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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
FRIDAY, AUGUST 14 1942

Building New Icebreakers

While we have been told repeatedly that it is impossible to obtain a new car ferry for the Borden-Tormentine route during the war, we note that not one but several icebreakers are being constructed in the yards of the Toledo Shipbuilding Company for service on the Great Lakes.

Are these boats more necessary than provision of a modern car ferry steamer for winter service between this Province and the mainland, "having in mind" as the resolution of the Maritime Board of Trade expresses it—"the economic importance of the interprovincial trade and the maintenance of lines of supply to vital defense and training depots in the Maritime Provinces"?

This question was raised at the recent sitting of Parliament by a Conservative member from Toronto, Mr. MacNicol, who unfortunately found no supporters among our Island Liberal representatives.

Our Boards of Trade and others interested however, should not let this dampen their enthusiasm in pressing the urgency and importance of our wartime transportation requirements.

C.C.F. Appeals

Those who on the prairies find the answer to their economic difficulties in C. C. F. promises of higher prices are doubtless now regarding with some apprehension the stronger bids that are being made by the C. C. F. for the support of the East's industrial workers.

An attempt is being made this year to finance C. C. F. activities by contributions made by trade unions, and it takes no prophet to forecast that, if a strengthening is received from such a source the day is not far distant when the present agrarian appeal will have to be stopped. It bears should not be forced to pay more for food than they can get away with, and higher agricultural prices are quickly reflected in the working-man's household budget.

This basic divergence between the urban and rural appeals made by C. C. F. leaders is worth watching. To the workers in the towns and cities the C. C. F. makes its bow as a party standing for complete socialization or nationalization. But to the farmer this appeal is neglected or ignored. Nothing is said to the farmer about socializing him. Instead the C. C. F. appeal for support is made on the basis of maintaining him as a sturdy and individualistic owner of his land.

New Sources of Drugs

In a paper entitled "The Problem of Medicinal Plant Production During Wartime" given before the recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. Harold Senn, Associate Botanist, Division of Botany, Dominion Department of Agriculture, disclosed that the progress of the war has successively eliminated more and more of the usual sources of plant drugs.

Many plant drugs are used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, but only relatively few are absolutely essential to the practicing physician. Emphasis has been placed on the latter group.

Canada has the only native source of Cascara Serrada in the British Empire, stated Dr. Senn, and supplies an important part of the world demand for this valuable drug. The drug is obtained from the bark of the Cascara tree which grows in British Columbia. Surveys indicate that the number of trees has been rapidly diminishing due to wasteful methods of cutting.

legislation protecting the tree and carefully regulating the methods of harvesting. Methods of growing the Cascara tree in plantations are being studied.

Digitalis, Belladonna and Henbane are other drugs important in wartime. There appears to be adequate supplies of the common Foxglove, Digitalis purpurea, available, but there is a considerable demand for another species, Digitalis Lanata. Seed supplies of this, as well as of Belladonna and Henbane, are very scarce and steps have been taken to increase the amount of seed available as rapidly as possible.

Ergot is a drug obtained from a fungus which grows as a parasite on rye and other grains and grasses. The amount of infested rye varies from year to year with weather conditions. Labour costs have largely prevented Canadian ergot being collected and offered for sale. Experiments are being conducted to determine whether ergot may be economically produced under controlled conditions.

In addition to the work on these few drugs, important for wartime uses, many others are being grown experimentally and particular emphasis is being placed on the search for strains or varieties with higher drug potencies.

The general public should be warned, urged Dr. Senn, that the growing and harvesting of drug plants is usually a difficult undertaking requiring great care and technical skill if the product is to be of any value. Although prices of some products may now be high the beginner cannot usually hope to receive large financial profits.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Another Old Home Week draws to a close, adding to the many laurels won by Col. D. A. MacKinnon, its inspirer, organizer and mainstay, though he would like us to believe he is one of a crowd and entitled only to a share of the triumph.

General MacNaughton has expressed a desire for a visit from the editors of Canada to see how war is organized over there, and among those chosen to go is the enterprising editor-proprietor of the New Glasgow News, Mr. J. R. H. Sutherland, who will represent the Maritimes.

England is doing more to feed herself than she has done since the abolition of the Corn Laws. She has a population of 684 people to the square mile, feeds more people with the products of her own soil, in proportion to its area, than any other country in the world. England and Wales have an acre of land per person, Germany two acres per person, France three and a half acres, America 20 and Russia 30 acres.

John Galsworthy, English novelist and playwright, born this date, 1867; spent much of his early life in travel; first revealed his characteristic style and method in "The Island Pharosies," a criticism of English character, society, and institutions; in succeeding novels showed himself as much a social psychologist as a writer of fiction; skilled in the analyses of character and social relationships; plays display the same qualities and are models of construction; principal works: "The Man of Property," "The Country House," "Fraternity," "The Patricians," "The Dark Flower," "Five Tales," "Another Sheaf" and "Saints Progress"—play "The Skin Game." "The Law is what it is—a majestic edifice, sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."

"When I left Ottawa a short time ago, instruments were being fashioned having to do with the organization and regulation of the country. I feel that the average man and woman in this fair land of ours will go to any length to assist the Crown in the desperate condition in which we find ourselves today. . . . We are doing things in our private and public capacity we had never believed possible. And I am firmly convinced that, given the right leadership, the people of Canada and of the Allied Nations will make every possible sacrifice." This was the message brought by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell federal minister of labor on his recent visit to the Maritimes, in which this Province was not included. It was at the same time an appeal and a challenge. It was an appeal to every man and woman to realize that this is everybody's war, that the maximum effort cannot be achieved until every individual in Canada finds his place in the wartime scheme of things, and is not content until he is rendering everything possible with the one aim of helping to win the war.

According to a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce by R. P. Bower, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner at Newfoundland, the Commission of Government in that Dominion has been considering for sometime the question of restricting the sale of spirits in Newfoundland "both to conserve present stocks of rum, whisky, brandy, and other spirits, and to reduce demands for shipping space." The scheme, he says, will not at present apply to alcoholic beverages other than spirits. Beginning August 10, 1942, a new form of permit will allow not more than three bottles of spirits to be bought at a specified store of the Board of Liquor Control at St. John's or Corner Brook by or for any one purchaser in any one week. Until the new permit forms are issued, the various stores of the Liquor Control Board will refuse to sell to any one person more than three bottles of spirits in any one week, though this action will have to be taken on existing permits. New permits, which will cost \$50 each, went on sale in St. John's and Corner Brook on July 20, 1942. The regulations will not apply to orders placed through the mail order department of the Board of Liquor Control by bona fide residents in outposts, who could not be expected to order in such small quantities when the opportunities for regular deliveries are lacking. The regulations will not apply to institutions, units of the armed forces, manufacturers, chemists, and others who normally obtain their supplies in bulk directly from the Central Store Board of the Liquor Control in St. John's.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We may hope that the "general overhauling of the entire arms production program" that is now reported to be under way will be as thoroughgoing as the circumstances require. Strategic necessity combined with growing experience in manufacture of the planes, guns, tanks and ships for which President Roosevelt set budgets early in the year, dictates the changes for the purpose of securing better balance. We want enough of everything but not too much of anything to meet the challenge of the situation which has developed. Over-production of one item may cause under-production of others because of material shortages. This steel is needed in great quantities for guns, tanks, merchant ships and warships. The first two of these four categories are exported for lack of merchant ships to serve no purpose in the war. Neither do merchant ships which are sunk for lack of protection. It all ties together. — Providence Journal.

Cold storage is recommended as a cure for hay fever, but most sufferers prefer sneezing to the life of a cold. — Toronto Star.

A special handbook issued to American soldiers instructing them on how to get along with their British allies advises against trying to "swipe his gear." There have been suggestions that it is one way to become unpopular even in America. — Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Winnipeg has pledged itself to send two million cigarettes and a ton of smoking tobacco to the Canadian and British soldiers' welfare fund. The fund was given on behalf of all the citizens by the Greater Winnipeg Co-ordination Committee for War and Welfare Services. — Winnipeg Tribune.

The importance of establishing and maintaining machinery for continued collection of scrap rubber is emphasized by the fact that when the "wears out" only about one-sixth of its rubber content is destroyed and most of the remainder may be recovered and put back into circulation. — Highway Highlights.

Following a finding that Ottawa needed 2,000 low cost dwellings, a survey disclosed there were not that many vacant lots within the city limits. Perhaps a mention will yet be made of the wide spaces. — Edmonton Journal.

New regulations issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and other Government departments come so thick and fast that the only chance the public has to keep up with them is to sit at the radio from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. If one desires to retire early, it is better to take the radio to bed with you or you are liable to get up in the morning and commit some offense that will subject you to a day in jail. It jolts as if many departments of the Government are vying with each other to see which can bring down the greatest number of new regulations. — Port Eglon Times.

There is something very congenial between the Chinese and the English. An Englishman was describing the virtues of the Chinese people, but he ended with saying: "The Chinese are the greatest race they can't get on having these ugly cat faces with no eyebrows." But in talking with my friend, the Chinese said: "What intrigues us that we have been persecuted for thousands of years, and you have only been civilized for a few hundred years, and when we see you we say 'Look at that fellow with those eyes and that saucer nose, you seem to us like chimpanzees.' We have an uncivilized attitude of calling the Chinese 'chinks.' Did you know that they call us 'chimps'?" — Maude Roylen in The Churchman (New York).

There is no need to stress the necessity for Britain of retaining her power on the seas. For all the vast potentialities of the airplane, the main commerce of war must still be carried by sea. The island and we are a condemned island and no longer an empire among the United Nations. We rejoice in the great American victories, but let us remember that for this maritime nation failure to learn the lesson of these victories would mean death. — London Evening Standard.

Monthly periodicals—among them the Navy—suffer in times of crisis, and especially when, as now, the war is in its final stages, both at home and abroad, follow each other like bombs in a "blitz" from demands made on the prophetic instincts of contributors. Daily newspapers with successive editions hardly ever caught napping. With monthlies the written word must always risk being out-dated before the page is printed. There was one index, the unfortunate predicament of a publication which was issued with a magnificent description of the "evolution of King Edward VII, although it had been postponed at the last moment! That was a classic and minatory accident. — The Navy (London).

After 15 years of parish visiting in farm houses, ranch homes and city homes, there have been certain thoughts collected in my mind on the bookcases. . . . But then, there is something rather imperishable about a book. — By Rev. Dudley F. Kemp, in Calgary Herald.

A member of the Royal Army Medical Corps, taken prisoner at St. Rzegal last November and recently repatriated, told an amusing story of prison camp life at Stregiano in Northern Italy. "We used to have regular concerts and, of course, always finished up with 'God Save The King.' The guards had definite instructions that we were not to be allowed to sing our National Anthem, but they didn't know the tune. In fact they thought we were singing a popular song and learned it themselves. They would go swaggering round the camp singing 'God Save the King' at the tops of their voices until one day a orderly officer heard them and poor chap, he nearly had a stroke." — London Listener.

History of Tryon United Church

150 Years Of Service
1792—1942
By E. S. D.

FIRST TRUSTEES

Rev'd John Flaspool remained but a year at Tryon exchanging pastorate in 1813 with Rev. John B. Strong of Charlottetown who succeeded by Rev. Geo. Miller, whose pastorate a long trust deed was drawn up witnessing that "consideration of five shillings John Lord of Tryon River did grant to twelve trustees a certain parcel of ground as a site for a chapel house, called Tryon chapel, which had been erected for the use of preachers who may be members of Methodist Conference. It was documented which would require two or three columns to quote in full.

John Lord, son of the first man of that name who had come to Tryon in 1773, held his lands under one of Holland's nine year leases, drawn in 1794, which described his land as bounded on the front by the river, on the south by lands occupied by Nathaniel Wright (Sawmill farm in 1942) and on the north by the King's High Road, and by lands demised to and occupied by William Warren, containing in all three hundred acres for which he bound himself to pay the rent per acre, and it was agreed if rents were unpaid too long Holland might repossess.

Accordingly the first main trust deed of the Methodist trustees was "to observe and perform several covenants and agreements of said lease as regards the premises here by assigned"; in other words to pay the rent on the chapel property. The deed was "commencing at a large stone placed on front and on the east side of Tryon River running along said road 210 feet thence east 210 feet thence north 210 feet thence west to place of beginning." This would be a little over one acre in extent, and so the trustees were committed to pay the Holland six pence per acre annually for the church land.

Incidentally it would be known whether this rent was ever collected. Maie Joseph, (widow of Surveyor Holland), who was living in Tryon at this time was a Roman Catholic and did not insist on a Methodist six pence per acre. Her descendants likewise never requested their nearly Methodist dime. Because the trustees never secured release of the covenants agreed to in this 1819 indenture, it was, and still is the right of the landlords, their heirs executors and administrators, to demand the rental sum of six pence Halifax currency per acre and every year till 28th A.D. when the 99 year lease will expire.

The trustees also bound themselves to complete the chapel now building together with such houses as were necessary. The chapel we learn from the deed was to be of masonry raised partly by collections made at different times by preachers and partly by voluntary donations of the people of the society called Methodist and by monies borrowed by some persons.

The trustees will allow such persons as appointed by conference (and no other without consent of the Superintendent of circuit) so the deed agreed to in 1819, to be said chapel for performing all acts of religious worship therein without suit or interruption, provided always that such person or persons appointed by the conference shall preach no other doctrine than that of the New Testament and first four volumes of sermons preached by Rev. John Wesley.

Providing also, and here we fancy a strong local hand, "that same preacher shall not be sent by conference to said chapel for more than two years successively without the consent of the trustees of the chapel and the men leaders of classes assembling at said chapel.

The trustees were also to collect from time to time from the several persons attending public worship the sum of one penny for contributions (except such collections as commonly made by preachers and class leaders) holding the same in trust to pay the interest on the mortgage or borrowing and to satisfy the same before applying the residue to the support of the preacher. If there should then be a balance it is to be applied to the purchase of books for the furtherance of the Gospel by selling chapels or otherwise in said circuit, and among such poor persons of society of Methodists at Tryon River settlement as the trustees or superintendent and men class-leaders shall deem fit.

The trustees were also enjoined at each and every of the four sessions to be held every year to have present for the signing of all and every "the Book and book of Accounts, vouchers and papers of Trustees relative to said chapel"; a provision which unfortunately has never been carried out. No Trustee minutes or account books are today available and the history of Tryon United Church is that much poorer. Perhaps these books, and later minute books, are in the hands of some historic value unsuspected. If so the Trustee board of Tryon United Church would be very happy to receive them and preserve them with other records at the Parsonage. The trustees of the Church one hundred and twenty five years ago, and their successors were to be member of the Methodist Society and were to be twelve in number. This last stipulation has never always been carried out. In 1882 when the present church was built there were ten trustees; fifty years later there were fifteen.

The trustees who signed their names to this first trust deed on with 'God Save The King.' The guards had definite instructions that we were not to be allowed to sing our National Anthem, but they didn't know the tune. In fact they thought we were singing a popular song and learned it themselves. They would go swaggering round the camp singing 'God Save the King' at the tops of their voices until one day a orderly officer heard them and poor chap, he nearly had a stroke." — London Listener.

The Pacific Offensive

(Hamilton Spectator)
Not without a price in ships and men, the Allies have made a breach in the Japanese bastion off Australia and begun what has become the appearance of a major offensive. American Marines have succeeded in landing on one of the Solomon Islands and the attack is being pressed with vigour, as the aim is to make the drive continuous. The Allied Pacific fleet has lost one cruiser; two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport have been damaged. The Japanese have also suffered the loss of a large number of aircraft and surface units.

Admiral E. J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the American naval forces, warns of the difficulties of the operation now underway. Considerable losses are to be expected, he says, in the attainment of far-reaching results. For this is no isolated raid undertaken with the aim of merely feeling out the enemy's strength; it is an attack in force and its purpose is to drive out the foe. Sea-borne offensives are usually costly, especially in this day of land-based air power, but the losses suffered in Allied ships in this instance are not unduly heavy, considering that the task was no easy one and that the enemy is strongly entrenched. The Japs have made fierce counter-attacks, but the Allies are reported to be holding their own.

Importance attaches to this well-planned amphibious operation because of the "far-reaching results" which have been stressed as its objective. This goal is plainly to force Japan out of that part of the Pacific which has her strongholds in the Dutch East Indies. If it is successful it will remove the peril to Australia and New Zealand. The simultaneous attack on the Aleutians is also significant and points to a concerted offensive. Both of these moves tend to benefit Russia and lessen the fear of Japanese treachery on the Siberian frontier, as Japan is not likely to make any heavier Axis commitments while the Aleutians and Solomons are threatened.

What is now happening in the Pacific may ultimately have great consequences. The battle of the Coral Sea and the defeat of the Japanese off Midway Island were both Allied victories, but they were defensive actions. These attacks on the Solomons and the Aleutians are purely offensive and for that reason are cheering. They mark a turning of the tide in Allied strategy and give a glimpse of what that strategy is. It is for civilians to try to get a true perspective of the Allied position in the Pacific. Japan holds most of the key points and is rapidly endeavouring to consolidate her conquests. If her naval strength has been whittled down, she still remains strong in the air, with her Zero fighters and her bombers of the best in the skies; her resources in manpower are huge and her fighting spirit is one that holds death in contempt.

The 16th October 1819 were Joseph Wood, John Clark, Michael Clark, George Muttart, Charles Muttart, Wm. Wright, John Lord, Jurr Wm. Wood, John MacWilliams, James MacWilliams, William Barker and John Leard. These were evidently the prominent Methodists of that day. George Muttart and son Charles, were from Cape Traverse, the latter, twenty-one years old being the youngest trustee. The oldest, probably in his early fifties, was Joseph Wood, ex-soldier whose son William was also a member. John Clark may have been the only trustee who had been twenty-five years a member of the Tryon Society. Michael Clark, John Leard, and the brothers John and James MacWilliams were still under forty, and William Wright and John Lord Jurr had yet to see their thirties. The average age of the twelve trustees at the time of their appointment was 36 years. Great grand children of many of these trustees are still prominent in Tryon United Church but very few grandchildren remain to serve the church below. Mrs. John T. Dawson, whose husband was one of the oldest members of the present Trustee board, is a granddaughter of trustee James MacWilliams, and Rich Lord is a grandson of John Lord Jr. of the original board.

(To Be Continued)

Fashions In Paris

(New York Times)
A story from Vichy a few days ago told of the "thriving" business of the Paris dressmakers. What remnants of the once famous haute couture has obtained special privileges from the Nazis for the use of textiles and manufactures luxurious dresses at prices for which the sky is the limit. Another report on the same day from a French refugee girl via London told a different story. For French women the latest thing in hats is made of a cheese box, decorated with flowers and birds' feathers from the parks. Pieced together, the two accounts throw a beam of light on the Paris of today.

True, Paris has always been a city of coy modesty. But never have they been as striking as now. For the prosperity which the Nazis try to create is a pseudo-prosperity based on an illusion. The French dressmaking industry is still catering to a clientele, but its customers are now exclusively German officers and their wives and the vast staff of Nazi officials, high and low, who are in a position to order, to buy and to pay.

In Germany they need rationing cards for clothing. In France the Germans do not. In Germany, where two old suits must be turned in for an Ersatz garment, they would have to pay in marks. In France the Nazis pay in "occupation marks," a fictitious currency derived from occupation costs levied by Germany on France. It is the French who in the end pay for the goods they produce. In this instance, the French merchandise to please the feminine vanity of the invader.

At the rate of 100 francs to the dollar—the unofficial rate of exchange on the black market in Paris is a beginning toward that rate, priced, according to our report, at 60,000 francs, would cost \$600, a pretty stiff price for a war-torn Europe. In comparison, the average Frenchman must pay for a bad meal in a restaurant 200 francs and for an egg (if he can get it) 10 francs. On the other hand, the prices of the haute couture are out of reach for the French manikin in the Nazi-supported fashion boom and the dress material for which she can afford to pay is unobtainable. She goes to the park and picks flowers and feathers for her cheese-box hat. And in the shadow of the Nazi glare the midwives and their families cannot have three decent meals a day.

The Allies hope to defeat Japan some day, and the attack on the Solomons is a beginning toward that end; but civilians should have no illusions of what a job that shall be. The Japs may be driven from Java and Sumatra, from Singapore even, and the Philippines, but there is still Japan itself to reckon with. They will fight with the ferocity of tigers to hold every yard of conquest they have gained; they will fight like demons to save their homeland. But even so, invasion of Japan is an Allied goal. It will no doubt be a long, bitter road, but there can be no peace in the Pacific until the Japanese are conquered. The landing on the Solomons is the first step; step by step, it must continue to succeed.

Words of Challenge

"The war in which we are engaged is a struggle over the question of what shall be the nature of the future society of the future order of civilization." — Dorothy Thompson.

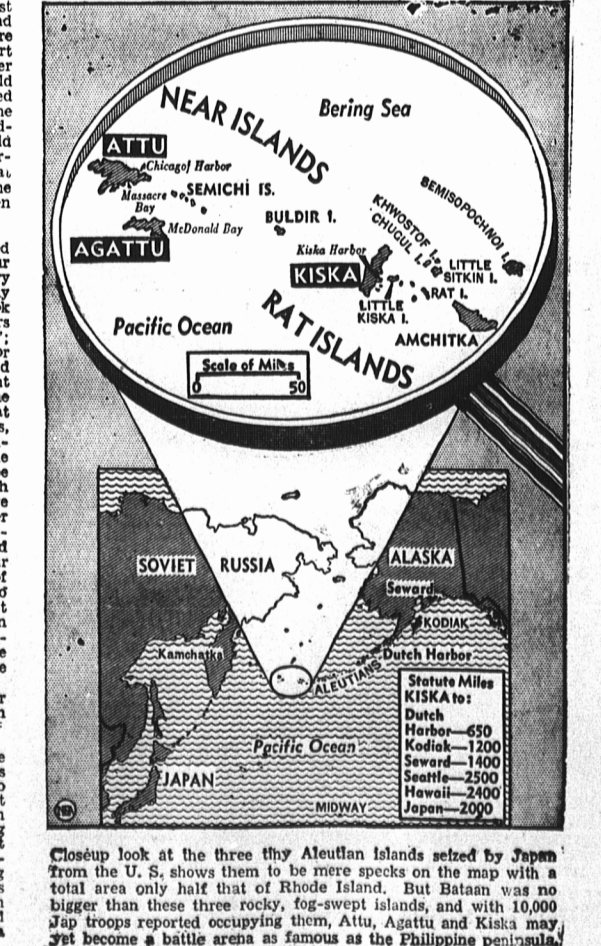
The Poet's Corner

TO A YOUNG POET
A thrush is singing in the wood . . .
The highway passed by.
An artery roaring right
Below a flaming sky.
The aria does not falter . . .
Among the twilight trees
God bends his head and listens
Through herless centuries.
—Florence Ripley Mastin in the New York Times.

Guard Women's Health

CAPTOWN — (CP) — South Africa has taken steps to guard scientifically the health of women in the uniformed services and Canadian nurses are helping in the program.

Spotlighting Jap-Held Aleutian Isles



Closeup look at the three tiny Aleutian Islands seized by Japan from the U. S. shows them to be mere specks on the map with a total area only half that of Rhode Island. But Bataan was no bigger than these rocky, fog-swept islands, and with 10,000 Jap troops reported occupying them, Attu, Agattu and Kiska may yet become a battle arena as famous as the Philippine peninsula.

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"The war in which we are engaged is a struggle over the question of what shall be the nature of the future society of the future order of civilization." — Dorothy Thompson.

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