THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1944

U. S. Farmer Call-Ups

The working force in agriculture in the United States has been largely protected by deferments from active service, but with the present urgent call for more men for the armed forces, 600,000 farmers may be called up by July 1.

There are 10,000,000 men now on United States farms, about 500,000 less than in peacetime. The reduction in Canada has been relatively much greater. Our farms have lost more than [illegible]00,000 men, though our farm population is much smaller than that of the United States.

Winning the war is the paramount purpose of the United States, and in spite of protests from various quarters there will doubtless be general acceptance of the necessity for reviewing and cancelling a great number of deferments that have been granted, including those to men on the land. Justifying this course, the chief of selective service told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that it was getting "tougher and tougher" to supply men for the armed forces. More than half the older men called now, he said, were failing to pass physical examinations.

President Roosevelt has since ordered immediate review of all occupational deferments, 5,000,000 in number.

Mr. Bracken On Markets

Speaking of markets the other day, Hon. John Bracken said: "The first thing to do is to make the home market as big as possible, and then find outlets abroad for such products as we cannot consume ourselves."

This, comments an exchange, is an encouraging note in a speech by the leader of the Progressive Conservative party. It enunciates a principle which is of vital importance in any scheme of reconstruction. The old formula was something like this: the first thing to do is to make the export market as big as possible, and then sell at home such products as we cannot sell abroad.

To ensure total use for our resources in Canada means maintaining national income at a level equal to the prices of goods on the market. On this point Mr. Bracken said: "How are these things to be done? Full employment comes first. Give everybody jobs at fair pay and farmers fair prices for what they produce and most of our problems will be solved."

This may seem an over-simplification of the problem, but the more one thinks about it the more ground it will be seen to cover.

Nothing To Be Proud Of

Figures on army deserters in Canada given in the House of Commons by Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, are not exactly such as to stir pride in the hearts of all Canadians. They show that there are still roaming the country, quite free and unapprehended, no less than 11,093 deserters. In the Canadian army overseas in England there is but one who has not been caught.

Army desertions can never be eliminated entirely, of course, but it would be reassuring to feel that every feasible step was being taken to apprehend every possible culprit and deal with him according to the law. Eleven thousand deserters seems a large number for an army the size of Canada's.

It must be recalled, too, that these statistics do not in any way indicate the other thousands who have been called to the army and have failed to report. Latest figures on these, an exchange points out, would provide an interesting side to the picture. They would make it at once clear that there is quite a sizeable pool of manpower "hiding out" in one way and another from doing their duty to the state.

This whole situation, of course, is but another reflection of the unrealistic manpower policy that has been adopted by the Canadian Government since the start of the war. If from the start a determined effort had been made to present military service to the youth of the country as an honor and duty to be undertaken by all without exception or discrimination, there seems little doubt that the country would not now be hearing the sad tale that these and other figures reveal.

Civilian Clothing

Tradition is being broken, but the new ruling that soldiers on leave of seven days or more may don civilian clothing will be welcomed by the men concerned. It should also be generally good for morale, says an exchange. The regulation marks the application of reason to a situation that has too long been bound by unreasonable precedent.

The old theory was that allowing soldiers to get out of uniform, even when off duty, would be an aid to desertion. It was decreed in military law that the wearing of "civvies" was *prima facie* evidence of this offence, and thus conviction was in many cases made easy. Actually, of course, the relaxation of the rule will have no influence on the incidence of this type of crime. Instead, it will afford the soldier an occasional respite, when he can forget all the rigid discipline of army life, and not be constantly reminded of it by the clothing he wears. Leave will become a real vacation, and that will be good for the mental outlook of the men, and will actually make them better soldiers.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Another province, Nova Scotia, declares a big surplus.

* * * *

British gunners on the highest gun position in the world, a 9,000 foot jungle-clad mountain peak in the Chin Hills, recently silenced Japanese guns by counter battery fire.

* * * *

Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, Parliamentary assistant to Maj. Power, reviewing in the House education facilities provided for R.C.A.F. members, said more than 7,000 French-Canadians have graduated from the school of English at No. 7 Manning Depot at Toronto.

* * * *

With a sinking fund of only $2,344,141 to meet a loan of $5,995.00 due in 1947, the Provincial Government have now to arrange a new loan, and to include in it the floating debt. Four million is not much when you say it quick. Senator McIntyre used to consider it about a flea-bite.

* * * *

Provincial agricultural representatives and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are used to ascertain that a farm worker who applies for a postponement of military training is essential to agriculture, Labor Minister Mitchell said in a reply tabled. The advice of the representative of agriculture on the district mobilization board also is sought.

* * * *

Part of property owned by the government at Portsmouth, Ont., is leased to Senator W. Rupert Davies, of Kingston, Ont., under a five-year lease entered into September 1, 1943, the Public Works Department said in a reply tabled. Senator Davies pays $25 a month for 10 acres and a building. The property was purchased in 1919 for $15,000 and was used by the Defence Department until 1926.

* * * *

Washington has issued for publication the following menu as applicable to Japanese prison camps in the United States: Breakfast—grapefruit, whole wheat cereal, fresh milk, hot cakes bacon, toast, butter, syrup, coffee. Dinner — beef stew, leafy greens, carrot-raisin salad, biscuits, butter, jelly roll, coffee. Supper —corn chowder, scalloped oysters or fried fish, oven-brown potatoes, tomatoes, bread, butter, jelly roll, coffee." What, asks the Port Arthur News-Chronicle, no caviar or thick cream?

* * * *

The distilleries produced 19,657,698 gallons of alcohol last year compared with 9,643,830 in 1939, an increase of 10,014,868. In 1933, alcohol production was 4,345,834 gallons. Production of malt liquors, including beer, totalled 40,664,625 gallons in 1933, 63,331,620 in 1939 and 108,980,613 in 1943. Wine production amounted to 4,639,117 gallons in 1933, 7,422,-900 in 1939 and 8,965,295 in 1942. A large part of the wine was placed in storage for maturing.

* * * *

Leonard Raven-Hill, English artist and cartoonist, born this date 1867; studied at Lambeth and Paris; first exhibited at the Salon in 1887 and at the Royal Academy two years later; subsequently entered on a journalistic career, founding "The Butterfly," an artistic journal of high standard, which, however, failed to meet the public taste; then became associated with "Punch", his drawings and cartoons in that famous weekly attracting universal attention at home and abroad.

* * * *

"Trying it out on the dog", as it were. That seems to be the situation with regard to medical service in this province. Any district requiring a doctor may have one by guaranteeing the Government the doctor's salary of practically $5,000 per annum, travelling expenses and all medicines, and nearly everything else except house rental, which no doubt the Prohibition scripts will provide. Premier Jones has not announced whether the Provincial Government is prepared to accept the Federal Government's scheme of medical socialization.

* * * *

The formation of a separate, non-political commission to deal with Canadian soldiers discharged as unfit for duty and possibly headed by Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, was suggested in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. A. Kelso Roberts (P.C., Toronto-St. Patrick). Speaking in the Throne speech debate, he was critical of treatment received by Canadian service men returning wounded from the front. He said he believed their cases might well be dealt with by a non-political commission and the former commander of the Canadian Army overseas might be a good man to head such a body.

* * * *

Tentative figures place the cost of building 4,700-ton cargo ships in a Government-owned yard at a higher level than in the two privately-owned yards building these ships, the Munitions Department said in a reply tabled in the Commons for Mr. G. K. Fraser (P.C., Peterborough West). The Government-owned yard is operated by a private company on a fee basis and is turning out ships in "about one-half the number of days taken by the other two yards," the Department said. "We have reason to believe that later ships in the Government-owned yards will not cost more than ships built at the same date in the privately-owned yards," the reply said.

* * * *

German airmen who flew regularly over the Channel to sow their mines along the British coast, had rather a nasty surprise the other day when they returned to their customary task, said Lieutenant Jan Petri of the Netherlands Naval Air Squadron in a recent London gathering. "The Germans used to come in regularly on Monday's Wednesdays and Fridays to lay mines in British waters." Lieutenant Petri told a group of air force cadets on February 7, "but we would come as regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to sweep up the mines. Both sides seemed to keep to their appointed days for a long time. But one Tuesday we did not go out to sweep. On Wednesday the Germans came in again to sow their mines...but they blew themselves up on their Monday sowings." Lieutenant Petri added that when the survivors of the German planes were picked up they were "most indignant" and charged that the incident was "a fresh example of English perfidy."

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.

HYDRO VS. BOVINE POWER

Sir,—From a review of a recent reprint in your paper it is obvious that the learned scribe of the New York Times has not kept abreast of the ever-changing tactics of barn yard warfare. He may then with some uneasiness learn that both the hand to hand battle and the hand to mouth existence in which the contending principals, man and his bovine pupil, have for centuries participated, with indecisive results, is now at length abandoned and replaced by a more scientific, hygenic, and workable method.

The new plan from a military view point might be classified as one of static defense, or considered as a delaying action designed for a maximum conservation of human energy while simultaneously providing for a dissipation of the energies of the opposing force by a complete deprivation, during a specific period, of the milky means of sustenance. This new technique is designed to eliminate the most obvious weaknesses in the former system. The Times' writer states that the plans he describes "operate on the basic assumption that as soon as junior or junior miss tastes the warm milk, instinct will assert its powerful force and the juvenile delinquent will begin taking the milk." Now that is precisely the point on which his plan disintegrates for it is based on the fallacy that the instinctive force of baby bovines to drink milk is powerful enough to overwhelm another instinctive force—not to accept a swig from any source save mammy bovine's udderal reservoir. (Varied forms of deception with varing degrees of success may be perpetrated on the less alert animals of other regions; but the purebred calves of P.E.I. know well the difference between the scraggy hand of long fingered Tom and the chubby teats of Mammy Elsie) Here then we have two powerful instinctive forces arrayed in diametric opposition to one another Is it any wonder, Sir, that the tales and details of calf pedagogy are sometimes catastrophic?

The present plan, subfeatured in the standard farm manual, "Bovine Table Manners, and Bull Fin Etiquette by farmer Jones unanimously approved and adopted as orthodox by the local Calf Breeders Association (composed of prominent provincial agriculturists) in plenary session assembled, solves the above dilemma by the simple but sound psychological principle, expounded by the same eminent author in "How to make Friends and influence Animals," "that the natural reluctance of brute animal to do that desired by its master may be overcome and superceded by cultivating within the individual beast a propelling propensity to do that very thing."

The plan in all its native simplicity then is this. Here is a delaying action, and time is of the essence. The bovine novice is therefore, immediately after weaning placed on a 36 to 48 hour diet of fresh air and denied all access to any form of liquid nourishment. The result is, that after the expiration of the allotted time the initial instinctive force to drink milk, supplemented by the force of self preservation, and augmented by an abnormal gastronomical appetite, will be sufficiently strong to counteract and overwhelm any instinctive aversion the animal may have to absorbing milk from a bucket without the benefit of maternal guidance.

The final happy result is—the lactic contents are consumed with great gusto, with the maximum of speed and a minimum of gymnastics.

This scientific procedure eliminates forever the abominable, unhyzenic and unmannerly practice of inserting the human hand in the animal's mouth. This is doubly important in a province which seeks to maintain its enviable record as a disease-free cattle area.

Now let not the uninformed think that this scheme sprang from shades of indolence and ease, it was born Sir, of the experience of many years of violent bucket bunting and numberless outbursts of unprintable profanity. Regrettably, it has one draw-back. Aristotle many, many years ago said that the greatest tradegy of all was to see some human endeavour approaching the point of perfection and to have its beauty marred by the absence of some vital element. There is, then, one disfiguring feature to our otherwise faultless techneque. It is to be found in the acoustical demonstration presented during the specified 36 to 48 hours This is sometimes called the box-stall symphony.

Sir, I know of no other cause so damaging to home morale as the blatant pre-breakfast battle cry of a baby bovine. Attempts are being made to solve the problem. The provincial Calf Feeders Association, recently met to examine this very matter and are hopeful of seeking an early solution. I had the temerity after much misgivings and mental deliberation to arise and address that august body. I suggested, with as much reserve as I could summon, that should the Passmaquoddy dreams of Wallie Jones not materialize, the government should be induced to examine the possibilities of harnassing the vast potentiality of power wasted yearly in this province in the form of non musical vibrations emanating daily from 40,000 baby bovines, and that this be converted into electrical energy for rural electrification. I was no sooner seated when a dissenting member sprang to his feet and with volcanic vehemance declared that, if he had to choose between electric lighting and bawling bovines, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter. A barn yard without a bawling calf he likened to a home without a baby or Xmas without Santa.

He said it was dangerous beyond all power of human conception, to deliver into the hands of politicians for experimentation the mournful moo from the calf shed, "when for centuries," he said, "they have prostituted their own vocal talents by political gossip and idle prattle, there's no telling what might be the result if, within the sacred precincts of the legislative chamber, they are free to experiment with the vociferous blare of the bovine."

On the spur of the moment I was helpless to make any reply that might dispel his dreadful apprehensions. I, therefore, merely suggested that perhaps it would be better if the whole matter were left for examination by a Royal Commission—and there the subject rests.

I am, Sir, etc.

RUSTICUS IGNORAMUS

Lenten Meditations

from

The London Times

SPIRITUALLY MINDED

In the years of what seems at first sight a gigantic conflict of masses and material, the potency of the spiritual factor, both in war and in shaping all human life, grows increasingly clear. No explanation in terms of materialism accounts adequately for the hopes and deeds of which man is capable, for what he willingly endures to gain other than material ends. Yet, while the reality of the spiritual factor is not doubted, there is still need of understanding more accurately the meaning of "spiritual," as that word is used in the New Testament.

Something of the divine element is the common heritage of human nature, but the New Testament seems to distinguish sharply between "the spiritual man" and others. "I could not speak unto you as unto spiritual but unto carnal," writes St. Paul to his converts at Corinth. Their bitterness of party spirit is his reason: "whereas there is among you envying and strife and divisions, are ye not carnal?" In his letter to Rome he affirms that "the carnal mind is enmity against God," and that "to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." What, then, in modern terminology is the precise significance of "spiritually minded"?

Conceptions of Christianity as a narrowing force conflict not merely with the Pauline idea but with the doctrine of our Lord himself, who came that men might live "more abundantly." The spiritual man, he taught, has an enriched view of life derived from his changed relationship with God. St. Paul's "carnally minded" man, ruled by his lower instincts and desires, does not necessarily disbelieve in God, but finds little place for him in his scheme of living. For the spiritual man, on the contrary, God is the ever-present and ultimate reality. To be deeply conscious of God, is to be spiritually minded, "which is life and peace." The world, for all the scars which sin and the powers of evil have made, is God's word, and to seek the best in everything is to seek God.

Inevitably this consciousness must react upon conduct. If the world is God's world, to conform with his law must be highest aim for those who inhabit it, to do all they can in restoring it to his pattern must be their supreme delight. Continuous effort for this ideal, with no matter what failures, will give them life, and, sooner or later, in this world or the next, will follow the peace of attainment.

Notes By The Way

No more candy in Germany. Excepting, of course, the all-day sucker who listens in on Goebbels. —Ottawa Citizen.

A Montreal man, it appears, was able to find a house at a below ceiling rent, but was forced to pay $100 for a front door key. And then, darn it, his wife took charge of the key.—Toronto Star.

It was unnecessary for Hitler to make a long speech telling the world that he didn't welcome a Russian victory. A lot of people had guessed that, merely by putting Teuton and teetin' together.—Toronto Star.

The war is taking heavy toll of newspaper correspondents in the fighting areas. There is no safety zone for reporting. The men of the press must take the same chances as the armed forces.— Edmonton Journal.

Because of the earnings of her merchant marine, the fourth largest in the world, Norway has been able to pay her own way all through this war. That is not all. The Norwegian government in London has also managed to meet pre-war obligations, and has paid interest and amortization instalments on Norweigian foreign loans. —Ottawa Citizen

The price of air power is the same as the price of sea power. Kipling once wrote of Britain, "If blood be the price of Admiralty — good God, we ha' paid in full." For her present air power Britain has paid with the lives of 38,300 pilots and air crewmen killed and 10,400 missing. So the war goes on, and will go on to victory—maybe in 1944, maybe not, says Churchill, but to victory, whatever the date.— Chicago Daily News.

Moscow has not entirely lost its sense of humor in wartime. The newspaper Moscow Bolshevik, which does its share of political muckraking, not long ago turned up the case of four "overworked" stablemen in one of the street car barns. They decided, the account said, on division of labor. One would have charge of hoofs, another of manes, a third of tails. A fourth would be required for supervisor. With a broadly satirical touch, the paper remarked that results were drastic. The one horse in their charge almost died from over-attention and lack of sleep.

It is too early to count on the disintegration of the Axis, but symptoms are appearing which, to the student of history, are undoubtedly significant. The negotiations now proceeding between Finland and the Soviet, and the feelers for peace reportedly put out by Bulgaria, indicate the following of a familiar pattern. In an alliance dominated by one strong partner, the first evidences of collapse usually occur when the satellites start to fall away. If Hitler is at all familiar with precedent, he must be considering this fact seriously, as he sees the outer ring of his influence begin to weaken. Fear of the stronger party, or the hope of gain, are the considerations which attract satellites. When they begin to break away, it is a sign that they have overcome the one and lost the other.—Windsor Star.

Premier Churchill holds the world's long distance travel record for Allied statesmen in this war. He has journeyed more than 50,000 miles by air, sea and land from the United Kingdom for war purposes. He has crossed the Atlantic eight times and his itinerary has included Canada, Russia, Persia, Egypt, Morocco, Cyprus, Tripoli, Algiers and Malta. All that is apart from his emergency trip to France in 1940 to try and keep that country in the war. On seven occasions has has been in council with President Roosevelt. Twice he has conferred with Marshal Stalin. He has met Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, not to mention heads of governments of the British Commonwealth. The Turkish President and the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Iran complete the list of those on whom he has called. — Vancouver Daily Province.

Our introduction to Ottawa was unusual and not without some embarrassment. We always wonder who is in the berth overhead. In the morning, it turned out to be a young lady of the Royal Canadian Air Force. We didn't know that until after we had washed, shaved and spruced up in the dressing room. We were sitting in a seat across the aisle with an older man, when she came along, also dressed and looking quite nice. She was short, and could hardly reach her overnight bag in the upper berth. The man beside us, faster in the take-off, despite his age, jumped up. "Permit me," he said. He reached for the bag, got the handle and pulled it towards the edge. His hold wasn't good and it slipped. The bag wasn't fastened, either. It descended with a graceful curve, landed squarely on our knees and burst open, in a cascade of lingerie, powder boxes, compacts and bottles.—Editor Templin of the Fergus News-Record.

A report from Germany told again of the Nazis' shrewd, methodical scheming to overcome their shortages of strategic materials — shortages which once were supposed to make "a long war" practically impossible, Time relates. Back in 1931, in the Tien Shan mountains, a young Soviet scientist discovered a dandelion-like weed whose roots yielded a gummy juice suitable for making rubber. Russia promoted the lowly kok-sagyz to the dignity of a cultivated crop, and by 1939 her farmers had planted 62,000 acres of it. After the invasion of Russia, the Germans formed two corporations for a continent-wide exploitation of the fast-growing herb. They transplanted kok-sagyz to Germany, Denmark, Finland, Poland, the Balkans Best results were obtained along the Danube. Now that blockaders are sinking more and more rubber-runners from Japan, and bombers are drastically cutting buna-S production at home, kok-sagyz is paying off for the Nazis. Years before, Thomas Edison had concluded that at least 1,200 plants yielded substances convertible into commercially satisfactory rubber.

In front of a bank at the corner of Washington and Lincoln there is a bell that is tolled each time a war bond is sold. But the bell tolls not, at least not as often as it could and should. For Whom the Bell Tolls Not. The bell tolls not for him who rents a car for a week for the price of a $50 bond with enough gasoline to drive it 200 miles while his neighbor's car is up on jacks. The bell tolls not for him who spends the cost of a $75 bond to catch and mount a sailfish, while our men are catching shrapnel with their bodies and mounting offensives against the Axis. The bell tolls not for him who tears up enough pari-mutuel tickets each day to buy a Garand, while others tear up telegrams reading: "The War Department regrets——" The bell tolls not for those inflation-minded Congressmen who make the rental of an automobile, or a sun tan, or a stuffed fish, or a $2 ticket on the fourth race a more desirable investment than a United States war bond. For Them the Bell Tolls Not.—Arthur S. Simon in letter to the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

The Poets' Corner

LIFE

The quality of life on earth
Is all that dreams could make it be;
And all I ask for in this world
Is but increase in quantity.
My corn and wine—how sweet are these!
How precious is this living breath!
Is it not man's ingratitude
That looks for better after death?

—W. H. Davies.

NOTE FOR COUGHERS

LONDON —(CP)— Rev. J. A. Ainley, writing in Morden parish magazine says coughing in a church is unnecessary and that many people do it unthinkingly. When he appealed to coughers to stop coughing, he said, "hardly a cough was heard at any service."

BAYSIDE SCHOOL

Report of Bayside School for February.

Grade X.—1, Ted Brown
Grade VIII.—1, Edna Winchester; 2, Velma Brown; 3, Emmett and James MacIntyre, equal
Grade VI.—1, Eileen MacIntyre; 2, Ormond Morrison.
Grade V.—1, Junior Morrison
Grade IV.—1, Vernon Morrison; 2, Noreen Morrison.
Grade III.—1, Gloria MacIntyre
Grade II. A.—1, Priscilla Gillis; 2, John Morrison.
Grade II. B.—1, Elvon Adams.
Grade I. A.—1, Betty Brown; 2, Buddy Gillis.
Grade I B.—1, Noreen Trainor.
Perfect Attendance — Velma Brown, James MacIntyre, Eileen MacIntyre, Betty Brown.
Teacher — Marion MacIntyre.

REMEMBER this Old Chum Calendar and the year 1928?

That was the year Amelia Earhart flew the Atlantic . . . and Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith flew the Pacific . . . when the Vestris sank off the east coast of the United States and Percy Williams, of Vancouver, won the Olympic 100-metre dash.

Babe Ruth clouted the Yankees to a four-straight-games triumph over the Cardinals. Four-wheel brakes were a new feature on automobiles.

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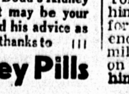
COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK



What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning — never comfortable. Half awake days —over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend — "it may be your kidneys". I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to

Dodd's Kidney Pills

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