THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY JANUARY 24, 1944

Civil Airport Expansion

Does this capital city of Prince Edward Island hope to possess airport facilities suitable, even in a moderate way, for postwar aviation? If so, no more time should be wasted in pressing for improvements which are equally necessary at the present time, and which if delayed until after the war will leave us hopelessly in the lurch. As recently stated in these columns, even in the case of La Guardia Field, New York, the largest airport in the world, facilities are becoming obsolete and enlargements are being planned.

Another striking example comes to hand in the current issue of the *Canadian-West Indies Magazine*. Realizing the important part which civil aviation will play in the post-war development of trade and travel and strongly convinced that Georgetown, the capital of British Guiana, because of its geographical position will become an airport of first rate importance, the government of that Colony recently appointed a committee to consider the question of construction of a civil aerodrome to meet present and future requirements. The committee has now submitted an interim report. Here are some of its recommendations:

The airport should be "of the largest type category for civil airports, with a runway of 5,000 feet in length and 150 feet in width. The taxiway is to be 70 feet in width which is sufficiently wide to be used as a subsidiary runway by the smaller types of aircraft if the occasion warrants. The approach zone to the airport would be a trapezoidal area having a width of 1,000 feet at the boundary of the airport and broadening to a width of 4,000 feet at a distance of two miles from the runway and will permit of aircraft landing within 22 1-2 degrees of the true wind direction. The take-off zone would be at least one mile in length and will permit aircraft taking-off within 22 1-2 degrees of the true wind direction." The estimated cost of the project on the site recommended in the report is $3,840,515.

Economic Trends

The outstanding feature of comparisons between the chief measures of economic trends in Canada and the United States is the similarity which they reveal, says the current review of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The review is chiefly devoted to a collection of charts showing Canadian economic developments over the past five years, but a few of the chief comparable indexes for the United States are also given.

The indexes of retail trade and of carloadings for the two countries have moved so closely together as almost to overlie. The sharp rise of prices in the United States began a year or so later than in Canada but, with a time-lag, experience has closely parallelled that of this country. Before mid-1942 the U. S. price indexes had overtaken those of Canada and the authorities began the more intensive battle to hold the price line which Canada had embarked upon toward the end of 1941. Indeed, the analogy is even closer, for the United States is now experiencing the increased pressure on price-ceilings which Canada had encountered earlier. Here the problem of providing incentives to production and of offsetting unavoidable increases in costs was met by a greater use of subsidies—a method which is meeting with strong oposition across the border.

Newfoundland Prosperous

Newfoundland last year saw very little curtailment of the general prosperity which began in 1941 with the initiation of base construction operations in many parts of the Island, according to the annual review of the Daily News of St. John's. Less employment on the construction of bases was compensated for by improved conditions in the fisheries and other occupations, and the general purchasing power remained high.

The Newfoundland artillery regiment rendered notable service in Tunisia and is now with the 8th Army in Italy. A visit from a delegation of three members of the British Government Parliament was an event of the year. Newfoundland has been under Commission government for the last ten years. Early last year the Commission announced that new income and corporation taxes would be levied. The taxes were moderate, but the taxing of incomes and profits of the previous year was protested, and the general discussion led to an increased demand for some form of representative government. This, no doubt, brought the delegation from the British Parliament.

It returned to advise that Newfoundland should have representation at the earliest practicable moment, that the three Newfoundland Commissioners should be elected and that the British government should lend Newfoundland $80,000,000 over a ten-year period for development and reconstruction.

The Newfoundland Commission took belated action last year against inflation. It adopted price control and rationing, but only after prices had greatly increased.

The trade of the Island was well maintained, with imports of $52,000,000 and exports of $38,000,000. The revenue for the present fiscal year is estimated at $22,179,000, of which the big item is the customs revenue of $14,254,000.

This year-end review has no reference to a possible political union of Newfoundland and Canada. It is stated that the country was shocked to learn last year that the Commission government had almost concluded an agreement for the lease of the military rights to the Goose Bay airport in Labrador to Canada for 99 years. "This was vigorously protested in the press. It was also admitted that negotiations for the lease of the civil rights to Goose Bay had been under consideration, but this was left till after the war as a result of the strong protests which were made."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Our legislators are now making tracks for Ottawa where what is promised as one of the most important sessions of Parliament will open next week.

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The London New Statesman and Nation reported the latest Republican Party prayer: — "Save the Republican Party from Willkie, the country from Roosevelt, and the world from Wallace."

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Judging by the reports submitted by Dr. Yeo and others at the joint meeting of the City Council, and School Board our schools for years have been providing the conditions which has made optometry the prosperous profession it is in our midst.

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Evidently there is a concerted boom to have Professor Blanchard called to the Senate in succession to the late Hon. Creelman McArthur. The only previous Acadian Senator from Prince was the Hon. Joseph Arsenault, father of Mr. Justice Arsenault.

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The London Philharmonic will tour Canada from coast to coast next Fall, Mischel Cherniavsky, noted cellist and patron of the orchestra, announces. The orchestra will be conducted by Sir Thomas Beechman. Following the Canadian tour the London Philharmonic will tour the United States. Announcement of its visit to this continent was made in London originally on December 20.

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Dr. Edward Jenner, English physician and discoverer of vaccination, died this date, 1823, he received grants of $50,000 and later of $100,000 from Parliament, and steps were taken by the formation of the Royal Jennerian Society and other means to propagate the benefits of his discovery; after his death statues of Jenner were erected by public subscription in Gloucester Cathedral, he being a native of Gloucestershire, and in London where he lived.

* * * *

Hon. Hubert Staines, Minister of Education for Saskatchewan, told the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Liberal Association that the whole approach of the C.C.F. to the matter of education "indicates that its leaders either know nothing or assume the public to be obsessed with monumental ignorance." Mr. Staines referred to the C.C.F. education policy as "an educational novelty" and said that it contained "largely remedies for imaginary ills". "The Liberal party educational program completely eclipses anything yet to dawn on the fumbling minds of the educational experts of the C.C.F," he declared. "Current expenditures of the federal Government on education are proposed to be doubled," Mr. Staines added. But cranks and blow-hards will still be heard in the land.

* * * *

The Most Rev. Dr. Griffin, the new Archbishop of Westminster, preached an outspoken enthronment sermon against what he termed the cause of divorce and the manufacture of contraceptive devices. He urged stricter censorship of films and books which attack the sanctity of marriage and the sacredness of the family. A native of Birmingham, he served in the Royal Navy and the Air Force in the last war. He was Auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham since 1938. Archbishop Griffin was little known outside his native Warwickshire when he was appointed to his new post but he has been active in youth movements since he was ordained in 1924. He has announced support for the Sir William Beveridge Plan for social security after the war.

* * * *

Writes an Ottawa correspondent — Five years ago next August the Federal Liberals put on a big show in Toronto to observe the 20th anniversary of Premier Mackenzie King's assumption of the party leadership. And there are indisputable indications that the party will not miss the occasion on August 7 this year to properly celebrate the 25th or silver anniversary of that salient event in the present Prime Minister's career. Making due allowance for some unforeseen development in the European war it is not conceivable that there will be an appeal to the electors before August 7 because no party and no leader would risk having an important party occasion marred by untoward electoral occurrences. Then comes another anniversary date worth recalling. It was on October 14, 1935 that the Liberal hosts were led out against an arch enemy, the so-called Bennett dictatorship. Mackenzie King was directing violent assaults against a peacetime totalitarianism whose astonishing counterpart the present King government was to establish by the cruel compulsion of global war.

* * * *

Labor Minister Mitchell announces that, under authority of an order-in-council passed recently, he expects to issue within a few weeks an order requiring all employers of male workers to examine the standing of employees of military call-up age to make sure that they have complied with mobilization regulations. The order, to be issued when arrangements have been completed to assist employers in making the necessary survey, will set forth the dates between which employers are to check on their employees. It is hoped, the announcement said, that any man who may be delinquent in regard to military call-up may be located so that his case may be dealt with. The term "employer" will include dominion, provincial and municipal governments, as well as all private business and also farmers, even where the employee is a son or other relative of the farm. Mr. Mitchell said no action on the part of employers is necessary until the formal order is issued, although male employees should in the meantime provide themselves with copies of any documents they need to prove that they have not failed to comply with mobilization regulations.

Notes By The Way

Among the awards approved by King George in connection with the sinking of the Scharnhorst is a second bar to the DSC to the commanding officer of the Norwegian destroyer Stord for "great gallantry and skill in pressing home a successful torpedo attack under heavy fire."

The knowledge of when to insert and when to withdraw men from certain positions constitutes the highest order of leadership. The degree of fairness with which this is done will largely determine the esprit de corps of the organization. —Thomas E. McCabe, president, Scott Paper Co.

Where is the Luftwaffe? Well, since November of 1942 no fewer than 7,500 enemy planes were lost in the Mediterranean area alone, according to Allied estimates. Add to that the losses in Russia and over Western Europe, and the answer is not hard to seek.—Hamilton Spectator.

A report via the Switzerland-Sweden route is that Hitler and his pals have plans to get away by submarine to Japan. There are three or four main considerations, whether they could get away, whether a submarine could make the trip, whether Japan would want them and whether Japan could give them safety.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

There is only one man in Germany who could make an effective reply to General Eisenhower, if only circumstances permitted; which they don't. It is Hitler. He could stand up and ask the Germans what does a top man like Eisenhower know anyhow about when victory will come. Didn't Hitler himself tell his people four years ago that the Russian armies were destroyed, and later that Stalingrad would fall, and so on and so on? But obviously the Fuehrer cannot quite make that argument. —New York Times.

A report from Vancouver suggests a definite swing away from sawdust as a domestic fuel. Thousands of sawdust-burners have been taken out during the past year. Sawmills which had supplied regular customers for years were unable to guarantee continued delivery, so a switch has been made to coal. Sawdust is an ideal fuel. It is clean, easy to control and throws an amazing heat. But with the lumber industry facing an uncertain situation the future of the sawdust business is said to be not any too reassuring.—Canada Lumberman.

Much juvenile delinquency can be traced to the lack of "something to do." Every normal boy seeks adventure. He wants to feel that he is participating in adult life, that he counts for something, is wanted and needed. If he doesn't find satisfaction for these impulses in normal life, he finds them in abnormal ways. And we call him "delinquent." May not the real delinquency rest on adult shoulders? Do we provide wholesome channels whereby the youngsters can find adequate physical and emotional outlets?—Halifax Herald.

If, in the past, the United Kingdom has dominated Commonwealth affairs and has exercised a monopolistic control over international policy, again the fault is our own. The remedy for this lies with us and with the other Dominions. The choice for them and for us is to take active part in the refinement of a Commonwealth policy and achieve the influence which our collective voice can exert, or to stand apart and speak our piece as small, national voices in a big world. Either we stand together and collaborate with the other Great Powers in world leadership, or we stand alone and march to some other's bidding.—Globe and Mail, Toronto.

Unfamiliar words tend to stir my curiosity. Such a one is "denization", which occurred in a report, in last Saturday's Times, of a libel action brought by the Prince of Pless against Lord Castlereagh, M. P. He had, he said, applied for letters of denization, but found that the process was obsolete. Research throws an interesting light on this procedure, which is obsolete only in the sense that it has fallen into desuetude, not that it has ever been legally abrogated. It consists in the right of the Sovereign to confer on an alien by letters patent certain limited rights of British citizenship—to make him technically a "denizen." Such a denizen may not sit in Parliament, or receive a grant of land, or hold "any civil or military office of trust." Since denization has not been granted to anyone for half a century or more it seems unlikely that any denizen survives.—London Spectator.

The buying of Mam Tor and the Winnats by the National Trust is the latest step towards making the Peak District a national park. The new property covers an area of 473 acres and includes the land above the famous Blue John, Speedwell, and Treak Cliff mines, but not the mines themselves. Mam Tor, which is 1,700 feet high is crowned by an ancient British camp and commands magnificent views across the Kinder Scout as it rises above Castleton and Edale. It has long been known as the "Shivering Mountain" because of the shaly screes which are constantly weathered from its face. The Winnats is a limestone gorge ranking perhaps second in grandeur to the famous gorge of Cheddar. The purchases have been possible by a legacy of £1,000 from Miss Ethel Marples, generous gifts from her relatives, and money raised by the Sheffield and Peak District branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Manchester Ramblers' Association. Mam Tor will be held as a permanent memorial to Miss Marples. —Manchester Guardian.

The illness was one more close call for Churchill. At the age of nine, in the camp, cold English climate, he had double pneumonia. There were no sulfa drugs then. The physician who attended him remarked, when he saw the recovery, that Churchill had a charmed life. At twelve, at Harrow, he fell 30 feet off a bridge broke his shoulder instead of his head. At 21, in Cuba, he walked untouched through a rain of bullets. At 23, in India, he jumped from boat to dock, misjudged, smashed again his once-broken right shoulder (on this occasion he is reported to have uttered "most un-Christian oaths".) Fighting in India, in the Soudan, in the Boer War, he walked or rode through many a space filled with pingling bullets. In World War I, German shells demolished a dugout five minutes after he had left it. Shortly after that, he was in a "Plugstreet" (Ploegsteert, a village in Flanders) farmhouse when a shell came through the roof, wounded only his adjutant. He had an acute appendix operation in 1921. Ten years later a New York taxicab knocked him down, gave him lacerations and pleurisy. He recovered with the aid of 3,000 units of anti-tetanus serum. Only ten months ago he had another attack of pneumonia.—Time Magazine.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THERE MUST BE ENDEAVOUR

Sir,—It is easy for politicians to picture a tranquil life, sheltered from all misfortune by the all powerful hand of a benevolent government, and to tell the people that it is only necessary to vote for such a life in order to get it. Such a life is what some people have in mind when they talk about social security. Those who promise this brand of security hope to bring it about by means of a planned economy. They have a motto. They do not proclaim it publicly, but they have it nevertheless. It is this: "A place for everyone, and everyone in his place". The motto is an essential part of their program. In no other way can the program be carried out. How many people would be satisfied with such a life if they had it? To be told that there is a place for you in the scheme of things is very nice; but to be told that that is your place and you have to stay there, whether you like it or not, is a different matter.

Would there be any real security in such a life? Is there any such thing as social security, or any other kind of security in this uncertain world? Or is the thing we call security only a state of reverie in which we remain oblivious of what is going on around us? A great general once said that a retreating army is always tempted to seek security within the walls of a fortress, and by so doing it invites disaster. After the last war we sought security in disarmament and the League of Nations. Russia was more realistic. She never felt secure; so she prepared herself for the struggle she knew to be inevitable. That is the reason she was able to withstand the German attack. Was Shakespeare right when he said: "Security is mortal's chiefest enemy?"

On Sunday I heard a very good preacher say that it is the duty of government to create conditions which will make possible the highest development of man's personality. Nobody will quarrel with that. But he went on to assume that the way to create such conditions is to provide man with social security, in order that he may be free to develop his personality, without having to worry about his economic future.

It has not been the experience of the human race that security has produced the highest in man. Our preacher understood this, for he hastened to explain that if we are to have social security we will have to learn how to make proper use of our leisure time. Adam and Eve in the garden had social security and leisure time. All their wants were supplied with a minimum of effort on their part, and they felt secure in the thought that it would always be so. But they got into mischief; and in order to keep them out of further mischief the Lord took away their social security and required them to earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. Will anyone say that the Lord's plan for developing the highest in our first parents was not a good one?

In seeking the solution of many problems the surest way is to inquire what Nature does, and try to profit from her wisdom. If we follow her way, we can hardly go wrong. If we depart from her way all our efforts will come to naught. And what is nature's way? It is to make us struggle for everything we get. It is the struggle that develops man's faculties. Abolish the struggle and man will cease to develop. Create a world in which man can get everything he wants by voting for it, and man will develop into an astute voter. But that is all he will be—not a very entrancing prospect. Those who get through life without a struggle are sometimes called lucky. In reality they are the most unfortunate of men. They contribute little to their own development or to the well being of the race. They miss all the joy of the struggle. The best among us find more joy in the struggle than in the prize. Those who tell us we can vote ourselves into a full and satisfactory life are the blind leaders of the blind. Even if they could fulfil their promises, it would not satisfy us, for the prize without the struggle brings little joy.

I am, Sir, etc.,
E. J. YOUNG

148 Eastbourne Ave.,
Toronto, January 18, 1944.

Boffin's Muse

(Bruce Hutcheson in the Halifax Chronicle)

Since the recent publication of Prof. G.K. Brown's definitive work on Canadian poetry, I have waited in vain for critics to point out an extraordinary omission from this work. But no one, apparently, has observed that Professor Brown completely ignores the late Wellington T. Boffin in his list of true Canadian poets. Knowing Professor Brown's fairness, I do not put this affront down to mere prejudice, I can only assume that he never heard of Boffin; and, what is worse, never troubled to acquaint himself with the unique theory of art which Boffin introduced into the world's poetry.

Boffin's theory, as all students should know, brought poetry down from the clouds where it had floated weakly since the Romantic Revival and made it a thing of flesh and blood. Instead of a mere expression of fancy poetry — in the visceral theory of Boffin — became an expression of man's entire metabolism. In brief, Boffin held that poetry was centred in the human stomach.

By research and his own example, Boffin proved that good poetry could only be written by men who were underweight and hungry. When Boffin kept his weight down to 200 pounds "harmonious madness" flowed from his pen as from the lean Shelley's. He would stare voraciously through the windows of restaurants but turn resolutely away and go back to his lonely room to produce one of his exquisite sonnets on hunger; but when temptation overcame him, and he exceeded 200 pounds, the quality of his verse immediately declined. At 250 the poetry simply was not Boffin at all. Creation for him was a perpetual struggle of diet and in his struggle, alas, food eventually won.

Boffin proved his theory with his diligent research of English literature. By careful examination of Shakespeare's plays he could almost tell you to a pound what the bard weighed at any point. Line by line he would go through "Hamlet" and unfailingly detect where the author had dined and where he had written before dinner. He could trace the poetic decline of Wordsworth and Coleridge in later life by the increase in girth, almost to an inch. Indeed, by studying all current poetry from Chaucer onwards he could trace the cycle of good crops and famine throughout English history.

The proof of the Boffin theory is quite clear in his own work. For example, Boffin had been unemployed and on relief for some months and weighed only 176 when he wrote "The Undertaker's Undertaking" which is justly regarded as the high water mark of his earlier, lyrical period. Haunted with the fear of starvation, Boffin tossed this off in a single evening:

"An undertaker is a man who
proves his worth at times,
And is mostly there when wanted in all sorts of climes.
He is civil in his manner and
sympathetic as he goes,
And makes his work respected
by gently easing people's woes.
He is at the call of everyone
and does not often fail
To get a body from the house,
the hospital or jail
His business proposition is in
a most peculiar way,
Because he cannot take back
his work from them that
do not pay."

A few months later Boffin had secured a job as night Watchman in the local courthouse. His weight rose to 191, but he had not yet reached the danger point. He was still able to maintain the old surging music in describing his own nocturnal experiences:

"The night was dark and silence
reigned all round.
And the watchman 'at his post
was there to be found.
His mightly vigil which his contract call for him to do
Inspired with a feeling which
makes a man prove true.
A storm arose, the thunder
crashed and lightning lit
the skies
But this was just an incident
and caused him no surprise.
The storm increased with might
and fury,
Which made him think of Judge
and Jury.
The rain came down in torrents
That he thought of the Judge
and Judgment Warrants."

But prosperity, as Boffin always insisted, is the enemy of art. When Boffin wrote his famous attack on Canadians who were opposed to adequate armaments before the war he had reached 205 pounds and, frankly, I cannot claim for his heavy political verse the singing quality of his lighter work:

"In other words they try to
make things look worse,
Because it happens to touch a
bit of their purse.
Of course we all know in this
great Dominion,
You are sure to get all different
sorts of opinion."

There is a fine tolerance here, but some spark is missing. However, a sudden illness, an acute indigestion, brought Boffin down to 167 and the old magic returned, with haunting memories of his spell in the Willows hospital:

"At that place down by the Willows
We see sad faces on the pillows
The nurses ever on the alert,
Often have to change a shirt.
This really comes in all their work.
From which they never seem to
shirk.
The doctor she calls to her side,
And he mostly turns the tide
By giving directions to the Nurse
Which makes their pains easier,
not worse."

This was the last leap of the flame before it died. Boffin was elected alderman and patriotically put public duty before his poetry. The innumerable civic banquets and luncheons soon had him up to 250 when, as he admitted sadly, he could do no better than the elder Coleridge at the same weight. At 300 he never wrote another line.

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THE WAYS

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A Way, and Ways and a Way,
And the High Soul climbs the High way,
And the Low Soul gropes the Low,
And in between, on the misty flats,
The rest drift to and fro.
But to every man there openeth
A High way and a Low,
And every man decideth
The Way his soul shall go.

—John Oxenham.

LAST-MINUTE TIPS ON HEAT-SAVING

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