THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1942

Praise For Canada

High praise of the Canadian policy of promptly announcing to the public casualties incurred in this war, no matter how tragic, is contained in a recent editorial in the Washington Daily News. The editorial was based on the two months' delay in announcing the loss of three heavy American cruisers during the original invasion of the Solomon Islands.

The newspaper was critical of this delay, which need not concern Canadians as it is a question to be settled between the American people and their government. In discussing the subject, however, the newspaper had this to say of the Canadian policy:

"In sharp contrast," said the News' editorial, "is the present policy of our neighbor, Canada, and we believe the Canadians show an awareness of the realities of war not yet general in the United States.

"The writer of this editorial was in Canada at the time of the Dieppe raid, in which Canadian troops were in the great majority. Newspaper accounts and radio broadcasts promptly informed the people of Canadian cities and provinces that their own men had been in action. On the third day after the raid, the Canadian Government had already issued 12 casualty lists for the entire Dominion, the papers published the facts about those who were dead, wounded or missing, and there were stories from the survivors.

"The reaction of the Canadian people was magnificent to see. Knowing the tragic cost of war, they become all the more grim and determined . . . A people which, like the Canadians, is told the worst, frankly and promptly, is less apt to be plagued by profit-seeking, by strikes, by peanut politics and pressure-group demands, than is a country where harsh truths are revealed slowly and reluctantly."

Beef Marketing Problem

In the Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Letter on the agricultural situation to which reference was made last week in these columns, special attention is given to the beef marketing problem, which has caused more trouble than any other phase of wartime farm regulations. Ever since Spring the story of beef has been one of continuous effort to find a policy which would prevent the U. S. market from attracting needed supplies and raising Canadian cattle prices out of line with the beef ceilings, and at the same time bring a continuous flow of cattle to market. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board at the end of May adjusted wholesale beef ceilings upward to make allowance for the fact that prices would then normally be considerably above the autumn levels of the basic ceiling period. At the same time it announced that control of exports would be assumed when the next quota opened in July: the Board would purchase cattle at U.S. prices up to the quota, retaining in Canada those which were needed for domestic slaughter. A combination of circumstances, however, prevented this adjustment from solving the beef shortage even temporarily. The relationship between cattle prices and the new ceiling price on beef, which had been fairly well "in line" at the time it was established, was rapidly destroyed by the continued rise in cattle prices in June. Thus the higher ceiling was no more effective than the previous one in assuring supplies to the civilian market.

Paradoxically, the next complicating factor in the situation was not rising cattle prices, but declining ones. The sudden reaction in cattle prices which came at the end of June appears to have had two major causes: purchases for the military were brought under the price ceiling, and the time was approaching for the first of the progressive seasonal reductions in beef prices under the new schedule, which were to take effect on July 13th, August 3rd, and August 24th. A period of falling prices followed, resulting in a serious falling-off in cattle marketings.

Early in this period of small supplies, the Government attempted to remove the incentive to hold cattle for the opening of the third quarterly quota on Oct. 1. On Sept. 3 it was announced that the Food Corporation would no longer be obliged to purchase cattle up to the quota at U. S. prices, but would support the Canadian market so that cattle prices could not fall below those equivalent to the wholesale ceilings on beef. It was also to be the sole exporter. This action did not, however, expand supplies. One cause of low marketings has been the good pasturage, which offered an opportunity to allow cattle to gain weight for a few more weeks. There can be no doubt, however, that an important factor was dissatisfaction with current and prospective prices. With the Canadian market divorced from that of the United States, and all domestic sales subject to beef ceiling, there was no possibility of a repetition of the high prices received in June. Nevertheless, the "psychology" of such prices failed to linger, especially since U. S. cattle prices continued upward.

On Oct. 7 the Government announced a new policy under which the ceilings on carcass beef prices have been raised to $17.25 per cwt. for the autumn period, an increase of $1.50 or about 9 1-2 per cent. After Nov. 30, they are to rise progressively to $19.50 next June—25c more than last June's ceiling. Thereafter the ceiling will stay at this figure, though prices will, of course, be free to fluctuate seasonally below it. Moreover, a premium of 50c per cwt. is to be allowed above the basic ceilings for the highest quality beef. At the same time, the Food Corporation will stand ready to purchase cattle "if there is at any time a surplus which threatens to depress prices unduly," and retains sole control of exports. In other words, a substantial upward adjustment in prices has been offered in order to bring out cattle supplies immediately and thus remedy the long-continued beef shortage, and an over-all increase in prices has been provided for. The "cost" of the new policy is, of course, the break in retail price ceilings, the consequent effect on living costs, and the possible further increases in cost-of-living bonuses.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The R.C.M.P. are busy with investigations and prosecutions both in Queen's and Prince. King's as usual is not in the limelight in this respect.

* * * *

Will we reach our provincial objective in the War Loan campaign? That is the question agitating the minds of those who have the reputation of the province at heart, not to mention victory over our enemies.

* * *

The P.E.I. Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church will be in session in Charlottetown today and at Highfield in the evening. Tomorrow it will take in the series of meetings arranged in connection with Dr. John R. Mott's visit.

* * * *

One million more sheep and 7,000,000 pounds additional wool production appear assured for Canada next year. Mr. James A. Telfer, assistant chief of the Agriculture Department Production Services, and in charge of sheep and wool production, says he believes the sheep expansion campaign launched by the Dominion Government early this year would succeed.

* * * *

There is the prospect of a visit here of that distinguished Austrian journalist and author, Dr. Franz Klein, now of the Press Gallery, Ottawa, and correspondent for several European newspapers. He will give an illuminating and first hand account of Russia, the lecture being under the auspicies of the local branch of the Canadian Authors Association.

* * * *

More than 530 German, Italian and Japanese submarines have been sunk or damaged by the British and American navies in the long, bitter battle to maintain the United Nations' sea-borne communications in the face of enemy attacks, "enormously increased" over those of the last war.

* * * *

After an interview between Mussolini and Hitler, Italy made war on Greece this date, 1940; Mussolini demanded that Greece should allow Italian troops to occupy strategic points in Greece, alleging Greece had allowed the British fleet to use Greek waters, and gave three hours for reply; Greece rejected the ultimatum, and the people were called upon to fight for their independence and honour, which they did successfully until Hitler came to the aid of his ally; Greek forces, aided by British achieved great successes against Italy in Albania during the following month, capturing Karitza and many prisoners.

* * * *

From personal observations during his recent tour of England with Canadian newspaper colleagues, Mr. Herve Major, news editor of the French daily newspaper, La Presse, heartily subscribes to Mr. Brendan Bracken's boast that "Great Britain is the toughiest in the world." Mr. Major spoke before the weekly luncheon meeting of the St. Lawrence Kiwanis Club, Montreal, giving his impressions of his recent trip overseas. "The Englishman has imposed terrible privations on himself, but he has not lost his taste of life," Mr. Major declared. "His attitude in the face of savage raids was anger and a feeling of impotency in the fact that he could not strike back. Now he can fight back."

* * * *

The natural increase in Canada's population was estimated at 140,056 during 1941 as compared with 133,389 in 1940, or an excess of births over deaths in 1941 of 12.3 per 1,000 population as compared with 11.7 in 1940. The rates were higher in all provinces than in 1940, with the exception of British Columbia which remained the same as last year. The number of live births registered during the year was 254,483 compared with 244,843 in 1940, giving an equivalent annual rate per 1,000 population of 22.3 as compared with 21.5. Deaths recorded during the year, exclusive of stillbirths, totalled 114,427 in 1941 compared with 110,927 in 1940, with a rate of 10.0 as compared with 9.8.

* * * *

The wholesale "excursioning" of University students and high school boys to the west for harvesting has not been a success. Approximately 2,500 of them reached Northern Saskatchewan, and in spite of the fact that Capt. W. S. Ellis, in charge of the Saskatoon Harvest Labor Office, had notified the authorities last Wednesday 14th that sufficient workers had been sent out, another 600 arrived at Saskatoon a week later. According to the C.P., Eastern Canada harvesters by the score poured into Saskatoon Tuesday and Wednesday last from farms in northern Saskatchewan. Their story was that they were no longer needed, that threshing and combining were nearing completion in districts, south, east and north of Saskatoon, and farmers were not looking for more help. They were a portion of the 200 who arrived on Saturday, after harvest labor officials had notified authorities in Eastern Canada that no more workers were needed in the northern Saskatchewan grain fields. Mr. H. E. Law, physical director at Vedun High School, one of several who accompanied the high school boys west, said if the boys had been sent out three weeks ago they would have had plenty of work.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In the present crisis it's hard not to compare Gandhi's spinning wheel with Nero's fiddle. —Christian Science Monitor.

The revenue minister has very kindly furnished tables for the income tax deductions. Now if he will only supply chairs while we sit down to think it over. —Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

One important war effort, it was revealed yesterday, is entirely up to the women of the nation. Old silk and nylon stockings are needed almost as much as metal scrap. The material is used in powder bags. Plans are under way for the collection of this discarded hosiery. Uncle Sam's nieces will repond. —Boston Post.

Like the thrill of an ornithologist sighting a new bird is the complete wonderment of people discovering, under auto travel rationing, that they have a home. In surprise they look around at nearby surroundings. Tentatively they try out the houses where they often have slept. Delight comes upon them when they find that home not only keeps out the rain and cold but is rather a pleasant place. In magazines they tell us that all kinds of things can be done at home, now we are forced to stay there so much. Games to play, intimate neighborhood parties, get-acquainted stunts to try on the youngsters . . . . Yep, there probably are children right there at home. Imagine that! As a matter of fact, homes have existed for a long time, and some persons have been aware of it. There man meets more of his favorite dishes than any other place there his political views are seldom challenged, there he wears what he pleases, there he relives his own childhood in the experiences of his offspring, there he putters in the garden or snores in an easy chair. To the quiet, good joys of home the prodigals are welcomed back. —Minneapolis Star Journal.

Thirty-five years ago, when the two Saults, Houghton, Calumet and Pittsburgh made up the first professional hockey league of history, the "copper country" of Upper Michigan, in which both Houghton and Calumet were lively towns, was a busy place. But, as is the case, with the Bruce Mines east of the Sault, which put in operation a year ago, were the first operating copper mines on the continent north of Mexico, their glory departed. Rising costs and new discoveries in sections where it was not necessary to go to depth put them out of business. Now, however with the war stimulating a growing demand for copper, the announcement is made that the old Calumet and Hecla mines are to be reopened. There will thus be a new branch of life in the Keweenaw peninsula. —Sault Ste. Marie Star.

More than nineteen centuries have gone by since Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master. He has not been forgotten. More than a century and a half passed since Benedict Arnold sold his country for place and pay. He has not been forgotten. More than two years have elapsed since Quisling betrayed Norway. He is not likely to be forgotten. Quisling has given every language a new synonym for infamy. But Adolf Hitler, in his blindness, cannot see that treason so burns itself into all honest men's minds that in memory never dies. This little Austrian usurper still wishes to paint the lily of dishonor and refine the gold of shame. He has perhaps long been dabbling with the project. How reward the creatures who have helped him so loyally to starve, enslave and butcher their own countrymen? Hitler's answer, announced over the German radio, is a new "medal of merit" for "collaboration in reconstruction under German leadership." From the North Cape of Norway to the shores of Crete all Nazi occupied with Nazi-ruled Europe seethes with a rage that will not always be impotent, and that is not wholly impotent now. On a day that is coming one wouldn't like to have that medal in one's possession. Or the black heart that may have beaten underneath it. —New York Times.

Play is sometimes made with the argument that atrocity news is withheld from home consumption in the Reich for fear of its effect on the humanitarian sentiments of the nation. Such attempts to exonerate the German people grotesquely misrepresent the facts. News of massacres is suppressed because it would betray the existence of seething unrest in the subject, countries and thus belie the fairy tales, sedulously propagated inside Germany, about a Europe idyllically united and happy under benevolent German rule. Actually it is altogether improbable that the German people generally are anything like as ignorant of the truth as Goebbels would like them to be. Even if they do not know every detail, the experience of the Gestapo in their own country is sufficient to make the great majority of them shrewdly aware of the sort of thing that is going on. In a word, they are hoping for victory to shield them from the wrath to come. —London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

It seems that the last echoes of the old pacifist chant of the pre-war years in America, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier" have died away in the noise of battle now. —Vancouver Province.

This new law making every able-bodied man work is going to be hard on some leisured, lazy men we know around town. They are like the man in an old English comedy who said: "I eata well, I sleeps well, but when I 'ears the word work I goes all of a tremble. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Malta, strategic British island no larger than Martha's Vineyard, has resisted Axis attack for nearly three years with the enemy 80 miles away, and the nearest British base 1,000 miles across the sea. Malta has has more than 2,600 air raid alerts, and has destroyed or damaged at least 720 Axis aircraft —Vancouver Province.

In Norway the Germans have executed 34 Norwegians and imprisoned 1,000; in Warsaw they slaughtered 6,000 Poles during September. Wherever he goes the Hun always is the Hun.—Ottawa Journal.

Anglo-American relations are now so numerous and so complicated and so involved that it is meaningless today to ask whether they are good or bad. The point is that they are permanent and that they cannot be severed, and above all, I think, that our interests are now so deeply engaged and so much enmeshed that they are no longer in the conventional and traditional sense foreign relations. The only country I know of with which our relations and perfect is Tibet. We have no relations with Tibet. —By Walter Lippmann.

"NERVES" SHE CALLED IT

Losing interest—losing friends—she never went out any more—always too tired. "Nerves," she thought—but it was her kidneys, the filters of her blood, that needed attention. Delay meant danger. She took Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, headache, backache, lack of energy, disappeared. 117

Dodd's Kidney Pills

The Poets' Corner

A MAN'S A MAN

(The difference in pay between British and American troops is well known, and the personal problems caused by the disparancy are no doubt being anxiously considered.—Daily Telegraph, August 1.)

What though the doughboy has mair dough
To fling about an' a' that?
We canna go by outward show
A man's a man for a' that,
For a' that an' a that
His braw turn-out an' a' that,
What though our lassies love him well?
We'll ne'er fall out for a' that.

What though on hameller fare we dine,
On blankets lie, an' a' that?
We'll no begrudge his linen fine,
His sarks an' sheets an' a' that.

Lives there in honest affluence
That lifts his head an' a' that
Ane whit the less of worth an' sense?
The man's nae gowk for a' that.

We mauna hate our enemy,
As gospel learns an' a' that.
There's reason mair we should agree
To love our friens' than a' that.

We twa anenst the bar will meet,
Tak glass for glass an' a' that;
Though ye down stoups of whisky neat
While I drink beer an' a' that.

Then here's a toast, my trusty frien'
An' gie's a hand for a' that.
Ye hae five times as much to spend.
You're nane the waur for a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
Our lousy pay an' a' that
Each willie-waught inspires the thought
We'll buddies be for a' that.

—Sagittarius, in the New Statesman and Nation, London.

Canadians Pay For This

(Globe and Mail)

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has refused to open its networks to those who are critical of some aspects of our war effort. There is no room for broadcasting on the networks for those who advocate total war, including conscription for overseas service. There seems to be plenty of room for criticism of Britain.

On Sunday, Oct. 4, the CBC national network carried an address originating at Winnipeg, by Mr. Watson Thomson, Director of Adult Education, of the University of Manitoba. In that address he said:

"For the plain man in Britain and North America knows these things—that the rich and mighty Empire-ruling Anglo-Saxons are on trial in this war before the bar of humanity and history. From Munich to Singapore they have been weighed in that great balance and found wanting. Their fellow-creatures, decent, innocently intentioned people of Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, China, had needed their help—but they passed by on the other side. Now the common people of Britain and North America know there is a debt to pay, a balance of moral obligation to be readjusted. Our honor (that is to say our self-respect; that is to say our life as a great race and Empire) is at stake. In a deeper sense than failure or success in an invasion of Europe could ever mean. And the test case comes in reference to an ally who stands for no imperial pride, but for an experiment in social justice toward the common worker irrespective of race or creed. That makes it a hard test for us, but all the more ironically just.

"The other test case is India. This week there came the news that, according to an announcement by General Sir Alan Hartley, it has been necessary on five occasions to use airplanes to deal with mobs by machine-gun fire from the air."

How the Ottawa Government would scream about sovereignty if the BBC allowed broadcasts critical of Canada. Britain, the BBC and the whole country would be told to mind their own business. They would be told that Canada wants no criticism from the British, that Canada could look after her own affairs. And yet the same people open the networks to one of their own series of speakers for criticism of Britain. "From Munich to Singapore they have been weighed in that great balance and found wanting." So says the CBC speaker Mr. Watson Thomson. So we have strong sentiments critical of Britain on the network paid for by all citizens of Canada.

Mr. King and the Government of Canada are sacrosanct as far as criticism is concerned on the CBC, but the Government-owned network is opened to critics of Britain and the Empire. If there is to be free discussion on the Empire there ought to be the same for Canadian affairs. Just try to get on one of those CBC networks and say something about the failure to wage total war in Canada, about Mr. King's hesitancy in bringing in conscription for overseas service! There will be no time allowed. There will be no free or paid-for time permitted. But have something to say against Britain, say that Britain has been found wanting from Munich to Singapore, that the Empire-ruling Anglo-Saxons have passed on the other side when Spain, China and Czechoslovakia were in need, and now only is there time on the CBC, but there also is taxpayers' money paid for it.

It is about time the governors of the CBC were up to what is going over the networks, or retained in favor of a more alert body.

West Africa

(By Mark Barron, Associated Press Staff Writer)

The coastal lands of the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast of West Africa are rapidly gaining importance as an amphitheatre where the armed forces of the United Nations seem destined to clash soon with the Axis powers in a decisive battle.

Nazi troops and most of the French fleet still remaining under control of the pro-Nazi Vichy command are reported to be in Dakar, Senegal, the most westward point of the African continent. In addition to the battle possibilities there, military experts have pointed out that Dakar is the logical place from which the Axis might launch an attack against the United Nations of the western hemisphere.

Just south of Dakar is the colony of Sierra Leone, under British control, and just south of that is Liberia where British sources report the landing of a division of American troops.

South of Liberia lies the Ivory coast of French West Africa where fighting French troops loyal to Gen Charles de Gaulle are gathering, and the Gold coast where portions of the British fleet are stationed.

DAKAR

Dakar is a dismal place, a meeting point of jungle and desert; but it now is a most important strategic centre.

If United Nations troops move from Liberia and other African posts toward Dakar, they would advance through a land that will be both fantastic and historical to them.

Near Dakar they would see the small Island of Goree where the last slave ship, the Return, started for America; it was lost at sea. They would see the Governor-general's palace of white stones, and the hotel Metropole near the waterfront where, just as in Djibouti, Freetown and other African ports, the white man lunches on terraces with his shirt open half way down his chest and wearing neither necktie nor coat.

There are villages of mud huts, straw huts, rock huts and huts made of most anything that will hang together. Native transportation is mostly in bullock carts, although there is one railroad. It runs about 1,000 miles from Dakar up the Senegal and Joliba Rivers into the Niger military territory of French West Africa.

In Liberia, United Nations troops would see a country much more educated to the ways of western civilization than are the other lands along this Ivory and Gold Coast.

Not only does Siberia have many negroes who are descendants of people who returned from the United States, but there also have been numerous American financed enterprises in that free country with the 1,000,000-acre Firestone rubber plantations the most prominent.

The "zero hour" on these coasts must be getting near the deadline for the Nazi government is pressing the Laval government to ask for German "protection" of French African colonies.

Canada's Indians

The picturesque Redman is not the vanishing Canadian, his number having increased from 100,000 to about 120,000 in a generation. The Vital Statistics Bureau of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that whereas the natural increase in 1926 was 704, this figure had risen progressively until in 1940 it was up to 2,153, when the number of births totalled 4,964 and the number of deaths 2,811. The balance is to the good.

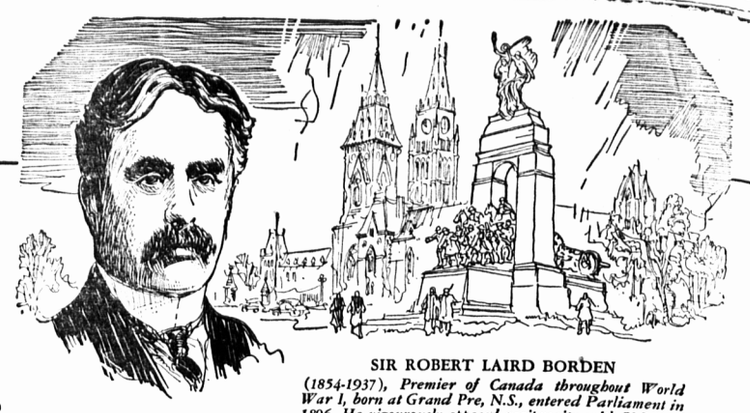
There are Indians in every one of the nine provinces, from 274 in Prince Edward Island to 30,145 in Ontario. British Columbia comes second with 24,276, Quebec is next with 14,578, followed by Manitoba with 14,561, Saskatchewan with 13,020, Alberta with 12,163, Nova Scotia with 2,165, New Brunswick with 1,922, while the Northwest Territories have 3,724 and the Yukon 1,550. These figures are from the count made by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1939.

Indians are minors under the law and their affairs are managed by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources under the authority of the Indian Act. There are reserves in various parts of the country, the Indians thereon being under the supervision of the local agents of theBranch. The activities of the Branch include the control of education, the care of health, the development of farming and other pursuits, administration of Indian funds, and legal transactions. This general supervision of the Indians' welfare is held to be responsible for the improved conditions under which they live, and the consequent increase in ntheir numbers.

An Indian may become enfranchised, but when he does he losee the special protection attached to the warship. In the older provinces many of the Indians have become enfranchised and are making a flying in various ways, just as are their white brothers. As structural steel workers they have an international reputation. They have helped build some of Canada's great bridges and some of the biggest skyscrapers in New York and other American cities. These Indians are industrious citizens. Incidentally, many Indians have volunteered for war services.

ONE BIG 'QUAKE

An earthquake at Quetta, India, in 1935 killed 56,000 persons.



SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

(1854-1937), Premier of Canada throughout World War I, born at Grand Pre, N.S., entered Parliament in 1896. He vigourously opposed reciprocity with U.S. and proposed a 35-million dollar contribution to the British Government for naval construction with a Canadian Minister in London as a permanent Member of the Committee of Imperial Defence. He was directly responsible for Canada's separate representation at the Peace Conference.

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War—25 Years Ago Today

By The Canadian Press

OCT. 27, 1917 —Austro-German forces advanced rapidly on the Italian front, capturing Gemia and Cividale. Allied troops made gains west of Houthulst Farm in the Ypres sector. United States troops reported in front-line trenches on the Western Front.

SOYBEAN HEN-FOOD

Soybean oil meal is being used to take the place of meat scrap as protein food for poultry.

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