THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1945

Canadian Citizenship

Nearly a million naturalized Canadians, in addition to millions who were born in Canada and many British subjects now resident here, will attain full Canadian citizenship through the citizenship bill now before the Federal House.

Once the bill goes into effect all persons born in Canada or on a Canadian ship will be Canadian citizens from birth. This also applies to children of such persons, including those born out of wedlock.

Aliens who desire naturalization will have to file a declaration of intention, and then will have to reside here for five years before qualifying for Canadian citizenship.

British subjects who move to Canada will not be required to file a declaration of intention. They can apply for Canadian citizenship after five years residence here, but they must go before a judge for a hearing and make formal application for citizenship.

One of the features of the new bill is that, while the requirement that all applicants speak either English or French is to be retained, this will be modified in the case of persons who have resided in Canada for 20 years. Many Canadians, particularly in the West, speak neither English nor French fluently, but they have played a leading part in the development of this country and in many cases have offered sons or daughters to the armed services.

Another commendable feature is the fact that measures will be taken to impress on applicants the value of Canadian citizenship. It will be made an impressive and significant step, rather than the somewhat prefunctory act it is at present.

Canadian-born Japanese and naturalized Japanese will automatically become Canadian citizens under the new bill. While naturalized Japanese were required to register during the war, their naturalization was never revoked.

The new bill will give emancipation to a large number of women, in that it will grant citizenship to women marrying Canadian men, and will allow Canadian women marrying aliens to retain their citizenship if they so desire.

The Great Betrayal

During the most difficult days of the war, and particularly during the reinforcement crisis of last November, Quebec's refusal to support conscription for overseas service came in for a great deal of discussion. Too often many of those favoring conscription placed the blame unfairly on the people of that Province. Now comes a speaker of French racial origin who calls to account the leaders who misled his compatriots on this issue so vital to national understanding. Mr. Paul L'Anglais, a French-speaking radio producer, spoke recently to the Advertising and Sales Executive Club in Montreal. In his address he said "a deliberate pattern" had been followed by Canada's Government and political leaders to lead French Canada against conscription.

Mr. L'Anglais went on to point out that conscription "had been deliberately misrepresented to the French-Canadians by the Government and the politicians, who sought to exploit the ill feeling that was engendered during the First Great War."

The policy of the Government at Ottawa was to hold Quebec voting solidly for the Liberal Party by keeping the Province separated from the rest of the nation. For, had conscription been sold to Quebec, as it could have been, the politicians could not have used the same bogy again and yet again as they have done.

These paragraphs from Mr. L'Anglais' speech are worth study:

"Don't blame Quebeckers for being anti-conscriptionists. Blame the Government and the political parties who taught them to be so, who wanted them to be so, and who succeeded from 1917 to 1939. But, even after twenty-two years of anti-conscription talk, it would have been possible to sell it to Quebec if somebody in authority had really tried.

"Was that ever done? No! From 1917 to 1939, and from 1939 to this day, Quebec has been repeatedly told conscription would never be enforced, come what may. Jean Baptiste accepted that doctrine as being that of the Government of Canada, as being the will of the majority, as being the will of most Canadians. And nothing official has ever been said or done to change that doctrine or to reverse that policy."

It was because in the end he revolted against being a party to this betrayal that our P. E. I. cabinet member, Colonel Ralston, was ditched by Mr. King. It is worth quoting in this connection Col. Ralston's farewell statement, made in the reinforcement debate in Parliament, Nov 29, 1944:

"It was because I had seen for myself the conditions under which our men fought; it was because I felt that no one should ever be able to say he had failed in our duty to these men, that I took the position which I did on my return from my last visit overseas. When this war is over, the destiny of this nation will largely have to be shaped and directed by them. They will have to take their places in the public affairs of this Dominion. The tasks of peace will fall to their younger and stronger and fresher hands. They will be great tasks, tasks calling for every last item of strength and skill and courage. When they lay aside their arms and assume the duties and responsibilities of civilians and citizens I and we all want to be able to look them in the face and say: *'We did not fail you'."*

Precept And Example

Commenting on Russia's demand, put forward by Foreign Commissar Molotoff, that the atomic bomb should not be kept secret, *The Toronto Globe and Mail* aptly observes:

"The apparent reasonableness of Mr. Molotoff's demand would be much more strongly fortified if the secrecy for which he upbraids others were not such a fundamental element in Russia's own policy. The Russians must realize that mutual trust and co-operation are not one-sided. They have to be given as well as received if they are to be real. Before repeating his demand, Mr. Molotoff might have done something to assert Russia's trust in the democracies.

"A great deal would be done toward establishing this by such a simple and necessary decision as to permit the world's press free access to the Soviet Union, to report without restraint the facts about it, just as Russian journalists are free to report the life of other nations. Then Mr. Molotoff's grievance would become unanswerable."

Good faith cannot be bought on the international bargaining counter, or otherwise commercialized by barter and exchange. Confidence begets confidence and knows no other sign.

EDITORIAL NOTES

General Pope, General Weeks, and General Llewar—a pretty fair representation for a province our size in the Permanent Army.

* * * *

Where news is suppressed, there is anarchy. Where news is controlled, there is fear and fury. Only under Press freedom are people really free.

* * * *

The first snow is welcomed more by children than grown-ups, heralding as it does the opening of winter sports. The grown ups have to think more of storm windows and fuel bins.

* * * *

According to latest advices, Attorney-Generals have not been invited to accompany Premiers to Ottawa for the adjourned session of the Federal-Provincial conference, although Justice Minister St. Laurent anticipates that many would do so.

* * * *

George Wombell, father of circuses and menageries, died this date 1850; a native of Soho, London, as a boy he showed great fondness in keeping birds, rabbits, dogs, etc., but the circumstance that led to his becoming proprietor of a travelling menagerie was accidental; a shoemaker by trade, he visited London docks where he purchased the first pair of boa constrictors ever imported for 75 pounds; he exhibited them in his shop, and soon cleared more than double the cost of his investment; this inspired him to add to his collection, till ultimately he owned three huge menageries, travelling the country, one of which he shipped to the United States, founding the travelling menagerie and circus industry of that republic; he amassed a huge fortune but could not be induced to retire, and died in harness at North Allerton, Yorkshire.

* * * *

In accordance with the English Education Act, 1944, the compulsory school-age for British children which now ranges from 5-14 years is to be extended to 15 years of age as from 1st April, 1947. At a later date as soon as the necessary teachers and school buildings are available it will be raised to 16. As stated by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Britain's Minister of Education, at a Press Conference, the necessary measures have already been taken for putting into effect in April 1947, the extension of the school-leaving age to 15. This means that additional teachers will have to be trained for about 390,000 new pupils. For every 30 children one new teacher is required, and so altogether some 13,000 teachers will have to be trained by April 1947. To deal with this task, 20 new training colleges are to be built during the course of 1945, and a further 20 during 1946. Men and women demobilized from the Armed Forces will probably supply most of the first contingent of new teachers.

* * * *

Organization of a Provincial handicrafts and small industry bureau was announced recently by Hon. Paul Beaulieu, Minister of Trade and Commerce for Quebec. The new organization will form a connecting link for all governmental services concerned with development of small industries and handicrafts. It will, however, also extend a helping hand to artisans: 1, by acting as a means of contact between artisans and possible purchasers of their wares; 2, by supporting artisans that are already established; 3, by facilitating the purchase of needed materials by those who require them. The Bureau's technicians and experts will be at the disposal of handicrafts workers and proprietors of small industries, and will extend every possible assistance to them, in addition to supplying them with ideas and advice regarding the manufacture and production of articles which may be greatly in demand. This new organization, it is claimed, will fill an important need, and is destined to play a preponderant role in the economic orientation of French-Canadians in general.

* * * *

Recently the Washington correspondent of the London *Times* informed the readers of that paper: "The prospect in the following winter for liberated Europe . . . is one of appalling hunger for millions and starvation for many, unless ten million or twelve million tons of food are imported. The problem so far as the United States is concerned, is not lack of food available for export but the absence of funds to finance shipments abroad." Commenting in a subsequent issue of *The Times*, a reader had this to say: "This, if true, is an appalling condition of affairs—for there are no dollars outside of America. When will American exporters realize that none of their exports can ever be paid for except by imports? All surplus exports have been, and always will be, free gifts. If America refuses these gifts to th needy world the result must be (a) starvation in Europe: (b) a glut of goods in America; (c) vast unemployment in America."

Notes By The Way

When a pretty girl got on the crowded bus, a pale-looking young fellow started to get up. But she pushed him back in the seat and said she preferred to stand. Again he tried to get up and again she pushed him back. Finally he yelled, "Now listen, lady! I passed my stop two blocks back—let me out!" —Selkirk Record.

The sympathy of the general public is all with the servicemen as they find their somewhat unfamiliar way around on Civvy Street again, especially amongst the men's outfitters. There seems to be no trouble about ties—except the wild patterns eclipsing the worst that the Chrismas variety can achieve. There are plenty of them. But shirts! It is as if the sum of all the new veteran's grievance is wrapped up in the fruitless search for a shirt. Why it should be so much more of a problem to buy a shirt in Ottawa is certainly a mystery. In Montreal and elsewhere it apparently is simple enough for a returned man or his womenfolk to buy a shirt apart from his priority suit. —Ottawa Citizen.

Norwegians will receive no extra Christmas liquor ration according to the announcement made by the Director of the Norwegian Liquor Control Board. The liquor left behind by the Germans is still frozen by the government and import is difficult due to the foreign currency situation. Another primary reason is due to the Sarpsborg strike in the Borregaards factories which normally contributes 100,000 litres of spirits per week. This strike caused a loss of 35,000 litres of spirits — an amount large enough to cripple the production of different brands of liquor. —Scandinavian News.

Canadian Army rejections on medical grounds have been officially stated to have reached the astounding proportion of 48.8 per cent of the men examined. This is much higher than had been generally believed, and will cause concern to every patriotic citizen. While the proportion is so high, too much emphasis should not be placed upon it as an index of national health, because many of the rejections were for single defects which might unfit a man for military service, but would not handicap him substantially in civilian life, either from the standpoint of usefulness or of personal happiness. Nevertheless, it has been discovered that by far the smaller proportion of rejections were for purely physical defects, the larger having been for mental retardation and emotional instability. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

Two hitch-hiking travellers are seting out from Quebec to journey through the United States, Mexico and South America. That is an ambitious enough undertaking in itself, but in addition the hitchhikers hope to make Canadian handicrafts better known in these far lands. That again is a worthy object. In return, particularly in Mexico, they may be able to learn much thmeslves from the handicrafts which have been developed so widespread and with such artistic skill. The two hitch-hiking handicrafters have a great belief in the value of such arts and crafts. They apparently go so far as to argue that should the Government of Canada set about teaching handicraft as a trade to returning veterans, the whole problem of re-establishing the men and women in gainful employment would be solved.—Ottawa Citizen.

Through mistakenly making plans for incubation instead of insulation in his house, a householder came to grief. He used cereal chaff as the insulating material. There was a certain amount of insect infected grain in the chaff when it was placed in the walls and between the joists. All went well for about two years. Then insects began to appear in large numbers and the house was swarming with common stored-product insects. They were everywhere, and much time and expense were required to rid the premises of these food pests. Materials of inorganic origin, states the Dominion Division of Entomology, are much to be preferred as insulating materials because they cannot serve as food for insects. — Government Bulletin.

The largest number of "heirs" to an American fortune turned up in Philadelphia in 1935 at the proceedings to determine the rightful owners at $25,000,000 which had been left unwilled by a Mrs. Henrietta Garret. Although this wealthy widow had lived alone without communicating with a friend or relative for thirty-five years before her death in 1940, more than 26,000 alleged relatives from forty-eight states and twenty-seven foreign countries claimed a share of her estate. But so far, no one had received a cent. — Collier Magazine.

Australia hopes to get as migrants 50,000 European war veterans. In announcing this, Immigration Minister Calwell said that Australia might seek 20,000 Poles who have been serving with the R. A. F. Migration plans also include the bringing to Australia of 50,000 European war orphans. Some of these are to come from Britain but it is expected that most will be from the Continent. Calwell has put Australia's maximum absorption capacity in good times at 70,000 a year. It is hoped that the 50,000 children will reach Australia within three years. The Minister has also stated that no migrant will be assisted or encouraged to travel to Australia unless his or her economic future is reasonably assured. Much depends on post-war prosperity. — Canberra.

Harvest, and haysel, are dangerous events for a good many animals, and there are some hair-raising escapades. The other day, for example, a young rabbit was tossed on to the canvas moving platform as the blade of the cutter-and-binder passed underneath it. Skillfully evading the string and the iron arm it skipped off into the frying-pan of greedy onlookers and got safely away from the double danger. On the other hand, a fully-grown rabbit lay so closely that it was killed instantly by a potato-lifter and carried off in pride by one of the boys who were collecting the unearthed tubers. Hands there, as almost everywhere, were short (as they should not be), but the boys worked with great zest, thanks in part to the wisdom of the farmer. He told each boy that he might take away as his booty the biggest potato he could find; and the zeal to discover a giant proved most stimulating. One boy, carrying an immense King Edward, announced how it would be baked in its jacket for his supper. That, of course, is the way to treat a potato. Even when boiled in the ordinary way they keep a much more distinctive flavor when boiled in their skins. If first two narrow slices are taken off in crossing circles the skins fall off themselves, having played their part. —London Spectator.

Washington Spotlight

(By C.E. Blackburn, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

How Hermann Goering's Luftwaffe made one last suicidal attempt to stop Allied bombers in the final days of the war was described in the report of Gen. H.H. Arnold, commander of the Army Air forces, released this week.

Last March, Goering selected 300 pilots for special indoctrination of hate and desperation and assigned them the task of breaking up an enemy attack by ramming if necessary.

Unlike their Kamikaze counterparts in the Japanese air force, the German pilots were permitted to bail out if they could.

Their target was an United States 8th Air Force group of 1,300 bombers and 850 fighters which took the air at 9.30 A.M.

Flying ME-109s, the German pilots were to attack from the rear, each picking a bomber and shooting it down if possible, ramming if necessary.

When it was over 104 suicide planes had been destroyed and an unknown number damaged for the loss of 22 bombers and three fighters. The final big blow had failed. In the period April 5-14 the 8th and 9th air forces between them destroyed 3,484 planes in the air and on the ground.

Close to 900 more or less notables from President Truman down through the ranks of the Cabinet, the bench, the armed services and Washington's newspaper corps were startled at the national press club dinner to the President when Chairman Ed Jamieson announced that between courses he would depart from precedent and introduce two gentlemen "with whom we do not usually associate." He corrected himself by saying he meant that the press corps was seldom privileged to associate with them. The two guests were Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Gen. Eisenhower.

Prime Minister King had a talk with some reporters here this week but he would not tell them anything about what he was doing here at the atomic power conferences and he explained that he was merely following his long established policy. He said he had often been criticized for not being more communicative but still believed he had the right idea. That policy had guided him through seven general elections in Canada, he said, and he had lost only one of them. The correspondents had no answer for that.

Atomic Marbles

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer

Playing atomic marbles threatens to be for keeps, but there still may be time to agree on rules to control the genii which has risen from the laboratory test tube and stricken two human communities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In those two blasts the genii warned men everywhere to get together and start living with one another instead of cherishing fences of seclusion and separatism among themselves.

This is the problem of our day. With a new and terrible weapon in our hands we must first agree somehow on how to control that weapon, but one may doubt if any control will work until we agree on how we are going to live with each other.

While Prime Ministers Attlee and King and President Truman are discussing the announced American-Anglo-Canadian "secret" of atomic bomb technique, the Soviet press discloses that a Russian scientist has discovered "a number of heavy protons, the kernel of atomic hydrogen."

Just how important this is in relation to atomic science remains to be seen, and the guess from this distance is that it is not too important—yet.

However, it indicates two things:

1. The Russians are willing to play atomic marbles, too.

2. They may write their own rules unless others agree on rules with them.

At present uranium is supposed to be the most suitable element for producing atomic energy, but in theory any form of matter is convertible into energy if you only know how and have the resources.

Every religion, every moral code in history has contained one common suggestion for man to get along with his neighbors. Christianity knows it as the golden rule.

The field still is open for a better one.

Maritime Air Services

(Moncton Times)

A definite Maritime-wide interest is being displayed in the expansion of aviation in these Eastern Provinces and already several centres have filed applications with the Air Transport Board for aeroplane service. At the present time daily interprovincial services embrace only the large centres, Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, in New Brunswick, Halifax, Sydney, in Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Summerside, in Prince Edward Island, while winter flights are made periodically to and from the Magdalen Islands. These air operations are carried on by two companies, Trans-Canada Air Lines and Maritime Central Airways.

While the years of war had the effect of restraining civilian air travel, the aeronautical industry has nevertheless kept abreast of modern developments in planes and the United States manufacturers are reputed to be far out in front of any other country in the construction of aircraft for post war commercial operation, besides many planes which had done war duty are adaptable to conversion for either passenger or freight transport. With the prospects of additional airplanes being available in the immediate future it is only logical that the Maritime centres not already enjoying an air transport service should lay plans for the inclusion of their towns in the expanding airline network that Maritime Central Airways is already contemplating and in fact is making provision for by securing additional equipment and trained personnel.

Provided the authority is granted by Canada's Air Transport Board, airlines will link all the cities and towns in the Maritimes, furnishing a complete service such as encircling New Brunswick from Moncton to North Shore towns, across the top of the Province to Edmundston, thence down the Saint John River Valley to Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. John, Sussex, and back to Moncton. In Nova Scotia prospective routes would take in such places as Amherst, Truro, New Glasgow, Antigonish, Sydney, Windsor, Kentville, Annapolis, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Bridgewater and into Halifax. Prince Edward Island service would in all likelihood extend to Tignish in the west end and Souris in the east. In no part of the Dominion embracing the same area as the Maritimes is there existent such good all round prospects for establishing a successful air transport service.

The Poet's Corner

DESERTS

A desert does not have to be
A sandy waste where springs are dry;
A life can shrink to barrenness
If love goes by.

A desert does not have to be
A place where buzzards wheel at dawn;
A heart can hold as dreadful things
When faith is gone.

—Anne Hamilton.

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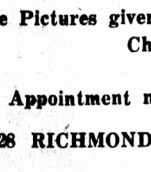

Losing interest—losing friends—she never went out any more—always too tired. "Nerves", she thought—but it was her kidneys—the filters of her blood—that needed attention. She used Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, backache, headache, lack of energy disappeared. Dodd's Kidney Pills contain essential oils and medicinal ingredients that act directly upon the kidneys—and help restore their normal action. 144

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NOTICE, CIVIC TAX APPEALS

The Board of Appeal from Civic assessments and valuations will meet on Monday, November 26th, 1945, at 9:30 A.M. in the Court Room in the City Building in Charlottetown, to hear all appeals from Supplementary assessments.

Charlottetown, November 10th, 1945.

J. A. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

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