THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1945

A Plea For Unity

"It is a sobering thought for Canadians at home that those who return from service overseas declare that disunity is a phenomenon of the home front and not of the battlefront," says the *Montreal Gazette*. "Within recent weeks we have heard two voices express this same sentiment. One was that of an English-Canadian officer, Major J. Alex Edmison, a Montreal lawyer, and former alderman for St. George ward, who was addressing a Montreal club. He said that there was no disunity on D-Day, when French-speaking and English-speaking soldiers fought side by side on the invasion beaches. There has been no disunity since, amid all the changes and chances of a strenuous campaign. Nor is there any disunity among the Canadian soldiers crowded into the prison camps of the enemy. Nor is there any disunity among the Canadian soldiers lying in the military hospitals. Major Edmison concluded his address with an appeal to Canadians at home to see to it that the men who have served and suffered in unity should not return to a disunited Canada. The other voice was that of Lt.-Col. Hugues Lapointe, Federal member of Parliament for Lotbiniere, and son of the late Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe. Speaking in the House of Commons, he asked the members to listen while he related one incident which had occurred in France. He had commanded a company of the Regiment de la Chaudiere which had landed in Normandy on D-Day, and by morning half of his men had been lost. He sent a message for reinforcements. But it turned out that the boat carrying the reinforcements for the Chaudieres had been sunk by the enemy. So his company was reinforced by men from the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, from the Regina Rifles, and from the North Shore Regiment of New Brunswick. All these men were glad and proud to join the Chaudieres and the whole company faced the enemy as one man. "That night," said Lt.-Col. Lapointe, "I was thinking to myself, 'I wonder how many people in Canada would believe such a thing could be true'."

"The final appeal of Lt.-Col. Lapointe to the people at home is the same as the appeal of Major Edmison. "Surely," he said, "if the men at the front can achieve this national unity and attain this spirit of brotherhood the people back in Canada . . . can fight the war on the home front following the example set for them by our Canadian forces overseas. . . . If here in Canada we cannot achieve a community of spirit; if we cannot learn to understand one another better, then the hardships, the miseries and the losses we shall have suffered during this war may well have been in vain." Faced with such evidence and with such appeals, what are we on Canada's home front to do? There is one thing we may do first of all, and that is to ask ourselves why it is that we are in such unenviable contrast with those whose service is so much more urgent and exacting than our own.

"Certainly our home front opportunities and duties are pressing upon us. They lie before us as a challenge. Only by our unity can the challenge be met, and only by meeting the challenge will we find our unity."

But the *Gazette* neglected to add: "Equality of responsibility connotes equality of service, each for all and all for each."

Teachers Salaries

The Gallup Poll's most recent survey of Canadian public opinion relates to the very live question of teachers' salaries. The reaction of the average person is the same in each of the nine provinces so far as common school teachers are concerned, the gleaned opinions being about two to one that this class of public servant is underpaid. Public opinion does not seem to have developed so strongly in favor of an increase of remuneration to high school teachers, although a considerable cross-section of sentiment in eight of the nine provinces favors more generous treatment of those engaged in secondary teaching.

The majority vote in favor of better pay for public school teachers was almost two to one everywhere, but was largest in British Columbia, where seven out of ten voters thought common school teachers underpaid. It is interesting in this connection to note that the scale of pay for teachers of all classes in British Columbia is the highest for all Canada. The fact that 70 per cent of the vote from there favors still higher salaries, shows a peculiar alertness on the part of the people of the coast province to the value of public instruction. In Quebec the vote was 67 per cent of those interviewed; in Ontario 57 per cent; on the Prairies 66 per cent, and in the Maritimes 62 per cent. These expressions of opinion related, however, only to the common school teacher.

With regard to the salaries of high school teachers, the survey shows an almost even division of public opinion on the question as to whether the basis of pay of this group is high enough. Nor was there so large a vote obtained on this question as in that relating to the pay of common school teachers, a considerable proportion of those interviewed being "undecided". On the whole, the survey shows a very definite and widespread conviction across Canada that teachers of every class are underpaid, and that the cause of popular education would be promoted materially if there were an upward revision of all such scales of pay.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Remember, from now on, 1945.

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The almost universal expression in letters from the front these days is—"We'll surely be home for next Christmas."

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It is reported that the old Telephone Building has been acquired by Mr. Jordan to be converted into Government offices.

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The enemy is doing his utmost to split the relations between the Allies, and is using Fifth Columnist radio and press for that purpose.

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Enforcement of call-ups is becoming more stringent; not a few who have so far escaped by postponements, etc., are now ordered to report for service.

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A Scottish seaweed research association has been founded under joint auspices of the Supply Ministry and the Scottish Council of Industry, to investigate the commercial possibilities of seaweed. On its work depends to a great extent the future of the crofters of the Scottish Highlanders. The association will have a biological division; an engineering section with a ship equipped to examine deep sea weeds and the best methods of harvesting them, and a chemical division to determine how best to extract the chemical constituents.

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The Free French commentator, a former Minister of Justice and known in Brussels before the war for his resolute hostility towards the Nazis, gave regular nightly comment on the war situation and on conditions inside Belgium, giving his people reasons for hoping and bidding them not despair; to hold on and trust in the Allies. It was this man, Victor de Laveleye, who originated the broadcasting of the V-sign. He had heard that Belgian children were scribbling the letters "RAF" on the walls, and he had the idea of suggesting to them a single letter which could be chalked up quickly and easily. He chose the letter V—French "Victoire", Flemish "Vrijheid." He proposed it to his listeners in a broadcast on January 14, 1941. On February 1, the suggestion was included in Flemish. All the world knows how the idea kindled the imagination of those under the Nazi yoke, and equally of those planning and working from outside to overthrow the Nazis, till it spread like a magic message throughout Europe.

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A boy drummer, only ten years old, caused something of a sensation in a recent BBC "Variety Band Box" performance. The boy, Victor Feldman, took part with his two brothers, Monty playing the clarinet and Robert the accordion. During the war the three have given a great number of concerts for the troops, and in aid of war charities. The measure of the drummer's success may be gauged by the fact that what was formerly the Feldman Swing Trio has now become known as the Victor Feldman Trio. Victor, we learn from his father, is a self-taught drummer. He began, at six years of age, to try to accompany his brothers—on a drum bought at a popular sixpenny chain store. Within a year, he was not only appearing on the platform with them—he began in an all-star variety programme in aid of the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund—but was being acclaimed by "Jazz" fans as a "drumming genius," having "all the tricks of drum technique, tempo, and rhythm." At the age of nine he appeared in the British National film "Theatre Royal", starring Flanagan and Allen. In it, accompanied by a large orchestra, he played the trio's own number "Kid Krupa Crash."

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The creation of an aeronautical college costing nearly $10,000,000 in capital outlay and calling for an annual expenditure of $1,440,000, mostly by the Exchequer, is recommended "as a matter of urgency" in the report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Establishment of a School of Aeronautical Science recently published. Sir Stafford Cripps, the Minister of Aircraft Production, has already announced that the Government have accepted, in principle, the Committee's recommendation. The primary purpose of the college should be to provide a high grade engineering, technical and scientific training in aeronautics to fit students for leadership in the aircraft industry, civil aviation, the services, education and research. It should also provide shorter courses for specialists in particular subjects, refresher courses, and a general "staff course" aimed at giving a broader knowledge of aeronautics. The proposed college should accommodate 300 students at any one time. The instruction should be at a post-graduate level.

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Charles Fryatt, master of the Great Eastern packet Brussels, which plied between Tilbury and the Hook of Holland, born this date 1872. On March 28, 1916, he was ordered to stop by the German submarine U33; Fryatt, however, refused to do so, and skilfully evaded his antagonist; the Germans falsely declared that he tried to ram the U-boat; there was intense anger against him in Germany, and on the night of June 22, 1916, a flotilla of enemy destroyers captured the vessel and took her into Zeebrugge; Fryatt, who was falsely said to be wearing a gold watch presented by the Admiralty in recognition of his feat of March 28, was imprisoned in Bruges, tried by court-martial, and shot (July 27, 1916); half an hour later a telegram was received, postponing the execution; the murder was denounced by the British Prime Minister as 'an atrocious crime against the law of nations and the usages of war'; after the Armistice, Fryatt's body was exhumed and taken to London, where a striking memorial service was held in St. Paul's (July 8, 1919); subsequently the body was interred at Dovercourt; in April, 1920 the Belgian Government restored the Brussels to the British Government, and conferred a posthumous honour on the martyred hero.

Notes By The Way

A girl born in Toronto attended Toronto schools to the very edge of the university. She is the daughter of an Italian couple who came to Canada before they were 20 and were married in this country. The other day a contentious housewife nearby sneered at her as a foreigner, in a burry Scottish accent, the housewife having come to Canada long after her school days abroad were done. Now there's a situation! Race prejudice, for all its seriousness, provides some moments of high humour.—Toronto Saturday Night.

In Canada the average farm is 100 acres or more. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the average is close to 300 acres. One of the chief causes of the failure of homesteading in the early days in the plains area of southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan was that the standard 160-acre homestead was not large enough to provide a living for the farm family. In much of that area we have now learned that the family unit that succeeds best is two sections, which is large enough to enable the owner to equip it with the proper machinery.—Lethbridge Herald

Bernard Miles, the well-known actor, has been telling a Northern audience that one of the main reasons why British films don't go down well in the United States is the non-comprehension of our dialects. Considering the pains which the youth of this country has gone to in picking up the more esoteric twangs and slangs of America from the talkies, our American Allies might make just a slight effort to understand our much easier language. It is not as though our film directors were in the habit of putting over whole screen plays full of broad Zummerzet or "the grave (but puzzling) music of good Scotch." About the only dialects the American has to learn are the so-called "Oxford accent" and Cockney, both of them very easy on the ear. The implied United States belief that the American language is a sort of standard, comprehensible to the whole English-speaking world without effort, is hardly justified by the facts. — Manchester Guardian.

We have lately had occasion to examine the baptismal records of one of the oldest of Eastern Ontario parishes and have been struck by the simplicity of the names which the early settlers of this part of Canada gave their children. By 1820-30, it would appear, the people of Leers and Grenville had departed from some of the perposterous names that the Loyalists bore and often inflicted on their children. We have in these records little repetition of the Jehoiadas, Benonis, Comforts, Liberty, Abiathars, Adonirams, Ichabods and so on, of the Loyalist period. Instead, this later generation inclined to extreme simplicity in the matter of names. Few children received more than one and such names as John, James, Anna, William, Samuel, Sarah, Esther, Margaret, Thomas, Eliza, George and Henry predominated. If there were combinations they usually consisted of such simple names as Thomas William, Christopher James, Emily Augusta, and Eliza Jane. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

Germany's manufactured goods are not wanted here, but Britain and the Allied nations should make Germany pay by taking from her the raw materials which are needed in excess of their production. In 1937, Germany's production of important industrial minerals was as follows: Copper, 33,000 tons. This exceeds the Spanish output, and was exceeded in Europe only by the Yugoslavian. Iron ore, 3,200,000 tons. Lead, 78,000 tons, the equivalent of the production of Spain or Yugoslavia. Zinc, 180,000 tons. To build her war machine, Germany consumed all her production and was a heavy importer. The United Nations do not intend that Germany shall have any war machine after her defeat. They should, therefore, be able to draw upon these materials as they are needed. Such production would, of course, permit Germany to maintain some degree of war potential. It will be the business of the United Nations to see that these minerals are produced under strict control, and only under licence by the occupying powers for such purpose will be to ensure that production is to the benefit of Germany's victims. — London Daily Mail.

Continued study of the U. S. Army's estimated cigarette consumption for 1944, which includes 2,100,000,000 packages for sale in overseas post exchanges and 1,160,000,000 packages for sale in domestic post exchanges, reveals an additional item of approximately 810,000,000 packages as part of emergency field rations, notes The New York Herald Tribune. The army "C" ration includes nine cigarettes a day a man; "K" ration 12 a day a man; "10-in-one" ration 20 a day a man; emergency parachute ration, three cigarettes, and the ration accessory packet, one package a day a man. These army requirements for cigarettes, added to the navy's estimated 1944 consumption for domestic and overseas resale to personnel of, 771,750,000 packages, make a grand total of 4,841,750,000 packages of cigarettes purchased by the U. S. armed force for resale or issue this year at home and abroad. The figure doesn't include the cigarettes bought by military personnel in civilian shops or sent to them as gifts by individuals, organizations or the tobacco trade.

When I recently discussed the modern method of insisting upon German prisoners keeping their hands clasped behind or on the head, instead of the arms fully upstretched, I did so as a mere civilian anxious for enlightenment. A young officer who was wounded in the Normandy fighting and is now convalescing in Yorkshire, gives a very convincing reason for "immobilizing" a Nazi prisoner's hands. "Even when disarmed," he writes, "the German army pull off some unexpected trick. When hundreds of prisoners are taken there is only time for a superficial disarming. A knife secreted in the clothing or a small automatic may escape the searcher, and one man with an automatic might easily reverse the tables on an armed guard of one or two men. "It would be dangerous to allow a surrendering Nazi to come forward with his hands held high and his fingers closed. He might have a small bomb the size of a marble between the fingers. Better to have them all the time entwined on the nape of the neck or on the head. There they are easier for the prisoner, out of harm's way—they cannot be used for a signal—and a group of prisoners are thus much easier to handle." — Leeds Yorkshire Post.

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.

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES

Sir,—There appeared recently in the Guardian an article from one of the Experimental Farm staff, advising how to protect fruit trees from injury from mice, rabbits, etc., by wrapping with tar paper. While I agree with the writer that such protection is necessary for small young trees, it is absurd to wrap huge trees as I have noticed, they did. If everybody is following this advice and wrapping all trees indiscriminately it might account for the present shortage of tar paper for essential building purposes. A person should use some horse sense in this matter as in all things.

I am, Sir, etc
JOHN P. SMITH
Malpeque, P.E.I.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

Sir,— In the Halifax Herald of the 27th. instant appeared an interesting article, sponsored by the Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia concerning succession duties in that province. It states that one of the duties now attached to the office of the Attorney General is the administration of the Succession Duties Act.

It is noteworthy that during the years since 1892, when the Nova Scotia Succession Duties Act was passed, that province has derived revenue in excess of $11,500,000, and in that period about twenty-two thousand estates have been assessed or examined.

The article referred to does not say what department had at first administered the act, but states that in 1937, the administration was transferred to the Department of the Attorney General and that since that time the revenue to the Province has amounted to over $4,750,000.

In other words, between 1892 and 1937, a period of forty-five years, the sum of $6,750,000 was obtained as succession duties, while during the last eight years, the sum of $4,750,000 was obtained or about $600,000 annually, as against $150,000 annually for the preceeding forty-five years, under the old management, being four times as much anually under the new management.

A great deal of discussion has been going on in and around Montague for the past year or more regarding the disposal of the properties of deceased wealthy bachelors, but the writer has never met anyone who seemed to know under what department the Succession Duties Act of Prince Edward Island is administered, although many people feel that it is time some light should be thrown on this subject, as well as on the disposal of such estates in general.

It is felt that taxpayers have a right to know who is responsible for the administration of the Succession Duties Act of this Province, and it would also be interesting to know how much revenue has been received annually for the past eight years, as compared with the province of Nova Scotia.

Assuming that the Succession Duties Act is under the administration of the Attorney General's department, it is felt that he should not only throw some light on this subject but that he should at once, investigate the estates of some wealthy bachelors who have passed away within the last few years, and set at rest the minds of a great many people. If there are in this province aged and helpless people who are supposed to be beneficieries of wealthy estates, and who are too feeble or innocent to look out for their own rights, it is surely the duty of the powers that be to make enquiries, as we are told have been made in Nova Scotia.

In the first place it is due to the taxpayers to know that every dollar due to the Government from such estates is accounted for, and secondly, though not of secondary importance, to know that helpless relatives of deceased wealthy bachelors are protected in their rights as beneficieries before it is too late.

I am, Sir, etc,
TAXPAYER

Montague, P.E.I
Dec. 30, 1944.

Whitehall Notebook

By John Dauphinee

LONDON, Dec. 31 — (CP) — Sir William Beveridge, author of the famous "cradle-to-the-grave" social security plan, has become the principal speaker for the Liberal party and there are rumors he will soon succeed Sir Archibald Sinclair as party leader.

Elected to Parliament in a by-election only last October, he toured much of England during the Parliamentary recess. One of his principal arguments has been that in the rebuilding of a strong Liberal party — it now holds only 19 of the 615 commons seats—lies the best safeguard for essential British liberties and British traditions

The decision of Lord Crewe to retire from leadership of the Liberals in the House of Lords will remove one of the few remaining links with the administrations of the late Ewart Gladstone. In 1892, when Mr. Gladstone began his last term of office, Lord Crewe became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

During his long career Lord Crewe — 87 next month — was Secretary of State for India, Secretary of State for War, President of the Board of Education and Lord Privy Seal.

His successor as Liberal leader in the Lords is expected to be Lord Samuel.

Chit-chat: Voters in Ross and Cromarty constituency are wondering whether Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner in Canada, will seek re-election as a candidate of National Labor — the five-member group he now heads — or run as an Independent. There have been predictions National Labor may soon dissolve.

The Communist party has claimed membership of 45,000 and income in its last financial year of $215,000.

Earl Baldwin, the former Prime Minister, has been dubbed "England's forgotten man." He spends his time at home in Worcestershire and has broken nearly all his old links with public life. One of his main interests is the "Pilgrim Trust" — founded in 1930 by the Late Edward Harkness, American millionaire, with $9,000,000 to be used for the benefit of Britain. Lord Baldwin is one of the five trustees.

Floor Prices For Agriculture

(Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review.)

V

Admittedly many farm incomes are relatively low, and subject to unpredictable fluctuations resulting from the weather. Educational and medical facilities in rural areas and, indeed, social services generally, compare unfavourably with those in urban communities. Since these are social welfare problems, there is much to be said for dealing with them by social welfare measures rather than through prices. Measures which are directed to increasing farm welfare directly contribute to the objective of bringing rural standards into line with urban.

Of this sort are crop insurance, better educational facilities, increased medical care, better roads, better housing, more telephones, an extension of rural electrification systems, and so on. Family allowances, which will be of particular significance to the larger rural families, are a step in this direction, as also are the recent Dominion legislation to widen the scope of credit to the farmer and various provincial reconstruction plans for education, highways, and rural electrification.

Social security is now widely accepted as an integral part of reconstruction policies both in Canada and abroad. Assuring farmers of a fair share in social security would lessen the pressure for uneconomic floor prices, and would materially contribute to the success of a floor-price program.

* * *

From a broader point of view, an essential condition of farm prosperity is that people both at home and abroad shall eat well, as the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture emphasized. Security and a reasonable standard of living for farmers are thus bound up with a high level of industrial employment, an expanding world economy, and an increasing flow of international trade.

For Canada, the truth of this statement is beyond question. Though a beginning has been made in establishing the framework for a workable international trading order, the war has created or intensified a variety of maladjustments which must be corrected before expanding markets for farm products can become a reality. From the standpoint of Canadian agriculture, perhaps the foremost problem is he restoration of the economic strength of the United Kingdom which is, and has been, our greatest market and which occupies a key position in the whole structure of international trade.

It is obvious that Britain's problem of finding foreign exchange, and particularly dollars, to pay for needed imports after the war will be serious. To the extent that Canada and the United States can find a solution to this exchange shortage through suitable financing measures, our export prospects, especially for food, will be improved and the problems which agriculture faces will be lessened.

* * *

In summary, price floors, properly administered, can usefully contribute to solving farm problems by stabilizing farm prices, giving the farmer a greater measure of security, and increasing the efficient use of agricultural resources. If, however, they are not set at levels related to the realities of the market, they may seriously interfere with the important function of the price system in guiding production and co-ordinating it with demand both at home and abroad.

For this reason, there is much to be said for dealing with the problem of inadequate farm income by measures separate from the floor-price program. The extension of the benefits of social security to the farming population will assist in bringing about a greater degree of equality between rural and urban living standards.

Finally, farm prosperity, in a country as heavily dependent as Canada on agricultural exports, is bound up with an expanding world economy and the restoration of a freely functioning international trading system. In particular, Britain's ability to find dollar exchange will be a most important factor in the outlook for Canadian agriculture.

Master Strategy

(Military Gazette)

The more one studies the tactics of the United Nations' D-Day invasion the more apparent becomes the central reason of its success, the construction of those two complete artificial harbors which were towed across the channel and erected on the shores of France. Had those harbors not been put in place, and on time, there would today be no millions of British, American and other troops fighting in Europe, no troops battling right within the boundaries of Germany itself and threatening the heart of the Reich.

Never did our Allied tacticians more completely outwit the vaunted "Brain Trust" of the Nazis than by this plan. The Germans had all their plans worked out. "They would," as Albert Maisel says, "drive our landing forces back into the sea during that weak moment of all amphibious landings — when the highly equipped infantry is ashore but the heavy supplies, the big artillery, the 60-ton tanks and all the other great mobile ordnance are still struggling to get through the surf and unto the beach."

That's what Rommel figured on. And that's where he went wrong. Because we uncovered an amazing secret weapon — two complete artificial harbors, each as big as the port of Dover, which were built in advance, towed across the Channel and installed on the beaches. In each of these harbors, nearly three miles long and more than a mile wide, we were unloading all sorts of small craft by D-plus-3. By the end of the week, they were handling cargoes of great Liberty ships, fresh from the States. When the German counter-attacks on our landing forces were launched, they were warded off by heavy equipment that the German High Command had been confident we could never bring ashore in force without the facilities of a major port.

This vast project, when first mooted, looked upon as mad, fantastic and impossible, was finally accepted as the only solution for victory. It was a happy combination of British and American brains, British naval engineers and American civil engineers co-operating in the work. The British supplied the steel, stone and cement, the Americans and Canadians millions of feet of lumber rapidly carried across the Atlantic. Finally the 150 huge concrete caissons, each as big as a house were completed, seven miles of breakwaters were pre-fabricated.

Because these marvels of engineering genius were got into place all the immense difficulties of the Channel's 22-foot tides and wildly blowing gales were set at naught and Allied landing forces were able to continually land heavy equipment, extend their beach head bases into a successful invasion.

Truly this project has been called "one of the wonders of our age". It has revolutionized a major branch of military and naval tactics and it has made victory in Europe certain.

Canada's Fine Herds

(Toronto Globe and Mail)

The report about the celebrated "diamond-studded Shorthorn bull" Millhills Ransom, for which Ontario paid $15,000, calls attention to the important part this country is playing in restoring the herds of countries which have been occupied by the Nazis. It also emphasizes the wisdom of Canadian breeders of the last century or more who founded their herds on the best available animals in Britain and Europe.

Not only are Canadian farmers in a position to supply the needs of American and European breeders, but they have made a major contribution to the food requirements of the British Isles, especially in regard to bacon, beef, cheese and grains.

Since the time of Jacques Cartier and Champlain in Quebec, and the United Empire Loyalists in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, wise Canadian farmers have insisted on breeding from the best stock. They realized from the beginning that success in the livestock industry depended upon selection in breeding. Some of the present-day Quebec stock is from cattle sent out from Britanny and Normandy in the 17th century. United Empire Loyalists who came here after the Revolutionary War started their herds with stock imported from the British Isles. More than a hundred years ago a herd of 300 cattle was driven to the head of the Great Lakes and disposed of to the colonists of the Red River Settlement.

The vindication of the policy which has been followed for a century or more is seen in the fine herds in all parts of Canada. The Shorthorn has been established as the best of the heaviest of the beef cattle. The Hereford and the Aberdeen-Angus rank next. Purebred sheep were brought to Canada from England more than a century ago, and the flocks have been strengthened by frequent importations of the finest from the Old Country. The Yorkshire pig was the basis of our important bacon industry, and the enormous development of this has made it possible for Canada to supply Britain with 450 million pounds of bacon annually since Denmark suffered a blackout after the Nazi occupation.

Canadian horse breeding has steadily improved, thanks to the large importations of Clydesdales, Percherons and other desirable breeds from Britain and the Continent. His Majesty King George V took a keen interest in the improvement of Canadian breeds, and sent one of his famous sires to this country in the interests of the production of finer animals.

It is quite probable that Canada will become increasingly important as a source of fine breeding stock. Ontario and Quebec breeders already have exported hundreds of purebred cattle to the United States and plans are under way to ship Jersey cattle from this country to the Island of Jersey, which has been famous for many years for this breed of dairy animals.

Hitler's Abdication

The most recent version of the "Hitler crisis" is given by the British United Press in a special story from Stockholm. Its purport is that Herr Hitler is still the Fuehrer but is no longer Commander-in-Chief of the German forces. Much against his will, he was compelled to relinquish the latter post by Marshal von Rundstedt, Gestapo Leader Himmler, and Propaganda Minister Goebbels, after a stormy conference with the Fuehrer late in August.

The account of this dramatic development is given on the authority of Fritz Brueckner, S.S. Chief Group Leader, who made it public at a Berlin banquet recently. At least so goes the B.U.P. story, which is detailed and circumstantial enough to raise a presumption of its accuracy.

In the last week of August, when Germany had lost irretrievably the battle of France, Himmler Goebbels and von Rundstedt drove to Hitler's Obersalzberg villa with a strong armed escort, while an entire S. S. division surrounded the estate and blocked all approaches. Having refused to admit his visitors for over an hour, Hitler finally agreed to receive them, and the meeting took place in his large reception hall. Von Rundstedt bluntly stated that continuance of the war was possible only if Hitler ceased interfering with military matters. Himmler, the report says, backed this up most emphatically, while Goebbels, being appealed to by Hitler, assured the Fuehrer of his "love, reverence, and loyalty," but added that his duties should be confined to the political arena.

This meeting, one of the most arresting in Germany's war history is thus described in the Stockholm dispatch:

"The conference lasted six hours, interrupted frequently by Hitler's angry shrieks and crying, and hysterical fits accompanied by carpet chewing, which was reported to have prompted von Rundstedt later to remark: "Rather ten carpets than one more defeat."

"Hitler's physician was called twice to give him calming injections.

"Only about two dozen persons reportedly were informed of Hitler's deposition from the army command."

There is reason to believe also that these Hun big shots have banned Hitler from making public speeches, as well as from interfering in military operations, because even his most intimate friends could never forecast what he might say at any time before the microphone. All that seems to be left of him is his name, still used officially at Berlin for propaganda purposes.

GLASGOW—(CP) —A Christian Council, to consider and make pronouncements on social, moral and religious issues affecting the life of the community has been formed by Glasgow presbytery.

The Poet's Corner

THE CONQUERED

They stand near the wall by a guarded gate,
And they watch the Hun with unsmiling face
And hooded eyes, and silent, mocking hate.
They sneer, "Who is the prisoner in this place?
"This your wall, this your gate, in iron bound.
"You snap the whip and blow the Hunter's Horn.
"But ponder well — who the fear, who the hound,
"Who hunts, and who pursues this golden morn?
"Who fears the dark between the dimmed-out light,
"Whose back is braced against the thin steel blade,
"And why the hunted put in pens by night?
"Surely the Master Hound is not afraid?"
The laughter swells, most terribly unheard,
As if the dead gave tongue in graves unstirred.

—Eileen Cameron Henry, in Chatelaine Magazine.

Is GETTING UP Getting You DOWN?

If morning finds you only half rested, still weary . . . if your sleep is broken by fitful tossing and turning . . . if you can't seem to settle down to relaxing rest . . . your kidneys may be to blame.

When your kidneys get out of order, your sleep usually suffers. To help your kidneys regain a normal condition, to help you enjoy restful sleep—use Dodd's Kidney Pills, a favourite treatment for more than half a century. Dodd's Kidney Pills are easy to use and are not habit forming. Ask for Dodd's Kidney Pills at any drug counter. Look for the blue box with the red band. 122

Dodd's Kidney Pills

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