bars at each end.

The M.S.M. Medal for Meritorious Service, is dark red with white 1-8 inch vertical bars at each end and at the centre.

A solid sea green ribbon is worn by officers who volunteered. The abbreviation for this medal is V.D.

The E.D., Efficiency Decoration and E.M., Efficiency Medal, are olive green. On the former, a yellow 1-4 inch bar runs down the centre while on the latter a 1-8 inch vertical bar is at each end.

Ancient London

(By John Dauphinee, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, May 9 — (CP) — (Advance)—A suggestion that archaeologists take advantage of bomb damage in London to explore for ancient ruins hitherto covered by old buildings has been published in The Times.

London goes back to Roman times and remains of the old Roman wall which surrounded the small original settlement can still be seen, some of them uncovered by the blitz. But other traces of the ancient Roman occupation have been lost, buried far below the surface of the ground.

"The grievous catalogue of 40 City Churches, 20 livery companies' halls, Guildhall, and other famous buildings destroyed or damaged has another side," wrote a Times special correspondent.

"It consists in the opportunity—the first since the great fire—of examining the ruins and establishing the city's archaeological record in the brief interval before rebuilding begins."

* * *

He suggested excavation should be made in three areas close to the river where the Roman wall "had already been undermined by the river and forgotten by the time of King Stephen" who died in 1154.

All the areas are adjacent to Cannon Street Station, only three-quarters of a mile east of the Fleet Street newspaper district in the heart of downtown London.

The first is a triangular block bounded by Queen Victoria, Watling and Walbrook Streets. The second is the block west of the station along the river, as far west as Southwark Street, and the third the section immediately east of the station, as far as London Bridge.

London Stone, a fragment of rock protected by an iron grating in the southern face of the shell of St. Swithin's Church, opposite the station, is roughly the centre of this historic zone.

"Though twice moved short distances, London Stone has claims to high antiquity," said The Times story. "Stow says it is recorded as a boundary in a gospel given to the Convent of Christ Church,

MANCHESTER, England — (CP) — The Manchester University Settlement says it will take five or six years to break down the tendency of people living in new housing developments to keep aloof from each other. The settlement is training teachers to show people how to be neighborly.

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National War Finance Committee

The Poets' Corner

DIRGE WITHOUT MUSIC

I am not resigned to the shutting
away of loving hearts in the
hard ground.
So it is, and so it will be, for so it
has been, time out of mind;
Into the darkness they go, the wise
and the lovely. Crowned
With lilies and with laurel they
go; but I am not resigned.

Lovers and thinkers into the earth
with you.
Be one with the dull, the indiscriminate dust.
A fragment of what you felt, of
what you knew,
A formula, a phrase remains—but
the best is lost.

The answers quick and keen, the
honest look, the laughter, the
love—
They are gone. They have gone to
feed the roses. Elegant and
curled
Is the blossom. Fragrant is the
blossom. I know. But I do not
approve.
More precious was the light in
your eyes than all the roses
in the world.

Down, down, down into the darkness of the grave
Gently they go, the beautiful, the
tender, the kind;
And I am not resigned.
Quietly they go, the intelligent,
the witty, the brave.
I know. But I do not approve.

—Edna St. Vincent Millay.

This War—Four Years Ago

By The Canadian Press

MAY 11, 1941—Lt. Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson was appointed to command British forces in Palestine and Trans-Jordan. Defence Minister Ralston opened a recruiting campaign for 32,000 men for Active Army. Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish premier, returned to London from American tour.

CROSS ROAD'S SCHOOL

Report for April.
Grade X—1, John MacRae; 2, Ralph MacCallum.
Grade VIII—1, Margaret Jones; 2, Blake Wood.
Grade VII—1, Jack Gard; 2, Eleanor Molyneaux.
Grade V—1, Harold Gard; 2, Sterling Gard.
Grade IV—1, Sterling Stewart.
Grade III—1, Kenneth Gard; 2, Shirley Stewart.
Grade II (a)—1, Marie Stewart; 2, Myra Joan Wood.
Grade II (b)—1, Athol Jenkins.
Grade I—1, Marlene Balderston; 2, Leon Murphy; 3, Fred Carver
Beatrice Cameron, teacher.

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