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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1942

Momentous News

Yesterday was the happiest Armistice Day of the war. The campaign in North Africa has developed into a campaign for the whole Mediterranean—a new front right at Hitler's back door. This time it is not Hitler that has moved first. The strategic initiative has been taken from him. And the most significant feature of this is that it had been planned months in advance, while a lot of loud-voiced demagogues were shouting for a "second front." President Roosevelt has revealed that the inception of the present campaign goes back to Prime Minister Churchill's flying visit to Washington in December, 1941, a few weeks after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor forced the United States into war. The whole range of offensive plans was discussed by American and British military leaders at that time. At first the military leaders believed a frontal attack could be arranged, but closer study, particularly of shipping requirements, disclosed that it could not be attempted in 1942. When Mr. Churchill returned to Washington in early June, the issue had become whether the United Nations should wait and launch a large-scale attack in 1943. By the end of June, says President Roosevelt, a final decision was made to attack in North Africa in 1942. By late July certain fundamentals were decided upon, such as points to hit, the numbers of men needed, and the quantities of manufacturing and shipping required. By the end of August the approximate date had been set and the order given for the invasion.

Hitler's desperate move through unoccupied France has no doubt also been anticipated. Already the whole war picture has changed, and the next few days or weeks may see even more tremendous changes. Both Churchill and Roosevelt have cautioned against premature anticipations, however; and their advice in this as in other respects is worth heeding.

Irish Moss Industry

The market for Irish moss in the Eastern United States is the subject of a leading article in the latest issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The author is Mr. L. H. Ausman, Assistant Trade Commissioner at New York.

In considering the future of the Irish moss industry in Canada, he says, it must be clearly understood that the increased demand for Canadian and American moss is due entirely to the cutting off of supplies from Europe, particularly those from the Brest and Cherbourg areas of Northern France. Before the war first-quality bleached French moss was imported and re-sold in this country for as low as 6.5 cents per pound. Considerable quantities of pulverized moss were also imported. Regardless of the rates of exchange which may prevail for currencies after the war, there seems little doubt that as soon as supplies produced in France at low cost can be offered on this market the demand for domestic or Canadian moss will be curtailed.

There may be a period of adjustment, says Mr. Ausman, during which prices will decline to a point where Canadian producers will no longer find it profitable to produce Irish moss for sale in large quantities in this country, although still able to meet some Canadian requirements. The possibility of such a situation should be borne in mind by any producer considering the Irish moss industry from a long-term point of view. Meanwhile, however, there is a definite demand for Irish moss from Canada and, properly organized, the trade should provide producers in the Maritime Provinces with a lucrative income for the time being.

Many Prince Edward Island farmers and fishermen are benefiting by the boom in this industry at the present time.

"Andy" McNaughton's Background

The following is taken from "Who's Who in Canada" with reference to the brilliant career of General McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Army overseas:

MICHAEL McNAUGHTON, General A. G. L., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.—Soldier and engineer, National Research Council, engaged (before the war) in industrial and scientific research, Sussex St., Ottawa. Born Moosomin, Sask., Feb. 25, 1887, son of the late R. D. and the late Christina M. (Armour) McNaughton, both of Moosomin, Sask. Educated: public school, Moosomin; Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, Que.; McGill University, L.L.D., 1920; Montreal; Royal Staff College, Camberley, Eng.; Imperial Defense College, London, Eng.; B.Sc., 1910; M.Sc., 1912; Bishop's University, D.C.L., 1937; D.S.O., 1917; C.M.G., 1919; C.B., 1935. Adviser, Canadian Delegation to Imperial Conference, London, Eng., 1930 as well as Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Geneva, 1932; Member, Committee, Trans-Atlantic Air Service, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932; Chairman, National Research Council Associate Committee on Survey Research, 1933-39; and Inter-departmental Committee on Trans-Canada Airway, 1933-35; responsible under Minister of Labor and National Defence

NOTES BY THE WAY

The home in Edmonton of Alberta's lieutenant-governors from 1913 to 1938 has been a subject of its surroundings as the result of a few days' public discussion. Many of the associated with royalty were placed under the hammer. The present lieutenant-governor has been concerned with the expenditure of money in a private residence. The decision of the Alberta government to close Government House must have been motivated by a desire to economize. No other reason has been given for the closing. The case of retrenchment does not dovelop with the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of the taxpayers' money in carrying on the system of Treasury Branches, or to banks, whose usefulness has not yet been demonstrated.—*Canary Herald.*

Partisanship and patriotism simply do not mix. The latter, and it is disgraceful that partisanship should prevail at Ottawa. It is the degree to which that strategy is practiced that the nation's future depends. King and his followers that angers Mr. Hepburn and his anger is justified. We commend him for his open and frank attitude. A great act of abnegation that he has performed—but patriotism is greater than partisanship in peace or in war. The latter is a great hold on the public, which since the war has extended to people of all political stripes, he will carry the Ontario with him in any movement he makes that will lead to the most vigorous and effective prosecution of the war.—*St. Thomas Times-Journal.*

EDITORIAL NOTES

Retiring from the board of directors of CBC next month will be Clairman Rene Morin, Mrs. Nellie McClung and Dr. J. S. Thomson, the new general manager of CBC.

Air Minister Power has undergone a successful delayed operation for tonsillitis in Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and is now resting quietly. He is 53 years of age and kept putting off the necessary operation for years on account of the fact that he could not find time from his exacting duties as the Minister of Defence.

Contrast the cordial and inspiring service given to Britain and Canada and the United States and the United Nations by the American women in ways that really count with what is going on in Quebec, remarks the Montreal Gazette. The wife of a former cabinet minister in seeking election to the House of Commons sets herself against an all-out war effort.

News of Government gas-restrictions hit taxpayers like a bolt out of the blue eliciting comments that ranged all the way from hopeless resignation to blasphemous epithets on how "we've bin robbed." General feeling was that the Ottawa orders would oblige those depending on taxi-business only for their living to drop out of the picture altogether, while those with supplementary means of livelihood would have to cut their taxi-service down to less than half of what it is now, letting more than 50 per cent of their hired drivers go.

The death of Dr. H. R. Fleming, 48, Liberal member of Parliament for Humboldt, at his Saskatchewan home leaves six vacancies in the House of Commons. The party standing following Dr. Fleming's death follows: Liberal 172, Conservative 38, New Democracy 10, C. C. F. 8; Independent Liberal 3; Liberal-Progressive 3; Independent Conservative 1, Unity 1; Independent 2; Canadian 1, vacant 6. Total 245. The vacancies are in Montreal Outremont, Selkirk (Man.), Winnipeg North Centre, Charlvoix-Saguenay (Que.), Stanstead (Que.), and Humboldt.

Richard Baxter, English Puritan preacher, born this date, 1615; acted as chaplain during the Civil War in the Parliamentary army; strongly opposed the execution of Charles I, and was influential in bringing about the Restoration; became Charles II's chaplain; subsequently underwent persecution at the hands of Judge Jeffreys, being imprisoned for eighteen months; noted for the saintliness of his private life, and though he suffered continually from ill-health, his industry was remarkable; is credited with 170 works best known of which are: "Saints Everlasting Rest," "Call to the Unconverted," "The Life of Faith," and "Christian Directory"; "He may love riches that wanteth them, as much as he that hath them."

Victory Loan canvassers of Montreal West have followed up a generous gift to the Queen's Canadian Fund last year with a donation of \$1,385.26 from commissions on the Victory Loan. Last year on the loan, they gave \$1,328.85. All the Montreal West canvassers are volunteers, and they have given their whole commissions—earned by hard work in their spare time—to the Queen's Canadian Fund. The team captains, with the amounts earned by their respective teams are the following:—C. G. Higginson, \$155.83; J. Johnston, \$147.95; A. N. Scott, \$139.14; A. Bailey, \$188.00; H. G. Burley, \$146.68; P. W. Wright, \$118.77; H. C. Rochester, \$369.77; C. LeDuc Norwood, \$119.12.

The palm for juvenile capacity in preparedness should go to two small boys in Australia, the sons of Captain H. K. Morris, flying instructor at an Australian flying base, their names being Eric, aged nine, and his younger brother, Howard, aged seven. Eric has flown 400 hours, in recognition of which the Commonwealth Civil Aviation authorities have presented him with an "honorary pilot's licence." The smaller boy has flown for ninety hours. Captain Morris began Eric's training when he was only five, with a practice non-flying model plane, in which he and his brother learned the rudiments of aviation. To get the honorary licence the boy had to pass all the routine requirements. Captain Morris explains that he has always planned a flying future for his children. The child fliers may be accepted as shining examples of the spirit of young Australia.

History of New Perth Dairying Company 1892-1942

(By JOHN A. DEWAR.)

The number of factories continue to increase from year to year until they numbered about forty—more probably than you can see today. Any decline, however, is not due to inherent weakness in the co-operative system. It is due to several factors, one of which is over-crowding. This is most marked in King's County. Some individuals would have a real or fancied grievance and would wish to start an opposition factory. Sometimes unscrupulous methods would be used and factories would be dismantled. This existed to some extent all over the Province. The New Perth Dairying Company and Grand River Dairies, which managed a cheese factory at Bridgetown, have taken care of all the milk produced in the Three Rivers and Grand River basins in that district four other factories were built and they have all disappeared, leaving a trail of wasted capital in their wake.

Though King's County has fewer factories than formerly, it still produces a large quantity of milk and cream, but owing to the revolution caused by the introduction of the hand separator, and the motor truck as a mode of conveyance, the system has changed. But the people have kept the faith committed to them in regard to the care of their cattle at least. I am informed by one of the Doctors who conducted the tuberculosis test during the past spring that out of 18,000 cattle tested there was only one reactor. We were fortunate in having the milk of the reactor reserved for factory use. In introducing dairying for profit was introduced. Though we had few cattle of Dutch and Channel Island strains there were some fine breeds of Ayrshire and Shorthorn cattle and the blending of those two strains made a good dual purpose cow that was ready to respond to good feed and care by giving a large flow of milk.

Up to that time the dairy cow was the only forgotten member of the farm. She was expected to be dry and unproductive in winter unless she happened to fill the roll of a lone stripper for a few weeks. She was kept in straw with some turnip as a living and was quite often on the lift in the spring of the year. Anything in the line of hay or meal was reserved for fattening steers or for sale. Her sad lot in the summer months was to be kept in a shed or a miserable barn with no ventilation. The necessities of life against close croppers like horses and sheep. With the introduction of winter dairying, which was an inception at New Perth in the fall of 1903, the dairy cow stepped boldly up into the limelight and her milk became an important part of the diet. In order to milk in winter a ration of meal, roots and nutritious food had to be fed. Instead of being stabled out to pasture and fill her pail with milk instead of build herself up in a position to enrich her owner.

The Doctor had the tact for enlightening the sympathy of men of wealth and distinction and he brought to the patronage of the dairy industry the sympathy and the charming Lady who was a social benefactor in every social undertaking of a beneficial character. In later years she influenced the great philanthropist, Sir William H. Davies to construct the Consolidated School at Hilsboro, a well meant but too elaborate undertaking, which did good but which proved too expensive for the District.

In the fall of 1932 a grand rally of notables was held in Charlottetown which included H. H. Davies, General and Lady Aberdeen, Dr. James W. Robertson, Governor of Wisconsin, a veteran of the Civil War and editor of *Heart's Dairymen*, who had a national reputation as an orator, as well as the following local dignitaries: H. H. Davies, M. P., who became a Minister of the Crown and Chief Justice of the Dominion; Sir William H. Davies, Lord Laird who had been members of the Local House of Assembly. A prize was presented by Lady Aberdeen to the dairymen supplying the most milk in a factory during the summer season of 1932. The coveted prize was won by the Owen Sullivan of Vernon River.

(To be continued)

It Was Time

(Vancouver Province)

It remained for Mr. Herbert Morrison, to come out in honest reputation of a great deal of mean sense and a great deal of mean British people and their war effort which had been current lately in the United States. He told his own people and he tells the world: "We have nothing to apologize for during three years of this unparalleled war."

It was time it was said, as Mr. Morrison says it, by way of honest defense in honest indignation, without the recrimination which would be so easy and so tragically futile because you do not end a clammy by counter charge.

It was time that a Briton, and better that he be a labor leader, rather than another, should remind us all that Britain in this world conflict took up arms for a moral principle, to fulfill the promise to Poland, when she had for herself little to gain and much to lose and was not ready for war.

It was time that someone said that Britain had kept her word to Russia, "at a cost which we have not yet had time to count." It was time that that was said, even if it had to be said to Moscow too. It was time that Herbert Morrison should recall how Britain, to fulfill a pledge, for her honor's sake, went to Greece, even if it was a forlorn hope.

We need not be surprised to hear that the people and press of Britain have responded to Mr. Morrison's vindication. They know and every honest man knows that it was always a "phony or imperialistic war" that they are asked to resist. It is should anywhere be forgotten, as they can not forget, how for a long time it was they, with the help of their sister nations of the British

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Island Historian Earns Praise

THE UNGUARDED FRONTIER—
 By Edgar W. McInnis.

(By Donald G. MacDonald in Montreal Gazette.)

In the *Unguarded Frontier* Mr. McInnis has given substance to the unbroken address of platitude concerning "those three thousand miles" of Canadian-American border. The greatest tribute that can be paid his work is that he had infused into the insipid generalization on the magnificence of the historic achievement which originally prompted it.

Three thousand miles of unguarded frontier—"So what?" the cynic comments. "It's too long a frontier to fortify in any case. All of which might be correct—but the cynic missed the point. For judged on the usual international standards, an unfortified frontier separating a small nation from a much larger one, with a strongly nationalist people, would have guaranteed the stronger would guarantee the weaker. The historic fact remains, however, that for 123 years there has been no war.

Once again, there would be no glory in that achievement if the friendship and intimacy of Canadian-American relations had always been so. But it is another historic fact that they were not—as Mr. McInnis so ably indicates.

When Canada, the 14th British colony, refused to join the revolting American states, the other 13 dispatched their forces northward to ride in triumph through the streets of Montreal while Canadian leaders beat a strategic retreat to Windsor and a final siege at Quebec City. Little more than a generation later, the United States invaded Canada again.

To the two countries principally involved," Mr. McInnis notes, "the War of 1812 left a legacy of bitterness between Canada and the United States, and both countries gave it a place in their traditions which kept alive a ranking sense of grievance and hampered the full restoration of confidence and friendship."

Today it may be said that "the peace of 1814 is a notable landmark in the history of the North American continent." But again, as Mr. McInnis remarks, if "an apparently inconclusive treaty which terminated an unsatisfactory war was to prove the beginning of an era of peaceful relations," it was by no means a foregone result. "Looking back we are apt to forget that in practically every instance Canadians and their sympathizers carried on an armed struggle from American soil; not to mention the Fenians, and the frequent reference of friction in attempting to define the border throughout the century following 1814. Here is an interesting bit of history which is not at all one point in the Maine boundary dispute: Maine passed a grant for the raising of an army and authorized the raising of an army and appropriated \$10,000,000 and authorized the raising of 50,000 troops for the support of Maine."

There is little new in the way of historical research or interpretation in *The Unguarded Frontier*. But it is a careful piece of academic work which will have a wide appeal than usual with the general public through its focusing of attention on a specifically Canadian contribution to the means of peaceful solution of international problems.

(Mr. McInnis is one of the many islanders who have earned great reputations in the world of letters. He is professor in Toronto University.)

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MacGonigle Calling

(The London Sunday Dispatch)

Some officials of the R.A.F. regret that they cannot turn a blind eye to the would-be broadcasters who are occasionally found in the bomber squadrons which are carrying their heavy tonnage deep into Germany.

With rare exceptions bombers over their target are well briefed to maintain radio silence. Besides the inter-communicating telephone system, by which all members of a crew can speak to one another, the plane can speak to the outside world by radio-telephone.

Sometimes a boy or young member of a bomber crew is loath to silence the time spent in Germany by addressing to the German nation a stream of abusive language.

Such a broadcast would not be heard by the German populace, but would be picked up by many radio listening posts which are part of the German defence scheme.

In a more recent case a brilliant navigator and bomb-aimer, who had a very smooth broadcasting whole range of British policy the British people, making many mistakes but never failing in their loyalty to the cause and their faith in the Government, were themselves but only the liberty of other nations."

And it is true still that it is not MacGonigle signing off. These two points should be explained. These "change broadcasts" were given only when circumstances combined to make it impossible for the crew to take any advantage of the radiation.

They amused the junior officers, but not the seniors.

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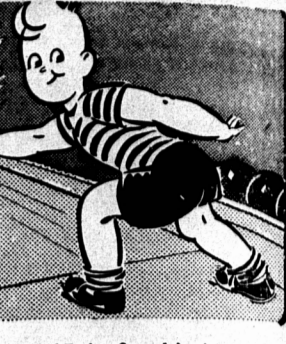
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