THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1942.

Fertilizer Subventions

Details of the regulations respecting the payment of subventions on fertilizers are given in a recent special issue of the Canada Gazette. The order under which they are issued revokes the regulations established on Feb. 13 and provides as follows:

The Fertilizers Administrator with the approval of the Agriculture Supplies Board may, with respect to fertilizers purchased by and delivered to farmers for use on their own farms in any of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, between July 1, 1942 and December 31, 1943, inclusive, pay the subvention herein provided, when:

(a) Such fertilizer is used only in the production of the following crops:
  (i) pastures;
  (ii) clover, alfalfa and other hay crops;
  (iii) field corn and crops to be used for ensilage or green feed;
  (iv) wheat, oats, barley and other grains to be used for feed;
  (v) mangels and turnips.

(b) Such fertilizer is used as recommended by the Fertilizer Board or Council of the Province or as approved by the Fertilizers Arministrator.

3. The amount of the subvention that may be paid under clause two hereof shall be calculated as follows:
  Thirty cents per unit of nitrogen,
  Fifteen cents per unit of available phosphoric acid, and
  Fifteen cents per unit of water soluble potash in the ton of fertilizer.

For the purpose of the subventions it is provided as follows:

(a) No more than one person on any one farm shall be allowed the subvention and no farmer shall purchase fertilizer for or on behalf of any other person.

(b) Two or more farms operated by the same farmer with the same machinery or personnel, wholly or in part, shall be regarded as one farm.

(c) Fertilizers purchased for farms operated by or for a Government, municipality, industry or corporation, except ecclesiastical or charitable corporations, shall be ineligible.

(d) No farmer shall be allowed subventions amounting to more than a total of $25.00 or on more than a total of five tons of fertilizers.

(e) In the case of home mixed fertilizer the amount of the subvention shall be calculated from the quantity of the chemicals used and not the analysis of the mixture.

The subventions to farmers, payment of increased freight cost differentials to manfacturers and distributors and reimbursement of expenses of Provincial Board, Councils or persons authorized under the regulations may be paid only in the provinces above mentioned, which have agreed to co-operate with and assist in the administration of the fertilizer subvention policy.

It will be recalled that when the fertilizer subvention policy was first introduced, an effort was made in the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Hanson, leader of the Opposition, to have the potato industry included. This request, Agriculture Minister Gardiner intimated, could not be considered. On the ground that half a loaf is better than no bread our farmers welcomed the application of the subventions to other crops, and will doubtless appreciate the fact that they have now been extended to the end of next year.

Mr. Cardin's Revelation

Here is what the Hon. P. J. Cardin told the House of Commons last week: "Every step that has been made up to the present in the prosecution of the war has been made as a result of the threat or amendment being moved by the Opposition, and because we were afraid that such a motion or amendment if proposed would destroy to a certain extent the strength of our party in the House of Commons. That is the position. I do not need to be afraid to speak my mind."

Mr. Cardin has been a member of the House of Commons since 1911. He was in Mr. King's Cabinet in 1924 and again in 1926. From 1935 until he resigned on May 11 over the introduction of Bill 80, to remove Section 3 of the National Resources Mobilization Act, he had sat at Cabinet meetings.

Mr. Cardin, therefore, speaks with all the knowledge of decisions taken in Cabinet Council on the war. He knows why Mr. King has taken such halting steps in the war's prosecution. He knows why the tempo of Canada's war effort has been slow and why actions have been taken by Mr. King in fits and starts.

Mr. Cardin says every step in the prosecution of the war has been made because of Opposition pressure. That is indeed a compliment to the Opposition.

But, as the Globe and Mail suggests—could there be a worse last paragraph to Mr. King's biography?

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

There will not be much kick if the weather change a little, just for today.

* * * *

Excitement in the House of Commons proves the members' nerves are frayed due to the prolonged anxious session.

* * * *

Persons making wine in their homes may not obtain sugar for this purpose, the rationing division has ruled.

* * * *

Farmers' wives and others who bake pies and cakes to send to market or to sell at home and who cannot be classed as commercial caterers will be required to renew their registrations as sugar users periodically.

* * * *

Operators of tourist homes and of boarding houses catering to occasional as well as regular boarders are being notified by the rationing section of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that their registration as sugar users is good for three months only from date of registration.

* * * *

Directors of the Bank of Montreal and of the Royal Bank of Canada have declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 a share on the capital stocks for the September quarter but have decided to reduce the rate to $1.50 share at their next meetings because of increased taxes.

* * * *

The combined weight of the various items of concentrated milk produced in June this year totalled 33,536,686 pounds as compared with 31,738,692 in the previous month and 30,343,608 in the corresponding month last year. The total for the first six months of this year was 129,216,392 pounds compared with 121,134,728 in the corresponding period of 1941.

* * * *

The production value of the fisheries of this province in 1941 was $952,026 compared with $714,870 in the preceding year. The lobster fishery constitutes the most important part of the fisheries output, its marketed value in 1941 amounting to $500,592. Second in importance is the cod fishery with an output valued at $112,405.

* * * *

Scenes witnessed in the House of Commons from the distinguished guests gallery Monday by Captain Randolph Churchill must have been reminiscent of not a few in London participated in by his grandfather, Lord Randolph, and his father the present Prime Minister. Both in the heyday of their political careers were unsparing critics and dramatic debaters, whether in power or in opposition.

* * * *

Mr. S. C. Moore whose funeral takes place today, will long be remembered as one of our finest citizens. Quiet and unobtrusive, he nevertheless was known and respected by the whole community as a man of indomitable character who usually succeeded in what he set out to accomplish. Besides being a good sport, he was greatly interested in the Boy Scout Movement in which he had been honoured by being appointed Provincial Cub Commissioner.

* * * *

It was ever thus, the more one has the less he gives. Nevada, the State with the fewest people, collected more rubber per person in the recent salvage campaign than any other State. New York State, the largest in population, collected the least per person. Final figures on the campaign showed a total collection of 454,155 tons, a per capital average of 6.87 pounds, Nevada with a population of 110,247 collected 1,657 tons of scrap rubber. New York State, with 13,479,142, collected only 19,385 tons.

* * * *

Mussolini, Italian dictator, born this date 1883; started out as a Marxian socialistic editor, but with the advent of power became a Fascist Socialist, retaining all power, control and initiative within himself as director of the state; began collaborating with Germany in 1926 when he obtained Germany's assent to his aggression of Albania, and with that support defied the League of Nations to interfere; then followed his aggression of Ethiopia; and ultimately his "all-out" collaboration with Hitler in war on France, Britain and other democratic nations. Today he is the most despised ruler in the world, despised by his fellow dictator and the democracies as well.

* * * *

The travelling Briton in his railway compartment is even harder to approach than in his moated grange; because there is a British sense of privacy which goes beyond castles, as pointed out by Sir Walter Scott when Douglas round him drew his cloak, folded his arms and remarked in icy tones that his castle was his king's alone from turret to foundation stone but the hand of Douglas was his own and never shall yet in friendly grasp the hand of such as Marmion clasp. Englishmen just naturally hate to shake hands, whether with foreigners or with each other.

* * * *

Canada has not yet called up the women for war work in the numbers so employed in Britain's. The difference may lie in the nature of the work of those engaged in civilian pursuits and in the number so employed whose work does not contribute to the war effort. This explanation is suggested by the recent intimation from Ottawa that it will be necessary to close many non-essential Canadian industries in order to find labor for those devoted to war purposes. Self-respect compels Canada to furnish its share of men for the fighting forces, but there is pressing need for as many men as can be found for war production also.

* * * *

From now on, no person "shall, without a permit in writing from the Controller of Supplies make any parts (other than casters and stamped pulls for doors and drawers and small joining and fastening hardware) containing metal (whether wrought, cast, forged, stamped, drawn or formed), for use in the manufacture of furniture, and without restricting the generality of the forgoing, furniture shall include the following namely: chairs, coat racks, desks, flower stands (ferneries), stools, foot stools, tables, outdoor or garden furniture, display stands, benches, counters, kitchen cabinets and card tables."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. George Black, M.P. for the Yukon, is probably recalling certain phases of the last war, when he comes out with a protest against putting military uniforms on non-combatants. As a fighting officer in that conflict, he doubtless remembers with resentment the large numbers of "honorary" officers who paraded about, gaining all the glamor of the uniform, without the risks. There may be some of that in this war, but not nearly so much. True, there are men in uniform who are not in the fighting branches, but it would be difficult to put into practice Mr. Black's principle that such dress be reserved solely for combatants. The modern military organization requires large numbers of administrative, technical and clerical personnel, and it would not be practical to keep them in a civilian status. The uniform and the various ranks awarded them give them a standing, and in some cases an authority, which is essential to the efficient carrying out of their duties. These men are not trying to masquerade as heroes. They are doing valuable jobs which they could not do nearly so well if they were not actually a part of the military organization. — Windsor Star.

Britain is now using a simplified income tax form that anyone can understand. Good idea, and what we need next is a simplified income tax that anyone can pay. —Vancouver Daily Province.

Almost one could pity, spite of the hell that he loosed, spite of his cruel treacheries, the deflated, sobbing sick man who so lately was the all-conquering braggart. But pity it not for this man, if the tale of his sickness is true. Legions of red-wounded corpses cry out against it. If he is passing now to the last tribunal, let him pass in dishonor and shame. This man is one of the things that has been wrong with our world. His elimination, by whatever means, would be good news for humanity. — Portland Oregonian.

Whether the OPA will copy Canadian practice in detail or not is not known now, but the certainty is that without the constant help and cooperation of the American housewife price control would fail. Under the system adopted here, as under the Canadian system, allowable maximums for the same article may vary from store to store in the same neighborhood. It would take a veritable army of government inspectors to do what the housewives of a neighborhood can do in the course of routine marketing and what they will be eager to do in their own interest. What they need to bear in mind when price ceilings first become effective is Leon Henderson's counsel of patience and tolerance. The system covers so many commodities that its first days of operation are bound to be difficult. — New York Sun.

President Roosevelt has described Canada as the "Aerodrome of Democracy," and his term not only describes the present status of the future. Canada has accomplished much during these war years. Her aircraft production grows daily. Her sons receive on Canadian soil a training which will equip them for any eventuality they may meet in conflict. Canada may well be proud of the calibre of instruction given here, and of the speed with which the country has become air-minded. When the war is done, there is no reason why Canada should not continue to occupy a place in the forefront of aviation. Across this Dominion with its great spaces, the plane will be a necessity for the future development of the nation. There will be aircraft factories to turn out planes of high quality. There will be thousands of young men trained in their use. War has show nCanada what may be done in the aviation field. After the war is won these resources and talents must not be allowed to lapse. The impetus has been given; it must not be retarded. Canada is coming into her own, and the post-war years, with their demands for development of far-flung resources, will find in the plane a ready instrument for carrying out the exploration and cultivation of this great land. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

As Monsignor Sheen, of Washington, points out here: "It is diabolical, but the Nazis have a faith. The people of the democracies will have to glow with the same fervor for their beliefs or their freedom may not survive. — Hamilton Spectator.

Sir Stafford Cripps and all other new world mongers may be assured that there is no wicked cap-It.alist so hard of face or of heart and no business entrepeneur so blind to the light of the brotherhood of man that he desires for the people unemployment, bad houses, ill-health or any other of the plagues which afflict an industrial nation packed like sardines in towns and cities over a small island. They may also be assured that when they offer their specifications for brave new worlds without saying from whence are to come the bricks and the mortar to build it, and the food to feed those who built, they are storing up for themselves the eventual wrath of a cheated mass of dupes if it proves that the outer world's conception of a new world is a hard competitive mart from which Britain and British goods and services are to be frozen out. —London Truth.

If civil liberties are to include, as we think they should, the right of free speech — the right to express opinions even in wartime — those who advocate that right and that freedom must be prepared to advocate it with respect to opinions which they dislike as well as opinions which they approve. It does not do to say: "It is atrocious to interfere with a man whose opinions I share," and at the same time to applaud interference with "a man whose opinions I abhor." In Britain this seems to be understood. Interference there is based largely upon overt acts, not upon opinions, however unpopular these may be. In Canada, and perhaps more especially in Central Canada, the tendency of many people and many groups is to measure the right to speak by the acceptability to themselves of what happens to be said. That, of course, is an inconsistent and unjustifiable attitude. — Toronto Star.

W. Farey Jones, a director of North-Eastern Airways Ltd., and Martin Horne, Ltd., told Liverpool Rotary Club that ten years from now there would be aerial trains for freight traffic. Gliders carrying tons of freight would be released as simply as slipping coaches on a railway. The whole world would be spanned in the twenty-four hours by rocked stratosphere services. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be flown in hours by giant gliders, carrying 200 to 300 passengers in absolute comfort and safety. There will be flying wings powered, not by petrol and oil engines, but by air compressors, and devoid of propellers. — Glasgow Herald

New Crop Of Boy Heroes

(Edmonton Journal)

If this war does not produce a brand new crop of boy heroes to adorn the pages of literature our contemporary poets and writers must be prepared to face an accusation that they lack inspirational quality and true genius. There is no lack of foundation material. The deeds of the boy who stood on the burning deck and the Spartan youth who held a fox in his bosom until it gnawed into his vitals have countless rivals today as one constantly reads of the almost incredible courage shown by youths still in their teens.

There is the boy seaman aboard H. M. S. Cornwall who was mentioned in the news last week. After the ship had received a fatal blow and was sinking the boy telephoned his superior officer from his station. "The telephone room is flooding. What shall I do sir?" asked the boy. Told he had better leave his station at once the lad replied: "I can't sir. Both my legs are off." It is believed he went down with his ship.

The other day a veteran of the Battle of the Atlantic with two ships sunk under him and shortly to go back on a third visited the General Motors ship engine plant at La Grange Ill. Shyly he addressed the workers: "We'll beat the Jerries. We need ships. We seamen don't mind sailing them and we know you don't mind building them . . . The torpedoes are not stopping us."

This valiant member of the valiant breed of merchant seamen is Victor Haggith of London aged 15 years, height five feet three inches.

The blitz in Britain produced many heroes among the Boy Scouts. Girl Guides and other youths who carried out hazardous duties when the bombs were falling. Some of Britain's gallant commandos are young men of scarcely legal age.

There are manly boy heroes too among the Empire's airmen. Of them it might be said, colloquially: "They sent boys to do men's work—and they are doing it. How they are doing it."

Soldiers, Chair Warmers And Taxes

(Montreal Gazette)

Finance Minister Ilsley is quite right in his unwillingness to see Civil Service accountants, senior clerks and similar office workers receive not only a rise in pay but tax exemption as well simply by donning a uniform. His revelation that certain administrative officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force make arrangements to have themselves flown 100 hours a year, for the express purpose of evading income tax and collecting "flying pay," amounts to an indictment for fraud. But it does not follow that all this should excuse the existing penalization of junior officers who enlisted for comoatant service anywhere on earth, and who are ready to be sent to such service at a moment's notice.

At present the line is drawn between officers at home and officers overseas, in an effort to separate the fighting men from the uniformed bureaucrats. Obviously, the effort has failed. For one thing, there are lots of bureaucrats overseas; for another, there are thousands of fighting men here who are not only willing but extremely anxious to go overseas. Instead of making an invidious distinction between soldiers who have embarked and soldiers who haven't, why does not the government go to the real root of the matter? Why not establish, not only for taxation but for all other purposes, an obvious difference between fighting men and "others" by taking the "others" out of uniform?

Incidentally, this distinction would remove the present anomaly as between officers and "other ranks" whereby a bachelor Captain receives less net income than a Sergeant in his own company. If all genuine Active Service soldiers, potential front-line fighters, were tax-exempt and all administrative personnel returned to civilian status, the difficulty would cease to exist. After all, a corporal serving as doorman in the National Defence Department is no more entitled to freedom from taxes than the colonel whose door he opens. Keep the uniform for the soldier, restore the sack suit to the accountant, clerk, press agent and office manager, and we shall have no more talk of "unfairness."

ANCIENT GROTTOES

Cliffside grottos that protected early Christians still exist in the vicinity of Sevastopol.

The Poets' Corner

ELMER DAVIS

(A letter of congratulation to the Director of War Information of the United States on his appointment.)

Dear Elmer Davis:
All congratulations.
Hail, Local Voice of the United Nations;
Hail to the Chief of All the News of War,
We'll get it better now, and we'll get more.
But pray do not give us what you think we need,
Nor space the good and bad for us to read;
Nor edify nor scold us, simply tell,
Be the news lousy, Elmer, be it swell;
Don't fuss about morale, or fear to shake it
By speaking simple truth; for we can take it.
Out propaganda, out interpretation;
Give us, Director, give us information!
Let poets, pundits whip us into foment,
Drawl as you can: "The news up to this moment."
And whatso Fate may find to bless or bruise,
All Hail to Elmer Davis and the News!

—Irwin Edman of Columbia University, in the New York Herald Tribune.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"The world of today and tomorrow demands courage." — John Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Don't Waste Butter

(Ottawa Journal)

Agricultural Officials and farm group leaders from all parts of Canada gathered in Ottawa last week to discuss the threatened butter shortage, make plans to relieve it. That a serious situation was threatened before the Wartime Prices and Trade Board decided on a subsidy to producers was evident from figures presented to the meeting — Canadians were faced with a 20,000,000-pound shortage by year's end.

Reasons for this impending shortage are interesting. First there was price, kept low in relation to other dairy products by the "ceiling" order with the result production was down. Then "domestic disappearance" as the experts call it, or the consumption of butter by Canadians. We have always been the greatest users of butter in the world but may have been overdoing it lately. At any rate Canadians are currently using some two million pounds a month more than they did last year, and that increase is some four times greater than the average yearly pre-war increase.

Canadians are eating more butter because family incomes in a great many cases are greater than before the war and because butter had been relatively cheap, thanks to the price ceiling. Without price control it is practically certain that butter prices would now be considerebly in excess of present levels.

There was a fairly widespread feeling at the conference that the subsidy would bring about greater production and forestall any serious shortage and the need for outright rationing. But, this point was stressed by many delegates the very fact a Government subsidy, estimated to cost $15,000,000 was making possible more cheap butter for Canadians should impose on consumers a duty to eliminate waste of this product. A recommendation to this effect was part of the conference report.

That is a feature of the butter situation the consumer is likely to lose sight of. From now on every pound of butter sold a Canadian housewife will cost the Dominion treasury five cents. Consumers get a direct subsidy in future on every meal they eat. If the men who produce the butter are willing to do their share to make rationing unnecessary the consumer should be willing to take an interest in conservation, to see that waste is prevented.

More Nazi Fiendishness

(Sydney Post-Record)

The fiendishness of the Nazi mind is further revealed by the announcement of the Gestapo director in Paris that hereafter he will have shot all near males over the age of 18 years who are members of families of fugitives from German military courts accused of terrorism or sabotage. The "near" relatives include brothers-in-law and cousins. The St. Thomas Times-Journal, in its comment, says in addition women of the same degree of kinship will be sentenced to hard labor and the children of those adults who are punished will be sent to reform schools. The fact that many of the relatives will be innocent of all wrongdoing, being neither accessories before nor after the crimes, doesn't of course, mean a thing to the Nazi murderers who have killed thousands and thousands of guiltless peoples as hostages. These know neither justice nor mercy. As ruthless and loathsome beases, they are bent upon the extermination of all those who do not docilely accept their subjugation orders.

The announcement of the Gestapo director in Paris that he intends to slaughter thousands of innocents merely because they are relatives of French patriots whose rebellion against oppressive rule causes them to vent their opposition in a tangible way shows that sabotage is on the increase and is an admission that the present brutal methods of the Gestapo are not sufficient to cope with it. "I have decided," the head executioner in Paris said, "to make use of the most severe penalty not only to strike at perpetrators of terrorist attacks, saboteurs and troublemakers themselves after they are arrested but also, in case of escape, as soon as the fugitives' names are known, at families of these criminals if the latter do not present themselves during 10 days following their forfeits to German or French police stations."

But the penalty of death will not prevent the patriotic French from continuing to show that they do not want anything to do with the invaders, who are using France and her people to forward their own wicked interests. If the Nazi mind weren't so filled with lust for power it would realize that it could never hope to win a free people by grinding them down under an iron heel of servility. If the Nazis had any real desire to make men free, as they are so fond of boasting, they would rule with mercy and justice. They would have treated the peoples in invaded lands as fellowmen and not as beasts of burden to be used solely to exploit the cause of Nazism. This is why these peoples are only biding the time when they can throw off the Nazi yoke. It is said that France is ready for a rebellion against the rule of the Hun, and so are all the other invaded countries. When the second front is opened all these will be ready to render valuable assistance to the Allied forces, provided there are arms available for them, as assuredly there will be.

CHINESE SEAMEN HELP

LONDON —(CP)— Noel Baker, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, opening a club in London's East End for Chinese seamen, revealed that 20,000 Chinese are helping keep British ships at sea.

NORTH AND SOUTH

The Suez canal runs almost due north and south for 104 5 miles through desert and marshy lakes.

Rotterdam and Amsterdam are the Rhine's chief seaports.

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MAKE IT THIS WAR-TIME WAY!

1. Warm the Teapot.
2. Use 1 level teaspoonful per cup required.
3. Pour one cup *boiling* water (carefully measured) for each cup required.
4. Brew *full* 5 minutes.

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REMEMBERED APRIL

By
STEWART VAN DER VEER

The Kentucky stock farm Anne Blakemore inherited from her father was run down and losing money. But Anne loved Fleetwood and she was determined to restore its traditional glory. Suppose Mont Sherrill was a paroled convict. The man knew horses and she could pay his kind of salary. Besides, Anne believed him innocent of the crime attached to him.

But when Mont, under a cloud of incriminating evidence, left her, she had only her faith and the memory of an enchanted April night to carry her through. Stewart Van der Veer's new serial story begins.

THURSDAY
in the
Charlottetown Guardian

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Williams Aqua Velva, Price — — — — — — 50c
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