THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1940.

Favours Dr. Manion's Policy

The Montreal Gazette which blunderingly rushed to the support of the King Government on the dissolution episode, has repented its rashness, and now comes out wholeheartedly in support of Dr. Manion's policy of National Government, but unrighteously proposes that Mr. King should steal this Opposition policy.

Says the organ of the Big Interests:

"Unquestionably there exists a very strong and very widespread demand for a non-party Government for the duration of the war, a Government representative of all political parties and including men occupying positions of leadership outside the field of politics. Dr. Manion is responding to this demand and it is for the Prime Minister to consider whether or not he can afford, from the party point of view if not from that of the national interest to disregard completely a practically universal public sentiment. There are weaknesses inherent in party Government which ought to be eliminated in time of war, a time when unity and confidence are paramount considerations. Dr. Manion says that if called upon to form a Government he will exclude from it no outstandingly able man on the score of his political affiliations but will seek the best brains that are available. He suggests that this proposal be acted upon in the various constituencies of the country in the selection of candidates. Politically, as well as patriotically, the Conservative leader is pursuing the most promising course that is open to him. It is a course which threatens the safety of the Government, and the threat is very real."

Saving Western Civilization

Miss Dorothy Thompson well-known New York columnist, has been summoned before the Dies Commission on un-American policy, because she is strongly pro-Allies. The columnist the other day said the Allies were not anti-Germany but pro-western civilization, and defined this term as the synthesis of three things: the Christian ethic; the scientific spirit; and the rule of law.

The essence of the Christian ethic is that the weak have rights as well as the strong and that the strong must set limitations upon their own power.

The essence of the scientific spirit is that the search for truth transcends the State and may not be limited or suppressed by the State. It presumes the separation of state and culture, i.e., the separation of culture from force.

The essence of the rule of law is that contract is superior to arbitrary force; it presumes a continuity of relationships, constantly being modified but of universal application at each moment, and from whose sovereignty no one is exempt, not the King, not the President, not the powerful, not the weak.

The Souris Meeting

Had the result of the Souris meeting on Friday night been known in advance by Premier Campbell, it is doubtful whether it would ever have been called. The pep and confidence which marked the Premier's campaign appeals last May, when he sprung the general provincial election in the shortest possible time following the adjournment of the House, was noticeably lacking in his address on behalf of his party candidate, Mr. Kickham, on the present occasion. Given three-quarters of an hour, he labored vainly to fill in his time, excusing his inadequate performance on the ground that he could not compete with the Opposition leader, Hon. Dr. MacMillan, in the matter of long speeches. The Premier confined his remarks chiefly to criticising the Conservatives for contesting the by-election and enumerating the alleged benefits received by King's County from the Public Works Department under his regime.

Of his **famous farm rehabilitation policy**—one of the two chief reasons given for springing the general election last May—the Premier had not a word to say. His only comment on the financial situation was to state that the anticipated deficit on current account of some $80,000 for 1939 was about correct,—a statement which Dr. MacMillan, quoting statements appearing in connection with the last provincial bond issue—ventured to predict would be found several thousand dollars wide of the mark.

It is unnecessary to deal in detail with the issues raised by Dr. MacMillan and reported in today's issue. His questions, and the Premier's replies or refusals to reply, speak for themselves. One point, however, is worth noting particularly. The Premier took issue with Dr. MacMillan's statement that fishermen's loans given to men who were not fishermen, reduced the amount available for really deserving fishermen. The only construction to place on the Premier's attitude is that there is no proper accounting of this money at Ottawa,—that it can be handed out indiscriminately by the Provincial Government, which in effect means that it is administered lavishly on a partisan basis. There have been rumors to this efect with regard to Fisheries Minister Michaud's administration of this money at Ottawa, but it comes as a surprise to have Premier Campbell's cynical comment on the expenditure which, of course, like all other federal grants, comes out of the pockets of our taxpayers.

The favorable reception given at the meeting to the Conservative candidate, Mr. John MacLean, augurs well for the success of Mr. MacLean's campaign. There is no doubt, as he and Dr. MacMillan emphasized, that a strong and vigorous Opposition is our chief requirement in the Legislature, and the Campbell Government has yet to show why it should receive any vote of confidence on its do-nothing record since last May. The by-election, necessitated by the death of Mr. H. H. Acorn, will be held on Thursday of this week. The Souris meeting is the only one that has been called. It proved even a greater triumph for the Conservatives than was anticipated.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

The last lap before Lent.

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Owing to Mr. Mackenzie King's unconstitutional action, we will not have the customary Lenten lull before Easter.

* * * *

Sir Robert Peel born this date, 1788. Became British Conservative Prime Minister 1841. Restored order in finances. Reorganized London police, hence terms "peeler" and "bobby."

* * * *

The Argriff newspaper of Propaganda Minister Joseph Joebbels, thinks the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament demonstrates that the British Government is "ravishing Canada." If it substituted "the Mackenzie King" Government for British it would not be far wrong.

* * * *

One of the gravest scandals at Ottawa is that the King Government has dispensed with an auditor-general for two years.—It is so inconvenient, you know, being called upon to answer awkward questions raised by such an independent financial authority!

* * * *

Here is one mother who believes politics far superior to art. Mrs. George M. Dewey, mother of Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, a prospective Republican candidate told a gathering in New York she was glad her son had dropped a boyhood wish to be a singer. She called politics a "much nicer career."

* * * *

The U.S.A. is fast becoming a sink for the people's hard won earnings. If expenditures asked by the President are granted, and the requested taxes raised, the national debt at the end of the fiscal year 1940-41 will stand at $44,938,000,000, close to the statutory debt limit of $45,000,000,000.

* * * *

President Roosevelt wore a black felt homburg to a horseshow, at Washington, and aides say that henceforth there will be no more of the silk tall hats except on extremely formal occasions. Mr. Roosevelt was said to consider the homburg, popularized in the United States by Mr. Anthony Eden of Great Britain, as sufficiently formal for most dress functions.

* * * *

Liberals are fighting among themselves Federally as well as Federal v. Provincial. Mr. Hugh Paxton, M.P., who figured so prominently in the Bren Gun proceedings, has announced he will contest Toronto-Trinity again against Mr. Arthur Roebuck, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature for Toronto-Bellwoods. Mr. Roebuck won the Liberal nomination in Trinity several months ago.

* * * *

Notwithstanding the general election, Prime Minister Mackenzie King has decided to withhold the report of the Rowell Royal Commission. The public are told now that its contents are to be kept secret until the new Parliament meets and that none of the political parties is to have any knowledge of its contents during the progress of the campaign. Actually this means none of the opposition parties, since it is incredible that the Government itself can be unacquainted with the Commission's conclusions and recommendations, the substance of them at any rate. The question which arises, naturally and inevitably, is as to the reason for the policy of secrecy which is to be maintained.

* * * *

Does Prince Edward Island constitute a part of Canada, or the Maritimes even? Evidently not in the opinion of the Minister of Fisheries. He announces he has appointed a Wartime Fisheries Board of eleven members, and here is where they hail from:

Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
Halifax
Lunenburg
Halifax
Blacks Harbour, N.B.
Prince Rupert, B. C.
Vancouver
Montreal
Toronto

Poor Prince Edward Island — ignored and despised by the Mackenzie King Government! That's what comes from having absentee representation in Parliament.

* * * *

An editor of The Daily Telegraph of London entered the London Library the other day, sat down at a recently acquired desk, and wrote: "I am writing this note on Carlyle's desk, which has just been given to the London Library by Hermione Lady Stephen. That great Victorian lawyer and judge, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, called on Carlyle one day and found him making his will. Carlyle asked what he wanted. Sir James, a little embarrassed, looked round the study and chose the writing table as something having no more than a sentimental value. Sir James Stephen always used the table, but made two improvements. He added a frame to hold the inkpot and a rim at the bottom of the sloping surface to prevent the paper slipping on to the floor. It was the absence of this, he liked to maintain, which was responsible for Carlyle's pessimism. Lady Stephen's gift, which she has made through the intermediary of her brother-in-law, Sir Harry Stephen, the present baronet, has one condition. It is that the table shall not be regarded as a museum piece, but shall be used by any member of the library who cares to write at it. Hence this note."

NOTES BY THE WAY

We think people's attention should be drawn to Banff. Here is a town whose gay, pleasant atmosphere of fun and holiday seems the very antithesis of wartime strain and emergency. The casual thinker might expect Banff to be stunned, almost obliterated in wartime. But that is not the case, Banff is going ahead with plans for a big season of winter sports. They are trying to get the Americans who in days of peace went to Switzerland and Austria. — Calgary Herald.

When Henry Ward Beecher was appointed to his first ministry at Lawrenceburg, his ardor was not dampened when he discovered the church to be very small, with a membership of only twenty, of whom nineteen were women. There was only one hymn book, and there were no lights. Henry wrote to his friends asking aid to buy books, lamps, and oil, and attended to the lighting himself before the services. Pithily he remarked of those days: "I did everything except come to hear myself preach!" —Christian Science Monitor.

The Orient is the one section of the wide international field in which the United States seems disposed to use its economic power in support of prinples upon which the security of the civilized world rests; and it is certainly not the time for the blunders of 1931 to be repeated. There is, of course, the chance that economic sanctions will involve an appeal to force; and it has been the refusal of the democratic nations to accept this risk in the past that has landed the world in war. If the United States should now undertake to enforce by these means respect for a treaty which a great power has thought it in its interest to repudiate, she should and we are sure will, get the co-operation and sympathy of all the countries that have an interest in seeing a just peace brought about in the Orient. — Winnipeg Free Press.

For the sixth time, a Nova Scotia lad has run away from home and shipped aboard a schooner—a typical case of no souls resistance. —Winnipeg Tribune.

An educationalist says that by the age of 10 every child should have an aim. But the trouble with some boys of that age is that theirs is the glass on the telegraph poles. —Toronto Star.

As the baker's wagon turned a corner, a loaf bounced from a basket. When it hit the pavement a crumb broke off. Quickly three sparrows made a swoop for the crumb. When the scramble was over, two of the birds flew away without a bit, and one carried off a little piece of bread. And all the while, the big loaf lay untouched and unrecognized. — Christian Science Monitor.

Inasmuch as it would take quite a long time to get a treaty agreed to and ratified, obtain on both sides of the border such incidental legislation as might be necessary, dredge out the seaway, construct dams, get turbines to turning and transmission lines ready for service, innocent bystanders may be pardoned for wondering whether it is for his war or some future one that Canada is supposed to be preparing. — New York Sun.

What the Canadians propose is almost pay-as-you-go war. They are borrowing as little as possible; and what they borrow they will pay back early out of funds which they will begin to set aside, presumably, very soon. Those who fight the present war will finance it. The Dominion thus hopes to find itself at the end of hostilities ready for a peace relatively unburdened by debt—or, indeed, and more grimly, all the stronger for any necessary later fighting. Aside from the novelty of a serialized war bond issue, there are interesting implications in the stipulated payment dates. The Finance Ministry seems to wager, in brief, that the present war will be over in eight years; at least that the country will be able to liquidate this much of the war debt in twelve years. It is an assumption for whose accuracy everyone will hope. —Baltimore Sun.

If the people of Canada were asked their opinion whether mothers of soldiers in Canada's Active Service Force should receive from the Government dependent allowances, what would they say? They would say, we think, and pretty vigorously, that the Government should pay the allowances, and with no more fooling or red tape about it, either. Because the Government must know this, it it has thought about the matter at all, it is hard to understand why these mothers, some of whose sons enlisted four months ago, are not being given allowances. It is one of the incomprehensible things in this Government's war effort about which The Journal spoke yesterday. What, exactly, is the position? Briefly: That while the wife of an enlisted married man (without children) receives from the Government $35 a month separation allowance, plus $20 assigned pay from her husband, the widowed and dependent mother of a soldier who happened to be unemployed when he enlisted receives no separation allowance at all; is expected to live on $20 of assigned pay—or go on relief to save her from destruction. —Ottawa Journal.

It would be a great mistake if the Canadian trustees for the Dionne quintuplets should allow them to be taken to the New York World's Fair this year and put on exhibition before a gaping populace. The World's Fair needs a great attraction to pull it out of the financial hole. It could have no greater one than the famed quintuplets. The welfare of the children is the first consideration. The danger to their health might be considerable. The psychological effect on them might be very harmful. It can't do the children any good to feel they are considered freaks. They do not need the money. They have $750,000 invested for them now and the money from picture rights, etc., is rolling in fast. What would the $100,000 that New York offers mean to them. The Fair authorities are enthusiastic over the prospect of getting the children. However, Canada does not share the enthusiasm. At least two of the trustees are flatly opposed. That is the sensible position. The quintuplets should remain in the little village where they are until they grow up. New York's needs should not figure at all. — Boston Post.

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.

NOTICE RE TENANCIES

Sir:—In the Landlord and Tenant Act passed during the last session of the Legislature, part of Clause 19 reads as follows:

"Subject to any express agreement to the countrary, sufficient notice to quit shall be deemed to have been given:—

"(c) in the case of a tenancy from year to year, three months' notice ending, in the case of a tenancy originally from year to year, with an anniversary of the last day of the first year thereof, and in the case of all other tenancies from year to year, with an anniversary of the last day of the original tenancy."

Apparently from the above, it is implied that, if either the landlord or tenant desires to terminate a tenancy, three full months' notice must be given by the one to the other and, if the notice be not given, the tenancy automatically will be renewed for another year.

The above would mean that May 1 tenants, must give or be given notice on Jan. 31, and June 1 tenants on Feb. 28, and so on during the year.

It is possible that some readers of the Guardian may not be aware of the changes that were made in this matter during the past session.

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING

CITY MANAGEMENT

Sir:—If citizens study our Incorporation Act they will learn that it embraces a perfect system of City Management, and those familiar with civic history will recall the proofs of its efficiency in earlier days.

As pioneers there was Mayor Desbrisay who, with a $300. Recorder, satisfactorily conducted civic business, including that of Mayor, Presiding Magistrate and law advisement.

Succeeding these were men of business capacity such as Neil Rankin J. S. Carvell, T. Heath Haviland, Henry Beer, W. E. Dawson, and R. R. Fitzgerald, Recorder, receiving a salary "in lieu of all fees."

These were competent business men, realized the importance of their offices, exercised their authority over details, and saw to it that officials did their duty.

Mayor Carvell, (later Lieut. Governor), was first to introduce an up-to-date system of accounting. All above Mayors kept watchful eyes over details of revenues and expenditures I recall particularly Mayor Beer, who would not O. K. a 50c item without closest inspection. Mayor Dawson was equally diligent and circumspect. In those days there was no demand for $15,000. special audits and Adjustment Boards, and no madcap upheavals to smoke-cloud the good reputation of our people.

What was done then can be repeated today. A practical and competent business man as executive chief, exercising with a strong hand the powers vested him under the Act, could bring civic business into shape and officials under control without hurling thousands of dollars into the whirlpool of waste to produce a chaotic financial mess which no one appears willing to father.

Amongst those outside the charmed circle, Mr. J. P. Simmonds has been mentioned as a prospect for Mayor. A good man, if he accepts. There are others. Without their consent I take this liberty of naming some, any one of whom could fill this office with credit and satisfaction if they could be allured into the field:—Messrs. Reginald Aitken, R. L. Cotton, (already spoken of), John P. Gordon (of Moore and McLeod's) R. E. Mutch, C. H. B. Longworth, Howard Hilson, C. N. Bissett and Rowland Paton (if their business permits.)

These are business men familiar with business and accounting and capable of seeing from beginning to end what common sense business demands. There are no doubt others from whom competent selection could be made. Of course these are men to whom it would mean much of business sacrifice, yet for the good of the City, and the honour it confers, some one should be willing to make that sacrifice. Without axe to grind, and no particular favor to any one, I make the suggestion, that any of them would give splendid results.

I am Sir etc.,
THIRD CITIZEN

The Health League Of Canada

NUTRITION A NATIONAL OBJECTIVE

Recently the Minister of Pensions and National Health addressed a meeting of 1500 people on National Health Objectives in War-Time" in Toronto. While the speaker covered a broad field, he dealt, especially with Nutrition, as he was guest speaker for the Health League of Canada, which utilized the occasion for the launching of a Nutrition programme.

As mentioned, editorially, by "Health" in its current issue, the effort at the moment in Toronto is to attempt education of the public on a rather large scale, and it is hoped that the success of this effort will result in the plan being copied in other places.

There will be general agreement with the editor of the Health League's publication when he says: "It is quite likely that the serious consideration of nutrition as a definite national objectvie may have far-reaching results. We have discussed physical status from time to time with a more or less academic detachment. With the recent rapid advance of knowledge in the field of nutrition, however, we begin to realize that a nation's stature and physique may definitely be altered by the attention we pay to the food a nation eats. And since a nation is no stronger than the men and women who are its citizens, it seems likely that we may proceed to do something about it by paying a little more attention to the means of providing proper food for the civil population."

The results of the Toronto experiment may be far-reaching, it is pointed out, the writer adding: "Perhaps people will learn how widespread is the ignorance of how to choose, buy and cook food to the best advantage—and knowledge of these things will be of value to everyone."

"It may be that we will learn more than this. Perhaps we will find to our shame that there are large sections of the population who have insufficient income to buy the food for their children which we tell them is essential to their growth. And one wonders what effect revelations such as these may have. For if we really desire to improve the nutrition of

Canadians Getting Taller

(Chatham News)

Canadian youths are growing taller and heavier, according to information gathered from a survey of 90,000 pupils in Toronto. At Upper Canada College, it is reported the usual six-foot beds are being replaced by seven-foot beds to accommodate the taller young men seeking an education in that institution. The average height of university freshmen has increased one and three quarter inches since 1920, and the average weight of such pupils has also increased materially.

Toronto authorities are of the opinion that this "stretching up" process is due to better and more scientific feeding during the past decade or two good general care, and preventive medicine. A university professor attributes this improvement in the human physique to the more widespread and liberal use of milk, cheese, fruits and vegetables.

Preventive medicine no doubt has assisted greatly in promoting the health of school children. In these days inoculation against such diseases as diphtheria and small-pox is accepted as a necessary health precaution. Moreover city surroundings and homes are becoming more sanitary, and the child born today has a greater chance to develop into strong manhood and womanhood. There is more health literature in the newspapers — and newspapers contain for the most part the sort of reading that the public demands —so that it may fairly be assumed that the people of today are thinking more seriously about health matters in general; and the effect is being shown in the better physical condition of their children.

Now It Can Be Told

Now it can be told. And Clifford Wilson tells it in "The Beaver." It appears that last May when the troops all gathered around to see His Majesty receive his royal rent from the Company of Adventurers trading into the Hudson's Bay, they didn't see what they should have seen. King George didn't get what Charles had written out in royal documents that he should get. It is all pretty dreadful.

The terms of the Charter, as everyone within reach of a newspaper knows, call for the payment of "two elkes." On May 20, 1939, did the King, God bless him, receive this duly documented two elkes? He did not. He received two wapiti (Cervus canadensis) heads. Just what the Empire is going to do about it is not disclosed. Though in a way the Company of Adventurers, etc., were not altogether to blame. They did not do it to deceive. It seems that the founders of the Company, and certainly Charles did not know about wapiti. It appears that that animal "has never been found east of the Upper Saskatchewan River."

It couldn't have happened with us. At least Mr. Wilson says it couldn't. He affirms — a trifle optimistically it seems, but then to us a deer is a deer—"Today, of course, when you speak of Canadian elk, it is plain to the meanest intellect that you are referring to Cervus canadensis. But when the legal gentlemen who drew up the Charter in 1670 wrote 'elke' there wasn't a doubt in the world that they meant Alces americana." Ah, so that is it!

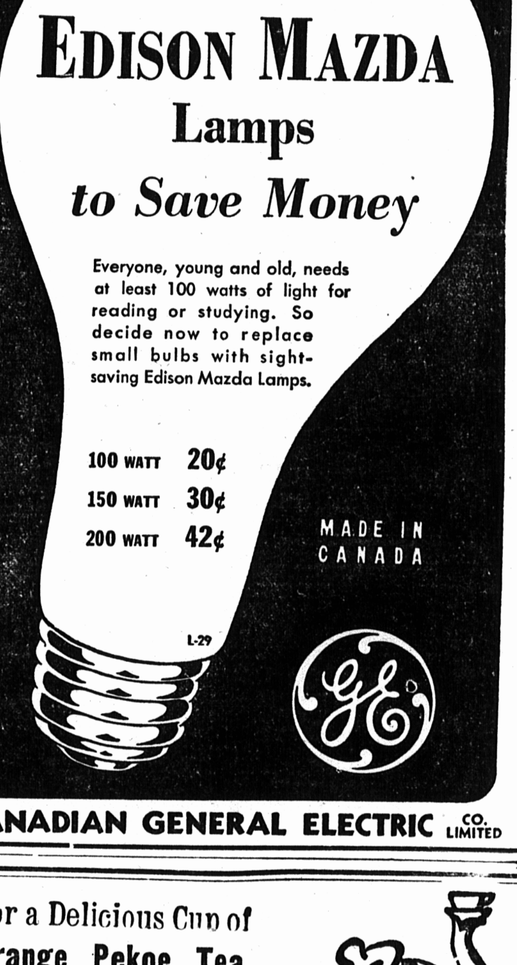
Coming right down to it, it transpires in later Wilsonian paragraphs that it was the Americans who got us into this mess, what with a writer down in Virginia in 1650 calling a wapiti an elk, and so the horrible misapprehension spread, and here is George VI in 1939 not getting his rights, not getting his elks anyway.

The two wapiti heads which should have been elk and aren't are now in London and the King has offered them as a permanent loan to Canada House. Which would be splendid if it weren't for this bar sinister or something. It is going to be a bit tough for the curator at Canada House to say, "Yes, these are the Elk head, His Majesty's Royal Rent," for he will have to add if he is a truthful man — and everyone at Canada House is — "that is they aren't exactly elk; they are really wapiti." What with the meanest intellect knowing that, come right-down to it, a Cervus canadensis is not an Alces americana, the curator is going to feel low.

As for the Canadians over there they will just have to avert their eyes and hurry right by those wapiti heads. That won't be so difficult, of course, for Canadians at Canada House are not out to see elk which aren't exactly elk. They aren't out to see elk at all. What they want is the home newspaper.

the average child we must do more than talk about it. Education has its immediate significance. But it's the action which follows education which counts."

R. O. McCulloch, President (left) and W. H. Somerville, General Manager of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, who reported progress made by the Company at the Annual Meeting held in Waterloo on February 1st. Summary of their remarks appear elsewhere in this issue.



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