

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

The Loan And Lent

At the conjunction this year of Lent and the
Second Victory Loan Campaign it is appropriate
we should recall the Divine Command—"Render
therefore, unto Caesar the things which are
Caesar's and unto God the things which are
God's."

What, then, does a man owe to Caesar—to
the civil government in which he lives? The civil
government under which a man lives and by
which he is protected, should have ordinarily
his honor and reverence and loyalty. The laws
which are made for the suppression of evildoers
and the maintenance of good order, and which
aim at the well-being of the whole and the
comfort of the individual, should command
implicit obedience. The government which
undertakes the support and defence of the
people as a whole in peace and war should have
its unavoidable expenses paid by the people.
Therefore we should pay tribute in the coin of
the realm, provide the means by which the
country is to be defended and its integrity
maintained. These things are Caesar's and must
therefore be rendered to him whether he be
Christian, Mohammedan or Jew. Our bounden
duty is to respond with our resources willingly
if we are not to be called upon to do it compulsorily.
In an all-out war there can be no choice in
service, we must both give and serve. And what
does God claim as His right? Ourselves, our
souls and bodies. The image of rulers stamped
on their coin denotes that all temporal things
belong to their government. The image of God
stamped on the soul of man denotes that all his
faculties and powers belong to Him who is
King of Kings and Lord of Lords and should
be used in His service. And not only do men
bear this image by nature, but if they are
followers of Christ, they bear it also spiritually.
"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they
are the sons of God." Hence it should be the
aim of those who profess and call themselves
Christians to be worthy of the mint from which
they come—to seek to keep themselves unspotted
from the world that the image with which they
are stamped may never be defaced or blotted out.
They should endeavor to keep God's coin bright
and shining in His service, to render to Him
their faith, their fear, their love, their worship,
their thanks, their praise, their whole trust, their
reverence and their daily service. In proportion
as men learn to render unto God the things that
are God's they will be encouraged and enabled
at this momentous time of testing to render
unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. By
their fruits shall ye know them.

The Plebiscite of '98

The coming Dominion plebiscite will be the
second that a Liberal government has foisted
upon the people of Canada. The first one, as
our older readers will recall, was held in 1898
on the issue of prohibition. When Hon. Sidney Fisher,
Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier administration,
introduced the prohibition plebiscite bill
in 1898, it was generally known that the five
English-speaking provinces favored prohibition,
while Quebec was strongly opposed. The plebiscite,
held a few months later, showed a majority
of 13,916 in favor of prohibition for the
whole country. Five of the provinces and the
Northwest Territories had a favorable total
majority of 107,948, but Quebec had a majority
of 91,632 against prohibition. The Government
accordingly took no action.

The majorities for prohibition in the different
provinces were:
Ontario 39,224
Nova Scotia 29,244
New Brunswick 17,335
P. E. Island 8,315
Manitoba 9,441
N. W. Territories 3,414
British Columbia 9,75

The question put to the voters was:
"Are you in favor of the passing of an act
prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale
of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other
alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

Why include cider, asked Mr. Bergeron of
Beatharmonis, Mr. Fisher replied that cider was
not simply apple juice, it contained alcohol and
was intoxicating. This was denied by Mr. Bergeron.
Cider made in Normandy was really
intoxicating, but only weak cider was made in
Canada. The Minister insisted that it was intoxicating.
"How do you know?" Then the Minister's
admission that he had been tempted to drink
cider by people who said it was not intoxicating.
What was the result? "I have felt the results of
that cider in my head." Hence, as a temperance
man, he believed that cider should be prohibited.

Voting merely on the abstract principle of
prohibition was opposed by Hon. George Foster,
who criticized the Government for not being
willing to commit itself on the adoption of
prohibition.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Ash Wednesday, Lent begins.

For the present, the appeal demanding sympathy
and support is the Second Victory Bond issue—the
others can afford to wait.

"A Man of Sorrows, and Acquainted with
Grief" will be more in the minds and hearts of
Christians throughout the world from now till
Easter.

Though he laid no claim to the credit, it was
Col. D. A. MacKinnon D. S. O. who was
primarily responsible for the unbounded success
of the first Beacon Fire of Freedom Ceremony
inaugurated here.

Four Provincial by-elections are to be held in
Quebec on March 23, one, St. James due to
the death of Dr. J. R. Tourpin, while the others
in Westmount-St. George, St. Ann, and
Richelieu-Vercheres, are the consequence of the
sitting members having been raised to the Council.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner who, up till last week,
vehemently opposed all-out service now declares
"that every available man of military age will be
required in the armed forces." And what does
"available" mean?—"Capable of being of use,
value, or service." What more does conscription
demand? It may be asked.

Mr. G. M. Clemons, of Brantford, Ont., Secretary-
Treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association
of Canada, reported to the annual meeting
that sales of Holstein cattle in Canada were
15 per cent. higher than in any previous year of
the association's history. The total sales amounted
to 35,677 compared with a previous high of
30,969 in 1940, he reported. Dominion markets
absorbed more cattle than ever before and exports
to United States, Puerto Rico, Colombia,
New Zealand and Jamaica were active.

The Bill of Rights, passed this date 1688
declared the right of all British subjects to carry
arms for their defence; also it was declared
necessary to have the sanction of Parliament for
the maintenance of a standing army, and the
following year the first standing army was
sanctioned; a hundred years later an act was
passed providing for the maintenance of the
Army by a Secretary of State for War instead of
by contract with the colonels of regiments; and
in 1793 to 1815 impressment (conscription) was
resorted to owing to the French War.

We are some times inclined to plume
ourselves on being a long lived people, but a casual
reference to a recent issue of the Edinburgh
Scotsman shows that we have nothing on the
Scotch in that respect. In a list of 23 ordinary
deaths recorded, ages ranged from 71 to 99, with
an average of 90. On the other hand in the same
issue "deaths on active service" totalled 33, ranging
from 19 to 30, with an average of 22. "Ill
fares the land to hastening ills a prey, where
wealth accumulates and men decay." Scotland
will never suffer such humiliation so long as she
has sons like these.

Canada and South Africa still remain aloof
from the Pacific Council of which Britain, U.
S. A. Australia and New Zealand are partners
(Canada even rejected a place in the joint councils
to allocate shipping, raw materials and
munitions). But they cannot forever ignore so
portentous a change in the Empire system and in
due time will probably take War Cabinet seats.
In effect, and in the persons of President Roosevelt
and Winston Churchill, the U. S. and Britain
already have seats in each other's war cabinets.
If the Empire is changing, even more so is the
English-speaking world, and every day seems to
show the pettiness and folly of the Mackenzie
King Isolational policy.

That the Federal Government is cognizant of
the seriousness of the war situation is evident
from the grim warning issued by their Director
of Public Information, Mr. G. H. Lash who
emphasizes the folly of indulging in wishful
thinking and paints a gloomy picture of the
immediate future which awaits the democracies on
the war fronts. Paying tribute to the armed
forces of the Soviet which, he says, were "doing
a swell job," Mr. Lash declares that a great
deal of the optimism which has resulted in this
country from the Russian exploits was not justified.
"I have no official information on which to
base this, but it seems to me that the best that
we can hope for in that advance (of the Russians)
is that it will delay the German Spring
offensive. We should not depend too much on it
because of the possibility of future disappointment.
We should not look for any quick victory
through the Russian advance. No information
has come to me of any demoralization in the
German Army. The Russians are not taking
large groups of prisoners. Somehow, the Germans
have managed to escape. We should keep
these facts in mind." This, too, was issued before
the episode of the Dover Straits.

With reference to criticism by certain Quebec
politicians, a Washington correspondent writes:
"It seems to me that those who accuse Britain
of selfishness in concentrating strength on her
islands are, wittingly or unwittingly, serving the
enemy. Besides, they have very short memories.
To those of us who have seen England under
fire the notion that she is seeking to protect herself
to the neglect of her allies is nothing less
than ludicrous.

"Even to those not familiar with allied plans
and enemy strength, the importance of Britain's
home strength is obvious. The Isles constitute the
key to the whole European situation.

"Those who criticize her forget too easily that
upon Britain's courage and her ability to suffer
and fight on against seemingly hopeless odds has
depended the fate of all of us everywhere in the
world. Few cities in all of the allied nations have
suffered as much as London, Liverpool, Coventry,
Bristol and Manchester. Few nations had so
little with which to resist such overwhelming
strength as had Britain in the summer of 1940.
No nation has ever served the world more nobly
than did the British in their homes during 1940."

NOTES BY THE WAY Colonel Ralston And The Plebiscite

(Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph)

If Prime Minister King and his
Labor followers have allowed
liberal thinking to interpret the
result of Monday's bye-elections
for them as an endorsement of the
plebiscite project, the events of last
evening at Montreal should have
given them a rude awakening. No
time has been lost by the force of
disaffection in this Province in using
the plebiscite as a pretext for
presenting demonstrations that
hitherto no valid excuse was open
to them for holding. And it is because
we foresee this development
that anyone might have foreseen it—
that we objected to the scheme
even more than because of its
mean evasion of Parliamentary
responsibility and because of the
undesired diversion of money from
war production involved.

Above all, if the Government itself
is convinced that there is no
need for resorting to conscription
service, the plebiscite can serve no
purpose, unless as an electoral
trick. And, according to his own
declaration, Hon. J. L. Ralston,
Minister of National Defence,
as such, the natural adviser of the
Government as to Canada's many
power needs, believes—or, at any
rate, he would believe—that all
requirements for another year
to come can be met by voluntary
enlistments. It is true that the
Minister justifies his declaration
by a proviso; namely that the
volume of recruiting can be kept up
to the average for the past four
years, unless his knowledge
of the situation makes him reasonably
sure that this will be done;
he exposes himself to the charge of
seeking to beguile public opinion
with the liberal elements in Japan,
who struggle in vain to realize the
course of their country's policy along
moderate lines; he believed in the
system of collective security, and he
deplored Japan's seizure of Manchuria
and her resulting clash with the
League of Nations which led to her
withdrawal from it. He watched
with alarm the growing ascendancy
of the military party in Japan, and
could foresee as a result nothing
but calamitous consequences. He did
not hesitate to warn successive
Japanese Governments of the peril of
public servants that he was continuing
to serve his country in conscription
diplomatic posts. But when he
visited Canada about two years ago
after finishing a special mission in
Brazil he had become very pessimistic
about the future of his country
and the whole world.

A message from Berlin reports
that he came to his death by falling
accidentally out of the window of
the Japanese Embassy, but many of
his Canadian friends will wonder
whether his death was really an
accident. Such an ardent admirer
of the late Emperor Showa as Mr.
Kato was must have found it
unbearable after his country began
to wage war with the British
Commonwealth of Nations.

The news comes out of Washington
that we are shipping only
50 per cent of our promised quotas
of war material to the British. The
spring offensive against Russia,
will start in about two months;
we must ship almost as much as
German armaments divisions—not
Russian or British, or any other
of the term has its utility. It enables
a two-word description to be used
of a man—a three-word, which is
all to the good.—Jenna in
Spectator, London.

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WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day For A People At War

"This is total war and takes
all our surplus, changes our
whole standard of living so
that labour and materials may
be liberated for victory."—B.
V. Keightley, Advertising
Manager of Canadian Industries
Limited.

A Japanese Who Died

(Exchange)

If all the ruling figures in Japan
had been like Showa, Kato,
whose sudden death in Paris has
just been reported, that country
would not today be engaged in her
present desperate adventure as a
partner of the totalitarian Power
of Europe.

In Ottawa Mr. Kato will be
remembered as one of the most
interesting and attractive of the
foreign diplomats who have been
stationed in our capital. A member of an
aristocratic Japanese family, he
spent most of his service in London
and Washington before going to
Ottawa and he had acquired the
point of view of a civilized liberal
citizen of the world. Indeed he had
become very much Westernized in
his outlook and habits; he was an
omnivorous reader of the best
English literature; he liked a game of
golf and he was one of the best
bridge players in Ottawa. He and
his wife, an excellent classical scholar,
were generous in their hospitalities,
and they made no secret of
their preference for the society of
English-speaking people.

Mr. Kato was in cordial sympathy
with the liberal elements in Japan,
who struggle in vain to realize the
course of their country's policy along
moderate lines; he believed in the
system of collective security, and he
deplored Japan's seizure of Manchuria
and her resulting clash with the
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visited Canada about two years ago
after finishing a special mission in
Brazil he had become very pessimistic
about the future of his country
and the whole world.

Transfiguration

(Ottawa Journal)

And they put it under a small
heading! Here is one of the biggest,
strangest stories that has come into
a newspaper office since Dec. 7, 1941.
discovered the North Pole—or said
that he discovered it. The news that
he had discovered it, no longer
interested in politics. He said:
"I am trying to avoid political
controversy. . . I have no intention
of entering political controversy."

Mr. Isley's Appeal

(Globe and Mail)

Referring to an address to four
Montreal service clubs by Finance
Minister Isley, the Montreal Gazette
observed that "his combined
argument with eloquence, wit and
reason as well as the emotions, to
the business and mathematical
sense as well as to pride of citizenship
and pride of race." The Minister
"rose to a height of oratory as
unusual with him as it was
deeply affecting to his audience."
He was applauded enthusiastically
and almost ceaselessly.

The Poets Corner

NEW WORLD

Each flake that falls this Winter
afternoon
Is like a note of music played far
off
And drifting by the window glass.
There is a light the color of the
moon
Over the garden, over this small
world
Bound by the crystal branch, the
pointed grass
Still visible above the rising white.
Slowly, slowly the new world comes
to be.
The Autumn leaf, the Summer
green,
Pale Spring's recurring glimmer . . .
flow
Into the tide, into the Arctic Sea
That rises from the earth to where
the dark skies lean
A sea within whose waves the lost
stars blow
Whose sharp legion . . . whose
name is snow.

GIVING ARMEN A BREAK

LONDON—(CP)—The R. A. F.
hopes in future to revert to peace-time
procedure of giving airmen
going overseas from England two
or three months' notice and 28 days
embarkation leave. In the past it
has seldom been possible to give
men two week's notice and 10 days
leave.

HEY! SARGE
WHERE'S YOUR
MINARD'S
RUB OUT TIRED ACHES

Quebec's Attitude

(Vancouver Province)

The (Vancouver Free Press) takes
strong exception to two assumptions
widely made in French Canada:
that only French-Canadians
are capable of properly interpreting
Canada's interests; and that
because of this capacity, the
French-speaking minority has the
right of veto over high national
policies of which it disapproves.
Worded thus bluntly, the assumptions
in the very statement of them
are proven to be without validity.
But they are widely held all the
same and have made the basis of
political argument and even honored
by being made the foundation
of political policy.

The French-Canadians are a
minority, a very substantial minority,
it is true, but still a minority.
There were about 70,000 of them at
the time of the conquest. There
are over 3,000,000 of them now, in
a population of 11,500,000.
When Great Britain took over
Canada it guaranteed the inhabitants
certain rights: the right to
their religion, the right to their language.
Some years later the French
civil law was added. The French-
Canadian at first filled practically
the whole picture in Canada. Then
came the influx of English and
post-Loyalist immigrants, mostly
from the American colonies and
states and the French-Canadian had
to take second place. He played an
important part in the War of
1812 and gained prestige thereby.
But subsequent immigration and
the development of the West pushed
him to a smaller corner—relatively,
that is.

Two circumstances, in spite of
the growth of Canada's population,
have served to make, and to keep
the French-Canadian problem a
child one in his birth rate, which
is considerably higher than that
of the rest of the country. The
interest in the self-interest of political
parties which have favored the
beginning of self-government in
the country, sought political
advantage for themselves by making
concessions to and currying favor
with the French-Canadian minority.
Repeatedly when Canada's
best interest—including the best
interest of the French-Canadians,
too, if they would realize it—
demanded the adoption of certain
policies, there has been compromise
to satisfy the French-speaking
minority. So the progress of
Canada has been hindered, the forward
march of the country slowed down.

It is easy to blame the French-
Canadian minority for this condition
of affairs, but to blame those
who do not stop there. They yielded
to coaxing and flattery and wholesale
bribery. But the greater sin must
be imputed to political parties that
were the first to realize it, who
caving and flattery and bribery,
and that exercised their wiles for
their own advantage.
When conscription was enforced
in 1917, Quebec was virtually a
Liberal camp. Concession after
concession has been made to keep
it so. We have the everyday
reminder of those concessions in the
nation's dual language bank notes
which mark the onward thrust of
French-Canadian influence.

Refusal to be satisfied with
concessions which the Fathers of
Confederation never dreamed of has
its logical development in racial
arrogance that bids the other
provinces dance to Quebec's piping
in the determination of measures of
war.
For their own purposes the politicians
made their Frankenstein,
confident they could handle it. Now
they are finding the thing they
made is too big and powerful
for them. It is threatening them.
It is good enough for the parties that
played the ignoble game. But it
is hard luck for Canada that must
turn, in the midst of a war for her
very existence, to fight a political
substance that should never have
been permitted to develop.

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This Is Old News, Well-Known News

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nor anything sensational,
but it is true
and not to be denied.
We simply remind you that
our twist is as reliable
in flavor and purity as
it ever was.

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Black Twist
10c Per Fig
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NOW is the time to get
against PIG WORM
By using the most effective
remedy on the market
MAC'S PIG WORM
TONIC POWDER
It will thoroughly abolish
traces of worms, and improve
the health of your stock.
50c and 70c a package.

MAC'S HEAVE AND COUGH
REMEDY
Relieves Coughs, Colds, Heave
and all infections of the
lungs of horses. It can be
administered with the
food, and leaves no
after-effects. Price 50c.

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Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.

LEAGUE OFFICE
DORNING, Eng.—(CP)—O.
Dellie Burns, 62, secretary of
the Organizing Committee of the
League of Nations Labor Office,
died here. He was for years a
tutor at the London school of
Economics and University of London.

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