THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1943.

Redistribution Pending

Normally the forthcoming session of Parliament would see a redistribution of seats in accordance with the changes of population shown by the 1941 census. The census information is now available, and under the British North America Act redistribution should follow automatically. There is, however, a feeling that the times are too critical to take on so contentious a job, though on the other hand it has been suggested that this might be an opportune time to take redistribution out of the hands of the House of Commons committee and turn the task over to a judicial commission.

Any change resulting from redistribution will not affect this Province except relatively. Our Senate representation of four members is fixed by statute, and it is also provided (thanks to the efforts of the Mathieson Government in 1915) that our representatives in the Commons shall not fall below that number. This provision saved us from losing one and possibly two members during the years of steady exodus of our population.

The basis of representation in the Lower House is the Province of Quebec, which has a fixed number of sixty-five members, each of the other provinces being assigned "such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at each dicennial census) as the number sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec."

When we entered Confederation in 1873 we had six members, Nova Scotia 21, New Brunswick 19, Ontario 88, Manitoba 4 and British Columbia 6. Under the last Representation Act of 1933 the distribution by Provinces was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 4; Nova Scotia 12; New Brunswick, 10; Quebec, 65; Ontario, 82; Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 17; British Columbia, 16; Yukon, 1, making a total of 245 members as against 181 at Confederation.

Following previous redistributions the Western Provinces made steady gains, but it is doubtful, judging by the 1941 census returns, if the next Representation Act will make any great difference. At any rate, as already noted, we shall still have our four members; though unfortunately there is no statute to guarantee their vigorous and outspoken championship of our interests on the floor of the House.

Refreshing Candor

Last August the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs held its eleventh annual conference at Geneva Park, Lake Couchiching, when a series of lectures on political, economic and social problems was given. The press reports of the proceedings have now been supplemented by the publication by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, of the full text of the addresses under the title, "War and Reconstruction: Some Canadian Issues." Canadians who are proud of this country's Imperial connection may find a discordant note in the introduction supplied by one of the editors, Dr. A. R. M. Lower, Professor of History at United College, Winnipeg, and the booklet as a whole can scarcely be termed an adequate representation of virile Canadian public opinion. There are, however, some excellent articles including one by Mr. Percy J. Philip, Ottawa correspondent and formerly Paris correspondent of the New York Times, who in "A Spectator's View of Canada at War" takes the opportunity of speaking frankly and refreshingly.

Mr. Philip praises us for many things in connection with the war effort, but our share in the Ogdensburg agreement is not one of them. This agreement, it will be recalled, was a sort of mutual safety pact entered into by Prime Minister Mackenzie King with Washington. "In the face of danger, when it seemed not impossible that Britain would be beaten like France one of the first reactions of the Government of Canada was to seek cover and protection." That is not how Mr. King explained the agreement in Parliament, over which he seemed to be unduly elated; but it is Mr. Philip's phrase for it, and he adds:

"I first heard of it while I was in Vichy — from a Laval partisan who did not conceal his delight in pointing out, that Canada has rushed to the protection of a neutral power and that her doing so was a straw showing which way the wind was blowing, telling how the great days of the British Empire were over and the children were going their own road.

"Here in Canada, I think it served to drug many people's minds back into the somnolent condition from which they had been rudely awakened by the defeat of France. It soothed nerves which had been somewhat jangled and it served to placate a public which had become uneasy and to give it a false sense of security with a consequent slowing up of the whole war movement. It served to dull the edge of Canada's reputation and to cause that lack of appreciation of her part in the war about which there has been so much complaint. It rather helped than hurt the American isolationists, serving to strengthen the feeling that America would not have to fight, that all she needed to do was to exist and to spread her protective mantle over those who felt themselves in danger."

All For Victory

Our Russian allies are not only setting an example of courage and brilliant generalship on the battlefield, but they are giving equally convincing proof of their unity of purpose. Even religious differences have been forgotten in the determination to crush the common foe.

On Jan. 1, says a Soviet official publication, Vladimir Stefanov, priest of the Assumption Church in Moscow, addressed the following letter to Stalin: "As a shepherd of souls, I deeply mourn the fate of our brothers and sisters who have fallen under the yoke of fascism in the temporarily-occupied regions and suffer unparalleled atrocities and tortures at the hands of the German fascists. Being eager to help the Red Army to defeat the enemy as soon as possible and to clear our sacred Russian land of fascist vermin, on Dec. 2, 1942, I deposited with the State Bank all my Church savings, totalling 273,000 rubles in cash. I ask you, Joseph Vissarionovich, to build with this money two warplanes to be named for our heroic ancestors, Alexander Nevsky and Dmitri Donskoi. Let these powerful planes punish the Hitlerite criminals responsible for the calamities which have befallen mankind."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Calgary's coal shortage in subzero weather, reported in yesterday's Guardian, might be worse. According to the Canadian Press, only five per cent of the homes there depend on coal for heat; the others are heated with gas.

* * * *

Painful but fortunately not serious are Colonel Ralston's injuries received in Wednesday's automobile accident. They include a fractured right wrist, a cut through the lower lip into the mouth, a cut over the chin requiring six stitches to close and an injury to one knee. X-rays showed no other fractures.

* * * *

An extraordinarily large portion of the farmer's cash income is going into payments of debts, reduction of mortgages and savings, with good increases in consumer soft goods and semi-luxury lines which are still available, reports the Country Guide. Thus the farmer is building up an exceptionally large backlog of savings which augur boom business for the makers of capital goods, building materials and supplies, equipment and farm machinery, once these are again available for purchase.

* * * *

Rev. Dr. J. S. Thomson, manager of C.B.C. told a service club in Saint John "every departmental officer of the government and every minister of state, including the Prime Minister of this country, has come to me, not with orders, but with requests, that in the public interest of Canada, they should inform the public of Canada by making this or that statement. We are at war, and who am I as the general manager of a great public corporation to say to the Prime Minister or any other minister of the Crown, if he feels it his duty to communicate with the Canadian people, that he shall certainly not do it over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network? I don't think the public would likely tolerate any such obstinate interference. Indeed, I should be nothing more than a hum-bug and a nuisance if I attempted to do so." Imph! He no doubt would be presented with the "Order of the Boot."

* * * *

Lord Byron, English poet, born this date, 1788; his mother was Catherine Gordon of Gight; on his father's death, he lived with her in Aberdeen till he went to Harrow then to Cambridge; fell in love with Mary Chatworth but was rejected by her, a disappointment that had some bearing on his subsequent life; he toured Europe, including Spain, Portugal, Greece and the Aegean Sea Islands; on return to London he married an heiress, Miss Milbanke, and after their daughter was born they separated, he settling in Geneva where he wrote his master-piece, "Child Harold"; later became joint editor with Leigh Hunt of "The Liberal" which, however, was a failure; after his friend, Shelley's death he raised money to help the Greek insurrectionists and sailed to Missolonghi where he died April 19, 1824; his earlier poems are garish and insincere but his later poems show much sympathy with the stormy side of nature, and great powers of wit and satire:

"Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?...
A thousand years scarce serve to form a state;
An hour may lay it in the dust and when
Can man its shattered splendour renovate?"

* * * *

You had better have your grocery bill paid up by the end of next month or your credit will be gone. Prices Board officials of the consumer credit division have clarified the new consumer credit order, effective Feb. 1, as it applies to food particularly. The order-in-general consolidates previous orders and, tightening restrictions on credit purchases, extends the provisions of the consumer credit policy to include practically all forms of credit sales. Previous to this order, payments in connection with food came under no government regulations (the grocer extending credit as long as he wished.) At the request of grocers across Canada, Price Board officials said food, along with other commodities now come under the credit policy. Food still can be purchased on charge accounts but these now are due and payable the 25th day of the month following the month of purchase. No days of grace are permitted. Two exceptions are made: A necessity clause in the new order permits sale of food under exceptional circumstances should the buyer's account be in default. Farmers under the old order were allowed seasonal accounts under which they were entitled to purchase goods (other than passenger automobiles) up to a total of $150, and the new order states this $150 limitation shall not apply to food

Notes By The Way

The man who carried "The Message to Garcia" in 1898 has died in San Francisco. He was Major Andrew Summers Rowan and was 85 years old. A shy and modest person, he lived in the shadow of his achievement, which won fame by the notable essay that Elbert Hubbard dashed off an hour before press time and himself became renowned as a result of it. —Hamilton Spectator.

The Scottish genius, Robbie Burns, once said: "A man is a man for a' that." Similarly, we think a woman is a woman for all the sad mixtures of types that now are grouped together under the nigh sounding term "lady." Surely no higher tribute could be paid to a fine, noble, adult female than to say, "She is a real woman!" If this isn't the case any longer, then why not drop the word "woman" entirely and get some other term to allow for variety and contrast between different types and different degrees of culture, manners and sentiment? —Kingston Whig-Standard.

A dispatch from the African battleground speaks of the surprise and discouragement of German prisoners at the vast equipment which their captors now have to call upon at need, American material of all kinds. Apparently they have believed the repeated assurances given them that American equipment could not reach any battle-front in time to be of much use. Furthermore these German prisoners refused to believe that Stalingrad had not only not fallen —as they were assured by their supreme African command last month that it had — but that the Russians were actually driving the German army back.—Montreal Star.

Is the Eiffel Tower about to fall into the hands of German Wreckers? Last week a Paris dispatch printed in Sweden asserted that the world-famous landmark "has rusted beyond repair as the result of neglect." If the Eiffel Tower has really fallen to disrepair this has happened against the desires of most Frenchmen. For they know that every six years the towering pride of Parisians had been painted by 65 daring workmen who traditionally refused to wear safety belts (although at least five were killed on each job.) A year ago the German invaders talked covetously of the tower's 7,000 tons of metal. The rust story suspiciously like a Nazi lie spread as a forerunner to the destruction of the best-known feature of the Seine landscape. Built for the Paris Exposition in 1889, the Eiffel Tower has been called "an upended bridge that went nowhere except into the heart of bourgeois France." Alexandre Gustave Eiffel himself once admitted: "I know it is atrocious, but there it is, and there is stays." And so all 984 feet of the Eiffel Tower stayed —its massive toes dug deep below the bed of the Seine and its head lifted serenely into the Paris haze. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

A woman air raid warden in a New York apartment house was amazed by the variety of her neighbors' pets. Dogs and cats were common. One woman had a monkey and another a white rat. Strangest of all was a caged barnyard rooster. Chatting with one housewife, the girl told her of the pets in the building. "The lady right above you has a rooster," she said whereupon her hostess gasped and slumped to the floor. When she came to, the lady was profusely apologetic. "I've never fainted before, but it was such a shock," she explained "You see, I've been under treatment for six months by the highest priced psychiatrist in New York because I kept hearing roosters crowing." —Reader's Digest.

On November 1, 1935, the Japanese nation celebrated a special national holiday to honor their "Sacred Sword." This sword is supposed to be the identical one given by the sun goddess, in the mythological age, to her descendant-in-Japan to enable him to "conquer and maintain his empire." Preserved in a Shinto shrine, it is worshipped regularly as part of the ritual of Shinto —the national religion. The 1935 celebration, however, was a special and extra-solemn occasion. It celebrated the removal of the sword to a new shrine —a ceremony that had last taken place forty-three years before when it had served as a symbolic preparation for the first Sino-Japanese war. The highest religious, military and government officials took part. The masses of the people, in public parks, in the courtyards of shrines and temples, or gathered around public radio, were told of the ceremonial in emotional nationalistic speeches. This Japanese ritual received little attention in the American press. We find it hard to take Japanese mythology very seriously. Nevertheless, the ceremony marked a definite step in the series of events that led to Pearl Harbor. To the Japanese people, it was a statement as definite and concrete as one of President Roosevelt's "fireside chats." I told them that stormy days were ahead; that their national crisis was deepening. It told them also that their all-powerful sun goddess, progenitress of their divine emperor, was eternally on guard and that, if they remained calm and steady, her sword would make them invincible. —Helen Mears in Nation's Business.

The fight for freedom in Norway takes many forms and is fought on many fronts. In Oslo the Norwegians have found a new medium for expressing their contempt for the quislings. The quisling authorities had printed their party emblem on the back of all the tram tickets, and the good folk of Oslo learned to fold the ticket in four and tear out the hated Sun-Cross. Then the authorities printed new, larger emblems, which could not be torn out without destroying the whole ticket. On the rebound, the Norwegians are now conscientiously tearing up the tickets on reaching their destination.—Montreal Star.

It is reassuring to know that in our own province the educational authorities do not believe that the school should bring about a new social order. The official statement on the subject was that what society will be like in the future will only to discovered in the course of time. If the school attempts to train people for a definite social order in the future it will provide people maladjusted to society as it is today and maladjusted to the future also. The aim of the school should be to produce people capable of new adjustments. —Victoria Colonist.

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.

PROHIBITION AND MOONSHINE

Sir,—Since Judge Saunders' address to the Grand Jury at the last term of the Supreme Court at Summerside, hope has been aroused that at last the bootleggers would be punished and closed out of business. With the exception of the resolution passed by the Summerside Town Council that a form of Government Control be established in Prince Edward Island, nothing that the public is aware of has been done. Both dives mentioned in the Judge's address and possibly other places are still operating, and evidently from some of the evidence at some of the inquests their supply of poison moonshine is not exhausted or the sources of supply are still available.

What people would like to know is, why are these dens not closed up? All this must be discouraging to any police official who is trying to do his duty. Lately the Temperance Federation has been sending in letters to the Press in long-winded explanations, of what the public already knows about the distillers and brewers in the Upper Provinces. What has all this to do with a Prohibition Province like Prince Edward Island? What about our distillers of poison moonshine right here on the Island? I think the people should be aroused to the dreadful condition of affairs and writing to the press for or against prohibition is simply dodging the main issue.

The present state of affairs with these wretches making and selling moonshine with the attendant evils and often tragic results is a situation not to be ignored. Are the dispensers of this poison to be allowed to defy the law and go unpunished.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CRUSADER

Summerside

The Ruml Taxation Plan

(Stratford Beacon-Herald)

Both in the United States and in Canada the Ruml plan of income tax collection is gathering new supporters since it was proposed early this year. A few weeks ago The Financial Post, of Toronto, took a "plebiscite" of opinion among businessmen and found strong and widespread support for the system. The more people look into it, the more they appear to like it.

The author of the plan is Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and the plan, briefly, is this: "Forget" last year's income tax collections and call the collections made this year the tax on this year's income. In other words, so far as Canada is concerned, instead of the deductions now being made from weekly or monthly pay envelopes or from other sources, being the tax on last year's income, treat it as the tax on the current income, thus paying as we go.

On paper it would seem as if everybody was being forgiven a year's taxes and that the Government would lose a whole year's revenue from that source. But, in fact, the Government would lose nothing. It would continue to receive a year's income taxes in perpetuity; till the end of the world, if there is such a time. If, when income taxes were first imposed, they had been applied to the current year instead of to the income of the previous year, it would have been a fairer start.

There are many hardships due to the present method. There are many people whose incomes are reduced by the war. There is the case of men who give up good jobs to join the armed forces, and they are faced with the payment of last year's taxes from army pay. It comes hard on those who are laid off by illness and it is hard on those who have been compulsorily retired and have to pay last year's taxes out of smaller superannuation income. These and other circumstances account for much of the income tax which the Governments are unable to collect. The system is particularly hard on widows, who not only pay death duties on their husband's estates, but have to pay last year's income taxes on no income at all.

The pay-as-you-go system is eminently fair to the Government and to the taxpayer alike. It protects the Treasury from loss, and protects millions of people from anxiety and distress. People are forgiven nothing because they never stop paying. The situation may become serious after the war if certain trades should be hard hit by the change over the industrial effort, causing an extensive amount of temporary unemployment, during which time the people affected will go increasingly in debt to the Government. Under the Ruml plan, having current taxes deducted from current income, they would owe nothing if they were earning nothing, or merely living on unemployment insurance, and they would be relieved of much worry and a great handicap where they started to work again.

Largely, it is just a question of bookkeeping. These extraordinary times seem appropriate for considering a change.

FROM "THE SPLENDID SPUR"

Not on the neck of prince or hound
Nor on a woman's finger twined,
May gold from the deriding ground
Keep sacred that we sacred bind:
Only the heel
Of splendid steel
Shall stand secure on sliding fate,
When golden navies weep their freight.

The scarlet hat, the laurelled stave
Are measures, not the springs, of worth;
In a wife's lap, as in a grave,
Man's airy notions mix with earth.
Seek other spur
Bravely to stir
The dust in this loud world, and tread
Alp-high among the whispering dead.

—A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Hollanders Carry On

Hamilton Spectator)

Circumstantial details come from the Netherlands East Indies of the heroic resistance being offered in the conquered territories to the despised Japanese invaders. Guerrilla bands continue to fight fiercely against them and sabotage is everywhere rife. There is no sign of weakening on the part of whites and natives alike, and the enemy is compelled to admit that "hope still persists for a return of the British and Americans, and night and day the natives dream of their old life building castles about liberation." This is a surprisingly candid, if unconscious, admission that the old way of life is considered by these natives as infinitely preferable to the "co-prosperity" brand. It is everywhere the same where the Japanese have gained control; dissatisfaction, neglect, injustice, cruelty settle down like a blight on the unhappy populace. It is by force of arms alone that the enemy is able to hold the people in check, and the hold becomes more and more precarious with the passage of time.

The United Nations have reason to be profoundly grateful to these brave Hollanders who refuse to submit to the usurpers. It is the same in Europe, where the Nazi are finding to their cost that they cannot win the people over either by blandishments or brute force. A spokesman for the Netherlanders, who remain so magnificently loyal to their Queen and traditions, has protested against the term "government in exile," as applied to the regime established in London. He says it bears — though quite unintentionally a kind of stigma, as if the government had been banished from the motherland. Such, of course, is by no means the case. The inhibatants of Holland are, with very few exceptions—for representatives of the nauseating Quisling breed are to be found in all countries—just as determined as those outside its borders on the overthrow of the Axis, and are doing and will continue to do everything in their power to bring it about as speedily as possible.

War—25 Years Ago Today

(By The Canadian Press)

Jan. 22, 1918—Gen. Szetozar Borevic succeeded Archduke Eugene as Austrian commander on the Italian front. Austrian premier, Dr. von Seidler, resigned. Public eating places in Britain ordered to observe two meatless days a week.

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FRUITS—One serving of tomatoes, or of a citrus fruit, or their juices. One serving of other fruits, fresh canned or dried.

VEGETABLES—Two servings daily of vegetables, preferably leafy green, or yellow, and frequently raw, and potatoes once daily.

CEREALS and BREAD—One serving of a whole-grain cereal and 4 to 6 slices of Canada-Approved Bread, brown or white.

MEAT, FISH, etc.—One serving a day of meat, fish, or meat substitute. Liver, heart or kidney once a week.

EGGS—At least 3 to 4 weekly.

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