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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1945

Japan Cries Quit

News of Japan's offer to capitulate on the terms laid down by the Allies at Potsdam was received with relief throughout the world yesterday, even though it lacked official confirmation. It may be that before this issue goes to press the war, to all intents and purposes, will be at an end. It will then be possible to plan exclusively for peace, turning the latest and most staggering inventions of science to fruitful and beneficent purposes.

The terms of surrender call for elimination "for all time" of the authority and influence of those who led Japan into her career of conquest; occupation of points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies "until a new order of peace and security in the world is assured"; elimination of Japanese sovereignty in a number of Japanese islands; carrying out the terms of the Cairo declaration which would strip Japan of all her conquests; complete disarmament of the Japanese nation; stern justice for war criminals; removal by the Japanese government of all obstacles to a revival of democracy, freedom of speech, religion and thought; permission for Japan to retain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit reparations in kind; access for Japan to raw materials and world trade; a promise to withdraw occupying Allied forces when Japan has established a "peacefully-inclined" government "in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people."

With the Japanese war settled, it may soon be possible to begin writing a new chapter in human history, on a theme often passionately imagined but never realized—that of universal peace. A peace to be carefully watched and guarded, however. There must be no repetition of the follies committed in the years of disarmament and appeasement between the two World Wars. The aggressor nations, conquered and stripped once more of the means of waging war, may some day earn places for themselves in "the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World"; but in the meantime they are and must be treated as plague spots.

New Zealand Trade Prospects

A recent market survey by C. B. Birkett, acting Canadian trade commissioner at Auckland, indicates that after the war New Zealand is likely to turn to Britain for many of the goods which she has imported from Canada during the war. High on the list of such goods will be motor vehicles, textiles and paper.

Shortage of United States and Canadian exchange, New Zealand's close financial association with the United Kingdom, and the fact that Britain is the traditional source of the greater proportion of New Zealand imports, as well as the destination of about 80 per cent of all New Zealand exports, are the main reasons for Mr. Birkett's forecast. Here, as in every discussion that arises concerning the free flow of international trade after the war, the question of providing United States and Canadian dollars to the rest of the world becomes one of paramount importance.

However, those goods which Canada had been accustomed to export to New Zealand for years before the war should, Mr. Birkett feels, continue to find a market in that Dominion. These goods include such staple lines as paper, canned fish, vegetable oil, non-ferrous minerals and metals, iron and steel tubing, agricultural machinery and implements, calculating machines, certain electrical apparatus, timber, leather and rubber belting, drugs and chemicals. Increased import into Canada of New Zealand products, as well as the beneficial results from Mutual Aid will be an important consideration in this regard.

Canada's Food Supplies

For at least a year to come, Canada will continue to be the larder of the hungry nations of Europe. The Motherland is taking all the meat and dairy products which the Dominion can supply her, and much of this will go to Allied lands. This condition will prevail till the end of 1946, at least, according to Mr. A. E. Richards, secretary of the Agricultural Food Board, who has an interesting article on Canada's contribution to the Food Supply of the United Nations in the July Geographical Journal, the editor of which comments: 'Europe is hungry. It is not enough to supply from our abundance; we will need to go a step further—eat more sparingly, conserve more stringently and share as we have not done to date." Praise is given Canadian producers for the effective manner in which they have responded to war needs. In spite of the fact that about 400,000 workers have left the farms to fight in the armed forces and to work in munition factories and take other war work in the cities and towns, representing approximately one-fourth of the number of persons formerly employed in agricultural operations, the annual output of farm products has increased 40 per cent since the beginning of the war, which is rightly described as a "significant achievement." New equipment has been partly responsible for the increase, but it is mainly due to the longer hours put in by the farm workers and the extra energy displayed. It is acknowledged that price incentive has had something to do with the favourable record as well as the patriotic motive; moreover, weather, on the whole, has been propitious, fortunately, and there has been comparative freedom from disease.

Mr. Richards shows that only about eight per cent of the land of Canada having agricultural possibilities is occupied in farms, and of this area only one-half has been actually brought under cultivation. This means that only about a quarter of the Dominion's potential farm land is being cultivated. If more were put into production, it would be on land of a poorer quality, "the greater part of which, measured by present-day standards, would be considered submarginal." It is, in fact, wiser economy to leave such inferior land as it is, under forest cover, as a source of wood supplies and to conserve the water-sheds and power resources. According to the 1941 census, the number of farms in Canada was 732,715, the farm population being 3,165,288, or 27.5 of the total population. The number gainfully employed on the farms that year was 1,281,944, or 9.4 per cent of the population.

To make the food situation worse, in its world aspect, many crop-growing areas have experienced unfavourable weather. The present is regarded as a "critical year," with the position becoming increasingly serious. For this reason, Canadians are warned that restrictions in consuming habits, to which they are not accustomed, may be necessary, the hard fact being that there is not enough food to go around.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

All set for Old Home Week.

* * * *

Church services ought to be largely attended tomorrow in recognition of mercies vouchsafed.

* * * *

In connection with the unique celebration of the Monaghan family recorded in this issue, it is worthy of note that every one of the male members when at school were Guardian list boys, the eldest, Father Gavan, having had the distinction of winning the first prize as the best boy of the year 1912—a ticket to the circus.

* * * *

An R. C. M. P. witness at Souris inquest, in reply to Acting Attorney-General Hessian, said he had done nothing when Mary Cheverie had asked him to go to her father's home to stop Binns from coming to "make a fuss"; and in explanation of his inaction said, "no offence had been committed then." Surely one of the first duties of a policeman is to endeavour to prevent offences, and not to wait till they have been committed.

* * * *

The Battle of Britain opened in earnest this date 1940, and a three days' barrage was magnificently repelled by the R. A. F.; of 400 aircraft which attacked British coastal places, 65 were destroyed against 26 British fighters; next day enemy formations raided Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Kent and Sussex, 62 being destroyed against a British loss of 13; on the third day 78 raiders were shot down against another loss of only 13 British planes, 10 of the pilots of which were safe; fighting in the air took place all day from the Thames estuary south west to Southampton; R. A. F. bombers carried out counter offensives from Jutland to the Bay of Biscay.

* * * *

Last March, when U. S. shipments of meat to Britain were cut 87 per cent overnight, "official government quarters" in Ottawa were reported in news despatches as saying that "the government does not view with satisfaction the possibility of having to ration meat, in order to increase United Kingdom supply, on the eve of a general election." The report was not denied then or later and meat was not rationed in Canada until after the general election. Th U K. meat ration was cut meanwhile to 24 cents worth a week. Now safely in power, the Government does view with satisfaction the practicability of further rationing meat to increase the United Kingdom supply.

* * * *

Saskatchewan Natural Resources Minister J. L. Phelps has announced that government-owned fish filleting plants now being built at Lac La Ronge and Beaver Lakes, will likely start production by December 1 of this year. The plants, expected to fillet about 500,000 pounds of fish a year, will each employ from 15 to 20 workers. The new filleting units are a part of the government's plan to provide permanent employment for northern residents. Experimental work will be carried on, looking to use all by-products from these plants.

* * * *

United Kingdom scientists have invented two novel devices which will raise the safety and comfort standards of Britain's civil air liners to new high ideals. The first of these inventions — which will be applied to high altitude flying—is a heated "sandwich", which overcomes the menace of ice and mist formation on the windscreen at great heights. It consists of a very light device by which warmed air is pumped between the double layers of glazing forming the pressure-resisting surface of the coupe. One important advantage of this device is that even at temperatures as low as—78 degrees F., the cockpit is so warm that special clothing can be dispensed with. The second invention is an ingenious robot valve which automatically regulates the cabin air pressure in correct proportion, without attention from the pilot. Both these devices have been incorporated in Britain's latest stratosphere single-seater fighter the Westland-Welkin. The Welkin, which has been specially designed to combat the menace of high flying Japanese raiders, is the largest single-seater fighter ever built. The experience gained in operation of the Welkin is expected to lead to still further developments in stratosphere flying and these two will be applied to Britain's civil air liners.

Notes By The Way

It cost a Montreal Chinese laundryman $16 to get four small turtles he needed to make turtle soup for an important family dinner, and undershirts that had to be washed to produce one tureen of soup!—Montreal Gazette.

What it all adds up to is that as adults we should be a little more realistic, have a little more wholesome skepticism, about all these good things that are proposed for us through the state by certain "economists" and politicians. They are not offering us anything that we don't have to pay for — not anything that doesn't mean high taxes for a long time to come. — Ottawa Journal.

A girl employe of the National Maritime Union was among the pickets in front of the War Shipping Administration at the Commerce Department Building. As she marched to and fro carrying a sign protesting the cut in war-risk bonus payments to seamen, a quiet man dressed in civies came out of the building, paused, and asked: "Why are you picketing Admiral Land? It's not his fault. Why not picket Capitol Hill?" After he had left, the girl turned to a fellow picket and inquired: "Who was that guy?" "That guy," said the picket gleefully, "was Admiral Land."—Newsweek.

Arrangements have been made to start a training centre in Delhi, India, for training the managerial staff required for 71 employment exchanges to be opened all over the country under Labor Department's scheme for the resettlement and re-employment of demobilized members of the defense services and discharged war workers, says the British Information Service. Apart from arrangements for training the staff in India, arrangements have also been made with the Ministry of Labor and National Service for training a number of officers in the United Kingdom. Under this scheme six officers with some experience of the working of employment exchanges have already left for the United Kingdom.

Faulty teeth have been extracted and replaced to grow again by British surgeons of St. Mary's, the famous London hospital and birthplace of penicillin. This revolutionary treatment in dentistry has been successfully applied to abscesses and root infection. In one case, the tooth was extracted, the infected ends of the roots were cut off, the pulp canals filled, and the tooth replaced in the sockets, which had been treated with penicillin to receive them. Five months after the tooth had been replaced, bone had reformed round the roots. The tooth was so firm that it was made to carry a missing neighboring tooth on a bridge. — U. K. Information Office.

Officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are checking on powered pleasure craft to see that regulations are being complied with under the terms of the Canada Shipping Act. Any boat that is not driven by oars or paddles comes within the purview of the act — even a canoe when an outboard motor is attached to it. The necessity for full observance of these regulations thus becomes the responsibility of owners and is in the interests of every boater. The law requires that such craft must be equipped with several safeguards, including life-saving equipment, red and green sidelights and means for making sound signals. Precautions against the outbreak of fire also have to be taken. — Hamilton Spectator.

There is a Scottish song that sings the glories of "A Hundred Pipers an' A' an' A'." Those who attended the Zorra Highland gathering at Embro on Dominion Day saw something finer than that, says The St. Thomas Times-Journal. There were seven pipe bands on the ground, and after they had competed as rival units, they were massed together, probably 140 men and several women, and marched up and down the grounds playing Scottish airs. Embro is a wee place, but it achieved international fame with its champion tug-of-war team during the Columbia Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, and the Zorra Gathering, which is the largest event of the kind on the American continent, will yet put it on the international map again.

An exhibition entitled "German Atrocities" is being held at the Byelorussian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War. All the instruments of torture employed by the Germans are on display, including fetters, chains, whips, lashes and pistols, as well as photographs of a model of cell No. 4, with the inscriptions made on the walls by the people who were later tortured to death. There are copies of letters from many Byelorussians driven to slave labor in Germany. Two halls are used to show the destruction of Byelorussian cities and villages, and photographs of the ruins of Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel and Mogilev. A shocking effect is produced by the documents of the horrors of the ghetto where sculptor Brozer, Professor Siteman, stage director Zorov and others were brutally murdered. — U.S.S.R. Bulletin.

Steel ties, which are rare in America, are in common use on the German railway system, reports Tec. 5 Homer D. Hubbard, 83rd Divisional Artillery. Homer took part in the Allied push into Hitlerland. He tells of exploring bombed-out railyards and stations, says Railroad Magazine. "Enormous craters, maybe 30 feet across and 12 to 15 feet deep, were gouged out of the right-of-way," he says. "Rails and ties were twisted and splayed like the bristles of a wire brush that had been stepped upon. Gravel and rock were piled about the hotels in utter confusion, freight cars and engines looked as though they had been pummeled with a massive iron fist. The steel ties are hollowed somewhat like model tinplate equipment. They give more solidity to track than wooden ties provide. I saw thousands of them stacked at strategic intervals in the yards. Our airmen inform me that bombed-out railyards are sometimes repaired overnight. Also in the German railyards I found huge concrete shells, sunk three or four feet into the earth, each shell large enough to hold two men. these were air raid shelters. I learned that the Germans laid out their rail lines in large triangles for military reasons. In the event that one side of a triangle is bombed, traffic can be detoured over the other sides."

Whithall Notebook

(By John Dauphinee, Canadian Press Staff Writer, London)

Ernest Thurtle, veteran Labor member of Parliament for Shoreditch constituency in London, has written his memoirs and one of his main points is a belief that Parliament must be streamlined or run the risk of losing public respect.

Son-in-law of the late Rt. Hon. George Landsbury, the Labor party leader, Mr. Thurtle, re-elected in the July 5 election, wrote mainly from back-bench experience in the Commons although he was a junior minister in the wartime coalition government.

"Can Parliament, back on the old party basis, and back to the old traditional peacetime method of opposing government business by every trick in the parliamentary box, deliver these urgent goods (legislation to meet domestic problems)?" he asked.

"I am frankly doubtful, and I am accordingly concerned . . .

"It is no answer to these misgivings to point out that the legislative machine responded magnificently to the needs of the war, and that time after time, when necessity arose, measures were pressed into law in a single day, and vast millions voted in a single hour.

"That was war, and a Parliament united in a single purpose. turn to a time of peace, and a Parliament on a party basis divided by many purposes, and you have a world of difference. I doubt if, in these latter conditions, the legislative machine could at the best turn out more than two major measures in a session.

"Such an output might suffice in normal times, but I fear very much it will not suffice in a time when a long-suffering people are clamoring, with justice, for a far greater number of matters to be dealt with promptly.

"And if anyone asks what is the object of these gloomy comments, I reply that it is to warn my fellow democrats and parliamentarians that just now the Mother of Parliaments is on trial as she has never been before, and much that we value will depend upon how she comports herself.

"If it is to be party government —and I suppose now that cannot be avoided—then the present slow-moving machine must be streamlined. Failing this, a disraught people may say: 'A plauge on you all'."

Mr. Thurtle's book is entitled "Time's Winged Chariot" (published by Chaterson Ltd., London). It opens with the story of his boyhood in the United States where he was born and later in Monmouthshire. It recites his experiences as a newsboy, foundry worker, union organizer and clerk before his election to parliament in 1923 as a Labor member—a seat he held with a four-year break from 1931 to 1935.

Mr. Thurtle is not an ideal party man, since he has never accepted party discipline when it went against his personal judgment. In his book he criticizes Labor party leadership, past and present, and he pulls no punches in his references to Aneurin Bevan, one of the party's prominent figures.

Referring to Mr. Bevan's attacks during the war on Prime Minister Churchill, Mr. Thurtle wrote:—

"For myself, I confess that I find it difficult to believe that his attacks had their origin in an honest conviction of Churchillian shortcomings and dangers. They were, for the most part, so charged with spleen and malevolence as to lack any real objective quality."

Japan Folding Up

(By J. M Roberts, Jr., Associated Press Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Whatever the status of the Emperor, Japan is folding up—may already have folded.

The Tokyo announcement this morning is a confession of inability to continue the war, and the Japanese are welcome to whatever face-saving they hope to attain through inclusion of an "if" regarding the Mikado's prerogatives.

As a matter of fact, they are going to have to take the situation just as it stands. Whether it comes today or within a few days, or whether they will stall around for some time, makes little difference.

Their only guides as to what may happen to the Emperor lie in recent American policy and in the Potsdam ultimatum. The United States has preserved freedom of action with regard to the Emperor by never listing him definitely among those who, as the Potsdam pronouncement put it, "have deceived and misled the people of Japan in embarking on world conquest."

* * *

The ruling school of thought on the subject has held that the Emperor actually has been a puppet of the military clique and, while his war guilt might easily be established, his participation has not been such as to completely outweigh his possible usefulness as a unifying force in dealing with the beaten country.

Britain can be expected to follow whatever line is adopted by the United States, which has borne the burden of the Pacific war not alone, to be sure, but in overwhelming proportion. What the Russian attitude may be is entirely unknown, but it, too, would seem to depend on Washington's decision.

Just what the sovereignty of the Emperor amounts to, in Japanese as against Allied eyes, may be the decisive factor in whether the surrender offer is accepted now or to be further negotiated. If the Emperor is to remain an impotent godhead, today's Tokyo promulgation may be accepted. But if there is any fear that Hirohito will retain any sort of position which would make him again a lever for the military, then almost certainly the word will go back to Tokyo:

"Surrender, we will not tell you any more than we told you at Potsdam."

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FARM READERS PLEASE OBLIGE

Sir,—It is common knowledge to those who are interested in dialects that the names of farm tools and implements often vary a great deal, even in a restricted area. The frying pan is also a "skillet" and a "spider", and the stone drag is also a "stone boat." But the bar of wood which connects the front and rear axles of a farm waggon seems to break all records for a diversified terminology. I would be very grateful to those readers of your paper who are interested in dialects if they would send me the various names by which they have known this bar, and also the localities in which these terms are used. Born and reared in the Annapolis Valley, where the term in common use is "longwith", I am not acquainted with the terms in use in the various counties of Prince Edward Island.

For those of your readers who are interested in these matters I shall list a few of the names which have been given to the "longwith" in various parts of the United States: "reach," (in parts of New England); "spar," (in various states of the Middle West); "extension-pole," (Virginia); "coupling-tongue," (the Carolinas); "sword," (New Jersey).

I am, Sir, etc.

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BENEDICTINE COLLEGE

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad — (CP) — The foundation-stone of a new St. Benedict College which will provide a Catholic boarding-school education for children was laid recently. It will be designed, built and staffed by Benedictine monks.

The Poets' Corner

NOT BY BREAD ALONE

If thou of fortune be bereft,
And thou dost find but two loaves left
To thee—sell one, and with the dole
Buy hyacinths to feed thy soul.

But not alone does beauty bide
Where bloom and tint and fragrance hide;
The minstrel's melody may feed
Perhaps a more insistent need.

But even beauty, how'er blent
To ear and eye, fails to content:
Only the heart, with love afire,
Can satisfy the soul's desire.

—James Terry White.

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