THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

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

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1943

Helping The Fisherman

Canada's pack of dried boneless fish, all of it from the Atlantic Provinces, increased by 38 per cent in size last year and by 80 per cent in marketed value. The war, by "firming" prices generally, had something to do, of course, with the rise in value. But according to the *Fisheries News Bulletin*, the growth in production reflects in large measure the special instructional program in fish processing which the Dominion Department of Fisheries has been carrying on. The same program, by bringing about a higher standard of output, helped likewise to increase the producers' return

The year's output, most of it boneless dried cod but including also substantial quantities of hake and pollock and some cusk and haddock, amounted to 39,305 hundredweights, as against 28,405 in 1941. Slightly more than three-quarters of the total pack was produced in Nova Scotia, or nearly 30,100 hundredweight. Quebec ranked second, with close to 4,800 hundredweights, to its credit, and in New Brunswick the production was something under 3,800 hundredweights. Prince Edward Island put up less than 800 but the increase in Island pack was relatively greater than the increase anywhere else since, in 1941, the Prince Edward Island processors had put up less than 100 hundredweights.

Total pack had a value on the market of $724,000, as compared with less than $401,400 in 1941. The value, per hundredweights, averaged $18.40 or $4.30 more than in the earlier year.

Production of boneless dried fish is not by any means a new thing on the Dominion's Atlantic coast but in the past few years it has been taken up in a number of districts where formerly there was no processing of the kind The increased interest has marched along with action taken by the Department of Fisheries, in Atlantic areas where the fisheries are under its administration, to make instruction in the most approved methods of fish handling and processing available to fishing communities which desire it. Specially men were put in the field by the department several years ago, and have been kept in the field at the appropriate seasons each year, to give this help to the fishermen and though the instructors are not concerned with boneless fish alone the methods of preparing that particular product are given a large share of their attention.

Efforts of this kind are to be wholeheartedly commended. If they succeed in retaining good prices for our fishermen after the war, they will have solved one at least of our post-war rehabilitation problems.

The Manpower Picture

To the credit of the manpower officials, says Canadian Business, it must be said that they used common sense this fall in refusing to grant temporary work permits for New Brunswick agricultural labour to cross into Maine to harvest potatoes. However friendly the Maritimes are toward New England, and sympathetic with Maine's Aroostook Valley potato growers in the midst of a labour dilemma, it was the responsibility of N. B. workers to see that their own crops were looked after before hiking across the line to seek fatter wage envelopes in the U. S.

With a guaranteed floor price for their potatoes, Maine growers could pay expert pickers as high as $25 a day. In the New Brunswick potato belt, where nearly 4,000,000 barrels are being harvested, the same pickers might earn $10 to $12 a day. The difference explains the eagerness of labour to get across the boundary for a few weeks.

Potato-picking, incidentally, notes *Canadian Business*, is one phase of farming in which soldier-labour could earn the $3 a day rate set by the Government for the Maritimes, a rate which everyday general farmers found it difficult or impossible to pay. There are some who might say, on the other hand, "What, pay soldiers only $3 a day when potato field help beside them is earning $10 to $12? That's going to the other extreme, and paying them much too little." But it must be remembered that an "expert picker" is one who can fill 100 barrels a day, and even stalwart youths new to the job can hardly do it. A business man who volunteers on a potato farm often discovers that a crick in his back halts him for the day after he completes one barrel. Pay earned: 10 cents.

Churchill As Prophet

The New York Times notes that Prime Minister Churchill, in addressing the National Conference of Women in London, spoke of the possibility of a sixth year of war. Past performances suggest that when Mr. Churchill depicts the road ahead he does so with clear-seeing vision. Two startling examples of long-range forecasting were recalled here.

In a speech on July 14, 1940, after France had fallen and Britain stood alone, Mr. Churchill said:

"We must prepare not only for the Summer, but for the Winter, not only for 1941 but for 1942, when the war will, I trust, take a different form from the defensive in which it has hitherto been bound."

Then on his visit to this country shortly after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Churchill told Congress on Dec. 28, 1941:

"I think it would be reasonable to hope that the end of 1942 will see us quite definitely in a better position than we are now, and that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Statistics just released by Admiral McIntire reveal that in this war only one of each 49 wounded Americans dies; in the first World War the figure was one to 15. In this war, due to medical advance, we shall lose only one percent of compound fracture cases, wherein 12 percent died in the first World War. These and other figures on losses from injury and disease, are reported by Admiral McIntire in a signed article in The American Magazine.

* * * *

Apropos the situation in Italy. Early in 1941, all of Italian East Africa, which was defended by 300,000 troops, was conquered by the British Army, and Abyssinia was freed; and in the first North African campaign (1940-41), General Wavell destroyed an Italian Army of some 250,000 men, with a loss of less than 2,000 of his own men. The whole Middle East Command of which the force in Libya was but a part, totalled only about 110,000 men.

* * * *

Sir Isaac Brock, British general, born this date 1769; native of Guernsey at the early age of twenty-eight became Lieut. Col. of the 49th Regiment; after service in Holland and Denmark came with his Regiment to Canada where he was stationed successively at Quebec, Niagara and York; had become Major General when the war broke out in 1812 and appointed president and administrator of Upper Canada, with brilliant audacity, he captured Detroit, but two months later his troops were defeated at Queenston Heights; during the engagement he fell mortally wounded, and died the same day.

* * * *

Further collection of milkweed leaves to permit continued experiments in the making of rubber is urgently required, the Agriculture Department declares. Not nearly enough milkweed has yet been obtained to carry on the necessary research work. School children and any other persons who can collect milkweed are asked to ship as much as possible at once to H. A. Senn, National Research Council, John street Laboratory, Ottawa. The department said school inspectors and teachers are particularly requested to encourage collection and shipment of milkweed by children, as only a short time is left before all the leaves are lost.

* * * *

A soldier returned from service with a construction battalion in Africa, expressed great admiration for the cranium powers of the natives. He gave one a letter to mail. He put it on top of his head, placed a stone on it as a paper weight and carried it to the mail post. Then he gave him a 350-pound airplane engine, which he placed on his head, and without even a paper weight to keep it from blowing off, carried it four miles to its destination. Still another filled a navy wheelbarrow with dirt, placed the wheelbarrow, dirt and all on his head and carried it to the dump.

* * * *

This may be a young man's war, says Brooklyn Eagle, but the oldsters are finding themselves more appreciated than ever. Out in Kansas City a telegraph company has hired 60 former business men, from 50 to 83 years old, as messengers. Finds they do all right, too. What time they lose because their joints are a bit stiff is more than made up by their immunity to the distractions that are so likely to take up the time of lads in their teens. Does beat all that it took a war to teach some employers that age isn't the only test of an individual's value as an employe.

* * * *

The British Government's decision to allocate £2 1-2 million toward the cost of providing clothes for Russia —the other half-million pounds being met by Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund—has resulted in the purchase of a large variety of goods, including heavy woollen cloth sheepskin and fur coats, pull-over, men's and women's suits, dresses and overcoats. Large consignments have already been sent out, and will be followed by others as shipping becomes available. This, when shortage of such supplies in Great Britain necessitates such rationing that if a woman bought 1 pair of full-fashioned stockings a month, and 1 dress and 1 pair of shoes a year, she would have no coupons left to buy other clothes!

* * * *

In his Ottawa party organization address, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared: "Since 1940 to this hour, there has not been a time when ships were available in numbers sufficient to carry across the seas the men who in Canada had enlisted voluntarily for service anywhere." There is in this sentence the subtle misrepresentation, however unintentional, which has been standard Liberal doctrine since the conscription debate began in 1940 —namely, the assumption that overseas reinforcements are the first, last and only reason for compulsory service. This is the claim of the opponents, not proponents, of conscription. Need for reinforcement might well become the dominant reason for a policy of conscription. There are signs that it may become so before long. It has not been so up to now. But there are other reasons almost equally powerful, which the Prime Minister's reference completely ignores. Canada's weakest point today is manpower —the lack of an efficient, effective manpower policy, to keep industry as well as armed forces effectively in action.

* * * *

In accordance with a resolution of the 1935 Dominion-Provincial conference, says the Moncton Transcript, a committee of Dominion and provincial officials met and prepared a draft bill designed to secure to Canada the power to amend the B.N.A. Act, and also to provide safeguards against any undue invasion of provincial rights. The bill was not introduced because of the refusal of one province to co-operate, although the general purpose of the proposed legislation was approved by the eight other provinces. The bill provided for three classes of amendments; those which could be finally enacted by the Dominion parliament; those which would have to command a sufficient support of the provinces, to act as a check upon too radical proposals, and those which would require unanimity inasmuch as they would deal with the guaranteed rights of minorities. Although eight years have elapsed no progress has since been reported.

The Easy Way Proves Disastrous

(Excerpts from an address by Walter Lippmann, distinguished U. S. journalist, delivered at Commencement of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.)

For twenty years before the outbreak of this gigantic war, the free peoples of the western world took the easy way, ourselves more light-heartedly than any others. That is why we were stricken. That is why the defenses of western civilization crumbled.

In 1917-18 we participated in a war which ended in the victory of the free peoples. It was hard to make a good and magnanimous peace. It was easier to make a bad and unworkable peace. We took the easiest way.

Having sacrificed blood and treasure to win the war, having failed to establish quickly and at the first stroke a good and lasting peace, it was too hard, it was too much trouble to keep on trying. We gave up.

Thus we entered the postwar Twenties, refusing to organize the peace of the world because that was too much trouble, believing — because that was no trouble at all— that peace would last by declaring that it ought to last. So enchanted were we with our own noble but inexpensive sentiments that, though the world was disorganized and in anarchy, we decided to disarm ourselves and the other democracies. That was also the easy way. It saved money. It saved effort.

In this mood we faced the problems of reconstruction from the other war. It was too much trouble to make a workable settlement of reparations and of the war debts. It was easier to let them break down and wreck the finances of the world. We took the easier way. It was too much trouble to work out arrangements for the resumption of trade because it was too much trouble to deal with the vested interests and the lobbyists and the politicians. It was easier to let the trade of the world be strangled by tariffs, quotas, and exchange controls. And we took the easy way. It was easier to finance an inflationary boom by cheap money than it was to re-establish trade based upon the exchange of goods. We indulged ourselves in the inflationary boom and let it ruin (because it was too much trouble to check it) into a crash that threw about twenty-five millions, here and abroad, out of work, and destroyed the savings of a large part of the people of all countries

* * * *

Having got to that, it was too hard to liquidate the inflation. It was easier to cover up the inflation and pretend that it did not exist. So we took the easier way —we maintained the tariffs, we maintained the costs and the overhead expenditures of the boom, and thus made it impossible to recover from the crash.

The failure of the recovery produced at the foundations of western civilization a revolutionary discontent. It was easy to be frightened by the discontent. So we were properly frightened. But it was hard to make one effort and the sacrifice to remedy the discontent.

Then out of this discontent there was bred in the heart of Europe and on the edge of Asia an organized rebellion against the whole heritage of western civilization. It was easy to disapprove, and we disapproved. But it was hard to organize and prepare the resistance: that would have required money and effort and sacrifice and discipline and courage. We watched the rebellion grow. We heard it threaten the things we believe in. We saw it commit, year after year, savage crimes. We disliked it all. But we liked better our easy-going ways, our jobs, our profits, and our pleasures, and so we said: It is bad but it won't last; it is dangerous but it can't cross the ocean; it is evil, but if we arm ourselves and discipline ourselves, and act with other free peoples to contain it and hold it back, we shall be giving up our ease and our comfort, we shall be taking risks, and that is more trouble than we care to take.

* * * *

So we are where we are today. We are where we are because whenever we had a choice to make, we have chosen the alternative that required the least effort at the moment. There is organized mechanized evil loose in the world. But what has made possible its victories is the lazy, self-indulgent materialism, the amiable, lackadaisical, footles, confused complacency of the free nations of the world. They have dissipated, like wastrels and drunkards, the inheritance of freedom and order that came to them from their hardworking, thrifty, faithful, believing, and brave men.

To these virtues we shall return in the ordeal through which we are now passing, or all that still remains will be lost and all that we attempt, in order to defend it, will be in vain. We shall turn from the soft vices in which a civilization decays, we shall return to the stern virtues by which a civilization is made, we shall do this because, at long last, we know that we must because finally we begin to see that the hard way is the only enduring way.

MOSCOW — (CP) — About 1-,000,000 copies of the works of British and American authors have been published in the various languages of the Soviet Union during two years of war.

Professional Cards

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY, K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
134 Prince Street

Morrell and Company
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown

The Poet's Corner

FREEDOM

Men! whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave,
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed
Slaves unworthy to be freed!

Is true Freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True Freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think:
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell.

Bringing Home The Bacon

(The Time London)

The expression "saving one's bacon is given a poignant and practical twist by the news that the Dunmow Flitch, which has been awarded since the twelfth century to those couple who, at their trials, could prove the happiness of their marriages, had this year to be handed back by the winners. It was, to be sure, only gammon masquerading as flitch which had to be returned to the local stores, but a "token presentation" is little consolation for the thick, luscious rashers that will fall to grace the happy family breakfast table.

A flitch, although it suggests the outre and outsize, is one of those awards which are assets rather than liabilities. No one, it seems,can go through life without acquiring a number of more or less useless object, and those whose swords are too blunt ever to aspire to the glittering prizes are apt to fall in the body trap and crawl out with a woolen tea-coasy or a set of redundant fish-knives. So thoughtful, incompetition that everybody who deed, is the committee work in some enters, like the animals in the Caucus-race over which Alice was constrained to preside, is more or less bound to emerge with some kind of award— "Everybody has won," said the Dodo, "and all must have prize" —and avoidance of unwanted honours entails a high degree of skill Even if a man be that stern and unclubbable type whom even the annual village fete can persuade to a raffle, it is unlikely that he will have avoided the prize thrust upon him when he was too young to resist. Ignorance of the more recognized forms of learning cannot always save the schoolboy the indignity of being called upon on speech-day to walk, pink of face and clean of collar, to collect some ornately bound book which still remains unread. The award of "Sartor Resartus" or one of the more hearty characters in The Lcom of Youth," who had inadvertenly acquired it, led to an indignant inquiry as to what the title meant, and books, as prizes, even when they are not incomprehensible to careless youth, somehow manage to preserve a stiffness, towards their more informal companions in the shelves.

If prizes of the more incongruous type dog the footsteps of the cheerfully incompetent, the competent, in the days when tournaments in every kind of game were being held daily throughout the country, sometimes pursued the more conventional awards with a fervour that threatened their amateur status. Silver cups look well upon the sideboard, but the reputation of being a pot-hunter is one to be avoided. From that stigma at least the winners of the Flitch are free. Marriage may be a lottery, and many and curious are the impluses which prompt people into it, but at least no couple can be accused of having an eager and avaricious eye on edible reward from the moment the banns are put up. The good will and good humour necessary to make a happy marriage deserve something more than a token, and this year the pity is that having earned the bacon, they were unable to bring it home.

The King's harvest in Windsor Great Park is double that of last year.

MACS' HAIR RESTORER

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

Restores Grey or Faded Hair to its original shade whether Black, Brown, Red or Auburn.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results. Price 60c per bottle.

MACS PERFECT WORM POWDERS

Safe and effective. Easy to take by children. Price 50c per package.

LARKSPUR LOTION

A perfectly harmless preparation for destroying Nits and parasites in the hair of children. Invigorates the hair and keeps the head of children free from dandruff. Price 35c per bottle.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

THE TWO MACS
149 Great George Street

MEET THE HEIR APPARENT to the thrilling new world of tomorrow . . . the world he will help to build.

Already he's learning to stand on his own feet, a young man with ideas; self-reliant, courageous, ready to carve out a future by his own personal efforts.

Many of these young men of tomorrow — future leaders — already have accounts of their own at the Royal Bank. They have spare-time jobs, work hard and save some of their money for the day when opportunity will beckon. Theirs is the spirit that has made this country great. It is the spirit that will build a Canada worthy of her future.

What is PRIVATE ENTERPRISE?
It is the natural desire to make your own way, as far as your ability will take you; an instinct that has brought to this continent the highest standard of life enjoyed by any people on earth. It is the spirit of democracy on the march . . .

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

STAGE VETERAN DIES

LONDON — (C P) — Willie Warde, 86 a veteran of musical comedy who was 75 years on the West End Stage, is dead. He was the original Harlequin in Barrie's "Pantaloon."

Christmas puddings in Great Britain will be standardized this year and a maximum price is to be fixed by the Ministry of Food.

Dr. ffrench's Vermicide Capsules NO. 1

For eliminating worms from your foxes.

"No other remedy has as yet equalled it in point of dependability and safety."

This is part of what Mr. Edward Fromm (head of the great Fox Ranchers of Fromm Bros., Hambourg, Wisconsin) has to say about ffrench's Vermicide Capsules and that after years of experiment with other worm remedies.

Get your foxes in shape for the winter by dosing them at once.

$1.00 boxes of twenty capsules
$4.00 boxes of one hundred

The number 1 Capsules are used for all foxes over three months old.

We have just received a fresh supply of all sizes and also a quantity of ffrench's Flea Powder.

E. A. Foster
CENTRAL DRUGSTORE
Sole Distributor for ffrench's Capsules for P.E.I.

W. D. GILLIS & CO.

SENSATIONAL NEW WAY TO
Reclaim OLD FURNITURE

Have you an old chiffonier like this? Remove mirror and uprights, and cut away cupboard section. Paint with Cilux Enamel and you get this smart, modern-style chest of drawers. Paint the mirror frame and hang it on the wall. It's easy, and fun, with Transformania.

Ask your C-I-L Paint Dealer to show you the book "How To Transform Outdated Furniture"—a new book which contains 101 ideas for restyling old furniture; 80 photographs, many in full color, over 200 transformed articles.

Carvell Bros. Ltd. Distributors
For Sale Everywhere

C-I-L PAINTS
FOR PROTECTION THAT LASTS