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

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1947

The Communist Threat

Following a meeting of its national board of directors, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has issued a documented analysis on the nature and operation of Communism as it is developing in Canada.

The Chamber's report which has been in preparation for some weeks states that "The Comintern is more active today than ever before" and supports that statement by reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage and by analyzing world events.

The report reveals the Communist publications in Canada which "present the Party line on all issues and seek its readers among the workingmen of Canada, especially the many of European extraction."

Comparisons are made between standards of living in Russia and Canada and one chapter is devoted to a comparison of rights and privileges enjoyed by workers in Canada with those in Soviet Russia.

"In a completely Communist world, all religion would be ultimately weeded out" is the statement made in the section of the report dealing with religion. A copy of a picture ridiculing Christianity, which was used in Canada prior to 1940 by the Communists, is used as an illustration.

Stressing the importance which Communism attaches to control of labour unions as a prerequisite to revolution the report outlines the technique by which Communists come to control union. "It must be made quite clear," the report stresses, "that the rank and file of union members in Canada and the vast majority of union leaders are not Communists."

The report states that "The Canadian Chamber of Commerce believes that Communism is an organized and even fanatical world movement opposed to true democracy and to the freedom of the individual. In the light of this belief, the Chamber holds that it has a responsibility to its members and to all Canadians to expose the aims of the Communists and the methods they employ, and to draw attention to all citizens the threat which Communism presents."

Firm Faith Needed

Delivering the convocation address at Ottawa University recently, Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent, Minister of External Affairs, spoke hopefully and realistically about the state of the world. Though the foundations of the world organization may tremble under the "subsiding shocks" of the Second Great War, they will stand firmly because they have been "soundly laid." If the people of today see the perils of the time more clearly than ever before, there is substantial agreement as to the road which must be travelled.

"We have advanced from barbarism to a sort of international feudalism," he said, "where the feudalistic grouping of power for security or for aggression has dominated the international scene and precluded any ordered system of international law and justice—While I trust we are emerging successfully and finally from this condition, power politics has not yet disappeared and it is not yet quite practical, or even reasonable, to suppose that one can omit it entirely from any working consideration of current problems—The difficulties are manifest but we must not be deterred by them, and we are driven on by the knowledge that it is not merely war that we are seeking to forestall now but devastation, and the possible disruption of our entire society."

Polar Exploration

The Australian Antarctic expedition to be made at the end of the year will be the first phase of a five-year plan for South Polar exploration. A full scale operation is planned for the summer of 1948. The leader of the expedition, Group Captain Stuart Campbell, said in Melbourne that the first voyage of the vessel, Wyatt Earp, will be primarily a reconnaissance trip. The ship will spend five months in Antarctic waters looking for suitable landing bases for the heavy equipment which would follow. Besides the reconnaissance work, three main lines of investigation would be followed. These were concerned with meteorological, cosmic ray and magnetic research. Biological research and land exploration would be covered later. Among the practical questions would be whether delicate radio and radar apparatus, developed during the war, would be able to operate under conditions of intense cold. As part of the Antarctic operations, an Australian naval ship will land a party of eight scientists on Macquarie Island, 1000 miles southeast of Tasmania. This party will spend about a year on the island carrying out weather observations and an air survey of Macquarie was recently made by aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force.

Cancer Institute

From the outbreak of war in 1939 until its end in 1945 some 34,861 Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen were lost. In the same period 85,000 Canadians died of cancer. It was with this grim fact in mind that Hon. Paul Martin, Dominion minister of Pensions and Health, announced in the House of Commons, on June 10, a campaign to organize the existing facilities and personnel of medical research and practice to combat what has become our greatest single enemy of life. He pointed out that the mortality statistics compel action to be taken. In 1921 6,153 persons died of cancer; in 1925, 7,153; in 1931, 9,578; in 1935, 11,156; in 1940, 13,322 and in 1945, 14,450. The upward line has continued unbroken over the years.

Mr. Martin, speaking for the government, announced the establishment of a Cancer Institute. This institute will have available for expenditure $150,000 per year for the next three years. It will co-ordinate all the research work presently underway and it will harness to this national programme all the physicians and surgeons in the country, who will be asked to send in reports on their cancer patients. The institute has already received the blessing of all the provincial departments of health, the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Public Health Association and the Ontario Cancer Research Foundation.

The Dominion Government and Mr. Martin, particularly, are to be commended for giving a lead in this matter.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Feast of St. John Baptist.

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Apropos Mr. McLure's complaint about a draft in the House of Commons the House has the reputation of being windy, but the usual complaint is against the amount of hot-air generated within the august walls.

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In Australia the painting of Sydney Harbour bridge has been stopped so as to conserve supplies of linseed which is used for food in India. In this country, and even more so in the U. S., great quantities of this important foodstuff have been diverted to the production of paint.

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While the international trade conference at Geneva is trying to reduce tariff barriers, Congress has passed an act to further increase the already high wool tariffs. Perhaps the idea is to go up and then make a show of cooperating in a world wide reduction.

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The Battle of Bannockburn fought this date 1314 when Scotland attained the first step in her independence, which ultimately led to the Union of the Crowns of North and South Britain under a Scottish King. A movement is now on foot to decentralize parliaments, giving Scotland Home Rule so far as domestic legislation is concerned. The Duke of Montrose, who has just been made a Knight of the Thistle, heads the movement, which is steadily winning support in all parties.

* * * *

The number of seats in the British House of Commons is to be reduced. The recommendations of the Boundary Commission for England which has been studying their redistribution were published recently and these provide for 488 English seats compared with the present total of 510. The changes proposed by the Commission will reduce county constituencies by 10 and borough constituencies by 12. London boroughs will be affected in the greatest degree since they will now have only 40 seats as against 62.

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While commending the spirit of harmony which has at the eleventh hour crept into the ranks of Maritime members of Parliament of all political parties, still more greatly to be commended is the action of Mr. McLure in voicing a demand for the actual expenditure of votes for public works in the year for which they are voted. All too frequently, a sum is put on the estimates, not spent, and carried forward repeatedly merely as "window dressing". A halt must be called to that, and work for which a vote is provided be carried out if at all possible, within the period for which it is granted.

* * * *

Plans are now well advanced for a schoolboy expedition which is leaving Britain in July for holiday explorations in the wilds of Newfoundland. This marks the post-war revival of the work of the Public Schools Exploring Society which, from 1932 until the outbreak of hostilities, sent out eight such parties. This year's expedition will last six weeks and have its headquarters at a base camp in the wilds about 200 miles from St. John's. From there, the parties will set out in different directions carrying their food, tents and cooking equipment. Ornithological, entomological, geological and mapping surveys will be made of the bush, mountain, lake and forest country. Constant touch with the base camp will be maintained by means of portable radio. The expedition will be made up of 84 boys between the ages of 10 and 18.

* * * *

Australia may not be a Kentucky but it does a good trade in horses, both trained and wild. Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, has ordered 180 chargers from the Commonwealth Government to mount the Imperial Bodyguard at Addis Ababa. He has specified that they include 60 blacks and 60 greys, 63 in. high, and as near as possible four years old. The bodyguard is described as consisting of "tall men, but not very heavy." The Commerce and Agriculture Department is now making final inquiries. Officials estimate it will take three months to buy and break in the horses and complete all arrangements for shipment. France has also made tentative inquiries for 2000 Australian horses for general purposes, and Turkey for 1000. Malaya recently bought about 70 Australian racehorses. A Greek firm recently applied for a quotation for Australian brumbies (wild horses), but the Government is unwilling to grant licences for the export of brumbies because of the possible harm they may do to the Australian horse-breeding industry. Brumbies are becoming a nuisance in parts of Queensland and South Australia. One pastoral company employs seven men to shoot them and they got 4000 last year on the company's Queensland properties alone. Since 1932 the demand for horses has fallen steadily and they have been allowed to breed unmolested. One brumby eats as much as two cattle.

Notes By the Way

Bell-like skirts supported by stiffened canvas petticoats, off-the-shoulder necklines and even smaller waists are features of Summer fashions that are coming into production in Britain's dress industry. Vivacity of design and suppleness of line and detail characterize the prototypes of Summer clothes now being shown in London. Pale pink marcella — a fine Summer dress in one model; another has been made in a navy and white checked duster cotton model completed by a fitted corselet waist and a frill round the shoulders. White sharkskin is being used for tailored dresses highlighted by belts of bright-colored webbing, and white marcella is used for a tailored beach suit with knee-length shorts (gentlemenly turn-ups are a feature of these) and a bare midriff "monkey" jacket with sleeves and corselet front cut in one. —U. K. Information Office.

There is room for imagination in developing the ideas projected recently by Dr. F. Walton Smith, director of the marine laboratory of the University of Miami. It is Dr. Smith's contention that the oceans of the world contain billions of tons of food and that science sooner or later must find a method to extract it for human use. He said new ways must be found to produce more food, or new and bigger wars will be fought. Apparently armies of the future will travel on their empty stomachs. Dr. Smith believes that obtaining food from the ocean may postpone the day when people will be forced to become vegetarians. He predicts that within 150 years there will be no meat available because men, by that time, will need all the available ground for raising grain and other food for himself and will not have any left to supply food for such animals as cows and pigs. It is then that the food from the oceans will come in handy to supplement man's diet. — Calgary Albertan.

One of the handicaps of our proximity to a nation which sees nothing indecent in mixing business with sentiment is the growing habit of importing from it all sorts of "days" and "weeks" and anniversaries which, whatever their ostensible object, are prompted almost entirely by commercial considerations. We can put up with Mother's Day, even if we believe that every day of the year instead of only one day in 365 should be honored in this manner and even if its observance is commonly marked by a whole lot of mush and gush that self-respecting women of common-sense indignantly repudiate. But, by gad, we won't put up with Father's Day, a whole lot of rubbish about "poor old Father"; how hard he works, what sacrifices he makes, a red tie for living fathers, a white one for dead ones, and so on, all for the benefit of the people who want to sell to innocent women or children things he does not need and most certainly does not want. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

The trouble with good ideas is that they usually are run into the ground, says The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A while back there was born a Society for Abolishing Dear in Business Letters, an innovation for which we plunked on all fours. But now comes an incipient Write as You Speak campaign, which we'll take on tiptoe. It is well and good to shear off such saws as "beg to remain," "hoping to hear from you, we are," and "yours of the 12th inst. at hand." But there'll always be smarties ready to stretch the limits of logic, and one shudders to anticipate the result. For example, you write a breezy business note, dutifully deloused of cliches and in the best write-as-you-speak-you-hope manner. Correspondent, being allegedly busy at the moment, passes missive to female assistant for reply, to wit: "Guess what, I got your letter and it was scrumptious. But I don't get the point. Y'know what the boss said? He said he didn't either. But he said brush you off easy on account of you're a good customer. That's all for now. And please don't wait so long to write next time. If that's coming, we beg to remain.

What should stand as the distinctive Nova Scotia dish? asks The Halifax Herald. Sweet tender young mackerel are not to be despised. Halibut steak broiled to a golden brown is worthy of anyone's attention. And how about Bay of Fundy salmon, or Margaree or Mersey or St. Mary's River salmon, or Atlantic salmon, or Annapolis River salmon? And what about Digby scallops, Cape Breton oysters, or fat, fresh lobster with mayonnaise? And real Nova Scotia strawberry shortcake —not the pale imitation sometimes served commercially — made with fresh, luscious strawberries, real shortcake rather than sponge cake, and whipped cream is a dish for the gods.

Great Britain's army has laid the last of its red coats away. Nothing tells us more about austerity as a resolute way of life, about the measure of it and the reasons for it. The thing is more than a military fashion note. As a part of the service uniform, the red coat was discarded in the Boer War, when its vivid splotch against the veldt gave Oom Paul's marksmen a fatal target. But it was kept for dress parade and for cheers of pride. It meant Fontenoy, Blenheim, Waterloo. It was Clive in India, Kitchener at Khartoum, the Light Brigade, dominion over palm and pine. It had come down from the very day of February 15, 1645, when Cromwell concentrated England's first standing army in Windsor Park and clothed it in scarlet as an inducement, brave and gay, for the lads to take the Commonwealth's shilling. — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not The Lobsters

(St. John Telegraph-Journal)

A "Staphylococcus-Laden sneeze or cough" was probably to blame for the sudden and violent illness that overcame fifty members of the Tangier Anglican Deanery Men's Association after their lobster and cream puff supper, says a despatch from Halifax. It wasn't the victims who coughed, as a quick glance at the item might seem to imply Nor was it the lobsters. Someone who was helping to prepare the feast was innocently carrying staphylococcus germs, apparently, and an inadvertent cough did the trick.

It's a good thing that the Nova Scotia health authorities have traced the cause and acquitted the lobsters themselves. Many people, remembering the scares that followed warning from time to time about contaminated clams in certain sea-coast areas, were becoming a little suspicious of lobsters too. From the lobster fishermen's standpoint, it was bad enough to have meagre catches without running the risk of seeing prospective customers shy away from what they did bring in.

Some wary folks, remembering the old (and fallacious) tale about lobster and milk being poisonous when taken together, had gloated: "Lobster and cream puffs—I told you so!" But this outdated belief—which harks back to the era when people thought tomatoes were harmful—had nothing at all to do with what happened. Sometime after the lobsters were boiled, a cough or a sneeze precipitated "staph" organisms into the meat as the lobsters were being shelled. The food was placed in a container and left unrefrigerated for twenty-four hours, giving the germs plenty of time to multiply.

The Nova Scotia incident also underlines how very important it is for every possible sanitary precaution to be taken in the preparation and handling of food. A person with a sore throat or an infected finger, for instance and working in a kitchen, may cause havoc with the digestion of everyone who is served. Unclean hands and dirty dishes can do the same. Germs get into the food, incubate rapidly when the dinner is being cooked and kept heated—and the startling results is an "epidemic" of enteritis, dozens of people stricken with nausea and severe cramps.

It is difficult enough to guard against infection from food-handlers who unknowingly are carrying germs, yet not feeling ill themselves without inviting trouble by being careless about sanitation and personal hygiene.

7,505,192 Circulation

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

It is an odd fact that despite the population of the United States being about thrice that of the United Kingdom, many British newspapers have far larger circulation than any publication in the former country.

The explantion is simple. The size of the United States prevents more than regional coverage. Papers published in New York could not reach the homes of people several hundred miles away, so the residents of these cities buy the local papers. It is not worth while the New York or Chicago papers trying to build up a circulation if the papers could not be delivered until next day.

Every morning and evening paper in London, with the exception of the Times, has a circulation of over 1,000,000 a day, the latest paper to achieve that figure being the Daily Telegraph. Top place goes to Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express which is nearing the 4,000,000 mark.

But the "daddy" of all circulations is that of the Sunday newspaper, News of the World. There have been whispers in Fleet street of gigantic figures for some months, and the firm has revealed the fact in the Newspaper World. The circulation for the third Sunday in May was 7,505,192.

Reason for these stupendous circulation is that the publishers have duplicate printing plants of immense capacity in various parts of the country, the result being that special trains or planes can carry papers from those plants to any part of the country in two or three hours. The Daily Express for example, with headquarters in London, has an office and printing plant in Edinburgh as well as other places, and exactly the same paper is on the doorstep of a householder in Aberdeen, over 500 miles from London, at eight o'clock in the morning. The London papers cover the British Isles as easily as they do London itself.

Of course, the people buy the local paper as well. They just like to have a London paper.

CITY COYOTES

ST. BONIFACE, Man., —(CP)— Two men recently appeared before city council requesting $30 bounty money for six coyote cubs caught within the city limits. The man told council that they were caught in traps set for rabbits.

NO COMMON TONGUE

There are 2,796 languages in the world.

Cardinal McGuigan And Premier King

(Ottawa Journal)

At Wednesday's reception for James Cardinal McGuigan, Legate of Pope Pius XII to the Marian Congress, Prime Minister King spoke words which all Christians might ponder this week. Recalling his meeting with the Moderator of the United Church and a group of United Churchmen some three months ago at which he supported their crusade to affirm anew the fundamental ideals of Christianity, he repeated what he said then. This:

"Whether the new era will be one of unprecedented progress in human welfare or of unparalleled destruction, depends more than all else on whether the affairs of nations are to be based on a Christian or a pagan philosophy.

"If we cease to be Christian countries we are doomed. What mankind needs most to learn is that ours is a moral, not a mechanical universe, that true progress will be made not through a materialistic interpretation of life but through a spiritual interpretation. Unless we have the spirit of brotherhood and that spirit is made to prevail among nations, there can be no hope of lasting peace."

In this country we have, and rightly, separation of Church and State. We have not, and never must have, separation of State and God. Cardinal McGuigan, replying to Mr. King, underlined the true need and position.

"We cannot have the right ideas of liberty or of law unless we have the right ideas of the nature of man, and we cannot know the nature of man without reference to God, and when we know the nature of man, we know how indispensable is the help of God to keep him in the way of progress and peace.

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. Fear God, honor the King. These are the teachings of the church at all times and in all places."

No Christian, no matter what his theological conceptions of the Christian way, can take exception to that: nor exception be taken by the strongest believer in separation of Church and State.

* * *

All Christians do not use, perhaps do not believe in, the same forms of prayer. They must, if they are Christians, believe in prayer. More, if they are Christians, they must believe that the theological differences which divide them are not as strong as the deep, basic, cherished truths which unite them. That is why, all of us, no matter to which branch of the Christian faith we belong, can sincerely wish success for the Canadian Marian Congress.

Never, in two thousand years of the Christian story, has there been more call than now for a common Christian front. If there be those to doubt it, let them listen to the sobering words of Winston Churchill:

'We live in a world taking on fearful shapes and aspects, A world in which, over vast areas, skeleton fanatics rave at each other about their ideologies and men are driven against one another by organizations and doctrines as wantonly and as remorselessly as they ever were in the ages of absolute emperors and kings."

The atheistic, Godless forces, relentless and implacable, stand in unbroken ranks. Hear this, from one of the great scholars of our time, of their methods and aims:

"To onslaughts on the bodies of men they have added assault upon their souls. Violence for the body, lies for the soul, is their recipe for victory. A grisly terror, a lying propaganda, descends upon friend and foe like a poisonous miasma. A torrential mendacity, a blinding, suffocating tempest of falsehoods, deceits, confusions, doubts, so fill the air that men are bedevilled out of their senses. Words are wrested from all meaning, and language has become a device to stun and bewilder the mind, to undermine reason itself, with none to ask—

" 'Which way the coast of Darkness lies bordering on Truth.' "

In this favored land, every man is permitted to walk humbly, in his own way, with his God. But that boon, which is a glory, may not now be enough. As the invaders of darkness gather in perilous array, the hour may have struck for all Christians, no matter what their differences, to strike their tents and be on a common march. It may be later than we think.

PLAN SPORTS STADIUM

HILLCREST, Alta. —(C P) — Residents here are working on a new sports stadium, to be one of the largest and most modern in Western Canada. There will be a one-quarter-mile track and soccer and baseball fields.

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The Poets Corner

MARIAN

She can be as wise as we,
And wiser when she wishes;
She can knit with cunning wit,
And dress the homely dishes.
She can flourish staff or pen,
And deal a wound that lingers;
She can talk the talk of men,
And touch with thrilling fingers.

Match her ye across the sea,
Natures fond and fiery;
Ye who zest the turtle's nest
With the eagle's eyrie.
Soft and loving is her soul,
Swift and lofty soaring,
Mixing with its dove-like dole
Passionate adoring.

Such as she who'll match with me?
In flying or pursuing,
Subtle wiles are in her smiles
To set the world a-wooing.
She is steadfast as a star,
And yet the maddest maiden;
She can wage a gallant war,
And give the peace of Eden.

—George Meredith.

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

MANY FIRES

A dwelling house in Tryon settlement, the property of James Bullpit was consumed by fire during a terrific snow storm on the night of the 28th January, 1845, and about 4 o'clock next morning, the storm still raging violently, the citizens of Charlottetown were aroused by the appalling cry of fire! fire! sounding loud above the tempest. A house situated to the north-east of Queen Street, belonging to a Mr. Webber, was seen to be in flames. The Fire Companies and engines were promptly on the spot, also a great number of the citizens, who in those days gave a ready hand in assisting, and by their united efforts confined the fire to one building. Shortly after this on the 20th of March, a barn, containing wheat, oats and farming implements, the property of Benjamin Roper, Esq., Charlottetown Royalty, was burnt to the ground. A bolt of lightning, during a heavy rain and thunder storm on the 28th August, struck the house of Alexander MacGillvery, of Tracadie, instantly killing his daughter, and greatly injuring the dwelling. A destructive fire occurred on the morning of September 1st., when a property situated on Queen Street, known as Stamper's Corner, consisting of a dwelling house and three dry goods stores, was burnt down At Crapaud, the properties of Cornelius Harrington and W Tamblin were consumed by fire during September; in the latter dwelling a child lay in its cradle where it perished in the flames. The burning of a barn on the 6th October, at Cascumpec, now Alberton, was supposed to be the act of an incendiary, and a reward of £200 was offered by the Government for the discovery of the offenders. During the autumn, attempts were made to destroy by fire the Jail and Court House at Georgetown and also at St. Eleanors.

—Pollard's History.

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