THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1946

Bad News Indeed

Our readers will learn with extreme concern, on the authority of Messrs. Douglas and MacNaught, M.P., that there is no prospect of the new car ferry being ready before December. This means that in all probability it will be the summer of 1947 before the S.S. *Abegweit* gets into service. What are our farmers and industrialists to do in the interim? There is a tremendous amount of freight waiting transshipment to the Province, also the prospects of an exceptionally heavy harvest, the products of which will have to be exported. We are to be left at the mercy of the old *Prince Edward Island*, which is in a far from satisfactory condition, and may at any time collapse, especially when the Province gets icebound.

The powers that be, locally and federally, will have to make special efforts to get immediate relief, insofar as bringing freight from the mainland is concerned. It is imperative that all our supplies should be landed here before the close of navigation, as it is too risky to depend upon the old car ferry with any surety that she will answer the purpose. A suggestion was made at one time that the *Scotia* which was acting as substitute for the *Prince Edward Island* should be retained until the traffic on both sides had been cleared up. If the *Scotia* has already been sent elsewhere, some other boat should be immediately obtained. It is for our Provincial Government, boards of trade, city and town councils and all concerned to take joint action in making certain that we are not left in the lurch during the coming fall and winter.

Liberal Comment

The Halifax *Chronicle* (Liberal) seems to be of the same opinion as the Opposition leaders in Parliament in viewing the Ilsley budget with grave suspicion. It says:

Any idea that the Minister of Finance produced his recent Budget in a mood of absent-mindedness is dispelled by the succession of corollaries attached to it. The Budget is not the product of ineptitude or financial warmindedness. It stands revealed as a piece of strategic policy directed to the aim of bludgeoning the provinces into agreement with the federal government.

The offer to give the provinces a local option on grants proposed at the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference is a clumsy tactical error. At the best it promises to divide Canada in two —the rich provinces and the paupers. At the worst it would make perpetual pensioners of the people of Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Maritimes and reduce their provincial governments to the status of municipal councils.

Almost universal opinion has branded the offer a demonstration of big-stick policy, designed in the first place to throw the odium for the failure of the Dominion-Provincial Conference on to the provinces, and secondly, to divide the provinces in the interests of federal policy.

That opinion will undoubtedly be strengthened by revelation of the most recent action of Ottawa in abolishing Regional Reconstruction Councils throughout the country. The speed with which this action was taken, and the extremely short time allowed the Councils to wind up their business, emphasize that the Budget is nothing more than a political expedient devised to force the hands of the hesitant provinces.

Disquieting Report

Before his suicide Hitler abandoned the plan of the total destruction of the German state with his own, according to the International Committee for the Study of European Questions. This group, which includes many eminent British public men like Sir William Beveridge and Lord Vansittart, has just issued a report to show that Germany's war potential, as a result of Hitler's decision, is greater now than it was in 1938.

Germany killed 15,000,000 people in neighboring countries during the war, the committee says, but emerged with an increase of 7 1-2 per cent in its own population. Even under the Potsdam formula for German disarmament, the committee believes, Germany will retain sufficient heavy industry to build the armaments of another war.

Many goods like dyes which can be used for armament purposes are already rolling out of German factories. Just before the surrender, it is stated, Germany sent 652 of its best experts into neutral countries to work for German revival, just as Hitler's agents worked abroad with such success before the recent war.

All this, says the committee, is in accordance with a plan laid down by Hitler on March 28, 1945. Up to then he had planned to let the Reich sink into total destruction if it could not maintain its conquests. But his armaments minister, Dr. Albert Speer, finally convinced him that Germany could suffer defeat and yet emerge, equipped with industry and manpower to fight again. The committee believes that the present state of German industry and, more important, the German mind, confirms Dr. Speer's judgment.

The committee fears that Hitler's deathbed conspiracy may have gone further than the western world realizes. It says it has information suggesting that a number of German officers, captured by Russia during the war, are now "working beyond the Urals helping to train new Russian armies. The possibility that the Kremlin may contemplate harnessing German nationalists in a Greater Germany for utilizing the Germans in the future was one of the great unspoken thoughts among the delegates to the last foreign ministers' conference," the committee's report says.

Whatever truth there may be in this analysis of Hitler's plans and Germany's present condition, the German problem is much more complicated than this latest report suggests. While the suppression of German armaments is certainly the basis of British and United States policy, it is equally clear that permanent impoverishment and chaos in Germany, the industrial heart of Europe, will not make for permanent European peace. The problem is to revive the productive power of Germany, and hence the prosperity of Europe, without permitting it to be used as a basis for future aggression.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

"The Glorious Twelfth"!

* * * *

The City Council are to have an innings tonight, with Mr. Ainsworth of the Maritime Light and Power Co. bowling.

* * * *

The Dominion Government has entered the steel business; hope it will prove more successful than the radio business.

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Canada has received an invitation to the Peace Conference, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King intimates his intention of being in attendance, leaving for Paris in a fortnight. He has long anticipated the honour of a seat at the Peace Conference.

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Figures published by Britain's Registrar General show that during the first quarter of this year about 17,000 more babies were born in England and Wales than in the last quarter of 1945. For the current quarter it is estimated that there may be as many as 40,000 more births than in the first quarter of this year. This steep rise seems likely to continue into the third quarter.

* * * *

Mr. J. M. Macdonnell (PC-Muskoka-Ontario) told the House he believed the government was waving a "big stick" at the provinces by offering a take-it-or-leave-it agreement in place of the one turned down at the Dominion-Provincial conference last May. There is more truth than poetry in this, but what can the provinces do under a Federal dictatorship?

* * * *

Approximately 1,700 farm workers were moved to Ontario between June 13 and July 2 to help in the hay harvest there. Arrangements were made under the Dominion-Provincial farm labor agreement. The workers were transported free to Ontario, and received their return tickets for $5. It is expected that Ontario farm workers will be going to Saskatchewan later on to assist in harvesting operations.

* * * *

Robert Stevenson, Scottish civil engineer, died this date, 1850; was the leading authority on lighthouse construction and improved lighting systems; a standing monument to his memory is the Bell Rock lighthouse on the Forfarshire coast of Scotland, the subject of Southey's ballad "The Inchcape Bell." He was the father of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

* * * *

It all depends on the standpoint. Mr. T. L. Ward, writing to *The Times*, London, says: "The Parliamentary Secrtary to the Ministry of Agriculture stated in Parliament recently that the amount of oats issued to racehorses in April was 556 tons, which was considered a comparatively small quantity of grain to divert from human consumption. He did not say, however, that it would have been an adequate grain ration for 300,000 hens which, in April, would have laid at least 6,000,000 eggs."

* * * *

The Australian Servicemen's Rehabilitation Department had a poser to answer when a jockey who had increased his weight from 9 to 12 stone while he was in the Army, applied for medical reducing treatment. The ruling was:— "A jockey who has finished his apprenticeship is regarded as self-employed, so he can apply for a loan to start a business if he cannot return to racing. We would not regard him as entitled to medical treatment to reduce his present weight. His overweight would be regarded as natural and not a war-caused disability."

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The Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*, London, has this to say of Prime Minister King's wartime regime: "For the first time a complete Canadian Army served overseas, taking part with the Canadian Navy and Air Force in important engagements. At home the country's economy was revolutionized under a policy that correlated taxation, borrowing, restrictions on wages and the control of prices, and enabled the Government to meet the huge war costs without more than a modest rise in the cost of living. These achievements are symptoms of the inner strength developed under Mr. Mackenzie King. Nationally strengthened, the country is now becoming more firmly established in the international field, and this has been marked by a great expansion of the diplomatic corps in Ottawa. This expansion emphasizes Canada's international status but does not detract from her allegiance to the Commonwealth. 'The symbol of British unity is to be found in the British Crown', (said Mr. Mackenzie King when Canada became entitled to send her own representatives abroad), 'and the security of the Crown rests in a throne which is broad-based upon the people's will'."

Notes By The Way

The colonel and his lady who stole the jools are returned to Frankfurt, to stand trial for bad timing. Had they waited for 50 years it might have been archaeology.—(Stratford Beacon-Herald.

We used to wonder — until we became used to it—at seeing girls making up their faces in public, and now we are beginning to become accustomed to seeing young sparks combing out their locks in public. We ever noticed one young fellow the other night pulling out a pocket mirror and eyeing the result.—Niagara Falls Review.

The robin depends on its sense of hearing to catch worms. By hopping over the ground, it jars the earth, arousing Mr. Worm's curiosity, and moves him to investigate. The robin can hear the worm's movements and is ready to pounce when it appears on the surface. — Family Herald and Weekly Star.

A teacher should be able to buy books, go to concerts and theatres, travel in her holidays and in general live the life of a cultivated person. Teachers, particularly of very small children, should have a rich and varied knowledge of life, people, science and art. If some of our public school teachers lack these things let us reflect that they are what we have made them. The remedy is to give them more money. In the larger communities the scale of payment is good and even generous, but in our rural schools it is still too low. —Peterborough Examiner.

Two hours of radio for twenty-five cents for hotel guests is offered by a receiving set being manufactured by a leading radio maker. The coin operated sets are being specially made for use in hotel rooms where they are being installed as rapidly as production permits. When peak production is reached, over 8,000 receivers a month will be built. The sets are similar in appearance to late-model table radio receivers, the major difference being a coin mechanism on the top where the 25-cent pieces are inserted. The guest can turn the radio off and on until he gets his full two hours' worth of entertainment.—Marketing, Toronto.

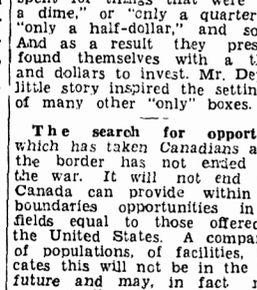
Having been in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland for some considerable time I feel that as an educated young lady from the south I have had an opportunity of getting to know the ways and customs. I think the women folk here have a much sterner nature than those in the south. Discipline in the home at any rate, is much stricter, and mothers seem to believe in punishment, the strap or tawse being used to deter and correct. In the south of England the young people do not have such stern treatment and I, personally, was never spanked. Is it that mothers in Scotland have little sense of humor, or is it the stern nature of the people? —A Letter in Edinburgh Scotsman.

Chauncey M. Depew once relat-ed how a certain young man got a start in life by setting up an "only" box. The Christian Science Monitor recalls. Into this box the young man and his wife dropped all the small pieces of money they would otherwise have spent for things that were "only a dime," or "only a quarter" or "only a half-dollar," and so on. And as a result they presently found themselves with a thousand dollars to invest. Mr. Depew's little story inspired the setting up of many other "only" boxes.

The search for opportunity which has taken Canadians across the border has not ended with the war. It will not end until Canada can provide within her boundaries opportunities in all fields equal to those offered by the United States. A comparison of populations, of facilities, indicates this will not be in the near future and may, in fact, never come at all. Cruel as the loss may be, it is something which Canada has so far survived. She will continue to survive it. — Winnipeg Free Press.

We have never quite understood why an industry which seemed to keep the civilian market fairly well supplied with shirts during the war while also devoting itself quite largely to the manufacture of shirts for military wear cannot now begin to supply the barest needs of the civilian consumers. Nor do we begin to understand how long the Prices Board hopes men will be "patient" under a situation which is steadily growing worse instead of showing any sign of becoming better. If a delegation of men reduced to appearing in public in their underclothing waited upon the probably well-shirted administrators at Ottawa —we once heard of one of them who bought a dozen shirts at once when he was also admonishing people not to hoard — perhaps we would begin to secure some action. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

One inescapable fact has emerg-ed from the recent plethora of violent crime in Winnipeg and the neighboring communities, and that is the part that liquor has played in leading up to robberies, unaccountable stabbings and murder. The prelude to recent crimes of violence often has been a drinking party, not a quiet drink for sociability's sake but a first-class binge in which some of the participants either became violent or lost track of events. A room studded with empty bottles became the setting for a crime. Drink or sex too often got into the picture some place. This condition must have impressed itself on the public generally and the consequent sobering effect on the community should lead to a re-examination of individual habits. — Winnipeg Tribune.



Canadian Women

"There can be no question of the importance of woman's position in today's world" says the Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada for July. "It has to do with sociological as well as economic policies; it affects home life; and family life is the basis upon which democracies are built; it has to do with the future of the country's population both in numbers and quality. Business, political and social problems present themselves with bewildering rapidity these days, and they cannot be solved without the closest teamwork between women and men".

Canada's census of 1941 recorded 1,328,489 single women, 15 years of age or over and 2,292,478 married women figures which have much to do with consideration of the question whether women should work outside the home. The article continues in part: "Some of the prejudices are based upon the supposition that men are unalterably superior to women in every type of activity. It is particularly charged that the woman worker is less serious about working, less efficient less business-like, less emotionally stable and too likely to get married just as soon as she becomes useful in the factory, office or school. On the other hand it is argued that women have learned in a matter of a few years jobs which were in men's private province for centuries and that they add to the amenities of working. A director of women personnel remarked that women have made offices more habitable. Their instinctive reaction on entering the usual office is to put pictures on the walls and flowers on their desks because they spend most of their days in this place and see no reason why it should look like a penitentiary.

* * *

Lord Northcliffe declared in one of his frequent emphatic moments that women have no sense of responsibility unless you frighten them and Field Marshal Montgomery refused to consider requests that he accredit English newspaperwomen to his armies on the Continent though some of the best eyewitness accounts of conditions in released countries were being written by overseas women journalists.

"This leads to consideration of the much-advertised 'battle of the sexes' in which men are exercised to prevent women getting them and their base of operations outreaching men by the very elements which are set down by philosophers as women's weaknesses. It is not logical that an otherwise modern man-woman situation should be depicted as that of a medieval or even Victorian lady dependent for her sustenance and safety upon the favour of a chivalrous gentleman. On the other hand is it logical to suppose when men for centuries have taken toward women an attitude of chivalry yielding them every advantage and form of protection that upon entering business women can at once lay aside the habit of expecting favours of men? One secretary when asked: 'Do you mean to say that girls come into business demanding equality of opportunity intellectual recognition and pay and in addition requiring deference according to an old code?' answered without a trace of hesitation: 'Surely; why not?' Contrariwise some women enter business with a chip on their shoulders suspecting little acts of chivalric intent and looking with a jaundiced eye on overtures for equality of work as either (1) activated by 'ulterior motives' or (2) prompted by an attempt to get more work out of them"

After commenting on the advantage of cooperation between the sexes the article takes up women's demands for equality. "One of the first 'sherings' to be considered is that of reward for work. Many women's organizations subscribe to the principle that wage rates for women should be the same as for men including the entrance rate and reason that it is basically unfair to pay one worker a lower wage than another for substantially the same work Against this it is said that men's wages are higher because they support families but today a large percentage of employed women also support dependents; in fact the young unmarried man usually assumes less financial responsibility for the home than does his sister. Since the basis of payment in this country is not a 'family wage but a wage for the work done it is argued that injecting difference of sex to justify lower scales is illogical.

* * *

"A list of occupations open to women includes nearly the whole alphabet from accountancy to zoology. The United States Department of Labour has listed 1 050 industrial occupations out of 1,500 as suitable for women and an additional 350 as 'practically suitable'. Much of the charge in acceptability of women in industry is due to wise management which is concentrating on fitting conditions of work to the needs of the workers, and is realizing more and more that deftness in execution may more than make up for lack of strength".

After surveying the position of women in offices, factories domestic service and on farms the article goes on to say: "Homemakers are in a peculiar position because they contribute so much to the family, community and state yet are classed roughly as non-workers because they appear in a column of statistics headed 'not in gainful occupations'. One homemaker has kept a scientific record for 16 years. She has proved to her own satisfaction that the average woman who prepares meals, cans, perserves bakes and launders at home for her own family produces substantially the equal value of the man's economic contribution in industry. Men who think back over the past six years will realize the wonderful job their womenfolk have done in spreading thin and making ends meet.

Our Dollar At Par

(Telegraph Journal)

"To implement this country's determination to maintain order, stability and independence of its economic affairs"— that was the core of the explanation given by Finance Minister Ilsley when announcing the adjustment of the Canadian dollar to par when buying U.S. dollars and a dollar and one-half cent when selling. Similarly sterling will be bought at $4.02 to the pound instead of $4.43, and sold at $4.04 instead of $4.45. Thus in both the large currency areas, sterling and the U.S. dollar the value of the Canadian dollar on exchange has been raised ten percent.

The reactions to and the effects of this action will be many and varied. Individuals and businesses will be pleased or distressed according to how it will affect them. Gold mining seems likely to take a heavy knock; it is even predicted that some mines will have to close down. Some exporters who looked for payment in U.S. funds will doubtless have guarded against this contingency. In general terms Canada, as an exporting country, will have to accept that her customers abroad will find it harder to pay our prices in terms of the Canadian dollar at its higher exchange value. Although U. S. tourists will lose the advantage of ten per cent they have previously enjoyed, this will be largely offset by the relatively better purchasing power of the dollar in Canada. People drawing funds from Britain or the U.S. will receive fewer Canadian dollars. People remitting money abroad will score.

Those who pay for imports from the United States—and these are many—stand to benefit. Those who have borrowed from the U.S. and have to pay interest in U. S. funds will reap a distinct advantage. The step is so great and its effects so complicated that it is sure to take some time before a balance between gains and losses can be struck. Doubtless some will feel the pinch while others will profit. Mr. Ilsley must have given the matter close study before acting, and throughout arguments pro and con his reasons given should be borne steadfastly in mind.

Why George Brown Refused

(From the Toronto Telegram)

"However democratic the country or people may be" said Sir Oliver Mowat back in 1892 "there is this fondness for names and titles. It is it has always been and I apprehend it will always continue to be so" Sir Oliver was then defending his acceptance of knighthood and he made the point that no Liberal principle was involved in the question of acceptance or rejection of titles of honor. His comments on the subject are of interest at the moment when a Liberal Governmen at Ottawa has issued the longest honor list of all time.

Replying to congratulations from the County Council of Oxford on his first visit to his constituency after he was knighted Sir Oliver pointed out that until 1879 the Reform party favored the conferring of honors. He mentioned the names of five leading Liberals of the day who had accepted knighthood of a baronetcy, and said that Alexander Mackenzie first Liberal prime Minister of Canada had refused knighthood "not because he had any objection to the principle but for reasons personal to himself". In this connection he revealed a little known story about Hon. George Brown editor of the Globe and a Father of Confederation.

"It is commonly said" remarked Sir Oliver "that Mr. Brown refused a knighthood and Mr. Mackenzie's and Mr Brown's course is referred to in some of the newspapers by way of contrast with my own. But Mr. Brown must in the first instance have accepted his appointment for it appeared in the Gazette and he actually went down to Montreal to receive it; but while there he learned who were to be associated with him. Amongst these were men whom he had been denouncing in the Globe and others in regard to whom he had a very strong opinion; and it was just on account of this that he declined to accept the honor."

What distaste there is for titles and honors—and it is not peculiar to Liberals alone— seems to have been based less on any democratic theory of universal equality than on disapproval of the individuals who were ths singled out. "I have been reading" said Sir Oliver Mowat 'whatever came in my way in order to ascertain what were the principal objections to Liberals receiving and accepting this honor. The strongest reason that which weighs most heavily is the fact of knighthoods having been conferred in 1879 on some of the Ministers of that day who were specially obnoxious to Reformers; and they also had the same feeling in regard to one or two appointments subsequently made."

Whatever disinclination for decorative appendages to names the Liberals may have felt as a party while in the shadows of the Opposition at Ottawa seems to have melted away through the long years in the sunshine of office The honors list of 1,190 names stand as a monument along the road towards fulfilment of the dream when the "guinea stamp" will be placed on every householder.

The Poet's Corner

THE ROAD

Morning, and the glamour of the far road gleaming;
Glory of the dawning up the valleys of the east;
Drifts of rosy vapour on the hill-tops dreaming;
Rapture of the rider and his warm, brown beast.

Noonday and the ardour of the high sun burning;
Shimmering of fire on a white and dusty way;
Trampling of the hoof-beat at the hot stones spurning;
Foreheads fronting boldly to the fair, fierce day.

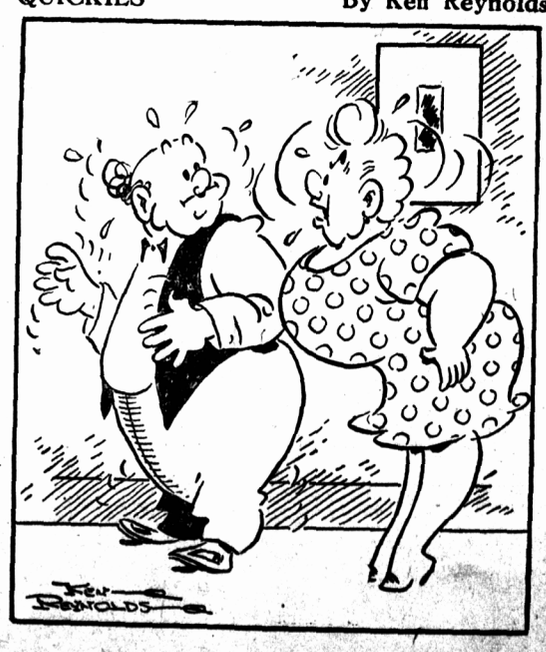
Evening and the pallor of the grey road paling—
Paling to the westward down the shadowy valleys deep;
Sigh of drooping rider and of worn horse failing,
Seeking the dim hostelry where spent souls sleep.

—Watson Kirkconnell.

PINCH HITTER COMES THROUGH

SHELBURNE, N. S., July 10—(CP)—A 43-year-old veteran, Smudge Bower, slapped a pinch hit 10th-inning single to drove home a pair of runs and gave Sheluburne a 4-2 victory here today over Clarks Harbor. The win sent Shelburne into second place in the county senior baseball league.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



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