THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1945

Controls And Mr. Gordon

Events move so fast in modern warfare that it is open to question if the home front has kept pace with the terrific efforts of our fighting forces, or whether we realize how vital it is for us all to maintain our efforts on the home front in the immediate period which lies ahead. This important fact was emphasized very strongly by Mr. Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in a recent address before a women's organization in Toronto. It has been stressed by Mr. Gordon and others before, but it can bear repetition. The closer we draw to victory on the European front, the more necessary it is to remember that our wartime economy is not something we can drop at a moment's notice.

Moreover, as Mr. Gordon also pointed out, many people fail to comprehend the magnitude of the effort which is still needed to defeat the Nazis — not to speak of the Japs. This is illustrated by the appearance of recurrent waves of wishful thinking in which a definite date for the end of the war is conjured up and used as a reason to justify the slackening of efforts on the home front.

"In that frame of mind," said Mr. Gordon, "some people become resentful about the continuation of necessary wartime controls, and critical of the shortage of any commodities which they want to buy. In a mood of fatigue and irritation, some people are apt to make sweeping generalizations about red tape and the inefficiency of the so-called bureaucracy. And the worst case of all is that of the people who try to clear their own consciences by blaming their own shortcomings on the regulations. They evade wartime regulations or they indulge selfish desires by grabbing what they want out of short supplies just to prove they are smart in so doing, and then excuse themselves by attacking the regulations which they are breaking."

In military parlence, the best defense is attack; and it is characteristic of Mr. Gordon that he should answer criticism of bureaucracy by turning the tables in this fashion. He likes to "shoot it out" with his critics, and has neither given nor asked quarter on the many occasions in which he has spoken in defense of his department. Perhaps that's why he remains, despite his difficult and thankless job, a popular and trusted figure with the public. In his statement above quoted, he makes a point which it is salutary to bear in mind at all times.

There are other people, Mr. Gordon says, who go to the other extreme. Faced with minor and often temporary shortages of this or that item, they set up a clamour for more and more controls and more and more regulations. They ask the Board to prohibit the production of so-called non-essential items, ignoring the vast administrative load which extra rationing would pile on the backs of trade, and the real inconvenience it would create for the public.

It is the job of the Prices Board to "steer a middle course between these two extremes," bearing in mind that controls take manpower to operate and enforce, and that every regulation is one more burden on production. That is a very good objective indeed.

Mr. Gordon can be tactful as well as outspoken. "In every walk of life," he told his audience, "the real arbiters of social conduct are the women." And he suggested it would be a "very healthy and beneficial thing if women were to take a hand in disciplining some of those annoying people who are constantly belittling, disparaging and complaining about wartime restrictions." Implying, of course, that it is the menfolk and not the so-called weaker sex, that are doing the grousing.

His Postwar Worries Over

A case in Windsor is exciting considerable interest in Ontario — and throughout Canada when the facts get better known. It seems a government department went down to the motor city and rented a building at $412 a month—it had formerly rented at $85!

Under the circumstances, it is no wonder *The Windsor Star* refers to it as a "scandalous deal . . . with no possible justification."

Sold before the government took it over, the building and a nearby house were purchased for $11,000. Assessment was $8,440. Remodelling to the extent of $8,813 was done by the government itself over and above the ruinous rent — something the government just "won't do", in certain well-known instances nearer home.

At the rate of $412 a month, the new owner will realize the purchase price of the whole property, only part of which is included in the rental, in less than two years and three months; or more than double. This, it will be admitted, is pretty fast work, even under the Liberal patronage system.

C. P. War Booklet

An interesting collection of some of the despatches which have appeared in *The Guardian* from Canadian Press war correspondents on the Western Front and in Italy, intended to serve as a temporary record of the 1944 Canadian campaign until a more permanent history is available, has been issued by Canadian Press headquarters, Toronto. The booklet fulfills its purpose admirably, and can be recommended both for study and for general reading. It was designed by Charles Bruce, London superintendent who was formerly on the CP staff at Halifax. The cover and maps were drawn by William Stewart, CP war correspondent now on assignment to the South Pacific. Mr. Stewart is well known in Charlottetown, where he served for some time before the war as local CP correspondent. The booklet is not sold commercially, but copies have been sent to prominent army and government officials, provincial ministers of education, military training centres and universities. It is a sequel to two previously issued booklets, "Red Patch in Sicily" and "Maple Leaf in Italy."

Over One-Third Farmers

It is worth noting that forty-one of the 121 Progressive Conservative Federal candidates nominated to March 1, or slightly over one-third, are farmers. This fact was brought out by Mr. R. A. Bell, national director of the party, at the recent annual meeting.

Other interesting facts pointed out by Mr. Bell were that 45 per cent of the candidates are service men of either this or the last war, and in some cases both. In ranks they range from Private to Major General. One holds the V.C. and others have many decorations, including the D.S.O., D.F.C., and D.F.M. A significant fact is that the average age of candidates nominated is under 45 years.

Prince Edward Island and the Yukon are the only sections of Canada in which the Progressive Conservative party has completed the required number of nominations. The tempo of nominating is being accelerated in the other provinces.

Occupations of the 121 candidates follow: Farmers, 41; business executives and merchants, 38; lawyers, 23; engineers, 6 doctors, 3; teachers, 2; druggists, 1; newspapermen, 1; housewife, 1, and others, 5.

There are 124 seats in eight provinces where nominations have yet to be made. Nine are in Nova Scotia, nine in New Brunswick, 61 in Quebec, 20 in Ontario, eight in Manitoba, nine in Saskatchewan, four in Alberta and four in British Columbia.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The total German casualties since D-Day now amount to almost one million (935,589 to February 28th). Taking the killed and wounded at a conservative ration of 50 per cent of the prisoners—the proportion on the Eastern front has been far higher — this means about a million and a half Germans written off to date in the Western offensive. The present development, it is pointed out in London, taken against the background of achievement of the Western Allies since June 6th last, represents a powerful decisive blow at what remains of German military resources.

* * * *

F. Anstey (pseudonym of Thomas Anstey Guthrie) English humorist, died this date, 1934; was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and made a great hit by his *Vice Versa* in 1882 which was dramatized; other publications include *The Brass Bottle, The Giant's Robe, In Brief Authority, The Man From Blankey's;* also his contributions to *Punch*:

The lark soars up in the air
The toad sits tight in his hole;
And I would I were certain which of the pair
Were the truer type of my soul."

(A stanza written in depression near Dulwich).

* * * *

Major-Gen. Pearkes, V. C., would have lost 20 per cent of his pension as a Permanent Force officer if he had resigned before his normal retirement age. On his part it probably required some skill and experience in official correspondence to bring about his compulsory retirement. There is no question that the kind of persuasive methods used to bring "conversion" of zombies to active service was prejudicial to discipline, and refusal of this fine officer and soldier any longer to instruct his regimental officers to continue such futile methods was to be expected.

* * * *

Here is an interesting sidelight on the story graphically told by Major Nicholson of the patriotism and self-sacrifice of a Negro boy in the Red Cross Corps in Italy. It is a war correspondent in the Rhine-Maas sector who reports it in the British Press, and is told to show how the link up between the First Canadian Army and the U. S. Ninth Army was effected. He writes "A British tank officer from Rutland, central England, had to cross a field under German machine gun fire to reach the American tank column. As he was shaking hands with the U. S. Commander, German mortar shells crashed all around, and they had to throw themselves on the ground. The U. S. tanks were manned by negro soldiers who, experienced in German trickery, said afterwards that they had the British officer covered, with their fingers on their triggers, all the way across the field."

* * * *

Le Canada without commenting on the constitutional aspect of the Duplessis Radio Bill, notes with evident pleasure that the Government has hastened to fix the salary of the General Manager of the Quebec Broadcasting Corporation before getting down to the details of final organization: "A bill to set up a Quebec Radio has been brought down to the Legislative Assembly. This bill limits the cost of such an institution to five million dollars and provides for a salary of $9,000 for the manager of the CBC. It is just like Mr. Duplessis to start out by determining the scale of salaries which he has set aside for his friends before even fixing the general outlines of organization and administration of those organized bodies that he is fanciful enough to imagine and sometimes create."

Notes By The Way

A new headlamp which goes far towards solving the problems of night-motoring has been produced by an English firm. The beam has a flat top with a very definite cut-off level. Direct dazzle is completely eliminated at ordinary eye level, and the beam itself is in perfect focus, giving not only a distant view of the roadway ahead, but a sharply defined picture of the road sides. The range of the lamp is stated to be well over 1,000 feet, and it is further claimed that the special lens employed makes falling rain or snow invisible to the driver.—Moncton Times.

Hitler's recent utterances only strengthen the argument that he should have submitted to psychiatric treatment many years ago. His latest gem, that Germany is an "unshakable community of people," is hardly more apt than an earlier statement to the effect that the horrid fate overtaking his country would be mastered in the end. "Unshakable" was hardly the word. The combined Allied air might has not been dropping puff balls on the Reich. Not even the most fanatical adherence to a national faith could withstand that shaking. — Victoria Times.

The Red Army is a magnificent fighting unit, as its achievements have amply shown. Yet, if it had not been for Anglo-American pressure on the West, and the 12,000 'planes, 362,000 motor vehicles, 1,045 locomotives, 7,160 flat cars, 1,000 dump cars, 100 tank cars and 60 power trains we Lend-Leased Russia, would the Red Army have been able to "tear the guts out of the German war machine"—to use Mr. Churchill's vigorous phrase? Stalin ought not to be allowed to forget that he got a little assistance from his Allies in keeping his date in Berlin.—Detroit Free Press.

One result of the gasoline shortage—and it has its good points — is that it has brought about a revival of the forgotten art of walking. Walking is the oldest form of exercise, after creeping; and it is one in which old and young can indulge to their bodily profit. The condition in which it tends to keep men, women and children is a prophylaxis against disease. The pleasures of walking have been lauded by philosphers and sung by poets. They were enjoyed by all mankind until the automobile made the use of legs unnecessary for so many people and unsafe for others. —Guelph Mercury.

Unfortunately for Hitler, religious sanctuary was abolished everywhere in Europe by the end of the 18th century. Only a modified political form of it still exists. In England, the members of Parliament cannot be served with writs or arrested within the precincts of the Houses of Parliament, which extend to ...e railings of Palace Yard. During the Irish persecutions of 50 years ago, Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament avoided arrest for some time by living in the House of Commons and never venturing beyond the gates. Under the present circumstances,, Hitler's best bet is to get elected to the British Parliament. —From Chicago Sun.

We take from a London newspaper the following advertisement, dealing with coal supplies, by the British Ministry of Fuel and Power: "During the three months of November, 1944, to January, 1945, inclusive, no premises may be supplied...with more than 15 cwt. of house and kitchen coal in the South of England, or 1 ton in the North of England, Wales and Scotland. "During the same period the maximum aggregate quantity of coke, small anthracite, small Welsh dry steam coal and manufactured fuels which may be acquired in any part of England and Wales and Scotland is 15 cwt. and stocks of fuel in this group may not be raised above one ton. These are maximum quantities. Merchants will not have enough coal to give everybody the maximum quantity." A ton of coal or coke, or less, for three months! And that not certain. Yet we raise a rumpus over a scarcity of silk stockings!—Ottawa Journal.

Churchill has thrown out a pretty broad hint to the Empire that Britain is not likely to foster a deliberate policy of emigration. The war has not only brought about such damage in Britain that her people will be needed at home to rebuild, but it has aroused a reawakening of the British people. In all strata of society, the British have a new regard for each other and are determined Britain is to take advantage of this new spirit for her own advancement. What Britons could do in the Dominions can be done at home for Britain —this is the view widely held in Britain today. Apparently Churchill is speaking for the Conservatives and it is already well known the Labor Party holds the same opinion. Such being the case, Canada might as well make up her mind accordingly. It is not likely there will be any rush for British people to move over here; nor send out industry. We can expect that some individuals of their own choice will come here; that is especially true of those lads who were sent over here in the course of service duties and found this country to their liking. Many of them married here. But in the broad sense of emigration, this number will not be large. — New Glasgow News.

Miserable conditions, while undermining the people's physique, have not been able to undermine their spirit. The Germans themselves provide us amply with evidence as to the strength of the resistance movement. They have published the names of dozens of citizens who have recently been executed in various parts of the country. We decline to believe that among them there were many who did not belong to some resistance movement. They have fallen in battle—true warriors on the fighting fronts. It is a distressing picture which The Netherlands offers today—partly liberated, and for a much greater part living under a German syste . of terror and extermination far more inhuman than anything which had been experienced before last summer. Irreparable losses are being suffered; losses which may well and deeply be felt by generations to come and which, unless the liberation of those parts is at hand, threaten to impair most seriously the entire nation's future. On the other hand, some hope and consolation may be derived from the moral and, as yet in a somewhat lesser degree, material rehabilitation of the regained provinces. They, in their turn, are inspired to energy and action by the horrors which their compatriots in the northern area have to endure.—Netherlands News.

Equality Of Sacrifice

(Text of an address delivered by Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, at the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Association in Ottawa, March 2, 1945.)

V

There were many other lessons in the results of Grey North,—many in addition to the ones I have mentioned. There were not only the lessons taught this Government on its two-army system, on the unfair call-up, on reinforcements, on the piecemeal draft, and on General McNaughton; there was also a lesson on the C.C.F. That party suffered a severe setback. Its candidate lost his deposit. He got less votes in a by-election of National importance than the C. C. F. candidate got in the Provincial election of 1943. And that set-back was for good and obvious reasons.

The record of the C.C.F. party, taken since Hitler marched into Poland in 1939, is enough to condemn it in the eyes of all Canadians interested in victory.

The record of Mr. Coldwell and his party is clear for all to see. It is written in the C. C. F. reports, in the House of Commons Hansard, and in the speeches of C. C. F. leaders.

So little did the C.C.F. understand the menace of the forces that had set out to conquer the world that the C. C. F. opposed the sending of any men, even volunteers, to fight Nazism. No expeditionary force, even of volunteers, said Mr. Coldwell. And that was not his view alone. It was the view of his whole party, as he himself stated in the House of Commons.

Even as late as May 1940, when France had fallen, when the dark forces of aggression were so overpowering, when the Nazi troops were singing that today they would conquer England, and tomorrow the world—even then Mr. Coldwell opposed sending any men, even those who were volunteers, to fight the menace that was engulfing the whole civilized world.

* * *

How could a government be trusted that would be made up of men who opposed Canada sending volunteers to help our partners resist the might of the German war machine? What trust can anyone have in the judgment of the C.C.F. when in one of the world's darkest hours they opposed this nation sending help to the hard-pressed people of the British Isles, who alone stood between us and slavery?

It was no thanks to Mr. Coldwell and his party that Britain was able to stand against the might of German arms. It was no thanks to Mr. Coldwell and his supporters that fewer than 500 air crew finally turned back the German Luftwaffe in the battle of Britain. It was those young lads, few of whom are today alive, who defended us all. And yet it was Mr. Coldwell and his party who opposed our sending them even volunteers when their need was so great.

We all remember what happened when Mr. Coldwell came back from a visit overseas. The crisis in reinforcements was acute. Major Smythe had, from his cot in a military hospital, told what he knew about undertrained men going into battle, of the shortage of trained reinforcements. What did Mr. Coldwell then say?

What did Mr. Coldwell then do to help get aid to the men overseas? He let the nation think everything was fine. He even presumed to quote General Simonds that everything was fine in the way of trained reinforcements. He led the public to believe there was no crisis.

* * *

But what did Mr. Coldwell really find? What did he tell his C.C.F. colleagues? According to Mr. Noseworthy, his member in York South, Mr. Coldwell reported that he had every reason to believe that the situation was acute To the public Mr. Coldwell gave one version. To his own party he gave another. The lives, the limbs, the sight of young Canadians were at stake and Mr. Coldwell raised no voice in protest. In fact, the result of his public announcement was that some people believed that there was no shortage of reinforcements for the men in the line.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Coldwell at first opposed sending anyone overseas; then he changed his course and voted with the Government in its resolution of confidence. And later in Grey North he and his C.C.F. speakers told the public his party was now in favour of full conscription for overseas service. What stock can anyone take in the judgment or pronouncements of that party after such twistings and turnings and sail trimming as that?

The C.C.F. was repudiated by the Grey North voters because the people of that riding knew that party's war record, and had no confidence in its administrative capacity. No last minute conversion could cover up the record of a party so enmeshed in isolationism, and whose policy in pre-war as in war years has been so bad, both for the nation as a whole, and for the men overseas.

* * *

The lesson of Grey North with regard to the C.C.F. is clear for all to see. When the most precious thing of all was involved—the lives of young Canadians doing the fighting—the C. C. F. let politics determine its course, forgetting that in time of war nothing matters so much as the safety of the men who are locked in deadly struggle with the enemy in order that we at home can live and breathe as free men, in a world of free men.

The C. C. F. now says it is in favour of conscription for overseas service. But it was only the angry voice of the nation demanding help for the lads who needed it so much that caused the change of heart. It was not a conviction on the part of the C.C.F. It was only the C.C.F.'s fear of the nation's voice as it rose louder and louder, insisting that reinforcements be sent to the men who needed them that made it trim its sails and reverse its course.

The voters of Grey North knew the C. C. F. war record for what it was and is—a politically expedient one, totally inconsistent from beginning to end. So do all others who have followed that party's course during the bitter years of war. Its course on manpower has been even more reprehensible than that of Mr. King's.

The C.C.F. was repudiated in Grey North and Mr. King was shown the handwriting on the wall. This country now looks to the Progressive Conservative party for bold and courageous leadership and that leadership we must not fail to give.

(To Be Continued)

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.

OUR CITY SCHOOL PROBLEM

Sir,—So far we have dealt mainly with conditions existing generally throughout Prince Edward Island. Let us now consider our own immediate interest, the schools of Charlottetown. Here we find that, although we have, on the average, more highly trained, more experienced and better paid teachers than our country neighbours, our major problems are the same — a serious falling off in the enrolment from Grade 6 onward and a high percentage of failures in the attempt to pass from Grade 10 in the public schools to Grade 11 in Prince of Wales College via the "Entrance" examinations. Added to these we have another problem—the overcrowded condition of our schools.

Just how serious is the falling off in the enrolment in the higher grades may be shown by the following statistics. In 1942 one city school had 173 pupils enrolled in Form I (Grades I and 2) and only 29 enrolled in Form I (Grades 9 and 10). Another school had, in the same year, 131 pupils in Form I and 57 in Form V.

Here is a situation that calls for serious study In what way are our schools failing our children that so many leave them just when their need is greatest? The school is planned to meet the educational needs of the child, and no system that discourages so early in life the child's natural desire for learning can be considered successful. We suggest that the school work might be more closely related to the everyday life and interests of the child and a judicious use made of such educational aids as projects, films and radio.

The problem of the P.W.C. entrance examinations is an old one and familiar to us all. But have we sincerely tried to discover the reason why so many children who pass without difficulty from Grade 9 to 10, and in many cases successfully write the public school Grade 10 examinations, fail to pass the entrance examinations to P.W.C. if they have the courage to write them. Is the standard of our schools too low, as some suggest, or that of P.W.C. too high, as others believe? Or is there a third reason? Have we been adding to our public school course from year to year, and taking nothing away until we have so overloaded the curriculum that an extra year is needed to complete the work? Whatever the answer, the results of our present system are evident. Too many of our children are failing to complete their High School Work, and going into the world unprepared to meet its problems. A few of the more fortunate are sent away to Academies at considerable expense to their parents and a financial loss to the community.

This brings us to the problem that, although not the most serious, is most in need of immediate attention — the overcrowded condition of our schools. After the last war the increased enrolment forced us to build additions to our city schools. Now these enlarged buildings are so overcrowed that it is necessary to carry on primary classes in damp basements, make use of third floor classrooms, and in one school to stagger the school hours so that many small children must attend classes from one to four in the afternoon.

That before long something must be done regarding the increased enrolments and the improvement of the entire school system is recognized by those to whom we have entrusted the management of our schools. Let us be well informed and able to advise and support them when this move is made.

We citizens of Charlottetown are proud of our reputation for being in the forefront in answering all appeals for worthy causes. Here is a cause worthy of our best efforts — the building of the future citizens of our country.

We deplore the lack of raw materials that would make it possible for us to have great manufacturing plants, but here, at hand, we have the best of raw materials, boys and girls of the finest stock in the world. Let it be a matter of civic pride that we give them a real chance to develop the best that is in them.

This is our problem and it will not cease to exist because we ignore it. Let us rather face it squarely, study the situation thoughtfully, and plan wisely for the future.

In our next letter we will show why we believe that a composite High School for Charlottetown is the first and most important step in solving our problems.

We are, Sir, etc.
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

Vanguard Of The Fleet

(Globe and Mail)

Formal confirmation of the launching last November of H.M.S. Vanguard, Britain's newest and biggest battleship, by Princess Elizabeth is a reminder of Britannia's mastery of the waves since Drake defeated the Spanish Armada. The description of the vessel by the First Lord of the Admiralty means she may be a 45,000-ton ship mounting very powerful guns, and that she is a match for any fighting ship afloat. Her name is appropriate, for she is equipped with all the latest devices, such as electric "eyes" for piercing fog and darkness.

For security reasons, no doubt, the British took elaborate precautions at the time of the launching to prevent the name of the battleship being published. Microphones recording the ceremony were cut out as the Princess named the vessel. But many thousands of Clydeside workers knew it, and despite all precautions, the German radio broadcast it some time ago. The names of new naval vessels are not generally given until the ships are in full commission. Apparently the name Vanguard was not envisaged when the keels for the two latest battleships were laid. It was thought when the building program was authorized that they would be called the Lion and the Temegire.

The names of British war vessels make an interesting record. Cruisers of the Arethusa class bear the names of mythical Greek characters: Arethusa, Galatea, Penelope, Aurora, Amphion. War vessels never carry the names of statesmen, in the British Navy at all events, though battleships frequently are named after famous admirals, as Hood, Nelson, Jellicoe, Beatty, or monarchs or members of the Royal family.

The oldest name borne by a seagoing British warship today is Falcon, which dates from 1812. The Tribal class of destroyers include Cossack, Eskimo, Gurkha, Maori, Nubia. The Intrepid class have the intriguing names of Icarus, Impulsive, Intrepid and Ivanhoe. The Lightning class must be alert with names like Lance, Lively, Lightning, Lookout, Orion, Neptune, Achilles, Ajax of the Leander class suggest mighty hunters and heroes. Indomitable, Invincible and Illustrious imply a glorious record.

The British Navy has been maintained at prewar strength and remains a formidable striking force. But it is outclassed now by the United States fleets. Fortunately for civilization, the English-speaking nations exercise their seapower not for conquest in a Hitlerian sense, but for good, and no nation that behaves itself need fear aggression by reason of the existence of the incomparably powerful navies which fly the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack.

Whitehall Notebook

By JOHN DAUPHINEE

(Canadian Press Staff, London)

Prime Minister Churchill addresses the National Conchill addresses the National Conservative conference here March 15, last day of the two-day meeting of some 2,000 delegates, and politicians expect it may contain some hint as to the likely date for the general election.

A vote has been promised for this year and most guessers have been predicting late autumn.

Even without specific information, however, the Conservative, Labor and Liberal parties already are hard at work and choosing of candidates is going ahead apace.

Private enterprise and individual freedom will be the main planks in the Conservative platform and Ralph Assheton, party chairman and member of Parliament for Rushcliffe, has tackled the issue in recent speeches.

That the party is behind him on this line — which automatically sets up the Labor party as the expected major opposition despite Liberal claims of a great resurgence of support—is shown by views which will be put before the March 14-15 conference.

Seven other main points are brought up in resolutions for the convention:

1. Foreign policy—the government's policy is supported and "effective steps" are demanded to prevent future German aggression, including prohibition of airplane manufacture in Germany

2. British Commonwealth—suggestion is made that the Dominions be invited to co-operate in the task of ensuring fullest possible development for the colonies; and an inter-imperial policy for defence, currency, commerce, communications and general development is urged.

3. Export policy — a vigorous program should be based on the encouragement and stimulation of private enterprise.

4. Labor compulsion—A resolution on the location of industry after the war opposes any compulsory transference of workers.

5. Employment—Resolutions have been submitted supporting the government's previously-announced policy for full employment.

6. Conscription — The University Association has stated it plans to advocate retention of conscription after the war for Britain's military forces.

7. Housing—Resolutions will urge encouragement for the private builder and providing facilities for more people to buy their own homes.

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The Poets' Corner

THE TREASURE

When color goes home into the eyes,
And lights that shine are shut again
With dancing girls and sweet birds' cries
Behind the gateways of the brain;
And that no-place which gave them birth, shall close
The rainbow and the rose:—

Still may Time hold some golden space
Where I'll unpack that scented store
Of song and flower and sky and face,
And count, and touch, and turn them o'er,
Musing upon them; as a mother, who
Has watched her children all the rich day through
Sits, quiet-handed, in the fading light,
When children sleep, ere night.

—Rupert Brooke.

ATTENTION TRUSS WEARERS

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak thus causing untold agony then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up-to date one. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

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Here I Am

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