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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1943

The Ontario Election

Prime Minister Mackenzie King will require no Daniel to read the handwriting on the wall in Ontario. The defeated Nixon administration was so completely in the hands of Mr. King and his colleagues that scarcely any effort was made to disguise the fact. Mr. Nixon himself boasted that he had no higher ambition than to "stand behind Mr. King, come what may." He was publicly indorsed by Mr. King, and even Mr. Howe was able to take time off from his all-important duties as Minister of Munitions and Supply to campaign on his behalf. Somewhat amusingly, in view of the family quarrels under the Hepburn regime, Mr. Howe boasted that the Dominion "could rely on close co-operation from Ontario with a Liberal government in power" but doubted if it would be secured from a Progressive Conservative administration. Evidently Mr. Howe didn't read — or didn't believe—the Drew platform, the first plank of which was maintenance of British institutions and the second "co-operation with the Dominion Government in the prosecution of the war." Or perhaps it wasn't the prosecution of the war that the Minister of Munitions and Supply was thinking about.

In any case, it would seem that federal Liberal support, instead of helping Premier Nixon, had the opposite effect. "We have a multitude of party hacks beholden to the King Government for one thing or another, but the mass of the people are free," reclared the Globe and Mail in an election-eve editorial. In view of the tremendous pressure the patronage-wielders at Ottawa were bringing to bear, it required a considerable measure of faith in democracy to accept that as prophecy.

The C.C.F. Party made striking gains, sufficient to cause a stalemate if a coalition of some kind cannot be formed. At the time of writing, this is all a matter of conjecture. Of one thing there is no doubt. Any government headed by Colonel Drew will not only insure Ontario's co-operation in the war effort, but vigorous and constructive leadership as well.

P. E. I.'s Contribution

Every Prince Edward Islander is proud of the contribution made to the war effort by this little Province. Our enlistment record is second to none in all Canada, and we have always been among the first to exceed our financial objectives in the war loans. It will surprise even well-informed Islanders, however, to learn that since the outbreak of war our direct contribution as a Province is considerably over ten million dollars in war loan subscriptions, war savings stamps and certificates. Victory loan subscriptions alone have totalled over nine and one-half millions. A good sign in this connection is the increasingly large number of subscribers. For example in the first Victory Loan we raised $2,386,400 with 3,754 subscriptions. In the second loan we raised $1,956,550 with 4,975 subscriptions; in the third loan, $2,-050,550 with 6,504. In the Fourth Victory Loan the amount raised in this Province was $3,107,-950. subscriptions numbering 9,555.

This is not said by way of excuse for complacency. In all likelihood there will be needed at least two or three more Victory Loans, to which we will be expected to contribute wholeheartedly. There will also be the continued opportunity of purchasing war savings stamps and certificates. These must all have our support if we are to play fair with the boys overseas.

Votes By Proxy

An unsatisfactory feature of the Ontario provincial election was the system of "proxy" voting for men and women on active service overseas or posted outside the province. They had no opportunity of exercising their right to the secret franchise, but had to nominate a substitute or proxy to vote for them. According to Colonel Drew, the Progressive Conservative leader, this resulted in disfranchising nearly 200,000 men and women. Only a comparatively few proxies were returned and of those many were not usable because of lack of adequate instructions to the men who were provided with a proxy form.

Premier Nixon had previously given assurance that there would be no election called until the proxies were distributed and returned, but apparently this promise went by the board. He called the election on June 30. On July 11, after Ontario's men of the 1st Division had landed on the shores of Sicily, he was asked if proxies had been distributed to those men befor they left Britain's shores. His answer was: "I don't know." In his final appeal, the Premier defended this denial of rights to fighting men by asking, "Can you think of a better way in which it should be done?"

The answer is not very difficult to find. Australia is having an election, and is providing a direct ballot for its men all over the world in the armed forces. New Zealand is doing the same. Canada also had a federal election in 1940 under which every man on active service had his full rights of citizenship protected. Perhaps in the results of that election lay reason for the Ontario Liberal leader's refusal to let the men overseas vote by a direct and secret ballot; for the King Government in 1940, on the basis of the service men's votes, should have been soundly defeated.

Allied War Output

Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, gave the House of Commons some striking figures in a statement with respect to the production of planes, tanks, ships, guns and munitions of war by the United Nations. He said that the production of all Allied countries in the second quarter of 1943 was more than three times that of all the Axis powers combined, adding that it was expected to rise to a volume four times greater in the corresponding period of 1944. Allied production, Mr. Lyttelton said, had been growing rapidly and steadily since the beginning of the war. A year ago, that is in the second quarter of 1942, it had reached an output double that of the Axis nations.

At the present time the contribution of the war plants of the British Empire to the total Allied production is more than 22 per cent, and of this total 17 per cent comes from the British Isles.

Mr. Lyttelton concluded by giving comparative records of Allied production since the outbreak of the war. There was an increase, he said, of 100 per cent during the first half of 1940 of 150 per cent during the first half of 1941, and of 230 per cent during the first half of 1942.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The Wednesday holiday has thus far proved a success so far as weather is concerned.

* * * *

Tennyson born this date, 1809:

"Dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The Love of Love."

* * * *

Granville Bantock, British composer, born this date 1868; his numerous compositions include "Omar Khayyam", "Atlantia in Calydon," and the "Hebridean Symphony."

* * * *

Does the Patriot pay its bets or make them merely for "window dressing"? Discussing the Ontario election in its Wednesday's issue it valiantly declared "our bets are on Premier Harry Nixon coming out with a sufficient majority to enable him to carry on the Government." Surely Dr. Cyrus could have advised it differently.

* * * *

Commencing this month the amount of spirits which a person may buy in a New Brunswick Liquor Control Board store will be reduced to one quart, or two pints, per month. In recent months the quota per person has been two quarts, or four pints, of spirits monthly—providing, of course, the stores had the spirits to sell. There will be no change, for the present at least, in the wine and beer quotas. These remain at one quart of wine per week and six quarts, or 12 pints, of beer per week. In Alberta the individual monthly quotas which went into effect this month allow 13 ounces of spirits, 26 ounces of wine and one dozen pints of beer. The July rations were 26 ounces of spirits, two dozen pints of beer and 26 ounces of wine. New permits issued after Aug. 2 will not entitle the holder to purchase an amount of spirits in excess of 13 ounces in any one month. Holders of permits issued before Aug. 2, however, will be given the option of purchasing the quota of spirits for one, two or three months.

* * * *

In order to meet the growing requirements of the expanding aircraft industry and to allow the vigorous development of the Allied air offensive against Germany, British women up to 50 years of age will be called up for war work and the younger women who normally would enter one of the three women's uniformed auxiliaries will be directed into airplane and munitions factories instead, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, announces. Mr. Bevin told the House that no more girls would in the future be recruited into the women's services which, he added, were nearly up to establishment. Nor would volunteers be accepted, he said, except in rare cases, and even those girls and women who, having already registered and chosen their service would be asked "for the time being" to go into airplane factories. His remarks make it clear that henceforth the factories that produce Lancasters for the Royal Air Force and factories that manufacture the loads they carry will have priority over all others and that the tempo of the offensive will continue to rise. Every girl or woman liable for war work—that is to say, all women between the ages of nineteen and fifty years—will be funneled directly into Britain's war industries. The new labor regulations for women went into effect immediately.

* * * *

Lady Astor, Virginia-born member of Parliament pleaded guilty at Bow St. London on a charge of contravening the rationing regulations, but her attorney read a statement in which she said she was completely ignorant of any violation of the law when she wrote a letter to Lunsford P. Yandell, an American Red Cross employee, asking him to have his wife look into the possibility of buying a fur jacket and other garments for her in the United States. Among other things, the letter said: "A short-haired soft winter jacket sounds like heaven to me..." It also listed silk stockings, gloves, evening shoes, a fur-collar dress, an evening gown and a white skirt as things the Red Cross man might bring back. "I knew he would be returning by air and therefore no shipping space was involved," Lady Astor declared, in a statement read by her attorney. "I had no idea I was doing anything wrong and certainly nothing to impede the war effort." Magistrate Harold McKenna, agreeing she had acted in ignorance, said he fined her with regret.

Notes By The Way

The men of Sicily, it is said, laughed when they saw the slacks American nurses were wearing. So slacks, apparently, are just another of those touches that make the whole world kin. —Windsor Star.

The historians will no doubt record that there was a distinct break between two phases of Hitler's career—the phase in which he hung wallpaper and the one in which he chewed rugs. — St. Catharines Standard.

A Vermont farmer was plowing a field with 1 horse, but he was yelling "Giddap, Jack Giddap, Jerry, Giddap, Casey, Gidap, Cromwell." A stranger passing by asked "How many names does your horse have?" "Oh," said the farmer, "his name is Jack, but he doesn't know his own strength. So, I put blinders on him and yell all those other names. He thinks he has other horses helping him. —Farfield (Texas) Rec order.

When a British sloop was seriously damaged in the Mediterranean, an it looked as though she must inevitably sink, Lord Louis Mountbattan signalled her commander —a Royal Navy reserve lieutenant — that he must abandon ship as he, Mountbattan, was going to torpedo and sink her. The sloop commander signalled back: "You put one—torpedo into me, and I'll put two —torpedoes into you. I'm making port." And he did. And it's said Mountbatten recommended him for distinction. —J. L. Hodson, in War in the Sun.

The seven year old boy lay on a hospital cot. He seemed pleased to have a visitor, for he smiled —a little wearily, perhaps —but he smiled. "Hi yah, boy?" we ventured. "Pretty good." "What have they been doing to you?" "Took out my uppendix," he said as though he knew what an appendix is. "How do you know?" we queried next. "They cut my stummick." "Did it hurt?" "Nope. I didnt feel it." Little people usually tell the truth. "Nope. I didn't feel it.' What words could more eloquently bless the skill and tenderness of doctors and nurses who can bring gentle sleep to a painwracked little boy, and in that brief eclipse of consciousness, conquer the thing that hurt. —Stratford Beacon Herald.

Carrier pigeons are like men—some can take it and some can't. As reported the other day in The Sun, thirty-nine of the birds donated by civilian fanciers to the army, and attached to the desert training centre in California have deserted. They were evidently appalled by the grimness of the training area and flew back to their cool, tree-filled habitations. If a war pigeon were able to engage counsel for the defence, he could say to the judges: "Most of my clients your honor, are made of sterner stuff. Consider the case of Sam, a pigeon attached to a big British Halifax bomber. Sam had part of his beak shot off by antiaircraft fire over Berlin, but didn't turn a feather and will be back on duty with the Bomber Command as soon as he recovers. The crew urged that he be given a citation for heroism. —New York Sun.

Just a little reminder to that horde of citizens who raised such a holler over the wet spring experienced in these parts. If it hadn't been for that excess of moisture, the heat wave of the last few days would by now have almost ruined Manitoba agriculture for 1943. As it is, the province seems lined up for one of the best years on record. Market gardeners of the Winnipeg district deserve every sympathy in their troubles with mud, insects and weeds, and their plea for help in the fields is one that must be answered. But the fact remains that Manitoba weather so far has been almost ideal for agriculture generally, if not for the truck farmers. At the same time that most of rain-haters is reminded that already large sections of southern Alberta are well on the way to complete crop failure, due to drouth. There's no getting away from it. The West's prosperity depends on rain. —Winnipeg Free Press.

A London firm, specializing since 1772 in the manufaoture of swords, is now beating its product into something much more useful at the moment, says The New York Times. It is making suits of mail for American airmen. The Eighth Air Service announces that henceforth all crews of our heavy bombers stationed in England will be equipped with this new armor. Tests in battle over Germany have proved its worth. The bombardier of a Flying Fortress wore one of the bulletproof vests in a recent raid over Wilhelmshaven. The shell of a 20 mm cannon crashed through the plane and exploded two feet from him. Though the surface of his vest looked like a fire-blackended sieve there was no penetration. Other fliers report similar results and already many lives have been saved. The vest consists of overlapping squares of 20-gauge steel attached to canvas and guaranteed to stop a 45-calibre bullet discharged at thirty feet. The full equipment, at first shunned as an encumbrance, weighs thirteen pounds. Now the entire service wants it. Thus the cycle rolls around again, and American fighters, like the Yankee at King Arthurs court, find themselves back in medieval armor. —Exchange.

Publication of the story of the phantom hearse with the following cavalcade of "mourners" in automobiles carrying golfing equipment and headed in the general direction of the Catskills, may serve to kill this fantastic rumor, but it is doubtful. It is of the authentic stuff of which enduring legends are made. All along the Hudson, police chiefs and others turned out to be familiar with the story of the bogus funeral procession, but when pinned down none had seen it, nor could they find any one who had. There is a possible clew: Old time collectors of such items will recall the story of the dead man in the subway, who was being supported by two "friends" who were pretending that the cadaver was really drunk. This was one of the most chilling "fact" stories of a generation ago. It was one of a group which included the story of the girl who went into the motion picture house where an old woman jabbed a hypodermic needle into her arms; the girl, of course, "never was heard from again." It is just possible that our two old friends of the subway, aided perhaps by the old woman in the theatre, have got together and collaborated on this latest macabre hoax. —New York Herald-Tribune.

Catania Captured

(By The Canadian Press)

Capture of Catania, key to the eastern defence system of Sicily, gives the Allies possession of the Island's second city, together with one of the most important harbor's on Sicily's east coat.

With a population of more than 250,000 Catania is exceeded only by Palermo in size. It dominates the Catania plain, called by Cicero "the richest part of Sicily," which has been a major source of food, especially wheat and fruit, for Italy and Germany.

Occupation of the plain gives the Allies a broad footing along the fertile and strategic east-central coast of the Island, within 50 miles of the Italian mainland. It also provides valuable links in the rail and highway system of eastern Sicily.

The valuable Catania airfield, at the eastern end of the plain, located 15 miles from the important Gerbini network of airfields, located in the Dittaino valley, most of whih have been either taken or neutralized.

Catania is 55 miles south of Messina the last remaining important Axis base in Sicily.

The summit of volcanic Mount Etna is 18 miles north of Catania. In 1928 an eruption wiped out towns to the north but spared Catania itself, which was last completely destroyed not by Etna, but by earthquake, in 1693.

Leader Of Britain's Sky Troops

(Observer, London)

The enormous value of Airborne Divisions is increasingly recognized. Members of Parliament have recently visited these troops in Britain commanded by Major-General Browning, and realize that here is a force which may be a deciding factor in great victories.

If you can judge a man by his boyhod heroes, then much can be learned about Major-General "Boy" Browning from the objects of his young generation. Browning's heroes are first, Lionel Hilbert, his Preparatory School master, whom he still thinks the finest man he has known; Somerville, his housemaster at Eton; and Field-Marshals Mawlinson and Plumer.

From Sandhurst, Browning went into the Grenadier Guards. He was just eighteen when he went to France as a subaltern in September, 1915. His keenness on the welfare of his men in a wintry mess of mud brought on trench fever and conjunctivitis, and he was sent home to recover.

Browning returned to France in July, 1916, and remained until the end of the war. He was engaged with the Guards Division in all its battles and won a Distinguished Service Order as a lieutenant.

Field-Marshal Rawlinson took him on his staff for a short period as Aide de Camp.

This post was intended as a rest-cure, but the Field-Marshal used to keep in touch with his men in the firing-line by riding horseback over the battlefield at seven in the morning and Browning had to accompany him.

With his unit he marched into Cologne. He returned to England in April, 1919, and remained as Adjutant until 1921, when he became Officer Commanding Depot Companies at Caterham. In spring, 1924, he took over the post of Adjutant at Sandhurst. Many of his present Airborne staff were his cadets during those years at Sandhurst.

• • •

Browning achieved many other things in this period besides a growing reputation as a leader.

He represented England in the 120 yards high hurdles at the Olympic Games (he was the predecessor of that great athlete Lord Burleigh). A horseman, too, he competed in the jumping at Olympia, and won the first pool of the King George V. Cup.

Bob-sleighing for England in the Olympic Games, he was out to break records: instead, he broke a leg.

With all this, he was a keen soldier and a no less keen amateur sailor. The sea, indeed, brought him luck. He read a book, "The Loving Spirit", which so captured the atmosphere of the Cornish port of Fowey that he sailed his boat to the spot and cruised about there during autumn 1931. The boat was laid up for winter, and in the spring he went to fetch her.

Chance led to his meeting with the author of the book which had first brought him to Fowey.

She was Daphne du Maurier, the actor's daughter, now well known as novelist and playwright. Browning married her shortly afterwards, and today they have three children.

Browning took up flying in 1931, but after his marriage he was not encouraged to continue until war forced a decision.

His home is now at Fowey. He still loves the sea and owns a 36-footer, which he designed before the war. It is now an Admiral's barge.

In 1936 he took out to Alexandria the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards of which he had been given command in 1934.

Among the tasks the battalion undertook was a survey of the Qattara Depression. After this examination, Browning pointed out that if trouble began in Libya, El Alamein (and not Mersa Matruh) was the position that should and could be held. History has confirmed his judgment.

• • •

The battalion came home in 1938, and at the beginning of war Colonel Browning was commanding the Small Arms School.

He was in France in 1940, but was recalled to London to command the Hampshire Brigade, whose move overseas was made impossible by the German conquest of France. While the Army was being reorganized, this remained as the sole reserve brigade for the defence of England.

In February, 1941, he was appointed to the command of a Guards Brigade Mechanized Group the function of which, he recalls with a smile, was always to act as enemy in a series of defence exercises which lasted throughout a keen winter. In the October Sir Alan Brooke, C.I.G.S., appointed him to his present post, and here, he believes, the real task of his life has begun.

He has a deep conviction shared by all his men that in time, Airborne Forces, with their paratroops, airborne infantry, artillery, tanks, and supplies, will be the strongest of all instruments of war.

As leader of these forces in Britain Browning daily tackles problems of organization, supply, tactics, and training, and also the difficulties that a new arm of war is bound to face when struggling for recognition.

Fortunately, nature has equipped Browning with a sense of humour which enables him to mount the obstacles as they appear.

Few more popular Generals have commanded troops. He has boyish charm, good humour, and ability to make an acquaintance feel a personal friend. Both Britain and America (in the development of whose airborne troops he has also helped) may have cause to be still more grateful for his imagination, courage, and leadership.

Of Ancient Beginnings

(Fredericton Gleaner)

The Canadian Press, giving thumbnail sketches of the Canadian regiment which form the Canadian 1st Division as part of Montgomery's British 8th Army in Sicily, stated that The Carleton & York Regiment was formed in 1937 by the amalgamation of The Carleton Light Infantry and The York Regiment This gives Western New Brunswick its representation in the 1st Division.

But this infantry regiment is much older than the C. P. writers give credit. The origin of The York Regiment, its most ancient part, was in 1787 when the newly organized Province of New Brunswick formed its defence forces. The unit was 1st Battalian, York County Militia. Several other battalions were formed in the same year, but the New Brunswick Militia Lists give the Yorks the seniority always.

The bounds of the County of York in 1787 were unknown in the north and west as neither the Maine Line nor the Quebec Boundary had been determined and York County extended to each. Carleton County was cut off from York in 1831 including what now is the counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. In 1834 the 1st Battalion, Carleton County Militia, was formed. Prior to that York Militia had covered the territory

The names Carleton Light Infantry and The York Regt., came much later after Confederation became a fact and the Canadian Militia was formed out of preceding provincial units. In the present designation the names were selected alphabetically. The most ancient part of the unit is the York end of it, dating from 1787.

The World's Brighter

(Brooklyn Eagle)

Don't know about you but we've felt a lot better yesterday and today. We noticed there was a spring in our step as we left home that hadn't been there for quite a while. The street looked better, brighter, cleaner, more cheerful. The subway crowd looked fine, too. Instead of being grumpy because there were so many people we rather enjoyed the fact that a lot of us were jammed together. People looked good. The women all were pretty and all the men were clean-shaven, seemed like. Everything at the office is going, too, smooth as silk. War news is good. We've even begun to feel encouraged about the home front.

You don't suppose that being able to have a second and third cup of coffee or breakfast—and no worry about coupons—made all that difference, do you?

The Poet's Corner

FROM: "I HAVE A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH"

I have a rendezvous with Death
At some disputed barricade,
When Spring comes back with rustling shade
And apple-blossoms fill the air—
I have a rendezvous with Death
When Spring brings back blue days and fair.

It may be he shall take my hand
And lead me into his dark land
And close my eyes and quench my breath—
It may be I shall pass him still.
I have a rendezvous with Death
On some scarred slope of battered hill,
When Spring comes round again this year
And the first meadow-flowers appear.

—Alan Seeger.

READY FOR ACTION

The earliest known bird had a row of teeth set in its jaw.

SAY: "Sussex and a Sandwich"

WHEN boy meets girl what joy to stop for a sandwich and a Sussex! For it is the friendly drink—promotes sociability—puts a sharper edge on appetite—improves food flavors. Ask for Sussex Ginger Ale when you have lunch in town. Sometimes, though, your dealer's stock may run short, due to wartime rationing—and Sussex being *first* choice, sells out first. But one thing that won't be rationed is the famous Sussex QUALITY—now as always the best you can buy.

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