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

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1942.

Canadian Fisheries

Canada's fisheries are today enjoying a degree of prosperity unmatched since the close of the last war, says the Royal Bank Monthly Letter. As in the earlier struggle, this industry has again demonstrated an ability to adjust itself to new and unfamiliar conditions. Dislocations arising from the loss of overseas markets, enforced shifts in the buying habits of consumers, requisition of fishing vessels and shortage of experienced men, to mention only the more important, have been rapidly and effectively surmounted.

While certain minor branches of the industry have undoubtedly suffered, the net result of war-time operations to date has been definitely favorable. This improvement has, of course, been based almost entirely on enhanced prices, a total catch last year approximately equal to that of 1940 being valued at $25,570,000 or 36 per cent greater. Periods of high prices are normally of short duration, but the present situation is very far from being normal. The need for foodstuffs of every description appears sufficiently urgent to sustain prices at profitable levels for some time to come, thus affording the fisheries a long-needed opportunity to strengthen and consolidate their position and to develop newly-acquired markets.

Prices received by fishermen during 1941 were higher for all important varieties, the most remarkable increases being shown for cod, mackerel and halibut.

Returns from lobster fishing during 1941 were very satisfactory. Landings were moderately larger than in the previous year, and a marked gain was shown in landed values. The loss of overseas markets which followed the outbreak of hostilities and the decision of Great Britain, in 1939, to classify canned lobster as a luxury and prohibit its entry, has been more than made good during the past two years. Today a ready demand for all forms of lobster exists in Canada and the United States.

Educaiton

A solution to the long standing dispute over the respective merits of academic and vocational education was suggested in an address by Dr. Norman Mackenzie, President of the University of New Brunswick, at a recent meeting of the Canadian Conference on Social Work. Dr. Mackenzie's proposal is not new, but it has heretofore been regarded as impractical. Briefly, it means reserving the universities for those who are fitted by temperament and aptitude to benefit by university training, while vocational and similar training should be available for those suited to it.

"I know some effort has been made to do this," said Dr. Mackenzie. "I know, too, that in a democracy, one must grant some freedom to parents to determine the nature of their children's education, but I would be happier if the real determinant were not the financial and economic one as it so often is at present, and happier still if it were possible for every boy and girl who wanted to and who had the ability, to go on with higher education, regardless of financial condition or the parents' economic status."

This, the speaker conceded, would require governmental scholarships and the training of a teaching profession which would be able to judge the ability of students. The advantages of such a system are plain, and the obstacles, though formidable, are surely not insuperable. The war has forced upon us changes no less drastic and far reaching in many directions. Already, educational facilities in the service forces are being provided much along the lines suggested by Dr. Mackenzie. In civil life, class distinctions are no longer what they were, and war taxation is levelling the inequalities of wealth at a rate which perhaps few of us realize.

Germany's Food Problem

German authorities are discovering their importation of foreign war workers to take the place of Germans called to arms has its expensive side, the London Free Press states. These workers must be fed. Food rations are already short in the Third Reich. Yet the Volkischer Beobachter estimates the German war food industry is now called upon to feed about 18,000,000 more mouths than at the outbreeak of war, that a plot of land which two years ago would feed 100 persons in Germany must now feed 122. The National-socialistischen Landpost declares there are 8,000,000 extra mouths to be fed within the boundaries of Germany itself—imported workers. This is one reason German food rations have been cut severely in recent weeks. Another reason is that, according to Herbert Backe, German State Secretary of the Reich Ministry for Food, the potato havest of 1941 was impeded by wet weather. The grain harvest was small.

When Hitler's armies took over the Ukraine —Russia's "bread basket" —last summer there was belief in Germany that this would solve part of Germany's food shortage problem. But the Russian "scorched earth" policy, together with scarcity of farm machinery and of laborers has destroyed that hope. Stalin moved large numbers of workers ahead of the German armies and left the land bare. Today, German agricultural experts warn the people through the Nazi-controlled daily papers not to expect any "betterment in food rations from exploitation of the Ukraine for several years due to lack of machinery and the unwillingness of the inferior people to work for the Nazis."

As a result food rations for German civilians have been heavily reduced, although the German soldier still feeds well. Meat has been cut to 10 1-2 ounces per week per person. Workers in heavy industry are given up to two pounds 3 1-2 ounces. The bread ration for persons over 20, is four pounds, seven ounces weekly. Heavy laborers get up to 10 pounds. If these seem reasonably high, considering British allowances, it has to be remembered that bread and meat are the principal items of German meals and supply 40 per cent of the caloric requirements of the individual. Fats are almost entirely absent from the German diet, one of the most serious of all food deficiencies.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Red Cross Canvassers have made a good and encouraging start in their campaign.

* * * *

Our annual "clean-up" week will soon be on us—24th to 30th. A good time for salvage as well.

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With the "passing" of cars from our midst more attention will require to be given to clay roads.

* * * *

Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth crowned this date 1937; one of the greatest events in history, a brother succeeding a brother on the throne upon the latter's abdication; amidst loyal Imperial rejoicing; the ancient ceremonial was broadcast to the world and local celebrations were held with great enthusiasm wherever the Union Jack flies.

* * * *

Little by little our railway officials are being transferred to Moncton until soon we may be left with merely station agents. In 1913 two of the important members of the accountants' staff were transferred, in 1923 another two, and now it is proposed to remove from our midst the whole department. The loss of 10 officials represents a decrease in circulation of from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. And it is the P. E. I. Railway, though in amalgamation.

* * * *

Without exception, the plebiscite's resounding "Yes" has been interpreted by the Press as a mandate for unrestricted compulsory selective service. Whether friendly or unfriendly to the Government, all the newspapers seem agreed as to the action the Government must take. And it is significant that three normally Liberal newspapers—the Winnipeg Free Press, the Vancouver Sun and the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix— are bitterly critical of the Government's anti-conscription policy in Quebec since war broke out.

* * * *

Senator Ballantyne's elevation to the Conservative leadership in the Senate is the more noteworthy since he has not been a Conservative during all his public career. Prior to the Union Government of 1917 he was a Liberal, but he was among the first to signify his willingness to sink party differences and join Sir Robert Borden's Cabinet in a co-ordinated effort to win the war. In the Union Cabinet he held the post of Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service. He was one of ten Liberals in the Borden Cabinet, and one of five on the War Committee of the Cabinet Council.

* * * *

Apropos of the Red Cross drive the Montreal Gazette becomes lyrical.

"The essence of the Great Crusade, now in progress," it says "is contained in the concluding verse of Alfred Noyes's The Trumpet Call:

Trumpeter, sound for the splendor of God!
Sound the magic whose name is law,
Whose service is perfect freedom still,
The order august that rules the stars!
Bid the anarchs of night withdraw.
Too long the destroyers have worked their will.

Sound for the last, the last of the wars!
Sound for the heights that our fathers trod,
When truth was truth and love was love,
With a hell beneath, but a heaven above,
Trumpeter, rally us, up to the heights of it!
Sound for the City of God.

"Every citizen, must play his or her part in this war if the forces of evil are to be defeated once more. It is a national as well as a Christian duty, for, as Edmund Burke said: 'He also trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch as well as he that goes over to the enemy.' It is a time for crusading, not for sleeping, and every Canadian should be a crusader." That goes for the Red Cross as well as for active overseas service.

* * * *

There is a great and necessary fight going on in Canada against "graft, extravagance and a don't-give-a-darn attitude," Mr. C. P. Haynes newly elected chairman of Toronto Board of Trade, declared at its annual meeting. "You can't expect that people who have spent their time trying to beat Government regulations and looking after Number One, will suddenly turn patriotic and brave when the bombs start falling," the youthful chairman said. "They're the very people who get panic-stricken." Mr. Haynes emphasized as the section started its "Morale Campaign," that building national morale started with co-operation between individuals. He said that at a rubber plant in Canada, each travelling salesman was insisting that his sales order was the most important and deserved priority, "a natural thing for salesmen to do," but that after a full conference with the management in which the country's needs were emphasized the attitude of the salesmen had changed. "Your business and mine can no longer be a matter of private livelihood, it must be a matter of national service," he said.

NOTES BY THE WAY

They took a rib from a man to make woman. Now they take his vest, his patch pocket and trouser cuffs to make her a uniform. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Herr von Papen is reported to be paying a flying visit to Switzerland. They had better count the Alps before he leaves. — Peterborough Examiner.

The order issued at Ottawa requiring all military transport vehicles to be operated so that they will consume a minimum of rubber and gasoline will be warmly welcomed by many civilians who have not been at all satisfied that every use to which these vehicles have been put has been either essential or economical. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

When a man dies, it is qualities like these—if he possessed them —which his fellow-men delight to praise: Sincerity, honesty, courage, goodness, kindliness, helpfulness to others, unselfishness — and above all, concern for the welfare of humankind, for "the man underneath." — Toronto Star.

A British kinsman of Napoleon Bonaparte is to take up duties as British liaison officer with the Free French forces here. He is Mr. Bonaparte Wyse, great-grandson of Napoleon's brother, Lucien, and son of the late Andrew Nicholas Bonaparte Wyse, sometime Secretary of Education for Northern Ireland. — Manchester Guardian.

The silence of Polish writers is the best witness of the strength of the nation's spiritual resistance. Although the intellectuals have been made the object of especially violent attack, of constant persecution, although the Nazis have tried to break them down either by force or by temptation, they have not capitulated. They firmly stand with the great army of courageous fighters for freedom. Many of them actively participate in the underground movement, organizing secret schools, publishing papers, spreading the ideas of resistance and struggle throughout the country. — Poland Figats.

A new synthetic wool, ingenicously spun from substances containing soybean protein as principal ingredients, is announced by the Ford Motor Company. Developed after nearly 12 years of research, this product will be produced at the rate of 1,000 pounds a day for the present. This new fibre can be produced at half the cost of sheep wool, and will probably be used in numerous ways eventually. It will find its immediate use in upholstery where wool will be supplemented by at least 25 percent. of this new fibre. —Hoard's Dairyman (U.S.A.)

After Pearl Harbor the American isolationists, the America First crowd, the England-haters, the Jew-baiters, the whole combined Fifth Column of the United States went hurriedly underground, covering their hole with the Stars and Stripes. They are beginning to emerge again. In the New Republic, Isabel Michael Straight has collected the evidence of this re-emergence. He shows by quotations from the press of the lunatic fringe that Hitler is making real progress inside America. The Trojan Horse begins to unload its shock troops. Dr. Goebbels' termites are boring steadily, day and night, at the foundations of the nation. —Vancouver Sun.

In the course of three years' residence in Japan, mainly spent in the society of Japanese people, it was never once suggested to me that the term bushido (the way of the warrior) could in any sense be translated by the European term "chivalry," with its familiar connotation deriving from the Christianized handling in the literature of the Arthurian legends of the idea of perfect knighthood and approximating in more recent times to the highest conception of the term "gentleman." It was frequently explained to me that the term bushido represented in Japan the essential readiness of the warrior to lay down his life in battle since he regarded life as a transitory gift the enjoyment of which, like the blossom of the cherry tree, was necessarily of but short duration. — E. G. Hicks in London Times.

Lord Haw Haw, of Germany, started something when he talked about the "rats of Tobruk —Germany's self-supporting prisoners of war." The boys established something in the nature of an Order of the Rat. They made medals out of bits of shell casing and other scraps from the debris of war and presented them to colleagues who, in the general opinion had earned them. The medal itself is triangular and a rat is the central figure. The "ribbon" consists of a strip of copper or brass and is inscribed, "Presented by Lord Haw Haw to the Tobruk rats, 1941." Major General Morshead, the Commander of the A.I.F. there, got one and one of the last went to a doctor who in six and a half months did not lose a case through illness. — Australian Press Union.

In Wisconsin they have been babying cattle with steamheated, insulated barns, private apartments and soft chaff up to the knees. It all stemmed out of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and there's no denying that you get good milk, cream, butter and cheese up there — which, as a matter of fact, you always did; but the cost was busting the farmers—and you can desert your wife in Wisconsin and get away with it, but you'll go to jail if you desert your cow. The college faculty said it would try out grandpappy's way with the cattle once again and see what happened; so they shooed an experimental herd out into the fields for a whole year, with just openssheds when the wind, snow and rain came along. And the product was just as good—and with a profit, too! — Chicago Sun.

There are many who hold that it is high time provincial and municipal governments had it impressed upon them that they must adapt themselves to a wartime economy as have the private corporation and the individual. The provinces and municipalities have benefited from a very considerable reduction in relief costs since the beginning of the war, and, with restrictions on automobile and bus travel, the former will not face the same need for expenditures on highways. There are many other directions in which spending by governments can be cut down; it is unlikely to be seriously considered, however, until reduced revenues make it a necessity. Tax payers, the great majority of whom are prepared for almost any sacrifice to maintain the war effort at a fast tempo, are still human enough to expect governments to recognize the emergency and cut the garment in keeping with the cloth. — Montreal Financial Times.

OLDER GIRL GUIDES IN NEW TESTS PLAN

TORONTO, May 11—(CP) — In addition to the regular Girl Guide preparedness training, a new plan of emergency service training has just been launched for Girl Guides over 15 years of age.

This new Wartime Emergency Service plan will enable older girls to be ready when called upon for specialized service. It is planned in the form of tests which include intensive training in physical fitness, discipline and dependability, and such specialized subjects as child care, home nursing, emergency cooking, transport, messenger service and land work.

Each girl as she qualifies in the general test will receive an armlet to which strips will be added as each specialized section is passed.

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED

Dragging around each day, unable to do housework — cranky with the children — feeling miserable. Blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. When kidneys fail the system clogs with impurities. Headaches — backache, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, giving nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe. 116

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Why The Fuss?

(Saskatoon Star-Phoenix)

Why all the fuss about cuffs on men's trousers? To read the reports of protests and decisions and to hear some men talk about it one would think that it was of tremendous importance and that the absence of cuffs was a terrific hardship.

It isn't important to have trouser cuffs and it is not a hardship or deprivation not to have them. Instead, it should arouse feelings of satisfaction and relief because trouser cuffs have been a nuisance long enough, because they have been a place to catch dirt and dust, germs and water, which weigh the cloth down harder against the shoe and cause it to wear more quickly.

The men in the army, in the air force and in the navy do not wear cuffs on their trousers. And the fashionably dressed civilian would be shocked if he discovered some time that the trousers of his dress or dinner suits had cuffs.

Cuffs on trousers are a recent development. Almost any man over 50 years can remember when they made their first appearance and were looked at with doubting and hesitation. They began because there is a lot of rain in London and men habitually turned up the bottom of their trouser legs to keep them out of the water on the uneven pavements. Then someone had them turned up permanently as an excuse for shorter trouser legs. And finally someone who, no doubt called himself a fashion designer, decided that making them a permanent fixture would look smart and afford the opportunity for an additional profit on additional work and material.

Without Delay

(Globe and Mail)

Vancouver Sun: Now, not months hence, Canada must accept the decision of the ballot.

Calgary Albertan: There must be no more pussyfooting about a quick thrust forward.

Victoria Colonist: Now that the vote has been taken it is the task of the Government to act on its mandate, and to act without delay.

Woodstock Sentinal Review: The plebiscite is over. For heaven's sake, let us get on with the war.

Oshawa—Whitby Times-Gazette: Let there be no further parrying or delay.

Owen Sound Sun-Times: The Canadian Government now has a clear-cut mandate from the Canadian people to get on with the war.

Sherbrooke Record: From this day henceforth there is but one task facing the Federal Government.

Halifax Chronicle: The action which the Government is called upon to take is a challenge not only to the statesmanship of our political leaders, but to the sound judgment and good will of the dissenting minority of the Canadian people.

Sarnia Canadian Observer: Now that this futile political shadowboxing is over, it would be a relief to find that our leaders had acquired some backbone and were prepared to put the nation's entire weight into the fight.

Ottawa Citizen: It should beget action without further delay by the Prime Minister.

Pembroke Bulletin: Canada tells Mackenzie King to go ahead.

Financial Post, Toronto: Now that the people have spoken, the Government should lose no time in mobilizing Canada's man power for fullest use.

Ottawa Journal. Our task now, the Government's clear duty, is to act; to act without delay.

Barrie Examiner: The Government has been given the green light for full speed ahead.

Canadian Veteran: The people have said it, "Your hands are free, Go to it."

Vancouver News-Herald: The people of Canada have given the Government the signal to go full speed ahead.

Belleville Ontario Intelligencer: Whatever obstacles were in the way have been removed.

WORDS OF CHALLENGF

"At this very hour, the fate of mankind hangs in the balance." — W. L. Mackenzie King.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

LAND EROSION

Sir:— Farm Forums and others are using printers ink and radio time discussing land erosion. May we suggest that erosion by wind is successfully combated by clover crops. The heavier the crop, the better protection and the more fertile the soil the heavier the crop. However uniform treatment of large areas is necessary for success. Erosion by water is a different proposition and in some sections is thoroughly licked by tile drainage, which being a leaching process, is a sweetner and a fertility builder because as water is drawn out, air takes its place and the action of air combined with moisture is an ideal decaying agent, therefore an enricher of the soil to such an extent that increased crop yields soon pay for the tile installation and protection from erosion is an added profit. The method used is to lay tile lines in the natural water courses. Beginning at the outlet with larger sizes of tile, the size being determined by the acreage to be drained, work up the natural water course, reducing the tile size as higher levels are reached. Side lines are brought in from areas adjacent to the trunk line. At points where there is an excessive amount of water to be absorbed quickly it is a common practice to fill the ditch within twelve or ten inches of the top with gravel or crushed stone, to facilitate the rapid passing of surface water into the tile, where the speed of flow is greatly accellerated. This acceleration creates a strong suction. The suction causes a myriad of tiny water ways, more or less permanent to be formed between the surface and the tile and these water conductors multipy and expand with the passage of time, therefore the longer a tile line works, the more efficient it becomes.

The entire surface of the soil becomes a sieve which can't hold water. This fact is shown when, after heavy or continuous rains, the soil is drying out, the first dry ground to appear will be a strip over the tile. The first season this strip will be 8 or 10 feet wide. The next season the quick drying strip may be 12 or 15 feet wide and this widening goes on indefinitely according to the size and depth of tile, and the degree of fall in the tile line, also the composition of the soil and the subsoil.

A map of a tile installation looks something like a drawing of a tree. The main trunk line with radiating branches, adapted in size to the amount of water to be carried.

Liability to erosion is greatest in sandy soil's and these benefit greatly from under drainage.

I am, Sir etc.,
G. NORTH.

Public Speaking

(Victoria Colonist)

On this continent, possibly more so than anywhere else, the desire to be able to speak in public or before some sort of an audience continues to increase. It is this appetite which has contributed to the formation of so many clubs, societies and organizations of all sorts, and few if any occasions are omitted when one or other individual does not seek the opportunity of making his or her viewpoint heard in formal fashion. There is merit in this practice that is becoming so widespread but there is much waste of time as well. It develops the individual, or should do so in an intellectual sense by the mutual exchange of opinions. The trouble, however, may be that the opinions exchanged are the same over and over again. On the political platform, with but rare exceptions, there is an almost painful reiteration of language, and by far too much of it. In the House of Commons at Ottawa there is a record of long-windedness perhaps unequaled anywhere else in the world.

Most people know the German proverb that "talking comes by Nature, silence by wisdom." They know, too, the Baconian dictum that "reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man." In the making of talkers, however there may be the tendency towards too little thinking being done, which is equivalent to shooting without aim. Then there is the genus that Shakesphere described as "a gentleman that loves to hear himself talk; and will speak more in a minute than he will stand to in a month." It may be a good thing to air viewpoints but it can be carried to an extent where it renders action impotent, and, after all, actions speak louder than words.

This is all by the way for the purpose is to repeat some advice that Earl Granville, once an eminent and successful Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Government, gave to his nephew, Sir George Leveson Gower, who was at one time secretary to Mr. Gladstone. He set forth eight instructions for speaking in public.

(1) To fix the yes on the farthest person in the audience and to make sure that he hears.

(2) Not to speak too fast, nor drop voice at end of sentence.

(3) Not to gesticulate, except perhaps at some supreme climax: to concentrate all emotion in intonation and facial expression.

(4) Not to drink water, but only to moisten the mouth.

(5) To use notes as little as possible.

(6) To give as few figures as you can, and then only in round numbers.

(7) If the audience is inclined to be restless or hostile, not to try to capture their attention by raising the voice, but to speak lower with a clear enunciation.

(8) To keep your temper with a heckler and give him plenty of rope. The audience will then get bored with him and will not resent your crushing him with a final retort.

"THE NEARLY NEW SHOP" MEETS BIG NEED

In response to appeals of the Allied Post, The Nearly New Shop in Montreal (an organization whose entire profits are devoted to the support of wartime charities of every description) has made a magnificent contribution amounting to six hundred dollars. This generous donation will go a considerable way towards defraying the cost of the next shipment to Allied Seamen at the end of June.

The Allied Post has much pleasure in announcing that the third shipment of parcels is just leaving. This is a source of particular satisfaction as the contributions to make it possible came in from time to time, and the outcome of the effort was in doubt as the work proceeded. However, all's well that ends well, and these sailors will accordingly receive their parcels as anticipated.

Those who have assisted the work of the Allied Post will be interested to know of a letter recently received. The writer said that his brother-in-law had written to him of the excitement and pleasure the receipt of these parcels has occasioned to all aboard—the whole point of the story is that the writer felt that this indirect acknowledgment was the only one the Allied Post could hope to receive.

There is a special request for gramophone, and contributions, cash or in kind, comforts such as chocolate, soap, cigarettes, etc., will be most gratefully received by the Allied Post at Room 209, 1396 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, P. Q.

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Canadian Army (Active)

FOR ALL ARMS AND SERVICES—AGE 18 1-2 TO 45

FOR THE VETERANS' GUARD OF CANADA UP TO AGE 50.

There has been a modification of the required physical standards and applicants who have previously been rejected are invited to present themselves to the Medical Examining Board for re-categorization. This Board meets at the Charlottetown Armouries on Monday and Thursday of each week and at the Summerside Armouries on the first and third Wednesday in each month.

Canadian Army (Reserve)

FOR THE DEFENCE OF CANADA

Recruits are wanted at once for the following units of the Canadian Reserve Army. Men unable to serve in the Active Force by reason of age or minor disabilities can do their bit in any of these splendid P.E.I. units.

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