

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1944

"Mr. Bracken Is Right"

Under the above heading the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) says:
"Mr. Bracken has introduced into the practical politics of Canada a highly constructive suggestion."

"In Britain, before the war made other methods unavoidable, no corporation was taxed on its profits. Instead, when the profits were distributed to shareholders their personal income was taxed, according to their ability to pay."

"The Free Press long ago advocated the policy which Mr. Bracken now accepts and advocates. His thinking here is sound. The reform he suggests, doubtless with variations suitable to a very complicated tax structure, should be considered by the government, not at some remote time but in the next budget."

New Election Tactics

From the mass of campaign material in the recent United States electoral battle the Ottawa Journal nominates one candidate, Republican Ray G. Jones, of Fairfield, Idaho, for a special place of honor. Mr. Jones ran for the post of Probate Judge of Camas county, and his opponent was W. J. Packham. Mr. Jones' advertisement in the local Camas County Courier reads as follows:

"I elected I will fulfill the duties of that office to the very best of my ability. However, my opponent, Mr. W. J. Packham, is a good reliable man and I highly recommend him for the post I am also running for. Your vote for him is a vote well spent."

"This man," says the Journal, "blazes a new trail, admits there may be something to be said for his political adversary. It is the sort of thing that appeals to us strongly. Other things being equal and were we voters in Camas county, Idaho, we could scarcely resist marking our ballot for Mr. Jones."

Hands Across The Sea

Indicative of the friendly type of publicity which Canada and the Empire are receiving in some of the American papers is the following editorial comment from the pages of the Charleston, S. C., News and Courier:

Hands extended four ways across the seas at the ceremony transferring the cruiser Uganda from the Royal Navy to Canada. The ship is to retain the name of the African territory for which it originally was named, and which had contributed to the outfitting of His Majesty's Ship. Now she is known as His Majesty's Canadian Ship and she flies the Jack with the Canadian dominion device.

In addition to Britain, Canada and Uganda, a party to the transaction was the United States, whose navy refitted the cruiser after she was damaged in protecting the Allied landing in Salerno. The ship, modern in every respect, is one of two being given by Britain to the Dominion in recognition of the growth of the Canadian navy and its courageous share in World War II. Heretofore that share has been principally in convoy work, but now H. M. C. S. Uganda will carry the Canadian Jack into the front lines of naval combat.

She is a proud ship, with a distinguished history despite her youth. Her future, we predict, will be even more illustrious in the hands of the gallant Captain E. R. Mainbury. His bearing, though full of friendly warmth, indicates the capacity that goes with his reputation as one of Canada's outstanding officers.

Western Land Settlement

There has been great diversity of opinion about the amount of good land still available for settlement in the West. Possible immigration depends on that, as does the future of the cities and towns, and the easing of the overhead cost of government. Of the land that has any agricultural value, there are 213,250,000 acres, of which 124,000,000 are occupied and 89,000,000 unoccupied, according to the Canada Year Book. But some responsible people think that most of the unoccupied land is of

little value, and some say that there is room for only 20,000 to 30,000 settlers.

A contrary and more hopeful opinion, based on an extensive survey, is expressed by Mr. E. H. Gurton, western superintendent of the C. N. R. Colonization Department. In a recent address in the Manitoba University series, he said that the results of the survey by his department indicated that there were 25,500,000 acres of good farm land still unoccupied in the four western provinces, and at least 25,000,000 acres more that had some agricultural value — for grazing, wood lots or other purposes. His conclusion was that:

"Western Canada can easily double its farming population and its agricultural production. With the inevitable increase in scientific knowledge and improvement in land use it should even be conservative to plan for a farming population three times as large as we have at present."

Supporting this opinion he states that, for certain reasons, there will be smaller farms on the land now unoccupied, which will therefore have a larger population. And it is a serious mistake, he says, to assume that all land classed as occupied, is really occupied. All land that is privately owned is so classified, though much of it is not actually brought into use. The survey, made over three years, was based on reports on 56,000,000 acres, and on a general knowledge of conditions in other parts.

The country needs all the settlers who can be well established, but they should not be allowed to locate where they cannot make a living. The way to prevent this, it is suggested, is with complete soil surveys of the land in all the western provinces.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was generally anticipated that Prime Minister King would wait the result of the Presidential elections before springing one of his own.

Automobiles manufactured in 1947 will travel twenty-two miles on a gallon of gasoline, and the 1949 models will go as far as twenty-five miles, predicts Albert J. McIntosh, economist for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company. Trucks, buses and tractors will use more gasoline than they did prior to 1941, but it is doubtful that the consumption of aviation fuels will increase more than 30 per cent by 1950, he added.

The women of Britain have won a partial victory in their battle to get equal rights under the Government's social security plan. Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Minister of Education, announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided that family allowances should be paid to either wife or husband. The name of the father and mother, he said, would be put on the allowance order book and either would be entitled to get the cash.

Statements by responsible officials do not encourage hopes for the ending of price controls—either ceilings or floors. This means a planned economy and continued extensive re-entrenchment, all talk of democratic free enterprise notwithstanding. Addressing a meeting of retailers recently an OPA administrator pointed out that a "colossal volume" of surplus food, clothing and housing materials would have to be disposed of at war's end. He argued that the law of supply and demand could not be allowed to function until surpluses and shortages no longer existed. That could mean forever!

William Cowper, poet and letter writer, born this date, 1731; he collaborated with Rev. John Newton in writing the Olney Hymns, named after the village in Buckinghamshire where he spent much of a sheltered life; went to London at the age of forty-eight where he wrote The Task and the ballad of John Gilpin; his poetry is considered the transition stage between that of Pope and Wordsworth, and probably more quoted than any other, except the classics; his published letters make enjoyable reading even in the present prosaic days.

The poor, inured to drudgery and distress, And without aim, think little, and feel less, And nowhere, but in feigned Arcadian scenes, Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means.

Plans for the early release from civilian war work of women desiring to train for teaching were announced by Mr. R. A. Butler, British Minister of Education. Women would now be eligible, without restriction of age, to enter on a training course for the teaching profession if they were not immediately required for employment essential to the war effort. Though release could not be guaranteed to any particular applicant, because essential work had to go on, any woman in civilian national service could now apply for admission, either to a one-year course of training under the emergency scheme, or to a two-year course at an ordinary training college, or to start on a university course if that was appropriate.

Mr. T. S. Eliot, president of the British section of Books Across the Sea, speaking at the annual meeting, said that the activities of the organization in the juvenile world in the past year had been conspicuous. This was a very important part of the work in which they were taking along view towards the future. People sometimes asked why there should be any new children's classics. But children, as much as anybody else, needed contemporary books as well as classics, and particularly was this so in the case of English and American children reading books from the other country. The early impressions children got of another country were very largely from the books they read for pleasure. The notions that English children formed of the life of American children, and vice versa, were the foundation for the ideas which they would have later. To concern ourselves with children's books, therefore, was simply to plan a long way ahead.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of subjects of general interest. Contributions should be sent to the editor of the Charlottetown Guardian and not to the publisher.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Sir,—Some years ago you were good enough to publish in your columns a letter of mine written on behalf of a group of young people (and others) here in Great Britain, anxious to have pen-friends in other countries. There was a very gratifying response, and I was able to pass on all the addresses, with the result that several lasting friendships were formed.

It is now necessary to curtail the activities of the Club after the outbreak of war because of the necessity for paper-saving here and the need for conserving shipping space. As I write, however, it seems as if in the not far distant future it will be possible to indulge in such peace-time hobbies, and I would like to make a start now to re-ignite the interest in such a time. It seems to me that international friendship and understanding is one of the best foundations on which to build a better world.

So if any of your readers are interested in such a project, they would write to me very glad if I could be of any help. I am, Sir, etc.

(MISS) MARY GORDON, 44 Rossdale Road, Shawlands, GLASGOW, S.I., Scotland.

ISLANDERS AT OTTAWA

Sir,—This last summer my daughter, Miss Georgie, who is on the staff of the Warrenton Library and myself spent a delightful holiday in Ottawa. While there we were guests of Miss Dorothy, who works on Parliament Hill in the Department of Finance and Commerce. To make our visit more enjoyable, she and other members of the Ottawa Club, including Mr. and Mrs. Currie and her young son, David, and her husband, an engineer, and her gold mines at Bourlamaque, Quebec.

I visited Senator John E. Sinclair in his office at the Senate Chambers and was very courteously received. As the Senate was in session during that afternoon I also sat in the gallery and listened to some of the debates. A nephew of Dr. John MacNeill of Summerside spoke that afternoon on the legal aspects of some of the bills before the Senate. The Island has reason to be proud of its sons.

As many others also who claim the Island as their birthplace. A delightful day was spent in a visit to Mrs. G. Irvine and daughter Mary Jeanie at their summer cottage on the shore of the Ottawa River. They are well and happy in their home, and I was glad to see them. They have mutual friends on the Island especially around Kensington and the Ottawa River. The trip down the river was lovely. The country and the river banks are more interesting. We stopped to look more closely at the monument erected to the memory of the late Chryslers Farm in the war of 1812.

Ottawa is a very beautiful city. The Senate Chamber Building is the dominant feature but there are so many other notable buildings that time and space will not permit mentioning. Two places of special interest were the Victoria Museum and the Archives.

I am, Sir, etc. MRS. CHAS. DENNIS, Warren, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1944.

THE CONSCRIPTION ISSUE

Sir,—There is a famous truth, their sins shall find them out! This is the present situation in Canada, very aptly put by King and his government have national conscription. The Government has been in the political arena, and their own political careers, and their own selfish interests above the welfare of the country. Now we are to have conscription. I do not place the whole blame on the Liberal Government. It is the people of this country who are to blame for the situation we find ourselves in today. We have shifted our responsibility onto the shoulders of the politicians. We have shirked our duty. Now our sins have found us out! Merely casting our vote and buying Victory Bonds at three per cent interest is not good enough. Had Canada had the backbone and the courage to enforce the Conscription Act in 1939 we would not be in this mess today.

What is wrong with the older generations of Canadians? Have we lost all the fighting spirit, backbone and courage of our pioneer forefathers? Are we afraid to assist ourselves? We call ourselves a free people. Are we acting like a free people? We took a vote on whether we wanted to have conscription. The majority voted for conscription. Oh yes, the ballot was worded in such a way as to give the Government a loophole to escape enforcing conscription. The Government had absolutely no intention of doing so unless it came to a point where they were forced to do so. Most Canadians were either too dumb to see this at the time, or else they didn't want to see it. The Government was hoping and praying either the war would be a long one, or else they would become necessary, or else they would be forced to do it. There is no need to say why the Government of Canada does not want conscription. We all know that.

Well the majority of us voted for conscription. Conscription is the will of the people. The Government laid up their sleeve, thumbed their fingers at us, and in effect said,

Potato Delegation

(Saint John Telegraph Journal) A large delegation representing potato growers of the five eastern provinces and headed by Hon. C. Taylor, New Brunswick's minister of agriculture, has just impressed on Ottawa the need for permitting freer export of potatoes from Canada to the United States to remove a surplus from the domestic market. As the expiry date of export permits issued but still unused has been changed from November 15 to December 20, and consideration will be given applications for additional permits, Summing up, Mr. Taylor said he thought the delegation had accomplished something. We sincerely hope so.

We understand it, from those most familiar with the potato industry, restrictions on exports should never have been applied in the first place and that there have been officials studied the supply situation more carefully. The potato trade has been hit by the wartime shortage of shipping space, and the prices and trade board, which has been protecting Canadian consumers from a possible shortage later on, but was taken a time when there were too many potatoes in Canada and when the only large market was across the border. Apparently the price board has seen the error of its ways. Certainly we have a surplus of potatoes, and it is our job to protect consumers. That is its job. But it is not its job to protect the rights of agricultural producers. It is its job to act in such a way as to threaten them with heavy financial losses. It is the job of the price board to clear up, or nearly so, the potato trade faces another pressing problem, the shortage of cars, which has never been more pressing. This is blamed on the fact that so many cars have been moved to carry war supplies, and that flour and wheat for European relief, but as we see it urgent re-exports to the railways would not be amiss. All the freight cars in the country can't be carrying European relief.

"Try and get it!" Now we have reached the point where Canada has no other alternative. We have to have conscription to provide re-inforcements for the Army. Let us shoulder our responsibility and see that the Government carries out the will of the people. We, the people, have elected a present Government will not do as we demand, then they must get out, and we will put in a Government that will do as we tell them. It's time Mr. King stepped out and made room for a younger man.

The Government is supposed to be the servant of the people. For many years the people have been the servant of the governments, and their dupes and slaves as well. Are we going to lie down and let a group of politicians tell us what we shall do or shall not do? It's time we had a showdown as to who is ruling this country. Is Canada a democracy? Is it ruled by the people or have we got a one man dictatorship?

This is no time to play politics. This is no time for personal ambition, for the sake of a few dollars. We are looking to us for support to help shorten the war and bring peace to the world. It's time we get the support they ask for. We will play politics at a critical time like this when the very lives of our Canadian boys are being sacrificed are not worth the cost to the world. Canadians overseas have proved to the world that they have the backbone and courage. They look to us for help. It's their hour of greatest need. We simply cannot fail them. We are not so spineless that we will let a handful of political vultures come to the fore and sacrifice the interests even at the expense of the very lives of our own boys, tell us to do as we are told. We must do it.

Canadians should waken up and stop being "Yes" men! We have let politicians have their way too long. Now we have got to act! This is a matter of life and death. What are we going to do about it?

For General McNaughton one can only feel pity. One can only say in passing of him, "What shall I profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" I am, Sir, etc. F. ANDERSON, 127 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Notes By The Way

Add to badges of courage the red berets worn by the British troops at Arrhenm from which they were driven, "Red Devils." —New York Sun.

If it weren't for wars, politicians, crookedness, taxes, scales of work, oratory debs, nightmarish reformers, the weather, hangnails and a large number of human beings this world might be a place for a person to live in. —Kitchener Record.

The announcement from official sources that the annual yield of potatoes throughout the world has a greater value than the annual production of gold, may come as a surprise to many people. Let no one henceforth despise the lowly spud. —Brantford Expositor.

Municipal authorities of Fort Erie propose to make every home-coming serviceman and woman the recipient of a building lot in pleasant surroundings. When a building has been erected within a reasonable period, a clear deed would be given. The question would have to be approved by the electors, but Fort Erie is said to possess ample land blocks, and something to be done for awarding a little piece of Canada to those who have risked their lives to defend it against tyranny. —Hamilton Spectator.

A bushing soldier and his sweetheart stood before Judge Francis Donoghue in women's court today and promised not to indulge in any more lovey dovey romances. "You weren't really going to jump in the lake, were you?" the judge said looking benignly at Miss Glee Lavoie, 1977 Fullerston avenue. Miss Lavoie smiled bashfully. Park Policeman Robert Oman, who previously testified he rescued her as she was walking the lake, wasn't there today. "She is such a nice girl, I wouldn't let any grass grow under my feet," the judge advised Pte. Joseph Orlic, a former butcher. The present at an international aviation meeting



What happened to 1000 men who bought Life Insurance

Let us select at random the names of a thousand men from the records of the Great-West Life. Suppose that all of them in 1909, at age 25, purchased a \$5,000 Twenty Payment Life Policy, kept it in force and allowed the dividends to accumulate. Now here is what would have happened to these men between 1909 and today.

In 1914 22 have died before reaching age 30. Each of their families received \$5,000 from the Great-West Life, plus accumulated dividends, although premiums paid averaged only \$434.

In 1924 Another 46 have died, their dependents receiving \$5,000 plus the profits that had accumulated. These men had paid into the Company an average of only \$1,524.

In 1934 Another ten years have passed and another 71 men have died. The Company paid out \$5,000 in each case, plus accumulated dividends, although the premiums received averaged only \$2,734.

In 1944 138 men, between the ages of 50 and 60 years, died in the past ten years. Their dependents also received \$5,000 plus dividends. Premiums paid amounted to \$2,850 in each case.

723 are still living—age 60. They still have \$5,000 insurance protection, as they have had over the entire 35 year period. Each has paid into the Company \$2,850 and yet the cash value of each policy has grown to \$3,165, plus substantial accumulated dividends.

That is the way life insurance works. Many persons pay into a common fund. The dependents of those who die are protected. The policyholders who live receive benefits later on. Insurance is "all for each and each for all". No man can afford to be without life insurance.

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The truth would not be kept from the public at such risk of swift disillusionment if the need of deception were not overwhelming. The surmise is not overwholly home front morals is deemed incapable of withstanding the shock of any reverse on the scale of a critical character fore-shadowing ultimate defeat of the Mikado's forces. A theory that would explain this weakness of Japan might be that relating to its dependence on faith in the invincibility of the god-emperor. The often suicidal rashness of the Jap soldier is explained in terms of this faith, which offers eternal bliss to those who, even unto death, do the Emperor's bidding. But the Emperor is a warlike god, world-conqueror and invincible and his hold at last on the religious loyalties of his people seemingly would require his maintaining that character. His loss of it would open the floodgates of scepticism, with a presumed undermining of the very foundation of the Jap willingness to sacrifice and fight. It is a theory that would explain plausibly Toki's decision, even at desperate risk, to keep from the people the news of a disaster involving the imperial fleet—Detroit News.

It is common undoubted knowledge that both Germans and Italians used Spain before the outbreak of the present war to try out aviation and artillery methods. With the growing possibility that the Nazis may resort to guerrilla opposition to our invading forces the hope that a Europe-wide upheaval will come to their rescue, it is logical that they should try out some of their guerrilla tactics in Spain. In this way the Spanish dictator could serve, the very last, the foreign master who helped him to his bloody throne. It is little wonder that the Russians balk at meeting in Chicago with one of Franco's former henchmen. The presence at an international aviation meeting

of Gen. Kindelan in one of the chief allied countries is like that of the fox at the poultry show. It is a strange commentary upon the American memory! —Minneapolis Star Journal.

ONE MORNING THE WORLD WOKE UP One morning the world woke up and there was no news; No gun was snelling the great drum of the air; No Christian fish spat beneath the subtle screws; No moaning came from the many agony-cased Jews; Only the trees in a gale of wind trembled and were fair.

No trucks climbed into the groove of an endless road; No tanks were swaying drunken with death at the hilltop; No bombs were clanging their bushes of blood and mud; And the aimless tides of unfortunate no longer flowed; A break in the action at last... all had come to a stop.

Those trees chance in their dell, one serves half turned; And a new time on the glittering atmosphere was seen; The lightning guttering on the closed eyelids of the world; Was gone, and an age of horrors had dawned, soft, pearly; The world woke up to a scene like spring's first snow.

Birds chirped in waterfalls of little sounds for hours; Rainbows, in miniature, were stored in the dew; The sky was one vast moonbeam of the tenderest blue; And the meadows lay carpeted in three heights of flowers; One morning the world woke up and there was no news.

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