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

THURSDAY MARCH 20, 1941.

Work For Every Shipyard

The Dominion Government, according to Hon. Mr. Howe, "intend to move heaven and earth to make sure that adequate overhaul facilities are available on the Atlantic coast before the St. Lawrence closes this year."

Parliament also heard on Tuesday from Hon. Angus Macdonald, Minister of Defense for Naval Affairs, that efforts were being made to utilize every facility for the construction of naval craft.

Men who have served during the present war with Canadian active forces are to be accorded recognition as "ex-service men" along with veterans of the Great War.

Britain's Bastions

The latest issue of the Economist has an article warning the people of Britain of the dire dangers they face in the next few weeks and of the resistance they must place in their own powers of resistance.

"It is as well that this should be realized. After the miracles of 1940, it was only natural that some grateful illusions should be cherished, and there were those in October and November who allowed themselves to think that the worst was passed, that the famous corner had once more been turned."

British Ship Building

Although no figures for British shipyards are published in war time, it is well known that many firms established new production records during 1940, writes G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

there was hardly a berth throughout the country which was not occupied by a ship, either war or merchant undergoing construction.

Each month during 1940 added to the demands on the industry, and the output has rapidly expanded. Many new ships have been added to the strength of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Evidently Hon. Mr. Howe is losing his nerve, and who shall blame him? He has far too many portfolios and departments to control with the consequence he is losing self-control, the most important portfolio of all.

Sir Isaac Newton, natural philosopher, born this date 1642. The fall of an apple in his garden at Woolsthorpe late in 1665 started the train of thought which led him to the discovery of universal gravitation.

Six war charities are combining their appeals for financial aid in a short campaign beginning next week. Theirs is the social, philanthropic and spiritual side of the great conflict; without their services and herculean efforts war would be back at the stage it was before Florence Nightingale lit her lamp.

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An officious gentleman named Mr. Hatton of North Battleford has got himself into unnecessary trouble and notoriety by writing Mrs. Nielsen, M. P. that a R. C. M. P. man had told him she would be interned if she continued her activities as at present.

"We trust," says New York Times, "it is not unpatriotic to say that in the matter of finding good names for fighting planes the British have it all over us. Picking here and there in Hanson W. Baldwin's recent little article, we learn that the British call a certain American machine Lightning and we call it Lockheed P-38. A plane which we call Consolidated B-24 they call Liberator."

"The Nova Thistle" voice of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders (overseas army) continues to maintain its high reputation in its bi-monthly issue of 15th inst. In addition to an abundance of regimental and company news, it has splendid editorial matter from one of which we quote:

"A body of men without discipline is just a mob. Discipline instills the principles of pride, justice and comradeship. We want to make our unit one to be envied and one of which we may be justly proud to be a member. Then it is up to us individually to regulate our actions in the interest of any individual part of the unit. In other words we ought not to do anything which seemingly might bring us temporary satisfaction and yet reflect discredit upon the unit. It is just as easy, but it often takes more courage, to do the right thing rather than the wrong."

"There are punishments laid down for 'crimes' yet we all realize that an army which depends upon punishments to maintain discipline will surely fail at the 'sting' time. We must continue to develop the splendid Esprit de Corps of the unit to such a pitch that there will be no desire on the part of any one member to lower the dignity of the uniform he wears and of the unit which he represents."

"We are proud to be members of the North Nova Scotia Highlanders; we are proud of the home from which we hail; we glory in the deeds of the old 85th. Then we should be on our guard at all times, on parade, walking out, travelling and attending functions to do nothing to mar our good name."

"Remember, it is us and our behaviour that our unit is judged by, and that discipline is the basis of all training."

NOTES BY THE WAY

A practical method of encouraging tourist visits to Manitoba has been devised in a new version of the old auto sticker.

Carrots are declared to be the preventive of its bacilli which causes the disease known as the lowly succulent take first rank in the vegetable world hitherto held by the rose.—Guelph Mercury.

"When a very young bride is standing before the altar and the priest steps forward to ask her 'Will you promise to cook the bacon slowly and see that it is not fried up to nothing?'"

A 30,000-ton rock, balanced perilously for centuries on a New Brunswick ledge, has tumbled the other day and plunged down to the Indian village of Pueblo Bonito, which lay in the valley beneath.

Knowing that the source of pipes lies within the French Empire, many pipe-smokers have been wondering what will happen to their supply with trade between Britain and such possessions out of the question at the present time.

They have made the production of armaments the primary and most important industry within their borders. They have substituted for a system based on law and order, and justice and morality, and the intervention by one nation in the affairs of another.

—LONDON.—Lord Woolton's Ministry of Food, which decreed that diners-out may have no more than one main dish—fish, meat, poultry, eggs or cheese—at any restaurant or public house.

It is reported from Washington that Britain rejects ex-President Hoover's proposal that Britain should permit American supplies to go through his soup kitchens in Belgium to help the children.

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United States And The War

Excerpts from an address delivered by Hon. Frank R. King, U. S. Secretary of the Navy, at the United States Conference of Mayors held recently in St. Louis.

How can any one doubt, in the light of what has happened in the past twelve months, that our form of government and our way of life is challenged? What an impressive roll may be called of people who were free, but now are slaves? How fast has been the success of those forces which have openly declared without qualification that their system of government and their code of conduct are the natural enemies of our school of conduct, and government! Those forces who have openly boasted that their system and our system are irreconcilable! Could we summon the men of Vienna, the citizens of Prague, the dwellers of Warsaw, the Danes of Denmark, the w-d-s-m-n and the sailors of Norway, the burghers of Holland, the citizens of Belgium, and the peasants of France, what would they tell us of the ghastly conditions under which they now live, contrasted with the liberties of the soldier and the general of the continent, and that continent the birthplace of our present civilization, where freedom once reigned, and now denied free speech, the right of a free press, the right to worship God according to their own conscience, with no freedom to dispose of their own property as they choose, and no freedom to carry on trade and industry as they please. In these freed men lie the fundamentals of all freedom. Without these, there is naught but slavery. Can we be blind to what all this implies?

Then, along with this destruction of individual rights has gone a parallel destruction of political and international doctrines to which we adhere. Our Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has recently reiterated these principles. I quote from his recent testimony before Congress:

- (1) We advocate peace and the limitation of armaments.
(2) We support law and order—justice and morality, and the intervention by one nation in the affairs of another.
(3) We seek to promote sound economic methods and relations between nations, based on equality of opportunity and the general welfare of the western hemisphere.
(4) We support and seek to practice the most practicable measure of international co-operation and...
(5) We are devoted to the security of the world and the general welfare of the western hemisphere.
In contrast, the powers that now threaten liberty around the world, the powers that would destroy the most admirable occupation in which man can engage! They have made the production of armaments the primary and most important industry within their borders. They have substituted for a system based on law and order, and justice and morality, and the intervention by one nation in the affairs of another.

Our aspiration to promote the peace, the solidarity and the general welfare of the western hemisphere, they hold in contempt! Summed up, the whole world is in the throes of a contest between the peace, the liberty and individual freedom, and those who regard the rights of the state to be superior to the rights of the individual.

This is the age-old struggle between human liberty and human slavery! It is an irreconcilable conflict! The progress of the human race is achieved wherever and whenever liberty wins! It is retarded, wherever and whenever men are enslaved!

Men who do not feel this deeply—who disagree with the point of view I have just expressed, are asking, "How does this all touch us? Must we undertake to police the world? Why should we make immense sacrifices and imperil the peace and prosperity of our citizens by any participation in what is transpiring on the other side of the Atlantic, or on the other side of the Pacific? That is a proper question and deserves a frank answer."

To understand that background for the correct answer to that question requires that one recognize the critical importance of sea power to our country and to our entire western world. We have long been prone to regard the great oceans which stretch on either side of the United States, as being soled by invasion. They have been much, but only because of sea power—sea power exercised by two great nations, Great Britain and the United States. It has been soled because of the sea power exercised by Great Britain in the Atlantic that our western hemisphere has been safe against any aggressive designs by European nations, and likewise, it has been because of sea power exercised by our fleet in the Pacific that danger has never threatened from aggressive nations on the far side of that ocean. For a century and a quarter, British sea power has stood sentinel at the three exits into the Atlantic through which an European aggressor's fleet must come if it sought to attack us. These three exits are the channels north of the British Isles, the English Channel, and the Straits of Gibraltar. Our western world has been safe from attack because the British fleet controlled these exits, and the British navy has respected the principle of the Monroe Doctrine and consistently sided us in its enforcement. That has sufficed to

cattle in the hoof. The war-time achievement of increasing by fifty percent the sole leather produced from the raw hides was brought about partly by intensifying the methods of production and partly by a scheme for regulating ahead the probable demand. As a result of the increase export licenses are now being granted for British sole leather made to special formulae to suit the varying climates of its different markets. —By Robert Williamson

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Editor reserves the right to accept or necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

REPLY FROM DR. GRANT

Sir—I notice a letter in your paper of March 15, signed "King's County," concerning a rumor that there is a movement on foot by local Liberals, as the writer puts it, to abolish one of our County Court Judgeships and to have a fourth Supreme Court Judge appointed. The letter says: "I wonder if Messrs. Ralston, Macmillan and Douglas have consulted Dr. Grant and if he, too, is in favor of robbing King's County of her resident Judge. The first I heard of this was three or four years ago, when Mr. W. E. Bentley, who was not a Liberal, came up to Ottawa vigorously advocating the adoption of this scheme. I strongly oppose it then, as Mr. Bentley well knows, and I am still opposed to it, but I understand, and I am glad to hear, that the constitution of the County Courts is a matter with which only the Province is entitled to legislate. So much for that."

THOS. V. GRANT, M.P. for King's, P.E.I. Ottawa, March 17, 1941.

WHY WASTE IT? Sir—Why can Canada take a step from Britain? Shortly after war was declared I was in the city of Manchester, England. Every day a huge truck called at the house in which I was staying. On the side of the truck were these words, "Don't throw away—Blast, Bottles, Bones, Cans—save them and you help save shipping space."

How, you ask, could the saving of a few empty bottles, the odd soup bone, and the pile of cans and paper, help save shipping space? It's simple. All of these things, and many more, are at a premium in England because the material from which they are made is for the most part imported from the States.

WM. P. RICHARDS, Dunstaffnage.

make the Atlantic safe for us. The struggle now in progress is essentially one of sea power, an attempt by Germany to seize control of the sea from Great Britain. This is why our interests in the war are so vital. Who can doubt that if Britain continues to control the Atlantic, the condition which has lasted for a century and a quarter will not continue indefinitely, but, if British control of the Atlantic should pass to Germany, Germany then would be free to send her army into other parts of the world to lay tribute upon those nations who possess the raw materials which Germany needs for the further building up of her powers of aggression. If British sea power falls and Germany becomes free to move across the ocean for the conquest of new territories, she will almost certainly move first into South America, that great storehouse of raw materials and food supplies which Germany covets.

If we do not wish to see the establishment in South America of an aggressive military power, for our own selfish interests, if for no other consideration, we should now lend our help in every way possible to prevent Germany from destroying British sea power in the Atlantic.

(To Be Continued)

That new last in footwear, the baby slipper, will be styled not only on the high-heeled patterns, but also in low-heeled styles.

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Hall Of The Speakers

(Ottawa Journal) The Speaker's corridor, running along the north side of the Commons chamber, is entitled to be so named now, since Dr. Arthuro Beauchemin, Clerk of the Commons, has had the portraits of past Speakers brought down from the fifth and sixth floors and hung on the walls on the main floor.

It is a gallery of impressive portraits that greets the inquisitive visitor—encompassing three stages in the history of this country: before the rebellion of 1837; from Union to Confederation, and from Confederation to this day. The only bearded Speaker in the corridor "gallery"—he had only one hand, having lost the right hand in his youth—is J. E. Turcotte (1862-1863).

From the west end of the corridor, representing Lower Canada, the portraits are of: J. A. Panet (1792-94 and 1797-1815); Michele G. O. de Lothbiniere (1794-97); J. Papineau, leader of the rebellion of 1837 (1815-1823 and 1835-1837); J. R. Vallieres de St. Real (1823-25).

For Upper Canada there are: Sir D. William Smith (1787-1800); Alexander MacDonnell (1805-09); L. P. Sherwood (1825-29); John Wilson (1826-29); M.S. Eldwell (1810-20-31 and 1833-36); Archibald McLean (1831-35 and 1836-37); H. Rattan (1837).

From Union to Confederation the portraits are of: A. Cuvillier (18-41-44); Sir Allan Napier McNab (1837-40 and 1844-48); A. N. Morin (1848-52); J. S. Macdonald (1852-54); L. V. Scotte (1854-57); Sir Henry Smith (1868-71); J. E. Turcotte (1862-63); I. Walbridge (18-63-66).

Confederation began with J. Cockburn as Speaker (1867-73), followed by W. Anglin (1874-79). Heber, father of a former Chief Justice of Canada, and of Margaret Anglin, celebrated actress.

THE FISHERS When evening brooded earth as a dove her nest. And the sky was silky-soft as a dove's breast— At spring of the year before the full of the spring Beside a sea with neither wave nor foam I waded and heard far out the fishermen singing As they haul their crimson sails to carry them home.

I thought of that terrible sea the fishers know When at the leashed winds break in out and blow— That sea, the strangest and most beautiful Of all the mysteries that God has made— When it rears above the head of the lost sailor Mountains of hollow emerald, caverns of jade.

And my heart ached with terror and joy and pain When the sea again Knowing the odds are they shall Snatching impermanent triumph while they may, And singing together laughing together and singing As they haul their silvered nets at the end of day.

—Audrey Alexandra Brown.

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