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Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Jan A. Burnett

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1946

Lost Opportunity

Published elsewhere in today's issue is Senator McIntyre's address in Parliament on our fishery and transportation problems. Like Mr. McLure's in the House of Commons, it is an excellent speech; but unfortunately Senator McIntyre was not quick enough on the trigger when interrupted in the closing part of his remarks. He was asked by Senator Patterson, of Ontario, why it was, if we had the smallest per capita revenue, that we were the first province to reach our quota in the Ninth Victory Loan campaign. Senator McIntyre insisted that he was right in his reference to our per capita income, but left the question unanswered.

This is a lamentable illustration of the lack of co-ordination between the efforts of our Federal and Provincial Liberal representatives. Had Senator McIntyre been familiar with the brief presented by Premier Jones at the opening of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, he could have emphasized his argument by pointing out that for individual subscriptions our last two Victory Loans were on the basis of $70 per capita for Prince Edward Island as against $172 per capita for Ontario. For all Victory Loans our individual sales were $102 per capita, as against $509 for Ontario, $432 for British Columbia, and $337 for Nova Scotia. Total individual sales and special names gave Prince Edward Island $366, Ontario $1,198 per capita. The fact that we were the first to pass our quota was highly to our credit; but the basis of our allotment plainly indicated recognition by the central authorities that we were a poor Province. That was the point which Senator McIntyre was trying to make, and he could have turned the scales neatly on the Ontario Senator had he studied our Provincial brief.

Again, he was interrupted by Senator Euler, one-time Minister of National Revenue in the King Government, who asked if it was not true that for a good many years now the freight rates to the Maritimes have been "tremendously reduced," and that the railways have been reimbursed out of the Federal treasury to the extent of many million dollars. It is only a few months since Mr. Rand Matheson, manager of the Maritime Transportation Commission, issued a comprehensive pamphlet on the Maritime Freight Rates Act in which the argument that we are enjoying any special privilege in freight tariffs is completely exploded. With this information at his fingertips, Senator McIntyre could have crushed Senator Euler by explaining how and why the Act came to be introduced, and incidentally how its results came to be nullified by selfish Central Canadian interests.

This is not intended as carping criticism of what was, after all, an able and informative address. Senator McIntyre handled the subject of our lobster industry very fully and authoritatively, and the absence of partisanship in his speech contrasts very favorably with the one delivered by his colleague from King's County in the lower House.

Toronto Honors Great Islander

A good wine needs no bush, and the following editorial comment from the *Ottawa Journal* requires no elucidation in a Prince Edward Island newspaper:

"Protestant Toronto, sometimes called "intolerant", on Wednesday gave a heart-warming welcome to the Roman Catholic Church's James Cardinal McGuigan. The *Globe and Mail*, describing it, said that "Toronto opened its arms in a welcome princely in its splendor, heartfelt in its enthusiasm and warmth."

"And it wasn't merely those of Cardinal McGuigan's faith who welcomed him. At City Hall, where Orangemen largely rule, they presented him with an illuminated address. Up in the Legislature, overwhelmingly Protestant, Premier Drew greeted and eulogized him with warmth, and among those who turned out to do him honor were Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, Archbishop of Toronto and Primate of All Canada, representing the Church of England, Rt. Rev. J. R. P. Sclater, representing the United Church, Rabbi Abraham Feinburg, and Major Bunting of the Salvation Army."

The point of all this seems to be that Cardinal McGuigan has earned a unique place in the hearts of the people of Ontario, regardless of class and creed.

But it is annoying to note that our Ottawa contemporary forgets to say that His Eminence is a Prince Edward Islander. We are afraid that as time goes on, Ontario papers will tend more and more to forget this important fact, and in the end we shall have biographies appearing by eminent Central Canadian writers claiming the Cardinal for themselves.

We need not worry, however. This little Province is a magnet to all its sons, great and small. When they go abroad and achieve big things it is merely to impress us quiet folk at home. At their moments of highest exaltation, Prince Edward Islanders think, "Gosh, if the folks could only see me now!"

Exports Are Essential

The Federal Department of Trade and Commerce advises Canadians that "one-third of every dollar you get comes from Canada's trade abroad."

The fact that our present standard of living, the wages paid in this country, and the size and variety of our manufacturing and agricultural industries, are largely the result of our export trade is not generally understood. Canada's trade in dollar value, says the *Ottawa Journal*, may be less than that of some other nations but no country in the world today depends on foreign trade so much as our own. A larger share of our total production goes abroad than is the case of any other country—nearly one-third to be exact.

Without this trade Canadian industry could not survive on anything like the scale achieved in the past or hoped for in the future. It is doubtful if we would have any automobile industry, or farm machinery plants, if these firms had to depend solely on what Canadians would buy. Our farm production would shrink if only the domestic market had to be supplied. Every Canadian benefits from this trade, not just those who happen to be producing exportable goods.

Stories come back from foreign lands that Canadian-made shirts, or washing machines, or nylon stockings, or refrigerators can be purchased there and people at home wonder why these goods should go to foreign markets while Canadians go short. The fact is that other countries besides Canada are competing for the world markets now available and that Canada must get in on the ground floor, and keep up shipments, if she is to continue to keep her world trade. Britain makes no bones about keeping her own people short while she builds up foreign trade; Canada is likely doing the same thing but is not talking much about it.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Bishop Heber, hymnologist, writer of *"From Greenland's Icy Mountains"*, and other well-known favourites, died this date *1826*: "When Spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil."

* * * *

The Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association proposes to hold a conference in Australia towards the end of this year to discuss the freedom of the Press. It is hoped to make it representative of the English-speaking world. Proposals will be discussed to define the position of a free Press in a free society, how conditions of freedoms are to be recovered where war has compromised them and the danger of propaganda as an instrument of administration. The final object will be to draw up a charter which it is hoped will be incorporated in the Peace Treaty binding signatories to remove all barriers to free reporting of news within their frontiers. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has passed a resolution of support for the World Press Freedom conference proposed by the Australian N. P. A. In his Presidential address to the Institute of Journalists in 1944 Mr. William Redfern said the Press had earned the right to be regarded as an integral factor in the maintenance of peace, and urged the incorporation within the framework of the international security plan of a convention guaranteeing the freedom of the Press throughout the world, with free access to sources of information.

* * * *

Asked to give some of his many BBC overseas listeners—in this instance, listeners in West Africa—an idea of "what it means to be a journalist," Wickham Steed drew on his own early experience, more than fifty years ago. He had learned shorthand, he said, he thought he could write pretty well, and he reported speeches and meetings. But still he didn't quite know how to "join the Press." So he went to see one of the most prominent figures in contemporary British journalism, the late W. T. Stead. Stead had made a name for himself as Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and was then editing *The Review of Reviews*. Stead was a kindhearted man at bottom, but he seemed very fierce to Wickham Steed at the time. His advice was brief: "If you've got anything to say, write it down. When you have written it down, imagine that you have to cable it to Australia at your own expense—the rate is 5/-a word. Cut out everything that is not worth 5/- a word. In this way all your fine phrases will disappear. If anything remains, send it to an Editor." Steed says it took him quite a time to understand how good Stead's advice was.

* * * *

Newly returned to the Welsh countryside from the R. A. F., Mr. Emlyn Jones says that after putting in a good many years learning all sorts of subjects that have never been of any use to him, he is now coming to know things about his own valley that he never noticed before — especially about animals. He told a BBC interviewer at the overseas microphone recently of some of the things he had observed. He'd found, for instance, that some of the most maligned animals had a better side to their nature. Even rats have it, apparently, for one in the field of a farmer friend of Jones' had been seen stealing food put out for the chickens, but when the farmer followed it he was astonished to find it was feeding an injured sparrow with the corn. He spoke, too, of some of the surprising things he'd seen a fox do. One in his valley always took a morning bath. He'd watched him put his feet gingerly in a pool of water, then immerse his whole body and presently cross to the other side and roll in the grass to dry himself. He would then dash off at top-speed—casting away the ball of wool he'd been holding in his mouth. "What's the idea of the ball of wool?" the interviewer, Roy Rich, asked him. "The fox I know collects all his fleas in it", was Mr. Emlyn Jones' answer.

Notes By The Way

Canadians can hardly be so selfish as to maintain hard and fast immigration laws that restrict the population of the northern half of this continent to a comparative handful of people. There are hundreds of thousands of people in Europe who would make excellent citizens and who, if given the opportunity, would be glad to come to this country to start life anew. —*Calgary Herald.*

More than 106,000 packages of tea weighing approximately 5,800 tons recently arrived at the West India Docks from Ceylon in the SS Empire Allenby. This cargo, imported by the Ministry of Food, represents some 2,152 million cups of tea, sufficient to give every person in this country about 45 cups. It will be stored in various dock and riverside warehouses until required. —Port of London Monthly.

The experience of the last 30 years is sufficient proof of the law that every increase in the cost of labor is inevitably followed by a proportionate increase in the cost of living; and that where the cost of living is highest there is more liability to depression periods. The insistence of organized labor in demandng higher wage rates as a share in higher profits, without accepting lower wage rates as a share in higher profits, without accepting lower wage rates as a share in losses, will finally raise the costs of production and of living to a point where our industries cannot compete in the world markets. In which event there would be no profits to share. — Calgary Albertan

This curious suicide by the sword, called hara-kiri, is what might be called a fake. It is pretty much phony, says The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. The tradition is held up to the rank and file as a grand old Japanese custom in which great leaders show their complete devotion to the emperor. The fact is that hara-kiri was rarely committed by top ranking leaders and only occasionally by second raters. It was something for leaders to preach about, but they didn't often produce the bodies. You will notice that Tojo used a gun and made a botch of it, and Prince Konoye took poison. Most of the "so sorry" leaders just go to jail and in due time will pay an extremely formal visit to the hangman. In short, hara-kiri is more of an idea than a practice.

Sugar supplies soon will increase, so much so that a writer for Barron's believes there might be a liberal increase in the rationing rate in the second quarter of the year and that rationing for household use might be ended in the last quarter. Conditions toward the end of the year will depend heavily upon the domestic sugar beet crop, therefore upon the weather. But those for the early future depend largely upon island production, about which the major facts are known. Cuba's planters are preparing for a big 1947 delivery, hoping to harvest about 700,000 tons more than this year. If they can do that they will make up the world deficit to which their great drought of two years ago contributed and should be able to sell this country enough to re-establish a comfortable working surplus. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Complaints of military tailors that they have difficulty in obtaining supplies of suitable material for tartan trews and for the kilt for officers of Scottish regiments have been brought before the president of the Board of Trade, but evidently the deputation received little satisfaction. It is to be feared that the military and other authorities concerned, both here and in Canada, do not appreciate the strength of Scottish attachment to the tartan and the kilt. In Canada a prominent officer, who is not himself a Scot, has declared that the kilt is unsuitable for tank and other military operations, and that "war dress" is to be the rule there in future; but the Scots in Canada are not of the type to remain quiet on the extinction of this essentially Scottish apparel, and it is evident in our own country that the last word has not been said on the subject. —Edinburgh Scotsman.

You wouldn't tap your savings to shoot craps. Or bet on a horse. Or play gin rummy. If you did tamper with your savings account it would be only after mediation and reluctant decision. As sound investments, craps, horses and cards are no sillier than the current get-rich-quick schemes. But some otherwise sagacious neighbors can't glance out the window these days without being blinded by an aurora borealis of sudden wealth. They get so boodle-happy under the spell of this financial iridescence that nothing less than a slap in the purse will restore them. They listen only to unctuous breathing of the promoter. These soft-song men profess oracular powers not to mention a couple of genie lamps. With no pain, no labor, no time, he'll make 'em rich, these suckers. It helps to remember that if these cheats had the secret of quick wealth, they wouldn't be selling embossed sheets of paper for a thin and precarious living.

Kitchen chores should become increasingly easier and food for the family dinner table more appetizing if all the promises of science are performed. The chemists, who have come through with innumerable aids to the preservation of fresh foods, recently have developed bags of plastic film which will keep a head of lettuce crisp for three weeks. Growers of vegetables in Western farm areas can seal shelled peas, stripped cauliflower or root vegetables in airtight, transparent packages and send them by plane to market. A process which removes water from fresh vegetables to produce "anhydrous" food products makes possible their storage at room temperature. But further advances may lead to complications. Not long ago a dozen diners at Rutgers University sat down to pumpkin apple pie which had been baked two and a half months before serving, preserved by quick freezing, and reheated for the table. This suggests disturbing possibilities. A husband who tells his bride that her baking is not as good as his mother's was may suddenly be presented with a pie and the comment, "That's one your mother did before we were married. She asked me to save it until you complained about my pies!"—The New York Sun

Royal Visit to South Africa

(United Kingdom Information Office)

The announcement that King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret have accepted General Smuts' suggestion that they should visit South Africa early next year has been welcomed in Britain as a fresh expression of the essential unity of the nations forming the British Commonwealth. The London Daily Express writes, "Never was there a time when the peoples of the Empire were more conscious of their common destiny. This first Royal visit to the youngest of the Dominions expresses for the people of Britain the deep sense of unity they feel with their kinsmen overseas." Now that the self-governing Dominions have the status of equality with the Mother Country the person of the King is the only tangible bond between them. The importance of this link is stressed by the London Daily Telegraph which writes, "The very fact that the Royal Family are united on South African soil will symbolise more clearly than ever the fact that the King is the King of every one of His Dominions in no other sense than he is King of England."

* * *

The history of Royal visits to the overseas Empire as yet covers less than a century. Although Queen Victoria did so much for the development of "Britain overseas" she was opposed to the idea of her self going far from Britain, and it was only with reluctance that she eventually consented to allow the Prince of Wales— later Edward VII—to make a visit to Canada in 1860, to be followed fifteen years later by an Indian tour. Meanwhile, Australia and New Zealand were making great strides towards independent nationhood and when Queen Victoria died arrangements were already well in hand for the extended tour of the British Empire which King George V and Queen Mary —then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York —made in 1901 in the converted liner Ophir. The Duke and Duchess were away from England 231 days, during which they covered forty-five thousand miles—nearly twice the earth's circumference — by sea and land. The highlight of the tour was the Duke's opening the first Australian federal parliament at Melbourne in the presence of fifteen thousand people. But the tour also took the Duke and Duchess to Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Singapore and several cities in Australia and New Zealand, Mauritius, South Africa, Canada and Newfoundland. It was on their return from this tour that the Duke made his famous "Wake Up, England" speech at the London Guildhall, stressing the lessons that Britain could learn from the younger countries of the Empire and the necessity for strengthening the bonds between them and the Mother Country. As Prince and Princess of Wales George and Mary visited India during the winter of 1905-6—a tour that gives the future Emperor of that great subcontinent much insight into the problems and needs of its peoples. Six years later the royal pair returned to India for coronation as King Emperor and Queen Empress and to inaugurate India's new capital at Delhi. At the famous Delhi durbar a vast concourse of Indians gathered to demonstrate their loyalty to the new ruler.

* * *

Between two great wars the Duke of Windsor then Prince of Wales, make a series of tours commencing with his visit to Canada in 1919 in the Renown. His travels took him not only to the great Dominions—India, Canada, South Africa but also to other parts of the Empire such as East Africa, and to foreign lands in South America and Japan. Meanwhile, the present King and Queen as Duke and Duchess of York visited East Africa in the winter of 1924 and Australia and New Zealand in 1927. The latter tour was the occasion for inaugurating the new capital of the Australian Commonwealth at Canberra. When he came to the throne it might have been thought that King George VI would, like his father, leave Empire travel to other members of the Royal Family. On the contrary—in the early summer of 1939 he instituted the precedent of a visit of a reigning British monarch to one of the Dominions.

During that tour the King and Queen visited all parts of Canada. On that occasion the King and Queen also visited Newfoundland and took the opportunity to visit the United States where the New York World Fair was in progress. They stayed with President Roosevelt in his Hyde Park home and received from Americans acclamations as enthusiastic as those they had been given the year before in Paris. When the visit to South Africa now announced has been accomplished the King and Queen will have become personally acquainted with every British self-governing Dominion. For the Princesses this, their first tour outside the United Kingdom, will be an introduction at first hand to the magnitude of the responsibilities that rest upon the occupant of the British throne—the link that binds together all British lands.

The spirit in which the tour is being undertaken may be discerned in the speech which King George VI, following his father's example, made in the Guildhall on his return from Canada just before the war. Referring to the way in which institutions developed through the centuries in Britain are now flourishing in the overseas Dominions, the King declared, "It was not alone the actual presence of their King and Queen that made Canadians open their hearts to us. Their welcome, it seemed to me, was also an expression of their thankfulness for those rights of free citizenship which are the heritage of every member of our great Commonwealth of Nations. It was a desire to serve the ideals of that Commonwealth which led me to undertake my journey—to foster its sane and wholesome faith —to show, if I could, that its headship which I have been called upon to assume exists today as a potent force for promoting peace and goodwill among mankind."

International Commentary

(By W. N. Ewer)

LONDON—(By Cable) —Prime Minister Attlee's statement of the United Kingdom Government's Indian policy should remove any lingering suspicions of British intention: and it should put an end to propaganda stories of India held forcibly in submission by malign "British Imperialism."

The granting of complete political freedom to the Indian people is without parallel in history. For the emergence of British Overseas Dominions from Colonial Status to full nationhood—though also unparalleled—was something very diffeent. In their cases the evolution was one of peoples largely British, in all cases of European stock or origin in whom the tradition and habits of self-government were deep.

In India the British conquered and ruled a country and peoples of entirely different race, religion and tradition. It was a country which had never been united and which had always been governed despotically by its various rulers. The "British Raj" replaced those despotisms.

But for over a hundred years British rulers in India had a vision that sooner or later under the impact of British ideas and under British guidance the Indian peoples would come to demand self-government. And when they did, when they were ready for the responsibility the historical task of the British Raj would be completed.

The classical statement of that view was made by Lord Macaulay, the famous historian, in 1833. He was then "Secretary of the Board of Control"—the member of the British Government responsible for the administration of India. There was at the time not even the stirring of a national movement or any aspiration to even local self-government. The process of education had not begun.

"It may be," said Macaulay, that by good Government we may educate our subjects into the capacity for better Government: that having become instructed in European knowledge they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or retard it. Whenever it comes it will be the proudest day in English history. To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens would indeed be a title to glory all our own."

Indian nationality and Indian independence have not been something wrested from unwilling "imperialism." They have been largely fostered and largely worked for as a deliberate aim by the wiser and more farseeing among the British rulers in India. There have, of course, during the long years of evolution been many who opposed the growing Indian aspirations, who "thought imperially," who have been unable to think of the ending of the British rule over a great subject empire as a "title to glory." There have been others who have been urging caution in each new step.

But one by one the steps are being taken. This is no sudden abdication of authority under the pressure of events. It is the culmination and completion of a process of evolution. The evolution may have been too slow; caution may at times have been too great. But each new step has been voluntary and deliberate. The Attlee declaration marked not the surrender of an Empire but the fulfilment of a mission; the coming of a day foreseen one hundred and thirteen years ago as "the proudest in English history."

The first embryonic beginnings of local self-government were seventy years ago. By 1917, the United Kingdom Government declared formally that its policy was "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." The development has been a troubled one. There has been sharp conflict between Indian impatience and British caution. But the process is now complete. And as far as Britain is concerned, the final step has been taken. Whether or not a self-governing India shall or shall not remain as a free partner in the Commonwealth is declared to be a matter for India's own choice. It could not be otherwise. For the States of the Commonwealth though "integral parts of the British Empire" are so by their own election. There can be no compulsory membership.

So far as Britain is concerned, then the long process is complete. All that remains is agreement on the methods and the moment of the final transfer of authority and it is important to note that the Prime Minister's declaration had the full approval of the whole House of Commons, irrespective of Party. No voice was raised in opposition. It is a national decision.

It does not, unhappily, mean that the way is now clear for implementing this British pledge. But the great difficulty is one not between Britain and India. It is between the Indians: between rival conceptions of a uinted India and of an India divided into two separate states—"Hindustan" with a Hindu majority and "Pakistan" with a Moslem majority.

It is a question which the Indians must decide themselves. There can, for obvious, practical reasons, be no final handing over until it is settled whether the central authority be transferred to one Indian Government or two. There must be an Indian Constitution made by Indian representatives ready to function before the present system is dissolved. There cannot, for India's own sake, be an interregnum. It is impossible without inviting an economic, administrative and political catastrophe to abolish the Government of India, leaving nothing in its place.

Here is the crux of the situation. Indian independence now waits the agreement of the Indians as to the form of that independence. Nor is it easy to assess the chances of agreement. At times the leaders of Congress and the Moslem League seem entirely intransigeant; even hinting at the possibility of civil war. At other times they are inclined to some sort of compromise. If one can be devised

It is this Congress-League dissension which makes the outlook still an anxious one. Even the interim arrangements which the United Kingdom Government is ready to make while the Constitution is being framed are jeopardised. For chief among them is the de facto conversion of the "Viceroy's Executive Council" into an All-Indian Cabinet of Indian political leaders responsible to the legislative Assembly. For Jinnah, the Moslem League Leader, considers that this would prejudice the case for Pakistan.

But these Indian matters are for Indian decision. So far as Britain is concerned here the Mission of India is ending. The vision of Macaulay is becoming a reality.

The Poet's Corner

ATOMIC AFFECTION

This jolly old world with the peace-flag unfurled
Has a future that's broad and elastic,
Where an act of aggression will bring a tough session
Of measures both fearsome and drastic.

It's outlawed, no doubt, to carve out a slice
Of a country that's smaller or weaker.
A splendid condition that curbs an ambition,
Of guys who would crawl up and sneak 'er.

According to plan, now the footsteps of man,
Are treading the highways together.
The "big shots," the masses, the folks of all classes
Are really just birds of a feather.

It's found, yes indeed, that each race and each creed
Has affection for each that is comic.
All hate now has shifted, and man has been gifted,
With love that is surely atomic.

—Allan Matthews in Ottawa Citizen.

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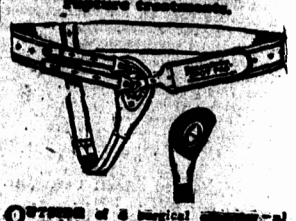

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