

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink." MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1945

Mr. King's Ego Hardening

According to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, the answer to Opposition criticism in Parliament, on any and all subjects, is as simple as ABC. "The Government," he says, "has been returned to two general elections during one war. . . . That is an answer to criticism." Mr. Bracken and his Conservative followers might just as well go home and stay home. Mr. Coldwell too, and every other critic of Liberal policies. It is all very plain to Prime Minister King. Once a Government is returned to office there shouldn't be any criticism, meaning in turn that there needn't be any Parliament. On this theory, with the result of an election settling everything and silencing everybody, Mr. Churchill might also as well go home and leave everything to Prime Minister Attlee. But Mr. King's argument works both ways. It behooves him to remember the past, and the fact that he was not always a spokesman for the Government side of the House. It might be well for him to go back and review the speeches of W. L. M. King, Leader of the Opposition, on Parliament, its supremacy and its functions. On one occasion in 1932 Mr. King lectured the House in these words: "The constitutional basis on which this Parliament is founded is the right of the Commons and the Senate to pass legislation, and for the Commons and the Senate alone to exercise that right, not for the right to be usurped by the Ministry of the day. . . . I do not care in what form it presents itself. . . . the doctrine that the Ministry is supreme over Parliament, that Parliament shall part with its right to control in matters of taxation and public expenditure; that Parliament shall part with its right to legislate upon peace, order and good government, and leave these things to the Executive to do with in secret Cabinet Council as it pleases. . . . is irreconcilable with anything in the nature of constitutional government." Mr. King isn't worried now about constitutional government. Sad evidence, this, that his ego is hardening. He is getting more and more into the state of mind of the owlish person in Shakespeare: "I am Sir Oracle, and when I open my mouth let no dog bark!"

Wainwright's Verdict

General Jonathan Wainwright, now home in triumph after bitter experience in Japanese prison camps, is well qualified to speak on the subject of the Jap. He thinks it very important that the American people—and the United Nations in general—should understand the true nature of this people whom we have beaten back to their poor earth. Sentimentalists who imagine that they can be softened by a little milk of human kindness may not agree; but General Wainwright is probably right. He ought to know. "This is what he says: "I have seen the Japanese as they are—with the veneer stripped off. I shall bear the scars of those years all my life, and I could not forget them if I would. I have come to know the cunning with which they conceal their true nature, and how quickly it leaps forth when there is no immediate chance of retaliation. "The Japanese can be subservient; they can be pleasant and cooperative if it suits their purpose. But the men who were captured on Bataan and Corregidor have seen the Japanese character in the raw. They have seen what Japanese soldiers do when they are on top, and I think all of us who lived through tortured days are determined that they shall never be on top again."

May Need Our Hay

The prospects of shipping Canadian hay to the United Kingdom in the near future are not particularly encouraging, due to the Government's policy of restricting all imports of a non-essential nature, with a view to conserving its dollar resources for more essential goods such as food and certain raw materials. However, Canadian hay shippers normally supplying this market will be interested in the prospects for this season's hay crop in the United Kingdom. The winter carry-over will be much less than for 1943-44, owing to consumption of any surplus above average, but it will be greater than the 1944-45 carry-over. The agricultural policy adopted during the past five years encouraged the ploughing up of permanent grasslands, with a view to increasing the production of wheat and other grains. Now the great emphasis is placed on the breeding of more cattle and the development of the dairy industry. It can therefore be appreciated how these two policies conflict, for a moderate increase in the cattle population will become a big drain on any hay reserves and will tend to bring about a supply position which may have to be supplemented with Canadian hay.

National Clothing Collection

None have suffered more than the working classes in the liberated countries of Europe from the years of enslavement that the Germans imposed on them in their ruthless attempt to dominate the world. Few of them, when their countries were overrun by the enemy, were left with more than the clothes which they happened to

be wearing at the time, and these have long since lost all semblance of their original purpose. The working classes of Canada, happily spared from invasion by the gallantry of their own soldiers, sailors and airmen and those of the Allies, have passed through the war well-clothed and warmly shod, with shelter over their heads, and adequate clothing and the means of providing themselves with fuel for the winter months.

They can show their appreciation of this by making as generous a contribution as possible to the National Clothing Collection which will be held from October 1 to October 20, in order to send, from Canada, several million pounds of serviceable used clothing to help re-establish the 125,000,000 people in European liberated countries who are in such dire need at this moment.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Salvation Army Campaign opens today. The modest objective of \$9,000 should quickly be attained in this Province.

In Mr. McLure we have one member at least who does not propose to let Island claims go by default at Ottawa.

Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, inventor of the thermometer, died this date 1736; a native of Danzig, found it difficult to gauge the heat necessary for making his bread, and set out to prepare a testing measure; first made his thermometer with spirit of wine, but ultimately found mercury more suitable; he put 180° between the two points of congealed water and boiling water; the Royal Society made him one of its members.

"The Independence of Parliament" means nothing if you are not independent of employment, one M. P. has found out. Regina Collegiate Board has decided not to allow Mr. J. O. Probe, C.C.F. member of Parliament for Regina City, leave of absence from his position on the staff of Scott Collegiate. Board members agreed not to bind themselves to employing him when his Parliamentary duties are finished, and passed a motion that his request for leave of absence be refused. The board decided Mr. Probe's resignation was automatic when he did not report for duty.

"A main principle in the re-education of Germans (writes Mr. Wickham Steed, former Editor of The Times) should be that German militarism in any form shall not be permitted to revive, and that the German people shall be made to understand something they do not yet understand, namely, that the disaster which has come upon them is not the result of this or that blunder on the part of Hitler but of a whole system of training and thought which was incompatible with civilization and ordered liberty in Europe and the world."

As a result of recent plant expansion, Swift Canadian Co. Limited will shortly begin manufacture in Canada of animal glue, a product which until now has had to be imported in large volume. The lack of facilities for manufacturing glue has meant that Canada exported a great volume of bones, which were processed in other countries. The new plant capacity not only will enable processing here, but Canadian farmers will have the benefit of the bone meal which is always in demand for cattle feeding and which is a residual product in animal glue manufacture. Tallow and grease from the bones are also valuable secondary products in glue manufacture. Besides animal glue, Swift Canadian Company plans as soon as circumstances permit, to manufacture the many types of glues and adhesives produced by Swift & Company in the United States, including adhesives from starch and dextrin bases, flexible glues, liquid glues and many of the newer varieties from synthetic resin or rubber base.

Canadians eat a lot of butter. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported stocks in nine principal cities at September 1 was 44,623,263 pounds, compared with 35,302,177 pounds at August 1 and 42,674,743 pounds at September 1 last year. And that is all for Canada since none will be exported this year. Prices Board officials explained it this way: "Increased stocks of butter are being put in storage now in anticipation of a fall-off in production this fall when cattle come off pastures. Eastern butter production has held up well but western production is down due to partial failing of the feed crops there and the butter situation may be tight again this winter. There is no prospect of an increased ration, but we hope to hold the line on the present ration." These officials did not expect a repetition of last winter when Canada, short on cheese, shipped 7,000,000 pounds of butter to Britain to make up on her lagging commitments, a fact which resulted in a winter cut in the Canadian butter ration from seven to six ounces a week. The cut was restored last April.

There is plenty butter available. Production of creamery butter in Canada in August amounted to 38,166,426 pounds, compared with 36,931,697 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of 3.3 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The aggregate for the first eight months of the current year stood at 213,929,487 pounds, compared with 214,098,231 in the similar period of 1944, a decline of one-tenth of one per cent. Production was higher in all sections of Canada with the exception of the Prairie Provinces in August and in the cumulative period. August production of cheddar cheese totalled 27,700,165 pounds, compared with 25,847,786 in August last year, an increase of 7.2 per cent. Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded decreases in this comparison. For the first eight months of this year, production amounted to 129,278,804 pounds, compared with 121,593,886 in the corresponding period of 1944, an advance of 6.3 per cent.

Notes By The Way

Have the postwar paradise planners analyzed milk and honey to ascertain whether or not these foods contain all the necessary vitamins? — Kitchener Record.

When we want to buy some of that stuff to kill weeds in the lawn, we don't dodge our responsibility by asking for the counter and demand boldly, "Give me dichlorophen-oxyacetic acid." — Windsor Star.

The two cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and Michigan, are suggesting Sugar Island, near there, as site for the world peace treaty. The island is 100 miles long and 10 miles wide. Port Arthur and Port William can offer to be the island. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

In New York a grocer picked up the phone one morning of August 14, dialed a number, and said, "Hello, Mrs. —? The war is over. Don't you ever come into my store again. You keep your own 'understand?' "That woman," said the grocer, as he put down the receiver for two years makes trouble. She squawks about the ration stamps. She fights about the ration stamps. She tells me that one day the war will be over. But she never sees her, then. Now the war is over. I told her. — Newsweek Magazine.

School today can be fun, as it should be. The place where the edge is taken off the world is in the books, where new friends are made and the wonder of the world unfolds. We could wish we were a carefree child again and starting off to school to exchange boasts about what we did during the summer. We could wish we were a student in the school where we can muster enough courage to square up to him, annoy the teacher, and keep the boys across the room when she is writing on the blackboard and pen learned essays on "How I Spent My Summer Holidays." — Kitchener Daily Record.

Cynics will doubtless continue, to protest, as they did after the last war, that man is incorrigible and that all his dreams of a better world are vain. But the great mass of the common people refuse to accept this trumpery nonsense. Wars do not come like thunderbolts from the sky. They are made by men, and can be stopped by men. Indeed, the wars of all wars was preventable. It was not the ideals of the peoples who prayed for peace in 1918, nor the ideals of the machinery which they instituted to effect their will, that were chiefly the cause of the second descent towards barbarism. The ideals were betrayed. The machinery was left to rust. — London Daily Herald.

Two sweeping reforms are planned for the British Army for the future — post-war regular pay to come in line with industry wages, and a scientific research department, says The Sunday Empire. The reforms will include recommendations of the committee set up by Sir James Grigg, ex-War Minister, to study the needs of the army. The reforms will include a heavy demand for peace in 1918, nor the ideas of the machinery which they instituted to effect their will, that were chiefly the cause of the second descent towards barbarism. The ideals were betrayed. The machinery was left to rust. — London Daily Herald.

At Connemara, in Ireland, they reek little of the atomic bomb or any other world-shaking event. The only thing that has happened there is the King of Irish Tinkers, Monarchy as an institution has suffered crushing blows in two world wars. The King of Irish Tinkers, Monarchy as an institution has suffered crushing blows in two world wars. The King of Irish Tinkers, Monarchy as an institution has suffered crushing blows in two world wars. The King of Irish Tinkers, Monarchy as an institution has suffered crushing blows in two world wars.

Again in the world the time has come "when they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks." The Canadian army, with its outworn machinery, looks forward to the time of full supply which includes a long list of necessary implements. The Canadian army, with its outworn machinery, looks forward to the time of full supply which includes a long list of necessary implements. The Canadian army, with its outworn machinery, looks forward to the time of full supply which includes a long list of necessary implements.

From the little village of Tempers in Bedfordshire the R. A. F. operated two secret special missions squadrons. The squadrons delivered arms, ammunition, radio sets, food and other supplies to the underground fighters of all the occupied countries. Britain Magazine reveals. The carried sticks and slings to the Norwegians and bicycles and bicycle tires (made in England) but stamped with the names of French makers to the underground in Western Europe. There was also a passenger service. Czech, Polish and Dutch agents were dropped in their own countries, while others were brought back to England for training as saboteurs. The old unarmed guerrilla fighters and Hudsons in which the "pick-up" flights were carried out had no secret routes to help them operate. Guided only by the dim lights shown by the pilots below, planes landed on the secret fields to pick up their passengers. There were many hair-breadth escapes. A pilot was just about to land when an enemy man with a revolver standing behind each flashlight-holder. Realizing what was happening he reversed his engine and flew off. He was wounded in the back but returned safely. When a Hudson was bogged down on landing, the pilot rounded up 200 people, 12 oxen and six horses, and worked for two and one-half hours before the airplane could leave.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of any subject of public interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

Sir,—Through a misunderstanding of the brief which I prepared on the canning industry for the provincial agricultural and fisheries committee, I feel, therefore, that it is quite right that the farmers and fishermen of the Island should be made aware of the very large dollars and cents income that would accrue to them from the establishment of a large, fully equipped canning factory, managed on up-to-date lines, exporting their product to the world at large.

And here let me say that I have been very much interested in the honorable the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, that the present Parliament is to be asked to sanction the letting of a contract for the necessary repairs to the Charlottetown Railway wharf, thereby insuring to Prince Edward Island some of the advantages of the ocean vessels, upon which a large canning factory would depend for its trade.

Now, if I foresee correctly the result of the establishment of a large canning industry, many of our rural areas over the Island will be converted into a combination of fruit and vegetable gardens, with permanent pastures and hay stock population, including a very considerable addition to our hogs, from all of which the necessary products would be obtained for the raising of the fertility of the garden soil. So far as fishermen are concerned, the demand for their products would be increased to the advance of their present catch that I believe they would without delay get further out to sea.

If, on top of these facts, the canning company were organized on a co-operative basis, the farmers and fishermen in payment of a small portion of the sales made to the company, all the net profits from the business would be divided proportionately among the producers. I am told that Prince Edward Island is not prepared to make drastic changes such as the above, to which my reply is, "If not, why not?"

It is not as yet too late in the season for the Government to have American canning experts come to the Island to study the possibilities and give their best advice, and it is to be hoped that a whole year will not be lost by deferring action. I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING

TEMPERANCE NOT PROHIBITION

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Callbeck's editorial on the "Prohibition," I believe no one will deny that an intemperate individual is a great enemy to himself and to his country. The greatest enemies of civilization were and still are ignorance, greed and sloth. A strict Prohibition law if wholeheartedly supported by seventy-five per cent of the people, would be a great help to many Islanders to be intemperate. It is a man needing alcohol for medical reasons would not be given enough liquor to be intemperate. The medium of a doctor, and there would be no other way. However, the liquor to the less fortunate, who are old, healthy and unhealthy in appearance. There must be other ways of procuring liquor! Surely Mr. Callbeck realizes that fact.

As a serviceman, I disagree with Mr. Callbeck's "Prohibition" or "Prohibition." Nor will many service men agree that they fought for such an undemocratic law. We would prefer to think that we fought for Freedom. The word "freedom" has a very wide scope, but it is not wide enough in its scope to be in agreement with this Island's Prohibition law. Prohibition exists on this Island as a meaningless word to some; a dictatorial power to the less fortunate, who must pay the fines to keep up the pretence, or as in some cases, die from poisoned liquor, because they could not get to the "sick parade."

REPLY TO GOOD SPORT

Sir,—First of all this is not intended to result in a controversial series of letters, but I do think that the facts voted by "Good Sport" are erroneous and misleading to say the least. When the matter of a Pheasant season was aired at the recent meeting of the Fish and Game Association

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The Poet's Corner. A GRAVE. A grave seems only six feet deep and three feet wide. Viewed with the calculative eye of one outside. But when fast-bound in the chill loam. For that strange sleep. Who knows how wide its realm may be? Its depth, how deep? —John Richard Moreland.

FISH AND CHIPS VILLAGE PROBLEM. THAXTED, Sept. 12 — (CP) —When the men of this Essex village went to war the fish and chip shops closed down, and now that those men are returning, villagers are anxious for the shops to be reopened. A delegation of 50 went to the vicar to ask his assistance. "I am sorry I cannot undertake his job myself," said Rev. Jack P. terill, "but my cooking experience would not reach to such heights." The vicar, however, is using his influence and one of his church wardens has been in touch with the ministry of food which has promised to consider arranging for release of a fish frier from the forces so that Thaxted may again have its fish and chips.

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