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

SAURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

Rev. Dr. Miller's Departure

Our citizens generally will join with the congregation of Trinity United Church in paying tribute to the invaluable work performed by the Rev. Dr. Miller during his nine years' pastorate in Charlottetown.

Nurses' Training Grant

One of the good things done by the present Parliament has been to increase the grant to the Canadian Nurses' Association for the training of more qualified nurses.

\$25,000 for administration, to increase the campaign for recruitment of student nurses, and for increased publicity.

\$125,000 for direct assistance to schools of nursing to provide for increased registration. It is planned to increase the number of students in many more training schools as soon as money can be provided for increased training facilities.

\$30,000 for scholarships. Last year's grant took care of only half the eligible and desirable applicants.

\$30,000 for direct assistance to schools of nursing in universities and public health organizations in order to extend their facilities for giving post-graduate specialist training.

Questioned with regard to details, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the moneys are distributed by the Nurses' Associations and hospital associations with the approval of the director of public health services.

The Alaska Highway

In commemoration of the opening of the Alaska highway from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska, the Edmonton Bulletin has published a large special souvenir number, containing many interesting articles describing the progress of the work and discussing the national and international significance of this vital artery into the "Last Great West."

The highway is essentially an American enterprise, rushed through to completion to serve the pressing exigencies of the war with Japan. When hostilities cease, it is to be, in the words of Prime Minister King in the House of Commons, "in all respects an integral part of the Canadian highway system."

States and civilian traffic." As for the oil pipeline, from Fort Norman to Whitehorse, which is also an American undertaking, the United States' Government retains ownership until after the war, when the Canadian Government will be given the option to purchase. The title to the land through which the pipe line runs belongs to the Canadian people.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At the outbreak of war, Britain had 25,000 tractors for agricultural work; today there are 125,000 in use.

Vegetable production in Britain has been raised from the pre-war figure of 2,500,000 tons to 4,000,000 tons.

Too much rain, too little sun with the result the fruits of the earth will have more water than vitamins in their composition.

There are approximately 1,400 members of the Women's Timber Corps in Scotland. They are felling, cross-cutting, working at sawmills and driving tractors and lorries.

More than 1,300 acres of Romney (East Sussex) marshland—most of which has not been under the plough since the Napoleonic Wars—are today producing tons of grain, potatoes and sugar beet.

Simon Bolivar, South American patriot, known as "The Liberator," born this date 1783; was a Venezuelan, his birthplace being Caracas, the capital of that republic; he liberated Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, the last named declaring him president for life in 1826; he died in 1830; has been described as "a Washington who had spent his energies and his wealth to secure the liberties of his countrymen."

Bureaucracy naved the way for autocracy and regimentation. Mr. R. Ashton, Financial Secretary to the U.K. Treasury, said recently in London that "unless we are very careful, the state may take too much upon itself, and give the impression that it is able to plan much more than is possible. There will be a great risk that some of the state plans will throttle enterprise."

Parachutes for pigeons is the latest in the list of devices to be used by the military. Mr. Brooke Claxton, Parliamentary Assistant to the Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons that "in recent years, primary products have actually been destroyed in large quantities. In an endeavour to secure a steady supply of food, we are beginning to realize that this problem should be approached from the opposite angle."

Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim, in Tunisia, is not being treated as a prisoner of war. A British paper reveals that he has an anxiety neurosis from the defeat of his army, and has been placed in the care of a psychiatrist.

Without making any all-inclusive or unreasoning statement, it must be said that the average product of Ontario schools—primary and secondary—is in this day and age no less than that of any other country in the world.

The legend of "the poor, good German people" is, of course, a sentimental. Without the ambition, will and support of the great majority of the German and Nazi people, neither Hitler and the Nazis would have come to power.

In between the air-raid flutters and assorted night-time and oddments of ecnophony that dominate these days, the mind is drawn to thoughts of the next winter's snow and ice. It is perhaps that one year, be most concerned with the problems of the coldest. Maybe it's just the ant in us, or frustration, or the conflict of views emanating from the label-sur-Potomac on the matter of gasoline, and the auto's tank having been rusted in the interim, are now in fair trim to enter the really big-league bedlam which is really, it is a very perplexing and almost as much so as whether we should get up, don our helmets and our little whistles at that first blast of the siren, or whether we should wait for the fluter-subjects (we like that word) or just turn over and go back to sleep.

Notes By The Way
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What happened in Argentina was hardly a revolution. The government was turned over and continued neutral on the other side. —Toronto Telegram.

Story of the week: A Lincoln County landscape gardener took contract for some work at a local war plant, and he brought into the city a gang of Japs. When the dictator made a diary, he wrote "Japs do a Guadacanal in five time. And the air, too, was rather sulphurous as they were chased away. —St. Catharines Standard.

We hear much about "new money." There is "new money" plenty of it. But what is it? The farmers are getting some. Defence workers are getting some. The middle class is not getting any. We presume that we mean the middle class has to pay the same taxes and make the same sacrifices as the classes that are getting the "new money."

Be fair to your Service man. Don't ask him questions that press him for information about what he knows, about what he learns, about what he guesses. A senior officer, with his sailing date, to a lady friend. He is in prison. Another officer, writing to his wife, described his arrival at the camp as "a convoy of Americans and R. A. F. He was dismissed the Service. An R. A. F. aircraftman has been fined \$50 at Bourneouth for careless talk. —Sunday Chronicle (London).

Nutritionists have warned the public about "hidden hunger." This may arise from the lack of balance in the diet and it may occur even where there is surplus quantity of food. The majority of people, however, suffer from hidden hunger because they lack both the quantity and quality of food required for the maintenance of health and efficiency. Authoritative reports have revealed that one-fifth of all North American foster demand rather than to restrict supply.

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Editor reserves the right to delete or to edit any material that does not necessarily address the opinions of correspondents.

POST-WAR TRADE

Sir,—This rural reader was quite pleased with an item in the Guardian's editorial columns recently, dealing with Jack Canuck's post-war position "On World Trade Lanes," credited to Exchange, and including the following paragraph: "Unless all good intentions fall, peace-time trade of the post will not set the pattern for the days ahead. Favorable trade balances and relative volumes will count for less than capacity to raise the world's purchasing power and living standards. The trade channels will with good luck outward from this country should multiply, with corresponding return cargoes."

In my opinion, the above is a timely and significant statement, because I presume that we mean what we say with regard to the "Four Freedoms"—and, materially speaking, especially "freedom from want and fear?"

The reference to "corresponding return cargoes" would certainly do no particular good to the greedy barter, generally described as the "protective tariff," around the nations of the world? At the same time one must be realistic in the matter, and herein lies the significance and need for elevating the "living standards"—because it is manifestly unfair and unreasonable to permit the products of peasants or nearlaves to scuttle sale, North American standards of life.

I would like to see the nations decide to make a start on the objective of a well-fed world by clearing wheat and international raw material, and other products, which would not be raised anywhere around the world's ports. This would be merely a beginning, but a very important one, which would be "New Order" about which the people talk, these days.

As a noted British banker (Sir R. Noton Barchart) put the matter: "In recent years, primary products have actually been destroyed in large quantities. In an endeavour to secure a steady supply of food, we are beginning to realize that this problem should be approached from the opposite angle."

No Laurels Won

(Globe and Mail) Last week in the House of Commons Mr. Brooke Claxton, Parliamentary Assistant to the Prime Minister, said in the name of the Wartime Information Board, to credit for the swift distribution of news about the Sicilian invasion. This is a commendable effort, and we are beginning to realize that this problem should be approached from the opposite angle.

The Ottawa correspondent of The Globe and Mail, through the courtesy of the Wartime Information Board, saw the first message on the invasion as it came over the C. P. printer—a mere flash—bringing a report of the Algiers radio that Allied forces had made a landing in Sicily. This news was taken by our press, and London remained tentative to the office of the Prime Minister, and both they and another Ottawa correspondent anticipated W. E. Claxton's announcement of the tidings. Before they had left the Prime Minister's office there had been a report from the Canadian troops were participating. Thereupon Mr. King's statement was released to the correspondents.

This statement was despatched without delay by wire to The Associated Press, the first news of the invasion and the Prime Minister's statement were disseminated abroad.

Claxton indulged in mysterious hints that only the danger of impairing the usefulness of W. I. B. press releases from unfolding the whole glorious story of how the board had worked. We cannot imagine what there is to the full story which has to be hidden, unless, of course, it is some form of trickery which would outlaw the agency newspaper, and in including in this sort of claptrap, a common resort of politicians who have to justify an unsound case, Mr. Claxton brings suspicion, not credit, to W. I. B. Our belief is that had Mr. Claxton and all the other Ottawa correspondents been Greenland, or playing tennis at the Country Club through Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the public of this country would have received no more and no less information about the Sicilian invasion than was actually distributed to them.

Much Ado About Nothing

(Globe and Mail) Our Prime Minister is terribly upset and annoyed because the military authorities overseas would have restrained him until Saturday evening from announcing that Canadian troops were participating in the invasion of Sicily. By the time that he revealed his acute displeasure to the House of Commons on Thursday, he had worked himself into a state of virtuous indignation over the supposed slight upon Canada. The Toronto Star approvingly described him as "some-what nettled," and as having spoken "a hot word." Seemingly no tale of Nazi atrocities or Japanese cruelties ever stirred him to greater depths of wrathful emotion.

Front Line

Generals

Action at last for Canada's invasion army fielded seven Canadian generals in command of two corps and five divisions. The Divisional Commanders include MAJ.-GEN. C. R. S. STEIN.

By DOUG HOW

Canadian Press Staff Writer

The typical Canadian field general is young and effective and he has a solid career of professional soldiering behind him. In none of these essentials does MAJ.-GEN. Charles Ramsay Sterling Stein lack.

The unknown of the 1st Canadian Army's three armored corps generals is the little, 40-year-old engineer from Quebec City who took over in Britain the division left by Lt. Gen. E. W. Sanson when he became corps commander. He broke in with the army as a sapper in 1914 and he has been moving up steadily ever since.

For two months Gen. Stein was attached as an observer to the British division that made history by leading the 1st Army into Bizerte in Northern Africa. And some years ago he took a two-year course at the Imperial Staff College in Quetta, India. There he studied under the famous Lt.-Gen. Giffard Martel, great exponent of "tank warfare."

From those experiences the general is in a position to give an expert opinion of the Canadian army as they are shaping up in Britain. He says he has no doubts they will "acquit themselves as well in tanks as they have in the infantry, behind big guns, in planes and in ships."

Gen. Stein's forte is a conscience which makes him labor for success and a personality which makes him quick to labor with others. His businesslike manner is exemplified in the year of his meeting with a tank during a scheme. He barked, "Where are you going?" The tank commander replied: "I'm taking this road because it's easier going."

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