THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1942

Salvage Collections

The need for the fullest co-operation on the part of all our citizens in the salvage drive now under way is stressed by Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works and Highways, in an advertisement in today's issue. The Department is planning a systematic drive to collect all available scrap material before the snow falls. The work is under Mr. R. S. MacBeath, engineer of the Department, to whom notification of salvage accumulation should be sent.

The leadership given by the Provincial Public Works Department in this connection is proving most effective; so much so that the authorities at Ottawa have expressed their commendation, and the system followed here is being cited as an example to other Provinces. The value of this work to Canada's war effort cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it should be a matter of pride that in this, as in other directions, Prince Edward Island sets the pace.

Bacon Quota Shortage

It is disappointing to learn, on the authority of Mr. J. S. McLean, president of Canada Packers Ltd., that bacon shipments from Canada to the United Kingdom under the current 660 million lb. contract may fall short of the contracted quantity by more than sixty million pounds.

Reviewing the situation in his company's annual report, Mr. McLean traces the cause of the shortage back to the second bacon contract let for the second war year amounting to 70,000 cwt. weekly at $15.82. This price compared with $18.02 a cwt. in the previous contract and discouraged many farmers, particularly in eastern Canada from staying in the hog business. Indication of this is seen from the fact that hog marketings in eastern Canada in 1941 were 2.9 millions against an estimated 2.6 millions for 1942.

Through the fact that feed supply is much nearer the western hog farmer, these producers enjoyed an advantage over the easterners so that they were able to raise their 1942 hog marketings by some 700,000 to a total of over 3.8 millions. Mr. McLean states, however, that if the price on the second bacon contract had been a wise one the western increase of 700,000 hogs might have been twice that number.

While price for the third contract was raised to $19.77 a cwt. and production encouraged, for a farmer to get back into hog production takes at least a year.

To meet the appeal of Britain for 700 million pounds of bacon will require an increase in production of 1.5 million hogs. Mr. McLean notes that still more hogs are asked for. Because of the developing shortages of other important foods it would be extremely helpful if Canadians were able to have as much pork product as they desired. To make this possible, at least a further 1.5 million hogs would need to be produced.

It is likely, then, that the Government will appeal to the farmers to produce 3 million more hogs this crop year. One favorable aspect for such an increase is that hog output depends on feed, and Canada seems about to harvest one of the heaviest crops in history. However, labor is also needed and the farmer is already hard pressed. If the production called for is realized, the increase must come chiefly from western Canada, says Mr. McLean, as leadership in hog production has already passed to that area.

Canadian Worsted Cloth

With wool taken from Alberta sheep, Canada can now produce worsted cloth which compares with the finest type produced anywhere, according to experts who have examined samples submitted by manufacturers. Canadian woollen interests are proud of this achievement and state that it represents a concrete fact which justifies the claim: "From the sheep's back to yours, 100 per cent. Canadian."

This cloth, says an exchange, will not available to civilians while the war lasts, as the mills are being employed almost exclusively in filling the needs of the armed services. When a victorious peace has been won, however, woollen men are confident that this all-Canadian product will hold its own with the best. British woollens, which enjoy a high prestige throughout the world, may not be seriously affected by this competition, as they cover the entire field of cloths and the range of their weaving includes almost every type that the ancient art is capable of producing. As long as Britain has access to Australia's choice wool clip, her markets are not likely to be threatened.

Canadian suit lengths in the past have had to overcome considerable prejudice from discriminating buyers, who usually chose the British product because of its softness and general excellence, as compared with the hard and wiry feel which often marked the domestic product. The disadvantage from which Canadian cloth suffered lay in the combing, a process that was not successful in this country. This lack has now been overcome, and the result is a finished material that redounds to the credit of every group concerned, from the farmers who raised the sheep to the spinners and weavers who have demonstrated that worsted of superior quality can now be made in Canada.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

This day week Labour Day Holiday.

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Great War I ended officially this date 1921; actually there was only an adjournment.

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With the reopening of the schools, Fall is upon us; and the trees assuming their autumnal colourings prove it is so.

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The population of Prince Edward Island at the census of 1941 was 95,047 of which 49,228 were male and 45,819 female. This male majority was continued throughout all the age groups until the age of 75 when in the group between 75 and 79 there were 823 women and 898 men. This proportion was even more impressive at the age of 95 and over when there were 19 women and 6 men in the very aged class.

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Here is something for prohibitionists to make capital of. Extra tea or coffee rations cannot be authorized by a doctor's prescription. No provision has been made to issue extra tea or coffee on a medical certificate. This is not an arbitrary decision of the War Time Prices and Trade Board, but rests on a ruling of the Department of National Health that these beverages have no nutritional value. If caffeine, a therapeutic agent in tea and coffee, is necessary for the patient, the Health Department ruled, it can be prescribed in tablet form. What is sauce for the goose tea should be sauce for the gander alcohol.

* * * *

Lord Rutherford O. M., F. R. S., English chemist and physicist, born in Nelson, New Zealand, this date, 1871, Cavendish professor of experimental physics and director of Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge University 1919; awarded the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society 1905, and the Nobel prize for chemistry 1908; elected president of the British Association for Science, 1923; was Macdonald professor of Physics, McGill University 1898-1907; numerous publications relating to the conduction of electricity through gases and radio-activity; raised to the peerage as baron in 1931.

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Final figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the population of the province of New Brunswick at date of the 1941 Dominion census was 457,401 as compared with 408,219 in 1931, an increase during the ten-year period of 49,182. The rural population of the province recorded an increase of 34,699, or from 279,279 in 1931 to 313,978 in 1941, while the urban population rose to 143,423 from 128,940 in 1931, a gain of 14,483. New Brunswick's male population in 1941 was counted at 234,097 compared with 208,620 in 1931, and the female 223,304 compared with 199,599.

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It is stated some twelve million ration books are being distributed to Canadians, in which very important connection the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has issued a bulletin warning the people to study the instructions in detail and follow them to the letter. The contents of the ration book need to be carefully read and the orders fulfilled, including the filling-in and the signatures, in ink. There is also the possibility that some of the books do not contain all the coupons the recipient is entitled to, which is a real inducement to make an accurate survey of the pages. Otherwise, the householder may find himself in difficulties when it comes to buying his foods. No coupon, no sugar, tea or coffee; so recipients should make a thorough investigation of this necessary book, If they don't they and their family will be the sufferers.

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The cry for girls and still more girls has again gone out for the three women's uniformed services of Britain. As the time is slowly approaching when the male forces of the United Nations will go into large scale action against the enemy —of which the raid on Dieppe is only a prelude —the feminine auxiliaries must be sharply increased to relieve every single man who can be used for the immediate fighting front. The ideal that the Auxiliary Territorial Service, the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and the Women's Royal Naval Service organizations have set themselves is ambitious. If it is attained it will mean that the girls and women of Britain will be doing a far bigger job for the army, navy and air force of their country than was ever before contemplated or thought possible. Briefly, it would consist of taking charge of almost every activity that can be performed by women, leaving only the actual fighting to the men

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"If we were looking for a catchword to describe our age," said Sir Richard W. Livingstone, in a recent speech reported in Co-Partnership, "various phrases would occur to the mind: we might call it the Age of Science, or the Age of Social Revolution, or the Age without Standards. The life without standards exists in all epochs, but it is the peculiar danger of a rich society at whose feet every kind of facility, distraction and pleasure are poured in indiscriminate profusion. Commercialism helps the chaos. For the aim of commerce is not to sell what is best for the people or even what they really need, but simply to sell; its final standard is successful sale. Such a society breeds the type which Plato calls the 'democratic' man, behind the lineaments of whose portrait, drawn more than 2,000 years ago, we discern a contemporary face. 'He spends,' says Plato, 'as much time and pains and money on superfluous pleasures as on necessary ones. He sets all on a footing of equality, denying to none its equal rights.' 'His life is subject to no order or restraint, and he has no wish to change an existence which he calls pleasant, free and happy.' But of all lives, the life without standards, without a sturdy and worthy principle to govern it, is the most ignoble and barren.'"

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Gallup Poll people solemnly report that their researches show 48 percent. of the people of the United States in favor of an attack on Europe by the United Nations now, 34 percent. would wait until we are stronger, 18 percent. undecided. "The lads in the barber shops," Franklin may say to Winston, "think we should attack —48 per cent. of them. The corner-store generals, the fireside strategists, the cracker-barrel tacticians, say the time has arrived to open that second front. I suppose that settles it!" But of course wars cannot be managed by a town meeting or a Gallup Poll. An invasion of Europe is a task in organization and equipment beyond the imagination of most laymen. It involves many and complex factors, and none of them is familiar to the chap who says, when the Gallup Poller questions him: "Sure, we should go over there right now and lick those guys; look what they're doing to Russia!" We can't run wars that way — either by public meeting or plebiscite. The when and where of a second front must be decided by the few men who have available all the details the others of us lack about shipping, about available troops and so on, and a Gallup Poll can't help them at all. In fact it is a handicap and a snare because it tends to confuse the opinion of those whose reading is confined to headlines. — Ottawa Journal.

"The world," says an astronomer of note, "will last another three billion years." That should allow ample time to pay the war debt. —Kitchener Record.

Now it's the men who are being hit. The number of fur felt hat shades is to be reduced from 42 to 18, and wool felt shades from 18 to 10. Boys' it's awful! — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

With cryptic cynicism, a Chicago News columnist avers: "Taking his first railway trip in 10 years, a local traveler is amazed to discover that passengers now outnumber the train crew. — St. Catharines Standard.

The making of high grade worsted cloths from home-grown wool is one of the most important successes that Canadian industry and science have achieved in many years. For the duration these new cloths will be made only for the armed forces. As an after the war industry it will be highly important. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

It is the first time for over a century that the Germans have been made to learn in their own land what war means; and the taste and memory of that very bitter medicine is an indispensable condition of a really permanent peace. There can be no permanent peace until all nations—and the Germans most of all—realize that those who take the sword shall perish by the sword. — London Telegraph.

Pigeons in the Murray Hill Hotel, alas—pigeons emerging, to be exact, from under the bed of a lady who had checked in and retired with nothing further from her thoughts than pigeons. The pigeons, two in number, didn't do anything very alarming. They simply came out from under the bed, in the early dawn, walked over to the window, and flew out, without even leaving their key at the desk. The lady mentioned this incident to the clerk when she came down for breakfast. The clerk nodded, mildly interested. "Probably one of the previous occupants encouraged them to stay," he murmured. — The New Yorker.

Ice cream has been eliminated from the ration of soldiers at army posts located in England. After October 1 manufacture of the delicacy will be stopped in all England. Reason given are to free workmen for military service, to release refrigerating space and to save paper. There are 40,000 small manufacturers employed in making ice cream in England. Already consumption of ice cream in that land has shown a heavy decrease. Before the war Britons ate approximately 30,000,000 gallons of ice cream annually. Consumption has now dropped to one-third of that amount. That ice cream has lost none of its popularity is shown by the queues of children and adults before shops that advertise in advance "Ice cream next Thursday or whatever the day may be. — Sarnia Canadian Observer.

Sussex has a unique place in the Registrar-General's medical statistical review for the year in which the war broke out, just issued. Eastbourne is one of five towns named in England and Wales where people live the longest, the other being—in order — Oxford, Southampton, Bournemouth and Croydon. The counties with the best longevity records are Surrey and Bucks, although from the administrative point of view Southampton, too, is a county. Sussex (East) has the lowest birthrate (11.8) followed by Cardiganshire 12.2), Devonshire and Cambridgeshire (12.3). The largest birthrate was in Staffordshire (17.4), followed by Lincolnshire (Holland) and Pembrokeshire with 16.9. — Sussex Daily News.

In June of 1939 when the Chamberlain Government wished to reach an understanding with Russia, it sent, as its special envoy to Moscow, a man without even ministerial prestige, William Strang, head of the Central European division of the foreign office. He was known in Moscow as a former counsellor to the British Embassy there. In August of 1942, as a messenger from one great nation to another, Winston Churchill went to Moscow to confer with Stalin. Their conference is described by one British official as "an epoch-making event, marking the turning point of the war." Whether it is that or whether it is not, it has been a fitting visit for a British premier to pay, and the United Nations will rejoce in this new demonstration of unity —Toronto Star.

It is disclosed, by a rain of fire, that continents are not separate entities, but are parts of the round body of this small and sensitive planet of ours. So an old question acquires severity. Who is my neighbour? I see it is of first importance to me what is thought and done in Tacoma, Chungking and Delhi. Whatever happens there send its impulse up the Thames. I learn that the way I regard Moscow means life or bullets to fine fellows I do not know. In the long history of mankind the day is here when we must accept the fellowship, or take the penalty for denial, which is doomsday.—H. M. Tomlinson, in Atlantic Monthly.

Why So Many Disabilities ?

(Kingston Whig-Standard)

Statistics based on medical examinations and certificate forms of the first 50,000 men who were called up for the fighting forces, reveal that only 30,845 or slightly over 60 per cent, were able to make Category "A", 10 per cent were rated B1; 3.65 per cent were classified as B2 and the C1 and C2 groups made up 4.32 and 4.51 per cent respectively. From that the list trailed down until some were found to be of no use for military service at all.

It will be noted from figures which have been released that the little island of Prince Edward, down by the Atlantic and which is mostly rural and blessed by fresh sea air, showed up to the best advantage by far. The big centres of more or less crowded population, produce, on the whole, the last healthy and vigorous types. Prince Edward Island hit the high mark of 80.16 per cent in the grade "A" standing. In Quebec City and the surrounding area only 44.09 per cent obtained top rating. Toronto ranks fifth, with 69.55 per cent being classified as a category. London, Ont., is not far behind with 66.61 in the A group. Port Arthur recruits show up well with 79.8 per cent in A category. Montreal has 51 per cent in the top category. Halifax has 77.29 per cent, New Brunswick 66.3 per cent, Manitoba 61.59 per cent, British Columbia 66 per cent, Saskatchewan 76.39 per cent and Alberta, 65.09 per cent.

The usual physical disabilities were chalked up against these men —eye, foot and stomach troubles, bronchitis, asthma and so on. But regardless of what the defects were, they were "defects" and told a story which is no credit to the economic and social living of the time. Recent statistics of other countries are not available. From what has been published, however, from time to time in medical or pseudo-medical articles, writings by those who have a flair for figures and in comments of books, et cetra, the inference may be soundly drawn that the records of the United States and of the British Isles would not be a whit better, if as good.

So far as Canada is concerned, the facts given show a deplorable state of affairs. A young country like this should have few in its male population who between the ages of 21 and 40 would not be able to pass an average thorough medical examination. The explanation as to why the numbers are so high of those below category "A" may be subdivided into three or four major reasons but, they are merely explanations of causes which society should seek to remedy.

It doesn't mean very much to say one is starving, or over-burdened with care, or freezing in the winter time, if one does nothing about it. The depression years led to unemployment, to malnutrition; yes, and congested, squalid conditions in big cities make for a lowering of vitality and the development of bacteria; true, and lack of regularity in sleep together with intemperance in habits accounts for more inroads of disease, but when all these and other things are added up, they simply emphasize that an intelligent people, such as Canadians are should do something about the matter.

That Moscow Meeting

(Ottawa Journal)

Some of the interpretations and speculations regarding that meeting between Churchill and Stalin seem to us unfortunate. We are being told that it means the "turning point in the war" and that "undoubtedly it means a second front in 1942."

Now we can hope that this Moscow meeting means a turning point in the war, and perhaps also hope that it means a second front in 1942, but we have no reason whatever for certainty about either the first or last. Not because of this meeting, or because of anything said subsequently by anybody who took part in the meeting.

On the contrary, one of the striking things about this Moscow conference is the reserve and caution of the official statements telling about it. When Molotov was in London and Washington a joint British and American statement spoke of the "urgency" of a "second front in 1942." Later, after Churchill met Roosevelt in Washington, a joint statement spoke of "steps to divert German power from Russia." There has been nothing of that sort this time. The official Moscow statement spoke of the conference having been carried on "in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete sincerity" and Mr. Churchill, in a departing message to Stalin, said that "our contact will play a useful part in furthering our cause.'

This is guarded language—as it ought to be. There have been perhaps too many hints and too much talk about a "second front", and the delay or failure to back up the talk by action has not helped the morale of millions whose expectations had been unduly heightened. In the circumstances it would seem to be wise to wait this time upon events and not be carried away by the easy optimists who are forever jumping to conclusions.

In any event, the term "second front" is misleading. There are at least five fronts in this war already, all of them merging into one front; one front being wherever anybody happens to be killing Germans or Japanese or Italians. Too many of us may be obsessed with the idea that because Germany was beaten in France in 1918 that is the only place where Germany can be beaten now.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"Perhaps one of the reasons why we find ourselves in this present position is because we accepted all the privileges of democracy without being willing to shoulder the obligations that go with it." — Sir William Glasgow, Australian High Commissioned to Canada.

Going The Whole Hog

(Halifax Chronicle)

Now in the drafting stage, negotiations under which 100,000,000 additional pounds of Canadian bacon will go to Britain during the coming year will give Canadian farmers some indication of the problems involved in going the whole hog. Very considerable difficulty has been met in coping with the existing agreement, calling for shipments of 600,000,000 pounds, which expires in October. The problem now is whether Canadians can increase that figure to 700,000,000 while at the same time meeting the new demands of bacon for Alaska, Newfoundland, and the ships of the British Navy calling at Canadian ports.

Adhering to the counsel of the Dominion Department of Agriculture,, many Canadian farmers diverted much of their land from wheat to feed grains, a fact which promoted the production of hogs. This aim was further sponsored by the voluntary domestic rationing at home. But a few troublesome obstacles still remain to be clarified. Beef frequently demands a higher price than the 19.9 cents offered for bacon, and much of the additional feed supply has been turned into beef production rather than hog. The word "bacon" means both ham and bacon to the Briton, and like Jack Spratt, he likes his 'bacon" lean. Production of larger hogs, which is usually more economical than the raising of smaller varieties, is thereby outlawed. And though the production of hogs may not require the use of scarce farm implements, it does demand well-trained and efficient methods of handling, a factor which is becoming increasingly rare with the continuous drainage upon farm labor.

The additional demands for hog production during the coming year will be met. But not without considerable effort and sacrifice. Canadian consumers must deny themselves of the frequent use of ham and bacon on their own tables in order that fighting Britons may have them. Canadian farmers must find new strength to meet the demands. Farmer and consumer, together, can meet this problem as they have met others in the past—by going the whole hog.

The Poet's Corner

LONDON

(Si monumentum requiris, circumspice)

Old London's time-encrusted walls
Are but the work of human hands
What man has fashioned for us falls;
What God has breathed into us stands.

What is the splendor of the past
Is shattered into dust, we raise
A monument that shall outlast
Even the Abbey's span of days.

On broken homes we set our feet
And raise proud heads that all may see,
Immortal in each little street,
The soul in its integrity.
—A. A. Milne in the London Times.

ATTENTION

Patriotic Citizens

The need for salvage is urgent, especially RUBBER and SCRAP METALS but all is required.

It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to bring all available material to their nearest collection centre, either SCHOOL, LOCAL COMMITTEE or SERVICE STATION.

It is essential that all possible material be on its way to war production centres before road conditions interfere with its collection.

Will all TEACHERS, SERVICE STATIONS, COMMITTEES etc., please notify R. S. MacBEATH, Dept. of Public Works and Highways, Charlottetown, when salvage is accumulated.

The Department of Highways is planning a systematic drive to collect all available material before snow fall. So get in the Scrap Now.

Service Stations require ONLY receipt from Government truck drivers or Salvage Committee to legally release trade in tires.

Signed

J. P. McINTYRE,

Minister of Public Works.

142 A

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SORE BACK

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BACK-RITE TABLETS

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Dr. Evan's Stomach Mixture taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assists digestion and improves the appetite. Price 85 cents per bottle.

Enos Fruit Salts, Price 98c and 59c.

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At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties.

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Eat Hash— and like it!

"I tell my family that as long as Jack is overseas, we'll eat hash and like it."

"WE ARE at war. It costs lots to win. It would cost everything to lose. So I don't figure that because we'll soon pay a small amount as compulsory savings, I can fold my hands and say 'That's that!' No sir! Some people may need compulsory savings to save something for their own good. But that's the minimum. I'm out to save *all* I can to buy War Savings Stamps and Certificates to help win the war and have something substantial put by for the days when there won't be all this work and overtime."

"I've christened my garbage can 'Hitler' and believe me he doesn't get anything that's worth anything."

Buy War Savings Stamps from druggists, banks, post offices, telephone offices, department stores, grocers, tobacconists and other retail stores. Certificates may be purchased for immediate delivery in denominations of $5, $10, $25 from banks, trust companies and post offices.

Saving is Serving

National War Finance Committee

60-6