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

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1942.

The Curse of the Day

War Services Minister Thorson put his finger on the source of all our present trouble when he declared in the House of Commons his belief that a majority (including himself) were isolationists before 1939 and before it became evident that free nations would have to stand together. It was not so, but this abject confession of lack of vision on the part of our present leaders accounts in a large part for the threatened doom to the solidarity of our Dominion as a confederation. We have in power at Ottawa an aggregation of politicians who always have been and still are isolationists at heart, and who today are acting as a drag on the nation's endeavour to have an "all out" war policy. These isolationists must be got rid of before we can enter heart and soul into the struggle for our very existence as a free nation. In every other country where those "contrary minded" statesmen held office in Britain, in U. S. A., in Russia, in South Africa, in Australia, and now even in Mexico they had to be got rid of before any progress could be achieved. In France, where they remained in power, they have brought their country to present ruin and everlasting disgace. We do not want a similar experience here, and the sooner the Kings, the Thorsons, the Laurents and the others of that category are made to realize this the better for all concerned. At war the administration must all be of one mind to lead the country to victory; so long as there are divided counsels ,each expressing his individual predeliction, nothing but Chaos and Anarchy lie ahead of us.

The New League

China, Dr. Chao-ying Shih, Chinese consul-general, has been telling a Vancouver audience, looks to a revitalized League of Nations to assume her economic and political peace, when the war is over. China was a member of the old League and enjoyed very considerable benefits from the League's humanitarian and technical activities. But when China looked to the League for the protection of her territorial integrity, she did not get what she hoped for.

It was the League's misfortune rather than its fault that the protection China asked for was not forthcoming. The Mukden incident was the League's first great test and it proved to Japan and to aggressors like Mussolini and Hitler that the League lacked the cohesion, the courage and the power to enforce its orders.

Japan, after Mukden, defied the League, renounced her membership and set about strengthening herself for aggression. Had the League had the power and the will to take "bad boy Japan" by the scruff of the neck, pull him back to his seat in the Council and the Assembly and bid him behave, the long train of events which led through Abyssinia and the Rhineland, Austria, Spain and Czecho-Slovakia to the present war might never have started.

If China is to get the benefits she expects from a new League that new League must have a good deal more power than its prototype.

Coordinating War Production

Although the obstacles are numerous the Big Three in the Anglo-American line up—Canada, the United States and Great Britain—are working out a coordinated war program which will tie in every phase of their effort, reports the Monetary Times. There is now a united Chiefs of Staff board and there is a board charged with the allocation of raw materials to war industry. For weeks officials of the three countries have been hatching a plan for a United Nations munitions assignment board and a supreme production board with authority to say what munitions shall be produced and where. When production and assignment of munitions is placed in the control of centralized authorities a really unified war effort will have been achieved.

In recent weeks the establishment of a united munitions assignment board to allocate all arms produced in North American factories to the fighting fronts where they are most needed, has been under close examination in Washington, with Canada taking a considerable part in the negotiations through her Munitions and Finance Ministers.

Under the projected plan the London board would continue to allocate British munitions output to empire troops and fulfill its obligations to Russia. The munitions assignment board in Washington would consist of two representatives apiece from Britain and the United State and one from Canada. There would be pooled under its control all the arms produced by United States and Canadian factories and it would allocate supplies from this pool to the armies of the two countries on this continent, the U. S. armies abroad and it would continue to arm the Chinese armies.

The British board in London would indent on the Washington board for supplies and would allocate them amongst the armies in the Motherland and abroad. Under this arrangement the Canadian troops in Britain would receive their equipment through the British board via the munitions assignment board at Washington. Canadian armies would no longer continue to be outfitted direct from Canadian munition factories.

A financial arrangement that would be acceptable to Canada has been difficult to work out. We must buy huge quantities of raw materials in the United States for which the Dominion must pay American dollars. If Canada puts all her munitions into a common pool, from whence is the Dominion to secure payment and the U. S. dollars which will continue to permit her to buy in the American market? This is a phase on which there has been great caution.

Plans for a united production board have not reached an advanced stage. Involved in such a move would be the allocation to each country of the production of war articles for which there are existing facilities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The wedding month.

* * * *

Councillor Earl Macdonald has returned from Amherst, Mass., enthused with the tremendous progress made in war efforts in the United States. He feels we here have not begun to realize fully the seriousness of the situation, or we would not continue in the hum drum way we are doing. In the States after only six months at war, they are away ahead of us after our nearly three years war experience. We must wake up and see that nothing is left undone that can be done to bring war's realization home to ourselves, and defeat to our enemies.

* * * *

Sympathy from his brother newspapermen as well as the community generally goes out to Mr. A. R. Brennan of the Summerside Journal, and to Mrs. Brennan on the announcement that one of their three sons in the Air Force, John R. is among the missing after an invasion flight on Wednesday. Not many parents have the record of the Brennans in having three sons on active air service, and the bad news about one must make the parents doubly anxious about the others. Parental pride in their son's achievements may mitigate the pangs of sorrow for John's fate, but all the same from now on part of them will be for ever "over there."

* * * *

The Isle of Man was bought by the British Government from the Duke of Atholl this date, 1765; a much favoured holiday resort in the Irish Sea, 16 miles off the Scottish coast at Wigtonshire, originally inhabited by Celts it was seized by the Scandinavians in the 9th century, conquered by Norway in 1098, reconquered by Scotland in 1266, seized by England in 1285, and regained by Scotland in 1313, ultimately landing in the possession of English in 1346; became the possession of the Earls of Derby, until 1735 when it came by inheritance to James, Duke of Atholl, from whose heirs the British Government acquired it by purchase; made popular largely through Hardy's series of novels dealing with Manx characters and romance.

* * * *

As a supplement to the normal egg ration, 12,000,000 tins of new egg powder developed under a special process in the United States—equivalent to 144,000,000 eggs —will be distributed to the British public shortly, Lord Woolton announces. The issue to the public, which will be "off ration," will be at the rate of one shilling and ninepence for a five-ounce tin equal to 12 eggs. The new process enables eggs to be sent in dried form instead of in shells, with consequent reduction on the demand on shipping space to one-sixth of that required by ordinary eggs. Ministry of Food experts who have tested the new powder report it is impossible to tell it from ordinary egg. It will be a valuable contribution to Britain's protein foods and will have the highest nutrition value per ton of shipping space of all lease-lend foodstuffs, is the official verdict of the new product.

* * * *

Our neighbours to the south have been under ceilings for sometime, the new order having gone into effect at midnight Sunday, May 3. At that hour federal control over retail prices became effective, backed by a guarantee that the cost of living will remain at or below the March level for the duration of the war through a licensing system under which those who fail to keep their prices under the ceiling may lose their right to do business. Canada's price ceiling —applied generally speaking to retail prices —went into effect December 1 last. Prices were frozen at the level prevailing in the period September 15-October 11. Government spokesmen have emphasized on a number of occasions the ceiling will not be broken as it is considered essential to keep prices at fixed levels to guard against inflation. Subsidies will be paid in special circumstances, it has been announced, to enable the price ceiling to be maintained.

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Mr. Jean Harvey, editor of "Le Jour" has been telling the Canadian Progress Club Montreal some of the reasons why the "No" vote predominated in Quebec. "Our leaders are still reluctant to displease our interior enemies. They have not learned that some people cannot be appeased. We must be aggressive and fight against these enemies within our gates, or sooner or later we shall have trouble," said Mr. Harvey. Ultra-nationalists and agents of the fifth column are really weak, a tiny minority, he contended. They had never won an election. After 30 years their chief journalistic organ had a circulation of only 13,000. Yet it was "the weakness of the Government that all agents of the fifth column, and those who aid the enemy, without knowing it, were let free." He warned that this represented a serious complacency. "We can lose our freedom if we oppose only a passive resistance to our enemies within. It is the duty of a living democracy to be aggressive, to be vigorous, and to impose its principles upon the people." The mass of French-Canadians were neither anti-British nor separatist, yet "our unity will be seriously compromised if we do not act, prompty and vigorousy." "The French-Canadians are as brave and as good fighters as any other race, when they see clearly that their country is in danger, they will not hesitate to accept the responsibilities and dangers of its defence." But no effective attempt had been made to demonstrate this. "Conscription is a direct and inevitable consequence of the declaration of war," Mr. Harvey affirmed. "But this was never made clear to our people. Always the Government followed its policy of appeasement."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The fact is, of course, that a tyrant has power only over men who are afraid to die. If a man really believes in his religion, then he must hold with Saint Paul that "to die is gain," provided he dies in defence of that religion. Quisling can hang the bishops. He might even massacre the clergymen. But what would he gain by it? Only the frenzied detestation of the faithful. Quisling is now facing something altogether beyond his control, because his power extends no further than men's fears. Where fear of death ends, there the power of tyranny fails, and it is only the stupid tyrants who permit themselves to pass that limit. — Baltimore Sun.

Sir: May I suggest that No Surrender squads, platoons and even battalions be formed in the Home Guard—pledged under the most solemn undertaking to die rather than give themselves up to an invader in any circumstances? Such troops would wear a very prominent N. S. badge, so prominent that people would be continually asking what it meant. On the basis of doing what you expect others to do, I should be quite willing to join such a unit in any capacity, or if necessary to form it, and I'm no "blinkin' 'ere.' — Yours, etc., Gordon Laws, captain—(Old C.M.R.) Nottingghem Journal office. —Leeds (Yorkshire) Post.

An agricultural laborer who turns his hand with intelligence to many jobs, perhaps even poaching, dug up a nest of very young rabbits. Having some difficulty in finding enough food for his cat, which had recently produced a litter, he decided to give her one of the rabbits by way of extra sustenance. When he visited her the next morning he found her in yet greater need of food than before, since she was suckling the young rabbit along with her own kittens. She continued to mother it with proper affection till it was more or less grown up. I have often heard of animals suckling their natural enemies, including rats; but it has always been when they had been deprived of their own babies. This cat simply took in an evacuee. — London Spectator.

The sudden proposal of Henry Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce personal exemptions under the Federal income tax to $600 for single persons and $1,200 for the married evidently stems out of a hope to avert the enactment by Congress for a general sales tax. Barely more than two months ago Mr. Morgenthau opposed any lowering of exemptions below the present $750 and $1,500 levels, pointing out they had been reduced in each of the last two years. He said Treasury studies indicate that "the very lowest income earners have all they can do to feed and clothe themselves and their families and that a further lowering of the exemptions would yield a relatively insignificant amount of revenue" from them. The estimates which accompany the Secretary's letter of Thursday to the House Ways and Means Committee indicate that only one-eleventh of the $1,000,000,000 in revenue to be added by this process will come from the new taxpayers, or other ten-elevenths coming from the added levy it will make on taxpayers already above the exemption levels. —Christian Science Monitor.

Sightseeing motor buses may be banned in the interest of rubber and gasoline conservation, but visitors to Montreal will be able to see the sights, ancient and modern, from the top of a tally ho coach, carrying 20 or so passengers and drawn by spanking horses. The driver will be appropriately clad in elaborate frock coat, high hat with cockade, shiny Wellington boots and will have whip and other accessories. And, of course, there will have to be a bugler or trumpeter to sound ta-ran-ta ta-ran-ta-ta at strategic moments. That was the practice with the fast coach of the kind which ran from the Place Viger Hotel in the days just before the first World War, to the high pleasure of the tourist passengers and to the joy of the small boys, who from the sidewalk cheered the majestic coachman and footman and trumpeter. These tally ho tours will include Mount Royal and practically cover the Island, stopping at the numerous historic spots, of which this three-century-old community has plenty. They should be highly popular with visitors, especially those from New York, who have recently been deprived of their two-decker buses. All the passengers will be on top in Montreal's case. Tally ho! The coach was born in the Hungarian village of Kocs and at first was reserved for royalty and other persons of quality. In 1550 there were only three in France, owned by the Queen Diana of Poitiers light-of-love of Henry II, and a nobleman of such Daniel Lambert-like proportions that he was too much of a weight for even a Percheron or Clydesdale. Five years later the Earl of Richmond had a coach built the first in England. Soon coaching was general in the British Isles and by 1830 the going was fast — the Wonder coach, between Shrewsbury and London, covered the 158 miles at a daily average of 12 miles an hour. — Montreal Gazette.

Sir,—It was with much interest that I read your editorial of last Saturday, entitled, "The Safety Bicycle." About five years ago two young Montrealers went on a bicycle tour through New England. At night they stayed at farmhouses, equipped expressly for cyclists and hikers. They paid twenty-five cents nightly for this. They cooked their own meals at the farm house, where they also bought most of their supplies at low cost. Their only other expense was two dollars for membership in the American Youth Hostel Association without which they could not have had these privileges. On their return to Montreal they and their friends organized the Canadian Youth Hostel Association. For four years they have carried on with almost no financial support, building hostels and organizing sponsored tours for inexperienced cyclists. The rules of the association leaves no leeway for careless cycling. Anyone misusing the rules forfeits his membership. Last year there were over three hundred members in Montreal, including English, French and Jewish hostellers. Each year a gathering is held with the purpose of introducing hostelling to others. This year it was held at eight o'clock on Friday, May fifteenth, at Tudor Hall. It is hoped that the gathering was well attended by cyclists in Montreal, and that the Association will receive the support it deserves from the motorists of this city. Anyone desiring further information may write to the secretary, P.O. Box 234, Place d'Armes. —Letter in Montreal Star.

Speaking Not As A Minister

(Globe and Mail)

The Minister of Pensions and National Health stepped down from his exalted position as a Cabinet Minister last week and became a simple ex-soldier, just for an hour. Veteran Mackenzie has views about how things should be run that the Minister of Pensions and National Health either does not subscribe to or is unwilling to insist upon in his official capacity, or so he would have his former comrades believe. "If I had my way," said Mackenzie the Legionnaire, "the first conscript in Canada would be money." But he was careful to emphasize that he was speaking as a member of the Legion, and not as a member of Parliament, far less as a Minister of the Crown. To what a pitiable state has representative government in this country fallen! Any member of Parliament holding Cabinet rank who advocates a course out of the House which he is not prepared to insist upon as a public servant of great influence is mocking Parliament and trifling with his own conscience.

The cruelest, besides being the most dangerous, of the political arts is demagogy. That is the art of saying what the people want to hear, whether it is practicable or not, misleading the uninformed and promising to satisfy the needy whether you are willing and able to do so or not. The C. C. F. has made some progress with the public by demanding the conscription of wealth, and Mr. Mackenzie would like to share some of the approbation which this opposition party has been able to evoke through the use of this entirely ambiguous phrase.

Driving A Horse

(Peterborough Examiner)

Two newspapers, the Fort William Times-Journal and the Vancouver Sun, have recently published information which should be useful to budding horsemen. These great family journals expect the horse to return in his thousands any day now, and they want their readers to be prepared. We shall pass on what they have to say.

To make a horse turn to the right, shout "Gee" at it in a good loud voice; this appears to be horse-language for "right"; "Haw" on the contrary means "left" and should be shouted loud enough for the horse to hear you the first time, as otherwise it may merely think that you are laughing and treat you as a frivolous fellow. From where you sit the left-hand horse is the "nigh" horse and the right-hand one is the "off" horse. If you want the horses to stop shout "Whoa" at them and if they feel like it they will stop; to make them go into reverse you shout "back" curiously enough, as horses and humans use the same word for this process. Neither paper gives directions for starting a horse but from our own knowledge we may tell you that this may be done either by shouting "Giddap", or by sucking a hollow tooth several times as loudly as you can.

Department when driving is of first importance. Never show fear, whatever may happen. Of course the horse knows perfectly well that you are afraid, but if you show it he will run home at top speed in order to hide his shame at being out with such a novice as yourself. If you wish to pose as a classy and nonchalant fellow, hang one foot over the side of the buggy and never use the step in dismounting. Ladies, when entering a democrat, should always climb up the wheel, crying prettily, "Don't start yet, I'm on the wheel;" this gives your escort a sense of power as he holds in the horse, whether they have shown any inclination to run or not. A carriage robe may be used in a buggy, but a stylish driver will put this over one knee only; the leg which hangs out should not be covered. It is well to carry a small compass when out driving; if you want to drive fast and scare your girl into respectful admiration of your horsemanship, turn the animal in the direction of its stable; that will make it run beautifully. But if you feed the horse plenty of sugar before you set out, its mouth will foam prettily. That is all for today.

The Poets' Corner

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

This massive towered thing, how full of grace,
Merely to see it lifts the mind to God:
A mass in very truth, a sacred place—
A sacrament—O enter it unshod.
The ground whereon you tread is holy! Set
Reared, on a hill, emphatic as a fist
Clenched in the certainty that God is yet
The King of Kings — a challenge! And the mist
That winds the city cannot touch these towers
Drawing the eye and heart above man's doubt.
That solemn bell reverberates the hours,
Above the roof-tops rings the Gospel out,
Take, in this mighty house, the wine and bread
From Him Who had not where to lay His head.

—James D. Maclure in the London Observer.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"The hopes of free men and women everywhere, the hopes of those who are awaiting liberation in the countries the savage invaders have darkened and despoiled, are with the United Nations." — Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Thoughts For The Rationed

(Ottawa Journal)

If any of us want to get into the right mood to take rationing of tea and sugar and gasoline and fuel oil or rubber tires, all we have to do is to take a look at Britain. Over there, they know about rationing.

Over in Britain after July 1, the car owner will have no gasoline at all; none unless he can show that he needs it for public health, war production, civilian defence work, or for other vital service.

Here in Canada we still have a goodly amount of sugar for our tea and coffee and our pastries, and there are chocolates and other candies for those who want to buy them. Over in Britain they have been getting along with half a lump of sugar for their tea or coffee at each meal, and icings for cakes are all but forgotten, and one would walk all over London before coming upon a shop with a single box of chocolates.

Here in Canada we still have butter and cheese and cream. Over in England you may get a bit of butter at each meal that one could put into an eye, and cream has long since been illegal.

Over here our shop windows and market stalls are still filled with fresh fruits—oranges, lemons, pears, grapefruit. In England oranges, lemons and grapefruit are all but unknown, with millions of children who have never tasted orange juice.

And so it goes all down the line; down the line of not merely luxuries but of life's actual necessities.

Some of us these days are worried about fuel oil; worried because we know that changing back from oil to coal will mean cost and trouble for us, and less comfort. Perhaps a good antidote for what we feel will be in the thought that reduced consumption of oil will not merely save the lives of brave men who sail on tankers, but will help send more bombers to Berlin.

Thieves At Odds

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Those delightful little playmates, Hitler and Hirohito, are having a bit of a spat which the rest of the world will thoroughly enjoy. The origin of the dispute goes back to the Nazi invasion of Holland. One of the first things the Germans did was to swindle the Dutch out of their shares in the Netherlands companies which owned the great oil and rubber industries in Sumatra, Java, and the Dutch East Indies.

In exchange for bales of worthless occupation marks, the Nazi bankers gained enough stock in a number of these corporations to give them control. When the Japs overran the Indies, Nazi agents emerged from the woodwork to claim the Dutch properties. But the Japs, who had taken the properties by force of arms and at great expense, tried to shoo the Nazis out. Right now the Nazis and Japs are embroiled in an argument over legal technicalities.

According to the Nazis, they captured these properties when they captured Rotterdam, and the Japs as good Axis partners ought to turn them over. The Japs, on the other hand, argue that the resident operators of the industries became their real owners when Holland fell. These operators refused to recognize the German titles and hence the Japs had to take them by force and, having taken them by force, were entitled to keep them under Axis international law.

The argument is engendering considerable heat, but not enough, unfortunately, to explode either of the participants.

Urges Complete Elimination Of Peacetime Frills

MONTREAL, May 29 — Pledging life insurance to maximum service for all-out war effort, G.W. Bourke, President of the Canadian Life Assurance Company, appealed at yesterday's annual meeting of the Association for maximum economy in selling practices, complete elimination of peacetime frills and simplification of policy plans and services.

While twenty per cent of life insurance men are now in active national service and the business itself has been critically examined to conserve man-power and materials Mr. Bourke declared that "life insurance will face cheerfully whatever futher wartime restrictions may be necessary. Although not a war industry, it is an essential service, one which cannot be provided in any other way, one that has aroused many a man and woman to a realization of their duty to act today and not tomorrow.

"We in the insurance business," he said, "must not only meet the problems of the present, we must anticipate the future. The post-war reconstruction period will bring with it broad changes in national and international law and economy. The world must surely learn one lesson, above all others from this war — that nations cannot survive and yet live unto themselves alone. The post-war period must see a vast expansion in the free exchange of goods and services between nations if our civilization is to persist. That has been guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter, and the exchange of insurance services will play its part in the fulfilment of that Charter.

REMEMBER WHEN

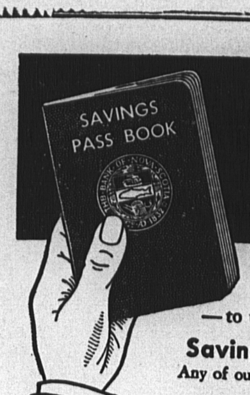
(By The Canadian Press)

Henri Cochet left no doubt of his racquet wizardry when he smashed through Bill Tilden's defence to win the French hard courts tennis title at Auteuil, France, 12 years ago today. Big Bill played brilliantly but went down 3-6, 8-6, 6-1.

War—25 Years Ago Today

(By The Canadian Press)

JUNE 1, 1917—British airmen attacked Ostend, Bruges and Zeebrugge, German bases in occupied Belgium. Workmen's and Soldiers Council took over Kronstadt fortress near Petrograd and repudiated Russian provisional government.



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