

How Will They Vote?

If it comes to a vote in Parliament on sending conscripts overseas, how will our Queens and King's County representatives vote? Surely they will be men enough to support the stand taken by their Prince County colleague, Col. Ralston! No Province in Canada has a better right to expect its members to take this stand than has Prince Edward Island, with its unequalled enlistment record. No Province has a better right to protect Mr. King's amazing statement that the voluntary system has proven "adequate". The following official figures selected recently by the Wartime Information Board at Ottawa show how grossly inadequate and unfair that system has proven to be so far as Prince Edward Island is concerned.

Under this now about spent voluntary system, the response from the men of military age in this Province has been the largest recorded for any of the provinces, and that from Quebec the lowest, with a showing less than half the per capita record of Prince Edward Island, and little more than half that of the rest of Canada. These are the figures:

Prince Edward Island, 46.5 per cent of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years; British Columbia, 45.8 per cent; Nova Scotia, 45.4 per cent; New Brunswick, 44.6 per cent; Ontario, 44.4 per cent; Manitoba, 44.4 per cent; Alberta, 41 per cent; Saskatchewan, 39.7 per cent; Quebec, 22.8 per cent.

How then can our Federal representatives, if they possess a grain of intestinal stamina, do otherwise than support conscription wholeheartedly as a means of reinforcing our Island soldiers overseas?

How We Voted in '42

This is how the vote stood in 1942 on giving the Government power to send draftees overseas if necessary.

	YES	NO
Ontario	1,217,604	235,350
Quebec	376,188	993,663
Nova Scotia	120,382	33,043
New Brunswick	105,602	45,940
Prince Edward Island	23,660	4,481
Manitoba	221,198	55,735
British Columbia	254,301	63,314
Saskatchewan	188,172	74,477
Alberta	186,172	120
Yukon Territory	860	317
Yellowknife and District	313	120
Service Vote	251,118	60,885
TOTAL	2,945,514	1,643,006

Air Training Facilities

News items in the last few years have told of airmen and soldiers being killed during their training periods. These fatalities, before a potential combatant has had a chance to strike a blow at the enemy, always seem particularly poignant. But tragic as these accidents are, battle practice, in the air or on the ground, with the use of live ammunition and a close imitation of battle conditions, have been justified by the Allied combat record.

It is impossible to tell precisely what an airplane, a gun or machine will do in battle until it has been tried in battle. But throughout the war every item of Allied equipment, from clothes to bombers, has been put through the most stringent possible tests before combat use. Lessons learned in combat have been applied to later tests. The result has been increasingly superior performance and fewer costly failures and it has been a large factor in the coming victory. So the men who have lost their lives in deadly serious training at home are no less heroes than the soldiers who have fallen in battle. Their contribution is not to be discounted.

Copied Nazi Shovel

The trenching tool, developed by the Office of the U. S. Quartermaster-General and now in general use by the armed forces, bears out the old adage that all is fair in love and war, for it was inspired by a similar tool captured from the Nazis early in the war. The original trenching tool, issued by the U. S. Quartermaster Corps at the beginning of the war, was simply a small shovel with a blade 8 1/2 inches wide by 6 inches long and a straight handle, bringing the over-all length to 19 1/2 inches. The tool developed from the German model has a blade of the same size, but, by means of a special sleeve nut, the blade may be adjusted so that the tool can be used as a digging mattock by setting the blade at right angles to the handle, or a shovel when the blade is set in a straight line. When not in use the blade may be folded right back against the handle and inserted into a fitted duck bag which is suspended from a soldier's belt.

When folded, the trenching tool is only one inch longer than the superseded straight shovel and the adjustable blade, when opened, provides a tool six inches longer and with more leverage than the old implement.

At the same time the German trenching tools were captured the Nazis had been fighting for several years and had been improving their equipment. The adoption of the German tool by the United States is an example of how advantage has been taken of

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The Navy League campaign now holds the stage. As a Province, or even as a city, we are not getting any better very fast, are we?

What is one man's drink or fortune, may very easily be another man's poison or death.

Halloo, the Prime Minister speaking: Oh! if I were King of France, or, still better, Pope of Rome, I would have no fighting men abroad, or weeping maids at home;

All the world would be at peace; or if others must show their might, Why, let them ensnared in quarrels be the only ones to fight.

General Sir Bernard Montgomery, K.C.B., D.S.O., British officer, born this date 1887; entered the army in 1908; served in the Great War; was commander of the Infantry Brigade at Portsmouth when present war broke out; promoted General Officer in Command in Southeastern Command 1941; given command of 8th Army in 1942, upon which his name and fame became household words, the soldiers referring to him endearingly as "Monty."

"The old lady, as I've said, was very devout (writes Tom Clarke in the BBC overseas Letter from London), and she said, shaking her head, 'I'm afraid this war may have been put on us because we haven't been all we should have been in the past.' 'How,' I asked, and got a surprising reply. 'Well, for one thing,' she said, 'we didn't finish off the Germans as we ought to have done when we had the chance last war.'"

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