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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1940.

British Naval Supremacy

The triumph over the Italian fleet by torpedo-carrying aircraft of the British fleet air arm has, it is stated in a London despatch, altered the balance of power in the Mediterranean area on land as well as on sea. With one stroke, here is what the smashing of the Italian battleships has done:

1. Eased the task of convoys reinforcing the British armies in Egypt and Palestine.

2. Released powerful naval units for service in the Far East, where the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham as commander-in-chief points to a strengthening of the Empire's original forces.

4. Allowed Britain's battle cruisers and lighter ships armed with 8-inch guns to join in the search for a German commerce raider in the Atlantic.

4. Boosted the British Empire's prestige with the Turks, Greeks and Moslems of the Eastern Mediterranean area.

5. Reversed the ratio of capital ships in the Mediterranean from six-to-four in favor of Italy to four-to-three in favor of Britain.

It is reported also from London—unofficially, for the Government maintains the closest secrecy on the subject—that the Royal Navy has had its five new 35,000-ton, 30-knot battleships of the King George V class in service for several months. If these ships are in service they raise the total of Britain's capital ships to 10. With three Italian battleships knocked out of action in Monday's air raid at Taranto, Axis capital ship strength is only nine, counting two German 10,000-ton pocket battleships. Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons in February that the King George V class would soon join the fleet, and in April it was reported they were undergoing their trials. These five great battleships have been especially designed for "speed, wide range and protection against air attack."

"The Will Of The People"

The exceptionally large number of rejected ballots in the 2nd Queen's by-election returns, officially declared yesterday, indicates that unfortunately there was a good deal of confusion in the public mind. There were 90 rejected ballots for Councillor, and 118 for Assemblyman. This would appear to be accounted for, largely, by the fact that two candidates of the same name were running on opposite sides. A large majority of the rejected ballots were marked for Mr. Bell and also for Mr. A. W. Matheson, his Liberal opponent for Councillor, while the Assemblyman ballots were left blank.

Mr. Bell's name appeared first on the ballot for Councillor, and undoubtedly many Conservative voters, having in mind their own candidates "Bell and Matheson", inadvertently voted for both Mr. Bell and Mr. A. W. Matheson, thus spoiling their ballot. In one poll, there were nine ballots marked for Mr. Bell, but the ballots were rejected due to an "X" being also placed after his opponent's name, while no marks were placed on the Assemblyman ballots at all. In another poll there were six ballots marked the same way, and a corresponding number left blank. In other polls ballots were rejected for the same reason. If there had not been so many rejected ballots, the result of the election for Councillor might very well have been reversed.

In cases of this kind, where there is any likelihood of confusion, an amendment to the Election Act would seem to be required, so that the will of the people might be more correctly ascertained. In this contest, due to the similarity of names and the manner of voting, there is no doubt that the Conservative candidates lost many votes intended for them.

Liberal Press Comment

The masterly speech delivered by Hon. R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader, in the House of Commons on Tuesday draws the following appreciative comment from that staunch exponent of real Liberalism, the Halifax Chronicle. We quote the Chronicle editorial in full:

"Even those who are opposed to the political position of Mr. Hanson can agree with a good deal of what he said in Parliament yesterday. Firing the opening salvo for the Opposition in the current session, Mr. Hanson devoted most of his attention to the war effort.

"Aid in defence of Great Britain should be Canada's first objective, he said, and all will agree with that. Canadians well know that the Battle of Britain is vitally important to this country and to civilization generally. There can be no argument about the importance of helping that defence to the full extent of our power. The greatest contribution Canada can make, at the moment, is in guns and planes and supplies. The need is less for manpower than for equipment. This re-emphasizes the importance of pressing forward our effort on the industrial front.

"There have been recent signs of greater activity on the industrial front, but most Canadians are compelled to agree with Mr. Hanson that there was a lamentable lack of progress in productive activity during the first eight months of the war. Canadians were bewildered and angered at the delay in launching large-scale production of war materials and are eager that the work should be pressed with the utmost vigor.

"Since Great Britain has become a target for massed enemy raids, the importance of production in this country has increased many times. It is urgent that Canada's steel mills and machine shops and assembly plants and shipyards be employed wisely and well in the output of war materials.

"Regarding the Sirois report, too, Mr. Hanson advances a suggestion which has merit. He suggests that the dominion-provincial conference which will discuss the report should include opposition members and representative leaders of public opinion. The report's recommendations are of national importance. Their implementation would have a profound effect on many parts of the country.

"The conference which considers their merits could well include representative citizens of varying political views.

"And as for Mr. Hanson's request that the government make a completely frank statement on the nation's war effort, that is the request of everyone. A full statement on the war effort is long overdue. There have been reassuring generalities from Ottawa and fragmentary reports from this and that department.

"But the people are waiting for a comprehensive statement which will give the whole picture of the nation's war effort, especially what is being accomplished on the industrial and economic front. This is a matter of vital interest and concern to everyone. And it is information which should be placed before Parliament so that the members will have some idea of the extent to which Canada's productive resources are being employed; and so that they will be able to discuss ways and means for strengthening those parts of the production program which remain weak.

"The problems of the present emergency are too big to be treated as the political business of any party. All of us, regardless of party affiliation, will suffer if our war effort is inadequate. All of us are concerned with its efficiency.

"But the war effort will remain unsatisfactory until it is presented to the people and the people's representatives for careful study leading to improvement."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Dollar Day as well as Market Day.

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According to the list of exceptions published, it will be hard for parents and friends of the boys overseas to think of somethings suitable to send in their Christmas parcels.

* * * *

In Marshall, Mo., nine voters expressed their confidence in Santa Claus by voting for a plumber-preacher of that name, running for State Representative on the Prohibition ticket.

* * * *

Bridge is all right when played for charitable and philanthropic purposes, as is proved by the $1,700 handed over to the Red Cross as the result of recent chains.

* * * *

There are again to be two Thanksgivings in the United States. President Roosevelt has proclaimed Thursday, 21st inst. as the official day, which will be observed by two-thirds of the States, but 16 have decided to adhere to the old date, Nov. 28.

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The Wood Islands Ferry project is proving itself more and more to have been of the nature of an election bribe. And there were the usual suckers who now kick at having been done brown.

* * * *

New York has sent her Fire Chief and two assistants to London to get first-hand information on fighting fires under air-raid conditions. Certainly they could not have chosen a better spot for their investigation.

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At a meeting of Saint John Exhibition Association it was pointed out that through arrangements with the Department of National Defence the year's deficit of between $4,500 and $5,000 would be taken care of by the department instead of paying rent.

* * * *

Should the Christmas leave for our armed forces in Canada work out as anticipated there will be a lot of boys home here. Is this not the time for our representatives in Parliament insisting that the return fares should be paid instead of having men in His Majesty's uniform cadging their way or hitch-hiking?

* * * *

William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham, born this date, 1708. His administration of 1757-61 is famous in history for the successes of Wolfe in Canada, Clive in India, and for the Seven Years' War, in which Pitt supported Frederick the Great. A great orator, and of unimpeachable intigrity, Pitt possessed the confidence and admiration of the public as probably no other minister has ever done. In foreign affairs he revived the glory of Britain, and may be regarded as the first real Imperialist: "There is something behind the throne greater than the King himself." "Where law ends tyranny begins."

* * * *

Compulsory grading of all Canadian unwashed, fleeced wool will go into effect next January 1. Grading will show exactly what quantities of various types of wool are available for military and other purposes, and show the Wool Administrator, Mr. David C. Dick, exactly what quantities must be imported. No innovation to the wool industry, grading has been in effect for nearly 25 years on voluntary basis. About half of Canada's wool has been sold through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, which has used the grading system now being made compulsory. Grading will be done by the marketing service of the Agriculture Department or, in some large establishments, by graders employed by the dealers. Their work will be inspected regularly by the Department.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Tribune strongly urges the need for free entry to British goods into Canada during the present crisis. It is the simple fact that Great Britain, holding the fort for Canada and the whole Western world in the Battle of Britain, is in urgent need of Canadian cash and credits. The most obvious way of providing Britain with this cash is for Canadians to buy as much British goods as possible. Every dollar so spent by Canadians comes right back home again, with more added to it, in the form of British purchases of Canadian farm products and war materials. In urging a new approach to this whole problem, The Tribune has Canada's own interests especially in mind. There is no suggestion, here, of favoring British interests against Canadian interests. Quite the contrary. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Sir: — In your recent story about the birth of a pound and a half baby, you stated that 20 years ago this baby certainly never would have lived." When I was born, 26 years ago, two months prematurely, I weighed one and one-half pounds. The baby which you pictured is about two inches longer than I was. My hands were tiny enough to be concealed under an adult's thumb nail. While the baby in the picture appears to have hair on her head, I was entirely bald and was also minus eyelashes and finger nails. I was born by the light of a kerosene lamp. My incubator consisted of a market basket surrounded by fruit jars filled with hot water. The doctor who officiated is still living in Luverne, as is also the nurse who fed me with a medicine dropper.—Kate M. Smith, Luverne, Minn. Letter in Minneapolis Star Journal.

There are, no doubt, some who will try to evade taxes, even in wartime, some who will try to make money for themselves out of their neighbors' contributions to the war chest, just as always there are people who obey the law under protest and think it is smart to evade it even in such matters as traffic rules made for the common safety. Sometimes one wonders whether there is enough emphasis in the schools on the duties of citizenship, whether perhaps the opposite number, the rewards of democracy, does not get too much attention. The good citizen obeys the law made for him by the government he helps elect, and pays honestly the taxes it imposes upon him. He does not whine and grumble and think up smart tricks for making a little extra money out of the government or seek special privileges for himself even in traffic. He imposes upon himself the discipline in such matters which the totalitarian states secure in less comfortable ways. He plays the game and tries to be worthy of his country and its traditions. —Ottawa Citizen.

Oxford's new academic year has brought a war story of the close of the last. A number of American students were taking their final schools when the last boat sailed for U. S. A. from Eire at a date which interfered with the examinations. Accordingly, without precedent but with commendable phancy, the University authorities arranged for the examinations of these particular students to be held in U.S.A. This was done, the papers were returned to Oxford, not only in their originals, but also as micro-photos sent by another route as a measure of additional safety, and in due course the results were announced. The microphotos are going to the Bodleian as a historical curiosity, and the U.S.A., much to the mystification of the dons, has been greatly impressed by this commonplace act of consideration for their American alumni. To give finish to the incident, the American supervisors of the examination asked that their fees should not be paid or should be paid to a British charity. —Ottawa Journal.

At a time when the Government is aggressively seeking the extension of Canadian trade and when this is important in increasing the economic strength of the country, it might be worth considering whether we should not appoint consuls in foreign countries rather than trade commissioners. The better recognition always accorded to consuls is an advantage, and in some countries the rank is a quite important matter....Consuls are appointed only by countries with sovereign power. Other countries can appoint trade commissioners. If we appointed consuls, not only would they have the advantage and the influence that comes with the higher rank, but Canada would at once become more widely known as a sovereign country and not as a colony of Great Britain. The change would involve no additional expense to the Government, because of the fees that are paid for consular service. Canada has appointed ministers to a number of foreign countries. Are there any valid objections to a widespread consular service for the more successful promotion of Canadian trade? — Winnipeg Free Press.

The Opposition at Ottawa will have a place not much less in importance than the Government itself in inspiring our people to their greatest effort and in keeping them steady no matter what the strain or the demands may be. They can prove themselves a great constructive part, as the Conservative party has been in every crisis in the country's history, and they can do this best by forgetting all about politics in the narrow sense and directing their program to the end of securing the maximum of effort in every direction. If the Government should prove hesitant or laggard or wasteful in any respect the people will expect the Opposition to do its full duty in providing the spur if this is needed or the brake if extravagance prevails without a proper return. — Amherst News.

Cigarettes came to this country during the Crimean War. Since the eighteenth century Italian peasants had made them because they could not afford cigars or tobacco for pipes, and the Sardinian contingent before Sebastopol showed their British and French allies this novel way of smoking. It was the Crimean War that gave us the hospital nurse, through the example of Florence Nightingale. Our war against Napoleon brought us income tax. Margarine was born in 1870 when the French were short of fats, the first extract was squeezed from beef suet between hot plates. Synthetic nitrogen was a product of the 1914-18 War and the Germans produced the glider to dodge the clauses of the Versailles Treaty which forbade them to build warplanes. — London Tit-Bits.

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.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Sir,—I notice where your Bristol correspondent tells of a resident of that place shooting a goose with a rifle. We would judge that your correspondent was not aware that this is against the law, and subject to quite a heavy penalty; in fact we would almost be led to believe that this was a common practice in that district as he says it was considered by good gunners a "perfect shot". Now of course that the facts are public property, there is only one thing to be done, "check up another score," as he says.

We understand the use of the rifle is prohibited along with the pump and machine gun, in order to give the birds a little chance to survive their perilous trip, and escape the batteries of gunners all the way down the North American continent.

I am, Sir, etc.
FAIR PLAY.

THE CITY DEBT

Sir,—I have noticed several letters of appreciation in the papers lately regarding the report issued some time ago by the Civic Affairs Committee of the Junior Board of Trade, and rightly so. Here is a group of young men, who have spent many evenings making a study of the finances of our City, and we all know they stand studying. No matter how many Auditors are hired by the citizens the fact will still remain this City owes two and three quarter millions of dollars, and what have we to show for it? A few of our streets paved. And the fact will still remain (no matter how City officials try to cover it up) some of the Councillors do not like the Junior Board of Trade or any citizens to criticize the government of the City.

I think the Junior Board of Trade want to bring before the citizens of Charlottetown the terrible indebtedness they are in at the present time. If this is an error, why then publish the city report? It is plainly printed there. I would like to point out that this money was not all spent in the past six years, and it would appear that the present council are trying to save money whenever they can, but the fact still remains we owe plenty.

I am, Sir, etc.
TAXPAYER NO. 1.

THE PATRIOT'S OMISSION

Sir:—As I finished scanning carefully each page, headline and column of Wednesday's edition of the Charlottetown Patriot, a cloud of utter confusion and dismay enveloped and enshrouded my outlook and thoughts. After a futile and vain attempt to find some mention or remark in the opening speech of Mr. Hanson, the leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition, all that I was able to discover was a vague, unintelligible sentence: The Prime Minister replied most effectively to the charge made by Mr. Hanson that the government had soothed Canadians into a false sense of security."

Surely the very framework and ideals of Democracy have not sunk so low and been rendered so useless that the criticisms of the official organ for voicing the dissatisfaction and disappointments of true Canadians must be censored.

The ideals of Democracy are fair play, equality and justice to all. In order to make these ideals fact a Parliament and a free press have been established. The former as a means through which debates for and against the Government may be aired and weighed; the latter as a medium through which the people may receive an unbiased picture of events of importance and which on election day they may sanction or reject.

The Patriot has failed in its prime duty—to present the news. The Patriot, like the non-voter, has neglected to exercise that sacred right of free speech which our forefathers got for us only after years and centuries of bitter aggression and unselfish sacrifice.

Why is it then that the Patriot does not live up to that ideal of a free press? Why has this paper failed to live up to the maxim "that next to truth, courage is the greatest virtue a newspaper can have?" The Patriot lacks that courage because it has been blinded by the hatred inherent in partisanship, because the ever narrowing walls of bigotry have gravely wounded, perhaps killed, it's powers of impartiality, because they have allowed the welfare of the party to precede the welfare of the nation.

However the Patriot is by no means consistent—it is very contradictory and hypocritical, for in the same issue in which Mr. Hanson's speech was ostracised there appeared an article by Miss Dorothy Thompson in which she stated "a patriotic opposition must seek to check what wants checking but to check it by constructive and precise counter-proposals."

Yet after publishing these democratic views, in which the Patriot must believe or otherwise, in accordance with their present system, they would not have printed, they, who advocate constructive criticism, refuse to divulge to the people the constructive and precise counter-proposals offered to Mr. King by Mr. Hanson.

The Patriot refuses to publish the opposition leader's constructive criticism in which he asks for a four-month instead of a thirty day training scheme.

They neglect to publish his figures on the unfavorable trade balance between Canada and the United States and the constructive remedies he offered for offsetting this balance. They neglect to publish his report on the patronage extended to "a certain two-by-four woodworking firm on Prince Edward Island." They neglect to publish his statement on the truth behind the Wood Island Ferry cancellation—an act which is vitally important to the prosperity of all Islanders. In short the Patriot has neglected to fulfill it's obligations to the people: to fight for an efficient, energetic and honest government.

If it is not fear of the truth that keeps them from executing those synonyms—fair play and equality—of Democracy, why do they insist on sticking to their unChurchill-like methods of squelching the news? If the Patriot so trusts and believes that our War Effort "is the best possible" why are they so careful to drown out all criticisms directed at it? For if our War Effort is perfect why not let the people see for themselves just how utterly groundless and hopelessly weak is the criticism being offered by the opposition? Their present evasive system appears as a tacit admission of shame in our present endeavours.

Remember, as did Churchill when he said all he had to offer was "blood and tears and toil and sweat," that the people demand truth—be it bitter or sweet! Remember always that "the truth shall make you free!"

I am, Sir, etc.,
STUDENT

Hitler's Acomplice

(Globe and mail)

Some enterprising moving-picture producer will make a great comedy hit one day by doing a film of the Italian army in action. There is a touch of the fantastic splendor of mythical Ruritania to be found in Italian uniforms, banners and parades, but none of the grim realism of the German military organizations. The Italians have been so schooled to the idea that they are going places that they can't recognize themselves coming.

Yesterday's news despatches carried a remarkable description of the Italian tank corps opening fire on Italian troops retreating in disorder, in the belief that they were Greek troops advancing. This must have been sufficiently disconcerting to the Italian High Command, but not quite so startling as an episode which took place the previous day. A force of twelve thousand men was despatched along a trackless mountain valley to circle around the mountain and attack the Greek forces in the rear. Greek scouts were on the alert, however, and, waiting until the columns were well separated from their bases, locked both ends of the valley and trapped them there. The Fascist commander immediately despatched air-planes to locate the missing twelve thousand men and drop food supplies to them. The airplanes were lost for a while, then, seeing a body of men bivouacked at ease, circled down low, hailed them, and dropped the food. It was the Greek force, which accepted the food with thanks, shot down two of the planes and took prisoner an Italian staff major from headquarters.

If he keeps this sort of thing up long enough Mussolini will be summoned to the Brenner Pass again, this time to have his wrist slapped. The German High Command must be watching this musical comedy extravaganza with impatience. But they got in on a Brenner Pass, so they can't go to the box office and ask for their money back.

New Ships For Sunken Ships

(New York Times)

The Germans can take little comfort from the ship sinkings admitted by the British Admiralty yesterday. These sinking totalled 198,030 tons of British, allied and neutral shipping in the week ending Oct. 21 —an undeniably heavy toll, the second highest for any week since the war began. The figure approaches the weekly average of April, 1917, Germany's most successful month at sea in the last war, when 881,000 tons of shipping were sent to the bottom with their valuable cargoes. If the sinkings could be maintained at the rate of current figure, they would be serious in the extreme for the British cause.

But the activity of the U-boats in this war has been sporadic and ineffective. The sinkings dropped from 159,288 tons in the week ending Sept. 22 to a low of 31,094 a fortnight later. For the four weeks preceding yesterday's figure the average sinkings were 81,496 tons a week, or a little over one-third of the figure for the peak of the campaign. If Hitler's submarines cannot do better than this in a sustained effort they will not bring Britain to her knees from the lack of supplies.

It happens, moreover, that London's announcement of heavy shipping losses coincided with Italy's attack upon Greece, which made Greece an ally of the British. By this act of aggression the major part of the Greek merchant marine fell into British or Allied hands. This is the ninth largest merchant marine in the world; it consisted on Jan. 1 of 334 ships aggregating more than 1,500,000 tons. Most of this great fleet is now obeying orders to make for British, Dutch, American or American-controlled ports, where the vessels can be used to bring supplies to any part of the British Empire. In other words the British probably have acquired in one day almost ten times as much tonnage as the Germans managed to sing in the second-best week of the war. If this is a victory let Dr. Goebbels make the most of it.

Power is conferred on the minister of national defence to requisition any chattel in Canada if he considers it essential for prosecution of the war.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "IN NO STRANGE LAND"

Not where the wheeling systems darken,
And our benumbed conceiving soars!—
The drift of pinions, would we hearken,
Beats at our own clay-shuttered doors.

The angels keep their ancient places;—
Turn but a stone and start a wing!
'Tis ye, 'tis your estanged faces,
That miss the many-splendoured thing.

But (when so sad thou canst not sadder)
Cry;—and upon thy so sore loss
Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's ladder
Pitched betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross.

Yea, in the night, my Soul, my daughter,
Cry,—clinging Heaven by the hems;
And lo, Christ walking on the water,
Not of Gennesareth, but Thames!

—Francis Thompson

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