

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. K. Burnett, F. J. L.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1944
Canadian Prisoners Of War

For the anxious relatives and friends of Canadian prisoners of war, there are generally reassuring reports from the official representatives of protecting neutral powers and from representatives of the International Red Cross and the International Y.M.C.A., with whom the prisoners are able to talk freely.

"The Allied prisoners of war in Germany are, on the whole, well and reasonably treated," according to Dr. Jerome Davis, American educator and sociologist, who is director for Canada of the War Prisoners' Aid of the International Y.M.C.A.

"In the treatment of allied prisoners of war," he says, "the Germans have played the game very closely to the rules agreed upon at the Geneva Convention of 1929. There was of course the incident of tying the hands of some Canadian prisoners in alleged retaliation for the tying of German prisoners of Dieppe, but this was an exception."

He admits that the food and clothing situation is not too good, but states that between the food rations received and the food parcels from the Red Cross and the quarterly food parcels from next-of-kin, the prisoners actually are living better than the German civilian population.

This, however, must be taken subject to the warning given in recent months that Red Cross parcels arriving at the prisoner-of-war camps must be made to do twice as long as formerly, on account of the damage to the German transportation system.

In regard to Canadian prisoners of war held by Japan, the best news in recent months was the arrival of a Japanese boat at a Russian port to pick up the accumulated supplies of food, clothing and medicine, as well as recreational and educational materials, shipped there over a year ago from America by the Red Cross societies and the War Prisoners' Aid of the Y.M.C.A.

While Japan has not followed the international agreement on prisoners of war, the International Y.M.C.A. states that efforts to establish full war prisoner service to the Far East are continuing, and it is hoped that soon the men there will be as well served as those in other parts of the world.

Fuel Conservation

A report from the Department of Mines and Resources states that one and one quarter cords of heavy hardwoods such as maple, yellow birch, beech and oak will yield as much heat as one ton of anthracite. A cord of the softer woods such as white birch, soft maple, poplar or basswood produces only 60 to 80 per cent of the heat of the heavier hardwoods.

Reinforcement Crisis Remains

In a Christmas message to the 1,400 branches of the Canadian Legion, Mr. Alex Walker, the Dominion president, congratulates the members on bringing the reinforcement issue to what he calls "a definite conclusion."

It is to be recalled that on Nov. 29 the Canadian Legion announced its dissatisfaction with the action of the Dominion Government in placing a limit of 16,000 on the number of draftees to be sent overseas as reinforcements; further, that Mr. Walker at that time declared the despatch of 16,000 draftees was not an "adequate answer to the demand for conscription and total war."

Mr. Walker, comments the Globe and Mail, was on sound ground when he stated that "any one who still doubts the vital need for reinforcements has only to look at the daily casualty lists and remember that for every name appearing a replacement must be found or an already war-weary soldier must do double duty."

In view of the new German offensive on the Belgian front there is no guarantee that the 16,000 men the Government proposes to send overseas between now and next May will be sufficient to reinforce the Canadian Army on the Western front. Manifestly the German war machine is far from beaten when it can mount a counter-offensive such as we have witnessed in the past few days and throw the United States forces back 23 miles into Belgium.

Common sense would suggest that there is still work for the Canadian Legion to do in ensuring that adequate reserves are sent overseas to replace casualties and to provide for proper rest periods for war-weary troops. It is no time for Canadians at home to rest on their

Notes By The Way

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It has been well said that without casting any reflections on the mental state of the late war, our gallant soldiers have fought in this war, and are still fighting, for the well-being and enrichment of all mankind. Hence, should we not memorialize the living assets to the common life?—(Brantford Expositor).

An American engineer who returned recently from a mission to the Soviet Union, The Russians, he told us, were fascinated by the Americans' use of the expression "O.K." "But what is this 'O.K.'?" one Russian asked him. "Before he could answer another Russian said: 'The ally. It's the feminine of O.K.'—(Capeer's Weekly).

Some recent political events in Canada recall an entry that Mark Twain wrote in his notebook in 1887: "But what is this 'O.K.'? God that in our country we have those three unspookably precious things: Freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and freedom never to exercise either of them."—(The Printed Word).

We all depend upon the forest wherever we are for the natural guarantee of our continued existence as producers and consumers of the fruits of the earth. In the long run, if we don't conserve our forest industries, so called, we shall love our livings as farmers and food producers as well.—(Vancouver Province).

The report that Goering is now being taken to the United States to be tried for his part in the Nazi regime is a man down in the Amazon. Put nighties of his gramma's on; The fact was that he was too fat.

To get his own pyjamas on.—(Peterborough Examiner).

Now that stray dogs aren't roaming the streets and alleys in packs, some people have begun to wonder why it took a rabies epidemic and two hydrophobic deaths to bring about this civic improvement.

Many dog owners have been so impressed by the fact that they've resolved to keep their dogs in the future, quarantine or no quarantine. It is, of course, a where a valued pet belongs.—(Windsor Star).

There is justice in the plea that the hundred dollars clothing allowance for men discharged from the armed forces of Canada be made retroactive. It is under the conditions, a man with relatively little service will get the hundred dollars only 25¢ as an outside allowance for men discharged from the armed forces of Canada be made retroactive.

Big business can help the post-war prospect of industrial research by liberal endowments and scholarships to technical schools. The physics who would otherwise be graduating into the unemployment laboratories. The resultant shortage will have to be made up by making it possible for more students to enter these lines.—(Christian Science Monitor).

How many traps have really been sprung; how many pincers have been used; how many pockets have been buttoned; how many doornails have been driven; how many commanders, except the military, have ever expected that many thousands of military men would be expected to travel by air instead. The company in question hopes itself to supply the air of the future with its surface ships.

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British Columbia's inevitable love of dubious experiments seems to have been the field of higher education. The provincial university has decided to start an extension course in the winter. It is slated for the fall of 1945. The extension course will be a half a mile down-stream to the site. The truckdrivers who hauled the material were mostly western desert veterans. They drew up the trucks on the river bank so that their headlights could enable the construction to be carried on after nightfall.

The duration of the fighting in Europe will be a powerful factor in shaping the course of political events in Canada. Should the 11th hour attempt of the Germans to delay the day of settlement be attended with further successes the war in Europe cannot be ended before next midsummer, and that means that the hopes of Canadians at home will have suffered a partial eclipse, and that kind of attitude often produces unexpected political developments.

Whatever the fortunes of the parties in the next six months the people who are backing the war effort must look in vain, says an Ottawa correspondent, for any tax relief. Lower taxes are something that won't come for two or three years for heavy bills already incurred have yet to be paid, and the fact that important parts of the munitions production program have to be continued, even expanded in the next four months, must frown upon any who were fondly looking to relief from a five year burden. Blood and sweat and tears and more heavy taxes will still be the lot of Canadians. We have borne these for a long time, and there has not yet been any sign that our endurance can be exhausted.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Feast of St. John the Evangelist. January thaw came a little too soon — any way we had a white Christmas.

A local politician has designated Prime Minister King "The Slackers' Convoy" — a not inappropriate title.

Had the city footpaths been shovelled, as they no doubt would have been had Christmas not intervened, walking would not have been so hazardous yesterday.

Official statistics reveal that Canadian production of cycles was the lowest last year since 1935. Under wartime restrictions to conserve metals and labor, output amounted to only 47,473 compared with 72,120 in 1942.

Charles Lamb, the English essayist, died this date 1834; was a civil servant in London, and found plenty time and scope to develop his literary talent, his principal production being "The Essays of Elia"; "He who hath not a dram of folly in his mixture hath ponds of much worse matter in his composition."

"Churchill subordinates the world organization to the interests of the Empire," says L'Action Catholique. "King would like to subordinate the Commonwealth Association to the universal organization of peace, by making the interests of mankind coincide with those of the Empire. Unfortunately, the logic of this Canadian policy has never been followed up right to the end when essential and basic questions are at stake."

The sudden death of the well-known and highly esteemed Mr. D. B. Macdonald will occasion sorrow in hundreds of homes throughout the Province, for he was known from North Cape to East Point. An enthusiastic member of both the Caledonian Club and St. Andrew's Society his fine many figure in plaid and bonnet for many, many years was a feature of St. Andrew Night dinner's when he proudly bore aloft, preceded by two pipers, the glorious Haggis. Of three sons, two enlisted, one making the supreme sacrifice, while the third is head of an essential war plant.

During the first week of December the average number of Allied offensive sorties flown every 24 hours against the Germans in the Western theatre was approximately: Fighters and fighter bombers, 1,720; Light and medium bombers, 430; Heavy bombers, 970. It is now more than a year since the German air force dropped bombs in the United Kingdom by daylight (December 2, 1943). Contrast this with the Bomber Command which until August 27, 1944, had carried out the offensive against Germany almost exclusively by night but which since that date (to December 9) has dropped in Germany by daylight more than 5,600 tons—about 36 per cent of its total effort against the Reich for that period.

The biggest Bailey bridge yet built was recently thrust across the Chindwin River in Burma. It is 1,096 feet long. The bridge is a vital link in communications and may greatly accelerate the Japanese defeat. Its planning was a noteworthy piece of organization, but the colonel in charge says that one twice as long could easily have been built. He was given notice of what was required and worked out his plan in 48 hours; the only alteration was to shift the site 100 yards because Japanese shells were falling where it was originally intended to build the bridge. The bridge's components were brought from Calcutta, hauled the last 300 miles by road, assembled in pontoon sections on the Myitha River, and floated a half a mile downstream to the site. The truckdrivers who hauled the material were mostly western desert veterans. They drew up the trucks on the river bank so that their headlights could enable the construction to be carried on after nightfall.

Floor Prices For Agriculture

Behind the pressure for floor prices lie, of course, apprehensions of a post-war price collapse. Memories of the acute distress which afflicted agricultural prices in the thirties brought to farming populations all over the world are still vivid. Because farm prices then fell faster and farther than other prices, farmers feel that they are in the most vulnerable sector of the price economy.

Moreover, such drastic declines have obviously been the principal factor in creating inadequate farm incomes. As a result, farmers have been led to place a perhaps disproportionate emphasis on prices as the solution to farm-income problems.

For instance, the emphasis has been on "parity" prices—a goal for which would re-establish them in the same relationship to the cost of things that farmers buy as existed in some past period when such relationships were favourable or satisfactory to farmers. The driving force behind parity prices in the United States has been the problem of inadequate farm incomes and low rural living standards.

As the head of the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has said: "It would argue almost endlessly as to why the current satisfactory standard of living. Any final judgment, however, must be based upon the fact that the people themselves want or are willing to accept; and, certainly, the steady stream of farm products to cities whenever the opportunity is offered, the desire of so many of the able young farm people for urban employment, and the attitude of the mass of the young city people toward farm life, all combine to indicate that agricultural incomes and standards of living are on a relatively low level."

In reaction against the extreme instability of farm prices, and their effects on farm prices, there has perhaps been a tendency to form the useful function performed by a price system—that of guiding production and distribution. In the case of farm products, the price system has been so distorted that it is impossible to see how this fundamental fact in the past price changes have in the foreground rather imperfectly the function of correlating demand and supply.

The fault lies partly in conditions inherent in agriculture—the inevitable lag in the response of production to price changes. Partly, however, in the instability of agricultural prices has itself been a cause, tending to discourage the resources and attempts to adjust the productive program to frequently changing prices.

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VERSE

What should we know, For better or worse, Of the Long War? Were it not for Verse? What has it meant down? What walls were raised; Who won the crown? What was he praised? Or a fallen stone? Or a waste of sands. And I know, Of Art-less lands. But you need not delve their side-hills. Where the Muse herself All Time fulfill, Who cuts with his scythe All things but hers: All but the blithe Hexameters.

—Oliver St. John Gogarty.

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A Rude Refusal

(Peterborough Examiner) We have received through the Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board enclosing an editorial for one of the Montreal Standard which it calls "the current Christmas Shopping 'Sneeze'"; the note continues "Strikes in you may wish to do a similar one for the season."

Peterborough Examiner on the might like to reprint the Standard's comments. Best wishes of the season.

You are wrong, friend. We most decidedly do not wish to do a situation on the Peterborough Examiner, and we will be damned if we will reprint the Standard's comments, which impress us as primitive and objectionable.

We are not going to be told by you what we shall write in these columns, and we will be damned if we are not going to be told by any other Government Board which may be listening.

We are heartily sick of the ersatz, admonishing, finger-wagging, bureaucratic moralism of government bureaus. The WPTB has a job to do and it has done it nobly. But when it asks us to recommend the giving of War Bonds and Savings Certificates as Christmas gifts, can we ground that they would be more than mere ornaments, we spit.

If the Government wants more money, let it ask us for it, and we will all give, as we have given so often before. But to ask the Examiner to strike a speaking blow at the great old festival of Christmas, and to write a snivelling editorial damning the Christmas merriment, and then to conclude by sending us "the best wishes of the season" is to court a rude and contemptuous refusal. This is it.

Solstice

(New York Times) This is the month of the winter solstice, time when astronomical calculations find the sun at its southern limit and the day that winter is upon us. The night grows the longer, a night of nearly fifteen hours. The sun's attitude and the day has but a little more than nine hours of sunlight. Thus winter comes.

Cold will deepen. The wind will sweep down bleak valleys with a freight of snow and hailstones will be icy knobs against the distant sky. The year will end, and a new year begin, and time will flow like the stream beneath the ice.

And slowly, slowly the sun will creep back toward the zenith, and day will nibble the night away and dusk will lengthen. Late winter dusk, when snow creeps underfoot and the owl is heard while the sunset still streaks the west.

The countryman gathers his Christmas greens and wreathes them on the door and the mantel, bringing the reassurance of enduring life to his own fireside. Leaves still cling to the oak and the ironwood and the gray-barked beech, but they are the withered leaves of a summer gone; and it is to the cedars and pines and winter-wreath hemlocks that he turns for symbols now. It is they that grace the time of the Nativity.

The sun swings far to the south, and time flows like the dark current there beneath the winter loam.

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