

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLeure Vice-President: J. E. Burnett, F.J.J. Secretary: Lieut. Col. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director: J. E. Burnett, F.J.J. Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink" TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1944

No Employment Plan

The Toronto Globe and Mail, commenting on the statement of D. W. Foster, Associate Director of National Selective Service, that 100,000 men will be out of Canada's war industries and will be looking for new jobs within the next six months, expresses surprise at such a statement and says that with the sharp scarcity of consumer goods prevalent across Canada, there should be no idle producers. Expressing the same thing more concretely, jobs should be available for skilled workers just now as quickly as the workers are available. To quote the Globe and Mail on this point: "If there are to be heavy layoffs of men and heavy demands for goods, surely there can be some integration of the solution of the two problems. Tens of thousands of farm workers are now in the war plants as semi-skilled or unskilled labor. It is not beyond the capabilities of manpower and production authorities to see to it that as many as possible of those laid off have farm experience and will be of practical assistance in increasing food production. By all the signs we are heading into the transitional period, and into the reconstruction period itself, in the same haphazard manner that we planned for war. There was no effort to integrate our manpower planning and adopt an overall policy for the development of our industrial and military machines. Is no effort to be made to integrate the demobilization plans?" There is no indication that the Federal authorities have even begun to consider the formulation of post-war plans and policies. The Government gives no convincing sign that it has an interest in the unemployment problem, although it has been thrust upon the public attention with disconcerting emphasis more than once in the past six months. The Ottawa regime seems to be proceeding on the assumption that the war is to last indefinitely—that wartime conditions are here to stay. Everyone in the country appears more concerned over the employment question than the administrators whose direct and urgent responsibility it is.

A School For Pipers

If a Canadian soldier visited Edinburgh Castle these days, says an exchange, he would probably hear a sound like the buzzing of many bees coming from one of the ancient rooms. The sound does not emanate from bees, but from a group of Scots' pipers taking a "refresher" course from the great maestro of the national instrument, Pipe-Major William Ross, who has instructed many thousands of pipers during very nearly 50 years. Ross does not trouble with beginners. He now only takes qualified pipers who want to become better pipers, or simply to freshen up on technique and new music. They all play together on practice chanters, which look like simplified types of clarinets and give off a muted version of the pipes without the bag. Men go to Pipe-Major Ross from every Scottish regiment and from all parts of the Empire, and he has even tried to teach Poles, but the Poles appear to lack that intangible gift which makes the successful piper. The present school for pipers is the first in Scotland since the McCrimmon School ceased some 200 years ago in the Isle of Skye. But for the war, Pipe-Major Ross would probably have come to Canada to start a school of piping in Glenegony County, Ont., where the descendants of the McCrimmon clan are still in strong force. Arrangements were made for two noted Canadian pipers to take charge of the school and the Glenegony County Council voted \$11,500 toward the scheme. When financial aid was sought from the Dominion Government, Minister of Defence Ralston flatly refused. Perhaps he would be forced to relent if a hundred pipers an 'a' n' were to take it in turns to play under his bedroom window every night, on condition that they would stay away, and keep other pipers away, if he would support a school for the regimental pipers of Canada.

Provisions in Canada

Total stocks of creamery butter on Jan. 1, 1944, were 46,878,102 lbs., of which 840,000 lbs. were in transit on railways. This quantity compares with 23,075,873 lbs. on Jan. 1 last year but is a reduction of 12.7 million pounds from last month's holdings. Holdings of cheese were 39,263,767 lbs. as compared with 56,477,634 lbs. one year ago. In addition there were 4,250,000 lbs. of cheese in transit, stocks of cheese are now shown for the first time, thanks to the co-operation of the railway companies. Evaporated whole milk stocks were 6,940,664 lbs., 1.4 million pounds less than the holdings on Jan. 1, 1943. Skim milk powder totalled 1,137,037 lbs. as compared with 1,421,133 lbs. last month and 1,981,682 lbs. last year. The quantity of shell eggs in storage was 1,796,449 doz. with an additional 216,000 doz. in transit. Frozen egg meats totalled 6,546,690 lbs. as compared with 5,342,597 lbs. last year, and a reduction of 3 million pounds from last month. Stocks of all dressed poultry were 23,509,540 lbs. as compared with 14,443,885 lbs. a year ago. Of this year's stocks, 9.7 million pounds were chickens, 6.5 million pound and 3.3 million pounds turkeys. In addition there were 425,000 lbs. in transit on Jan. 1, 1944. Meat stocks were high, but much of it is held for overseas and for the armed forces. Pork totalled 83,331,011 lbs.; beef, 35,639,828 lbs.; veal, 5,444,981 lbs., and mutton and lamb, 9-

Soldiers' Farm Scheme

(London Free Press) An interesting idea was presented to the Kent Federation of Agriculture in a speech by Paul Fisher of Burlington. Mr. Fisher discussed plans for giving soldiers on furloughs the war and suggested that instead of buying run-down deserted farms for soldiers the government take over some of the good farms whose owners were over sixty-five and wanted to retire. He advised that the soldiers work with the farmers for a year or so and then the government purchase the farm for a reasonable figure and give it to the soldier. This would serve several useful purposes. It would help keep some of the best land in use and would make sure that soldier-farmers knew something about practical farming before taking over. It would banish the bogey of debt which paralyzes the soldiers' settlement scheme after the last war, and would enable acre farmers who have made great sacrifices in health and energy during the war to enjoy a well-earned retirement. However, the scheme would come to nothing, like all other such schemes if the government put agriculture on a substantial basis. If the steady drain on the country is permitted to continue to the point where there are not enough farmers to carry on the whole civilization is dooming to ruin. The rural areas have preceded the end of all the great civilizations. Unless we make every effort to avert it, our may follow the same path in spite of our mighty industry and science.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The yellow race is multiplying five or six times as fast as the white, according to a recent world survey of population growth.

Is our water supply sufficient for present hygienic demands, and will there be enough for post-war developments? The Water Commissioners will no doubt submit a report on the subject before the election.

Will the various Provincial Government reports be ready for the early meeting of the House next month? Business cannot be properly transacted unless these reports are in the hands of the members.

Mr. W. A. Gaudet writes in the Patriot that there is a move on by private parties to take over the Kensington beach area for building and other sites. This ought to be checked-mated at once, as Kensington beach is the natural playground and boulevard in the East End, and should be reserved for the public in view of civic developments.

Canada's national debt at the end of the present fiscal year will be about \$9,000,000,000, in spite of the fact that the people in the past four years have handed to the treasury over \$5,000,000,000 in tax revenue. The service charges on the \$9,000,000,000 will be not less than \$270,000,000 a year, which is at least half the pre-war total budget. So the people have to meet this bill before a cent can be expended on a single item for current use.

Edward George Earle Bulwer Lytton, first baronet, English writer and poet, died this date, 1873. "Pelham" established his popularity as a novelist, and a series of brilliant works of fiction followed, including "Eugene Aram," "Paul Clifford," "Godolphin," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi"; his three chief plays, "Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money" had unprecedented successes. "He never errs who sacrifices self." "Beneath the rule of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword." "In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves for a bright manhood there is no such word as 'Fail'."

Canada has again been flattered by American imitation. President Roosevelt recommended to Congress the enactment of National Selective Service measures, and both the aims and means sought closely resemble those in operation in Canada for two years. Not that ours has been a howling success but at least the idea was worth appropriating by a good neighbor. And there have been other instances of imitation. One of the first tributes to Canadian foresight and war planning was adoption at Washington of the rental control scheme. Later came the copying of our policy of subsidies as an instrument of price control.

Government revenue in two Australian States benefits from State-conducted lotteries. Queensland has its Golden Casket Art Union, and profits during 1942-43 were \$369,000. Ticket sales realized \$1,514,000, and prize money distributed totalled \$967,000. The Government received \$75,000 in tax and stamp duty. Since 1920 nearly \$6,000,000 has been spent on hospitals and motherhood and child welfare services, and other sums from special lotteries have gone to patriotic funds. New South Wales has lotteries, too. In 1942-43 there were 95, a record, and State funds received \$894,000.

Dairy products are likely to be insufficient for the civilian population this year, says Canadian Grocer. Ottawa already is figuring on a reduction in butter production and cheese has been scarce for months and will continue to be this year unless the war should end or something unforeseen happen. Production of milk on the whole, however, is likely to be maintained but more of it will be consumed in the fresh state. Reports continue that we may have some imports of grapefruit juice this year and this is one of the brighter pictures. We should also have sufficient stocks of canned and dehydrated soups, baby foods, macaroni, and as the trade knows the WPTB recently permitted canners to pack pork and beans, spaghetti, sauerkraut, mushrooms, etc., in tin cans so that more of these (but not sufficient) will be available. Large quantities of peanuts are expected to come into Canada in February or March for peanut butter. The food supply picture, therefore, has its brighter side as well as the darker one.

The Canadians no sooner take Ortona than the Russians are at the Polish border, writer Judith Robinson in News. Berlin is no sooner bombed than it is bombed some more. The Scharnhorst has scarcely gone down in flames off the North Cape before the Enterprise and Glasgow have sunk three Nazi destroyers and chased eleven more right out of the Bay of Biscay. After that, our interceptor planes take to playing tag with the Germans all round the Eiffel Tower. If you had to choose a best among the battles won, it might be that small fight above Paris, looping the Tour Eiffel. Partly for its crazy courage, partly for its setting, mostly for its inspiring effect. It would be hard to think of a cockier way to salute the beginning of a year of victory than thus to play tag with a lot of Nazi planes, under the nose of the Nazi, before the eyes of all Paris, around and around the top of the iron spiderwork where the swastika has flown now for three years and seven months to the glory of Adolf Hitler.

Our teachers, grade school or university, are perhaps the most essential economic group in the most essential economic group. Just reflect on what is expected of the teachers. They are responsible for the development of our children through the most formative years of their lives. In far too many cases, their responsibility is even greater than that assumed by the State.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of public interest. The contributors' opinions are not necessarily endorsed by the editor.

PROHIBITION WANTED

Sir,—I have read two letters in your columns written by Earl Bixby a day or two ago. The first letter told of seeing men who had returned for a few days, drinking poison from a real bottle with a skull and crossbones on the label, is any one that would do such a thing, worthy of the name of man?—Man? What? Made in the image and likeness of God. If their throat was so overpowered that they had to drink poison could they be depended on to keep the laws of government safe? It is not better kept, you know in the other provinces, and government sale does not stop the bootlegger there. He says ninety per cent of the people of Prince Edward Island know the law is rotten. He does not know the people of Prince Edward Island if that is his opinion. I saw in the newspaper where the women of one of our neighboring provinces were waiting in a queue to get their liquor, and I saw in the like of that in our province? Would he like to see his mother get a drink? I saw a queue for what he calls the spirit the cheerers? God forbid that our people should fall so low. How can we be so stupid as to tell of a habitual drunkard at the last Fleisbich. He voted for prohibition, and when asked how he came to do so he said, "If I get a beer parlor here what will become of me?" We have plenty like him who will vote for prohibition. In his second letter Mr. Riggs says, "If you happen to be a doctor you might get a bottle a day. It is not the trouble with inflicting prohibition? When we are sick—doctors do not give us spirits, they give us medicine. We give prescriptions to men to make fools of themselves? A good doctor does not give a man a bottle of spirits to live on. It is a living in itself, and a poor practice. He also said there was a steady stream of drunkards at the back door of the vendors. I'm afraid that is only too true, among them too. We do not want the Prohibition Law repeated. When our boys and girls are in the army and navy to live as good men and women, should live as good men and women, and if they want something to drink, let them get it from their health let them get it from their health let them get it from their health. When Earl Riggs brings out his platform, let him lift up his fellow men instead of making them level with the animals, then they will be with him 100 per cent. Did not our cause (the downfall of France)? I am, Sir, etc.

Notes By The Way

When Rome falls we shall discover again that the cities and villages were more numerous at the construction.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegram

Thousands of S. S. men (Hitler's Elite Guard) are parading the streets of German cities and so there is no one to break inside the Reich and thus Hitler is able to speak of high German morale. In fact, there one must be silent or be made silent.—Nugara Falls Review.

The Mayflower veteran of the Spanish-American War and prominent in the news from time to time during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, who used her for brief excursions in the past, again, having been refitted as a Coast Guard cutter. She was built in 1898 and almost destroyed by fire in 1931, but is again going strong—More power to her!—Springfield Republican.

Remember when Reichsmarschall Hermann Goering told the German people that if one single Allied bomb ever fell on Berlin, his name would be Meyer? Berliners haven't forgotten, either. Today, tense with the news of the attack on the Prime Minister, they are again remembering that name. That's why, as a Spanish traveller reports, the end of Berlin to the other by one name, Herr Meyer. Like so many other things the Nazis told us to believe, it is a lie. The name is a difficult one to explain when the skies are filled with Royal Force bombers.—Chicago Daily News.

One of the few things which would aid in the war is that it broadens our horizons. For instance we learn that the natives of New Britain are convinced that the bomb will go to heaven unless he dies first. How different is the general attitude of our own fair land where religion looks upon death as a happy release on the journey to heaven, where the government does its best to keep men from dying rich and where vigorous political parties are eager to prevent men from becoming rich!—Peterborough Examiner.

Long before this war, as well as during its course, the possibilities of radio for political mischief were exploited to the very limit by the enemies of liberty, justice, and human decency. We know how vast those possibilities are, and the question arises whether, in the international concern in the sense of control of armaments the political control of radio can be left entirely out of control. It is a large question and a difficult one, but the chances of safeguarding civilization is increased if the matter if world policy it is hard to see how one of the most potent controls of radio can be excluded from the scope of authority.—London Daily Telegraph.

Isaac Goldmerstein turns up with an auxiliary cellophane window which looks good to this department because it is cheap and easily made. Says a New York Times science writer. Everybody knows that double windows do much to keep out the cold. Though Goldmerstein thinks they have their merits, he also thinks that his cellophane window is more effective. It is made of a thin, clear plastic material which is left in place of the window frame of the right window with strips or bars of wood one half an inch square and as long as the window frame. The strips are made in this frame by gluing the cellophane to the wooden strips. If this auxiliary frame is of the right size and shape it can be fitted in place on the regular window frame without nails and screws. The right way is important because cellophane tears and breaks easily. In Goldmerstein's frame the cellophane can be stretched in any direction and hand freely without danger of injuring it. An auxiliary window frame of cellophane and wood thus constructed will keep out the cold wind.—Exchange.

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THE POET'S CORNER

They know what they do Forgive and forget. Certainly, let Forget the long years in which they armed themselves. Complaining, uncomplaining, or poverty and defeat. Let us forget those Sad German stories, let us forgive them. With wars without butler, since they made such excellent streets. With wars they borrowed. We always believe the best. Or what we have done. Probably they did not murder. The Jews after all, or even the Gypsies, or the Poles. There is no smell to it, the corpses are buried. They make such nice people, they make such nice toys. They make such nice little gingerbread cakes at Christmas. We have heard of the children. We have not seen the battlefields. Probably it is all propaganda. Ode to War. The slaves carried off, along with treasure and loot. The concentration camps. Just propaganda. Forget and forgive. And do a little business maybe, after the war. It is so much easier not to believe in the atrocities. It is so much pleasanter to forgive than to remember. And to lend money (at a decent rate of interest). To play a game of chance such nice gingerbread cakes at Christmas. (Never seeing that they would rather do without gingerbread.) Than do without their dream. —Robert Nathan in The New York Times.

By the Parents

By the parents. The teachers are expected to transcend all human limitations and exhibit all the virtues and none of the vices. They are expected not only to teach and instruct the children in all they must know but to correct in the child all the wrong habits of the home and an environment beyond their control. They are supposed to understand the child in a manner some parents make no effort to do, to uncover all the little quirks of character and temperament, and overcome the bad and develop the good. Asking this, we have consistently refused or failed to face up to an honest evaluation of its worth.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

I feel sorry for the newly-weds. We are all suffering from the thousands and one inconveniences inevitable in war time, and they suffer more acutely than any other section of the community. Thousands of young couples who, if there had been no war, would be in possession of comfortable, well furnished houses are living in furnished rooms or tenements. No matter how kind and generous friends may be living with them, it is not the same. A couple who have managed to buy a cottage for \$1,400 found that it is impossible to obtain suitable furniture, no matter what price they are prepared to pay. A bridegroom showed me a second-hand carpet for which he had paid \$90. It was a nice carpet, and was in good condition. But in 1939 it probably cost something less than \$15.—Evening Standard.

The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President, says any degree of political freedom impossible under wholly planned economy. Challenges socialists to show how public would benefit by state monopoly of banking.

Sydney G. Dobson, Vice President and General Manager, reports bank business at unprecedented levels. Assets reach new peak of over \$1,500,000,000.

The threat to the personal liberty of all Canadians, inherent in the nationalization of Canadian industry, was emphasized by Morris W. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the bank's Annual Meeting.

Mr. Wilson reviewed the tremendous role Canada had played in this mightiest war of all time and the manner in which workmen and enterprises alike had cooperated in it. "Despite this fact," he said, "we are being told by all the publicity machines of the day that the public would be better off if we were to have a state monopoly of banking."

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New is the time to guard against FIGWORM. By using the most effective remedy on the market, MAC'S FIG - WORM TONIC PIGWORM. It will thoroughly abate all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd. Price 50c per lb.

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despite entreatments, and paid tribute to the enthusiasm and ability of the many young women who have joined the bank since the war began.

S.S. ENLISTMENTS. "The voluntary response of our staff to our country's call has been magnificent," said Mr. Dobson, "and there are now 2,123 men in the armed forces. Of this number 200 are employed in Canada, which is equivalent to 60% of our Canadian staff of military age at the outbreak of war."

"To these men the bank pays a portion of the difference between their bank salary and service pay. They retain their membership in the Pension Fund Society, and the bank pays their group insurance premiums. We shall welcome them when the time comes for them to return to their duties at the bank. Unhappily the number of casualties has doubled since I last reported to you; 67 of our young men have now given their lives in the cause. Their names, which we hold in honour, appear in the printed record of this meeting, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to their families."

BUS ETIQUETTE. KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (OP)—"The bus was crowded. A pretty thing got on. An elderly gentleman gave her his seat. The pretty thing motioned to a young man, gave him her seat—and then sat on his lap."

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED. Dragging around each day, unable to do business—cranky with the children—feeling miserable. Blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. When the kidneys fail the system clogs with uric acid. Headaches—backaches, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, giving nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe. 114

Dodd's Kidney Pills. How Are Your Eyes? If you are having symptoms of strain, headache, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. We offer a free service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties. Write or phone for appointments.

G. F. Hutcheson AND SON. G. F. HUTCHESON.

Life Insurance—Property. Buying on the installment plan often proves to be a risky business—when the buyer dies and his widow must finish up the payments, unless protected by Life Insurance. These continuing payments—added to the other expenses of the widow—can be an overpowering burden for her. Life Insurance, however, is a property that a man can buy, the payments for which stop immediately upon his death, and the full benefits of which will then be received. What other form of property—purchased on the installment plan—automatically cancels the balance of installments at the owner's death?

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