

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1945

A Liberal Warning

If Prime Minister King is thinking of running in Prince Edward Island, now that he has been defeated in Prince Albert, he had better pause and weigh the following editorial comment from that strongly partisan Liberal organ, the Sackville Tribune:

"Prince Edward Island will send three Liberals to Ottawa instead of four. The man who was defeated was Dr. Cyrus McMillan, of Montreal, who in spite of warnings to stay out allowed himself to be nominated as one of the candidates in the constituency of Queen's. The people are tired of absenteeism; they want a member of parliament who lives in his constituency, not a man who visits his riding once in a while. Had Dr. McMillan retired and allowed another candidate to take his place all would have been well, but sometimes men get it into their heads that they are essential; that the world could not go on without them. Dr. McMillan is a very able man, but he doesn't live in Prince Edward Island; he has lost touch with his native province. The people have said by their votes that they want Dr. McMillan to devote his entire time to his important work as professor of English in McGill University."

If that isn't a strong hint to Mackenzie King to keep out of Prince Edward Island, there is no meaning in language. And Mr. Avar, the Tribune manager and author of the above quoted editorial, is reputedly in very close touch with leading Liberal politicians in this Province.

Readjustments Necessary

Now that victory in Europe has been won it is particularly appropriate to examine the scale and nature of the problem of reconversion to peacetime activities, says The Bank of Nova Scotia in its current Review. It points out that there is no better measure of the changes wrought by the war in our economic structure than the statistics of manpower distribution, approximate though some of them are. Using these as a basis, it outlines the problem of reconversion in terms of jobs. It shows how the war has expanded and changed Canada's working force almost beyond recognition. It estimates how many more jobs will be needed after the war than existed before it if a high level of employment is to be reached and improved standards of living attained. It briefly summarizes some of the main features of the readjustments in the working force that will be necessary in the next few years and it makes some rough approximations of the amount of employment which might be required in the main industrial groupings to reach and maintain an overall high level of employment after the war.

The war has expanded Canada's employed working force, including the armed services, by more than a third, from some 3.7 million persons to over 5 million. Nearly half of the additional workers came from the ranks of the unemployed. Another group came from the natural growth in the working population, and the remainder consisted of people normally outside the working force — married women, students and a number of older people who would ordinarily have retired.

Meat Rationing On Way?

Each month the Dominion Bureau of Statistics puts out a statement on food in wholesale storage. Read in conjunction with weather reports and the general farm picture in the country the Bureau gives interesting information on what may be expected as regards food supply and prices during the remainder of the year.

For instance, the current report is not reassuring in the matter of the meat supply. Unless something unforeseen happens, such as the very unlikely decision to reduce shipments to Britain and Europe, it is more than possible Canadians are in for a period when meat stocks will be decidedly short. At June 1 total stocks of all meats in wholesale storage in Canada were less by 15 million pounds than at the beginning of May, more than 56 million pounds less than in June a year ago. That is a very substantial decrease.

Those who are hoping for more pork soon are likely to be disappointed. Stocks are down by a big margin, 56 million pounds at June 1 this year compared with nearly 89 million pounds the same date a year ago, and the prospects for the months ahead are not as good as they were at this date last year. Poultry stocks are about half what they were last year; eggs also show a substantial reduction.

In a normal growing year in Canada such reductions might not be alarming at this season when stocks of most food are usually low but are bound to be replaced shortly. But this is no ordinary growing year; as a matter of fact it has been decidedly backward, especially in Eastern Canada, where many farmers are only now seeding fields which normally should be well advanced in growth. Grain crops are likely to be very short in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes and farmers depend on grains for feeding and finishing meat animals.

Even milk production, which normally bounds up in May when cows are put on pasture, showed little if any increase this year over April and this was reflected in a slight overall reduction in butter make. The prospects for both fruits and canning vegetables are not the

best. It is not being suggested that any actual over-all dearth of food is in prospect for Canadians. Even with the backward year so far there would still be plenty of most foods for domestic demands if it were not for our overseas commitments. But we have contracts to ship large quantities to Britain and Europe. The beef situation may ease if ways and means can be found to move some of the big supply of cattle now on the hoof into marketing channels. Pork is almost certain to remain in short supply, because of the numbers bred last fall and the overseas shipments guaranteed. As for the rest it depends a lot on the weather during the next few weeks

EDITORIAL NOTES

Be it noted, the Progressive Conservative Party in the House of Commons is representative of every Province in the Dominion. The same could not be said of the parliament it supersedes.

The proposed Christian Social Council for this province, now being organized, is an inter-denominational attempt to create a live wire body to handle social problems along Christian lines. Each of the various Church authorities would be represented in its direction and maintenance.

The School Improvement League is making its presence felt not only in the city but throughout the Province, as witness the appeal on the part of the Teachers' Federation for its aid in carrying out an educational survey of the Province.

There is a prospect of the wives of soldiers in occupation of Germany getting a trip overseas, at the Government's expense, to be with their husbands. This should be welcomed by hundreds of women, as there will be little risk, and the prospect of happy reunion will practically on a sight-seeing trip.

One thing is now certain: the new House of Commons is going to function more efficiently than before. There is an infusion of new blood in it, and a strong opposition. When the government has such a huge majority as it had in the last House, there is a strong tendency towards the breakdown of the Parliamentary system. The balance of the strong opposition is needed for the operation of our democracy.

Queen Victoria the Good, commenced her sixty-year-long and glorious reign this date 1837; in 1856 she instituted the Victoria Cross, a decoration conferred on officers and men of all ranks in the Army and Navy (including Nurses) and now the Air Force, for personal bravery. It consists of a bronze Maltese Cross one-and-a-half inch in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a bar in the centre, and beneath the inscription "For Valour"; a special pension of \$50 per annum is granted every soldier who receives the Victoria Cross, with \$25 for every additional bar.

Apparently the Liberal organization at Ottawa consider this a suitable dumping ground for unwanted political office-holders or prospects. Mr. King himself started his career as leader representing Prince; next Mr. Dunning made a deal with Queen's County Liberals to provide him with a seat as Minister of Finance; then Mr. Ralston in search of a seat as Minister of Defence found a resting place in Prince. Recently it was suggested Gen. McNaughton, defeated in his home constituency, should him to Prince Edward Island; and now again it is proposed Mr. King should end his career as Liberal leader where he began it in Prince Edward Island. All of which would indicate that Lincoln was not altogether right when he opined that "you cannot fool all the people all the time." This province would seem to provide the proverbial exception.

How many of our great soldiers are literary-minded? A surprisingly large percentage as announcements from time to time reveal. The latest is Field Marshal Viscount Wavell, who has just published an "Anthology of Verse—Other Men's Flowers"—a volume of some 400 pages. It is said he can recite all of the poems he published. These include Francis Thompson's "Hound of Heaven" which Lord Wavell learned while playing golf at St. Andrews in Scotland; a fragment of Kipling which he first heard playing poker; Greta Brigg's verses on "London Under Bombardment" which he read while flying to Cairo in 1941, before meeting Field Marshal Rommel in battle; and a sonnet by Rupert Brooke which Field Marshal Lord Allenby repeated to his young aide, Lord Wavell, when both were serving in the Middle East in the First Great War and Lord Allenby had just learned of his son's death in action.

Reflecting sharp reductions in the United States and Canada, the world's hog population declined about nine per cent during the last year to complicate the problem of stretching meat supplies over a war-wearied world. Reporting this, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said the reduction in war-besieged Continental Europe is much less than in the United States. Hog numbers dropped nearly 30 per cent in the United States during 1944. This reduction reflects principally a short supply of feed during the first nine months of the year and a lowering of the Government's price guarantee for hogs. World hog numbers at the beginning of 1945 are estimated at 255,000,000 head compared with 280,000,000 at the beginning of 1944. The 1945 number represents a decline of 13 per cent from the record level of 1940 and 10 per cent from the average for the 1936-40 period. Hog numbers in North America—mainly the United States, Canada and Mexico—totalled nearly 75,000,000 head at the beginning of this year compared with the record of 99,000,000 at the beginning of 1944.

Notes By The Way

Surprise of the sports year has been on the floor for eight years, it suddenly starts its puns from there.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

"Time is rapidly eating up space," declares a physicist. Good! We'd better get busy and ration space. We're in an awful predicament if we should run out of places to put things.—Kitchener Record.

In Moscow the reward for bravery in military brass hats is a special new apartment. Almost anywhere in the world today that would rate as just about the highest award for anything.—Vancouver Province.

It might be a good idea to have all the amateur sleuths, detective-story readers and mystery drama fans send in their guesses as to what happened to Hitler. After eight years of speculation there is no wider than some of those already going the rounds.—Brantford Expositor.

A New York operator of handbooks is alleged to have banked \$2,500,000 in the last 12 years—but his accounts in several other banks and the contents of eight safe deposit boxes have yet to be examined under the provisions of the War Relocation Administration, in order to make certain that the books are not being used for the most effective prosecution of the war. This review assures that the books are not being used for the most effective prosecution of the war. This review assures that the books are not being used for the most effective prosecution of the war.

Sometimes the logic of strikers is more than puzzling. In Quebec, employees of a bookery quit their posts to protest the fact that there is less and less work. By refusing to work they are making it possible that more work will be given them. They may be right, of course. On the other hand, if they quit their posts to protest the fact that there is less and less work, they are making it possible that more work will be given them. They may be right, of course. On the other hand, if they quit their posts to protest the fact that there is less and less work, they are making it possible that more work will be given them.

You haven't tasted pickled at its best—unless your home is very near the place the pickler was caught. The sooner a pickler is in the pan after being caught, the better it tastes. It is a fisherman who knows the proper set-up. The fish should be filleted before the boat is landed, then popped in a pan in which he has been cooking. Serve whatever you will with it, a generous helping of pickled fillets for the pickler and a generous helping of pickled fillets for the pickler and a generous helping of pickled fillets for the pickler.

It was the annual dinner of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, Wednesday, June 14, 1944, when George C. Marshall was the principal speaker. Pageant of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, Wednesday, June 14, 1944, when George C. Marshall was the principal speaker. Pageant of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, Wednesday, June 14, 1944, when George C. Marshall was the principal speaker.

From the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there comes the enlightening information that only one person in every 2,500 in Canada becomes a writer. And the Bureau considerably defines a writer as one who writes for publication, newspaper, magazine, or the like. It is of course the further information that there were 4,876 newspapermen, 3,000 magazine writers in the Dominion at the date of the census of 1941, of which the writer is a part. This apparent disparity may be accounted for by the fact that the census included all those who were engaged in the profession of writing, whether or not they were actually writing at the time. This apparent disparity may be accounted for by the fact that the census included all those who were engaged in the profession of writing, whether or not they were actually writing at the time.

Some as yet undisclosed "Colonel Blimp" at Ottawa has ordained that members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps Pipe Band shall not wear the kilt, because, forsooth, they would then be showing their legs. The kilt is to be replaced by a pair of khaki trousers, with the kilt to be worn by the drummers. The kilt is to be replaced by a pair of khaki trousers, with the kilt to be worn by the drummers.

It has been observed that human nature is peculiar, but fresh illustrations come to light daily. A Prices Board official saw a Canadian eating less meat now than he did when it was rationed. They need it much more now than they did when it was rationed. They need it much more now than they did when it was rationed.

Lend-Lease Fact And Fiction

The following extracts are from the President of the United States Nineteenth Report, dated May, 1944, on Lend-Lease operations, dated May, 1944.

"Since the beginning of the lend-lease program in March, 1941, rumors and reports which are either exaggerated, or exaggerated, and so vast an operation as lend-lease, have been circulating throughout the United States and frequently among our armed forces abroad. These rumors and reports have been largely on misstatements or on misunderstandings of the basic purpose of lend-lease, which is the effective utilization of the manpower and resources of all the United Nations.

Several facts which are essential to an understanding of lend-lease are of little or no concern to the public. Military considerations are factors in the provision of lend-lease aid to our allies. The United States and its frequently allied forces are reviewed in the field by American Liaison Officers. They are further reviewed in Washington by Government Liaison Officers, and by the Foreign Economic Administration, the War and Navy Departments, the War Relocation Administration, the War Production Administration, and the War Shipping Administration, in order to make certain that the lend-lease program is being used for the most effective prosecution of the war.

In turn we receive vast quantities of essential supplies from our allies. These supplies are sent to our allies only after careful consideration of the needs of our own armed forces and civilian population. In the following pages are set forth the facts of the lend-lease program, and the true facts regarding each.

The United States is sending to Britain as lend-lease several hundred thousand pre-fabricated houses for the war zone, and a substantial share of our domestic lumber supply. We are using about two-thirds of 1 per cent of our national lumber supply in 1945 to produce 30,000 temporary emergency houses in England. In war production areas in England, these will be replaced some of the 500,000 houses destroyed or rendered completely uninhabitable.

It is not getting any meat from Canada because the meat is from the United States under lend-lease. During 1944 Canada shipped to Britain approximately one-third of her total production of meat, valued at approximately 35,000,000 pounds. These shipments were made largely without payment by Britain under lend-lease aid, which is similar to our lend-lease program.

It is widely rumored that our allies plan to use lend-lease materials for their export trade in competition with the United States. The rumor is heard in connection with various types of goods, but is entirely unfounded. Our lend-lease exports to Great Britain have enabled that country to maintain its export trade at a level which would otherwise have been impossible during the war while our exports have declined.

During the war period British export trade has declined drastically, while our own has not fallen substantially below the pre-war level. In 1944, British exports were valued at \$1,500,000,000, compared with \$1,800,000,000 in 1938. In the United States, commercial exports from the United States were valued at \$1,800,000,000 in 1944, compared with \$1,500,000,000 in 1938. Moreover, in certain areas such as aircraft, our commercial exports have increased above pre-war levels.

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A rumour which is particularly vicious because its aim is to create a false impression of the lend-lease program is that the United States is shipping to the United Kingdom goods and materials which are being sold to the United Kingdom at a profit. This is a completely untrue statement. The United States is shipping to the United Kingdom goods and materials which are being sold to the United Kingdom at a profit.

On-the-ground investigation by the Foreign Economic Administration in various parts of the world shows that the lend-lease program is being used for the most effective prosecution of the war. The lend-lease program is being used for the most effective prosecution of the war.

Our lend-lease exports of cigarettes in 1944 required only 1.4 per cent of our production. For every cigarette which we lend-leased in 1944 we sent 20 to our armed forces abroad and the people of the countries which we lend-leased to. No cigarettes have been shipped under lend-lease for civilian use. Some have gone to the French forces in Africa, the remainder have been furnished to British troops.

ad forces on various war fronts. Our total wartime exports of cigarettes, both commercial and lend-lease, have taken a smaller proportion of total production than in the pre-war period.

There is a rumour current to the effect that the British charge us high rental costs for airfields in the British Isles. The British have built more than 100 airfields for us at a cost to themselves of \$440,000,000 and have turned them over to us as reverse lend-lease. The figures as reverse lend-lease actually cost the British, which are generally below cost for similar construction in this country. They maintain these fields at a cost of many millions of dollars, and in addition have furnished to our air forces large quantities of goods, including 1,000,000 pounds of chemicals, 50,000 rubber tires, 84,000 tubes for our air fleet, and ammunition ranging from small arms ammunition to 2,000-pound blockbusters.

The story has been widely circulated that the United States pays Great Britain for transportation of American soldiers in British ships, frequently citing the U.S.S.R. price reportedly paid for each soldier transported. Fact: Transportation of American troops across the ocean as well as some supplies are obtained from U.S. sources, and equipment in British ships is furnished by Britain under reverse lend-lease. We do not pay a single cent for such transportation. We have had the full use of the great liners Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, among others, to carry American troops.

There is an impression on the part of some people in this country that the furnishing of foodstuffs under lend-lease is the principal reason for short food supplies here. Fact: Our total food supplies in the year 1944 the United States and its allies provided 90 per cent of the food for our armed forces. American farmers have succeeded in increasing food production substantially during the war; our total food production in 1944 was about 36 per cent larger than the 1935-36 average. A large proportion of this increase has been required by the Army and Navy, as men in the armed forces consume more food than they did as civilians. There must be available for each soldier, for example, three times as much meat as he ate as a civilian.

The sharp rise in consumer incomes during the war has made it possible for most people to buy more food than formerly. People in the higher income groups have been able to obtain the same quantities of foodstuffs which they purchased before the war, while the many more people in the lower income groups have been able to increase their consumption. The average U.S. civilian has consumed more food each year during the war than he did in the pre-war period.

The British are charging us \$65 a ton for U.S. freight moved over transport of U.S. military freight on railroads in the British Isles. The charge for moving such freight is paid by the British Government as reverse lend-lease. The British Government pays to the railroads and reports as reverse lend-lease aid the military rate of 30 shillings (\$7.20) per ton irrespective of the length of the haul.

There is no factual basis for this rumour. It possibly arose as a result of a transaction which was consummated in the late summer of 1944 involving the return of about 100 lend-lease trucks originally transferred to the British Army in the Middle East. This transaction was made in the name of the United States Government, with the full knowledge and consent of the United States representatives in the Middle East, and the United States received full payment for these trucks.

Each time a U.S. airplane makes a forced landing on an airfield in the United Kingdom the United States Government is charged \$7.00. Fact: The British Government makes no charge whatsoever, either in cash or in kind, for reverse lend-lease account, for forced or emergency landings. The British Government furnishes as reverse lend-lease all the aviation gasoline and oil used by the U.S. air forces. The amount entered in the reverse lend-lease account for these items is the actual cost to the British Government of constructing and maintaining new fields or expanding and maintaining existing fields.

The British buy aviation gasoline from us at 25c a gallon and resell it to us at 55c a gallon. Fact: We do not sell aviation gasoline to the British, nor do we buy it from the British. The United States and the United Kingdom both purchase aviation gasoline and deliver it to a common pool in the British Isles from which the R.A.F. and the U.S.A.A.F. both draw. It has been agreed that the only charge to be entered on the reverse lend-lease account for the aviation gasoline drawn from this common pool by the U.S.A.A.F. shall be an amount equal to the actual cost to the British Government of constructing and maintaining new fields or expanding and maintaining existing fields.

The British are selling food to the U.S. Army at outrageously inflated prices. Fact: The British are selling food to the U.S. Army at outrageously inflated prices.

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The Poets Corner. FROM "BOLTS OF MELODY" Like rain it sounded till it curved And then I knew 'twas wind; It walked as wet as any wave But swept as dry as sand. When it had pushed itself away To some remotest plain A coming of hosts was heard— That was indeed the rain. It tilted the wells, it pleased the pools, It warbled in the road, It pulled the spigots from the hills, And led the floods abroad. It loosened axes, lifted seas, The sites of centres stirred, Then like Elijah rode away Upon a wheel of mud. —Emily Dickinson.

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MARITIME CENTRAL AIRWAYS ROOT CROPS APPRECIATED FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (GP) - The annual report of Department of Agriculture for 1944 points out that subsidiary food crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes and yams were produced. The increase in root crops proved helpful during the rice shortage.

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