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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942.

A Shameful Subterfuge

Of chief interest in the Throne Speech at the reassembly of Parliament yesterday was the reference to a "plebiscite" to be taken to release the Government from its "past commitments" with regard, presumably, to compulsory overseas service. One must use the term "presumably" because the reference to the subject-matter of the plebiscite is ambiguous. Indeed, the whole question is shrouded in ambiguity, including the motives of the Government in raising it.

Until a few hours before Parliament met, Ottawa correspondents were playing up the "referendum" rumor. As interpreted by the Winnipeg Free Press, a leading Government organ, this would mean a reference to the people "upon a definite proposition, embodying a policy approved by the Government for which popular consent will be sought." Any other kind of reference, under the circumstances, it insisted, would be "open to strong and perhaps fatal objections."

The Free Press misjudged its men! Yesterday's news indicated that even fatal objections, from the standpoint of our war effort, must yield place to political considerations at Ottawa. The proposed vote, it is stated, "might properly be described as a plebiscite, since a referendum is considered to seek approval or rejection of a definite policy, approval of which would carry a mandate to the Government to carry it out. *A plebiscite is described as a test of opinion the result of which may not be binding.*"

The excuse given for appealing to the electors is that Canada voted against conscription in the general election of March 1940. That is just another red herring. The people did not vote on Conscription one way or the other. It was not an issue in the campaign. The only mandate Mr. King was given was to put Canada's whole effort into the war.

Now, according to official sources, it will take "until late March or early April" to prepare a plebiscite. In the meantime, a vital question affecting the manpower of Canada's armed forces remains in abeyance. England may be invaded in the interim. Our forces overseas may be in urgent need of reinforcements. Where are they to come from? According to Colonel Ralston, even the small contingent sent to Hong Kong had to be made up partly of men with less than the minimum training prescribed by Army orders.

The cost of the plebiscite, Ottawa officials estimate, will be "somewhat less than that of the last general election." The last general election cost the taxpayers $2,750,000. Let us say two million dollars this time. How many tanks, planes and guns would that provide? And all for the purpose of saving the King Government from the responsibility of giving leadership.

If the procedure of the last general election is followed, none but Liberal officials need expect to be employed in the vote-taking. It will be a regular Old Home Week for the party henchmen!

One thing will certainly be demanded by public opinion in this shameful travesty of responsible government. That is the provision of facilities for taking the vote of every man and woman in the King's uniform, whether they be abroad or at home. There must be no repetition of the tactics followed in the Federal by-elections scheduled for next month, in which our soldiers, sailors and airmen serving overseas have been callously disfranchised.

Below The Belt

In his opening speech for election to the House of Commons, Mr. Meighen said this:

> "We stand behind demands for every sacrifice, however extreme, every sacrifice whether of time, money, property, income, as well as men for the army, so long as the laws making these demands are equitable and fair and apply everywhere without discrimination."

Two days later a leading Liberal newspaper, dealing with Mr. Meighen's speech, said this:

> "How about jimmying a way into the Dominion Government for Mr. Meighen et al? Then they would have friends at court who would have sensible ideas about such questions as excess profits tax, undue control of private business, too great deference to organized labor and other matters upon which they regard it as their traditional right to dictate policy."

"There are words" says the Ottawa Journal, "to describe properly what is revealed here. Out of deference to some of our readers we refrain from using them."

An Anomaly

Here is another Canadian-American anomaly: There are nearly half a million Canadians resident in the United States. Of these, all who are men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-seven are liable for service overseas with the American forces. At the same time, they are not liable for such conscription at home.

And now, according to the Washington correspondent the Winnipeg Tribune, it is understood that the Canadian government is seeking the privilege of having these men who are called for selective service under United States' law, assigned to Canada's forces. Thus, we offer the quaint spectacle of having the United States conscript our Canadians for service anywhere and then asking that they be allowed to "volunteer" for service with our Canadian forces.

The United States has been at war a little over a month. Canada has been at war for well over two years. Truly, the Americans are setting quite a pace. In one or two respects they seem to be leaving Ottawa a trifle breathless.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Everyone is so concerned with the war and ceilings that little time is left to devote to civics.

* * * *

The wonder would have been had Islanders not been in Hong Kong. An officer overseas, visiting the various battalions does not recall an instance where he did not run into one or more Islanders.

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There is not the same all-consuming desire to open the road to Borden and Summerside there was before the embargo on tires. What is the auto dealers loss is the railway's gain.

* * * *

The Provincial Government having made a beginning in industrial development with dairies sets a precedent that may be followed up later in fox ranching and engineering.

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The "black-out" has done more to bring home to the average Islander the imminence of enemy attack than anything hitherto attempted. "Be prepared" has now a personal significance.

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Easter Sunday being on April 5, the probability is our Legislature will be summoned for sometime in the last ten days of March, it being customary to meet a week before Good Friday and adjourn till after Easter.

* * * *

Sir William Mulock celebrated his 98th birthday last Sunday but because "we have to spend all our money on the war", he cut out the customary birthday cake. That, however, did not prevent his family decorating the drawing room with 98 red carnations.

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Lac. Charles Avery Dunning, son of Hon. C. A. Dunning, former Minister of Finance of Canada, received his pilot wings from Mr. H. F. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air, at No. 2 Service Flying School at Uplands, near Ottawa, last week. As. Hon. Mr. Ralston's son has also just received his Commission, and is now in England, our cabinet representatives past and present are to be congratulated.

* * * *

When the British Empire Parliamentary delegation visited here some years ago, the jolly Peer who presided at the luncheon in the old Victoria exclaimed—"Waiter, let us have some decent hot Coleman's mustard. I'm fed up with the insipid stuff served wherever we have been." He liked it hot and plentiful. Now Sir Jeremiah Coleman, 82, known as "the mustard king," has died at his home in Surrey. He often told friends his vast fortune was made "not by the mustard people ate but the mustard left on their plates."

* * * *

William Baffin, English explorer and navigator, died this date 1622; served as pilot on a Greenland voyage in 1612; spent two years in Spitzbergen whalefishing; went as pilot of Discovery in search of the North-West Passage for the Muscovey Co., in 1615 when he made a survey of Hudson's Straits; in the following year he discovered the bay which bears his name; was killed in the siege of Ormuz helping the Persians against the Portuguese; was the first to attempt calculation of longitude by lunar observation.

* * * *

"Ceilings" make strange bed fellows. It is announced movie admissions and second hand bottles come under the order; while special discounts to individuals do, those to clubs or combinations don't. On the other hand, shoe manufacturers faced with increased costs averaging about 15 per cent. as compared with costs in the spring of 1941 will receive from the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation a subsidy of seven per cent. of the selling price of their shoes; the balance of increased costs, amounting in some cases to eight per cent., will be shared equally by manufacturers and their retail and wholesale customers. Retail selling prices will not be increased, and in no case will the general level of prices to retailers be increased by more than four per cent.

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The Toronto Globe and Mail says that to keep the cry of national disunity going now "is an affront to those who represent both church and state in French Canada, unless there are other substantial elements who get their back up at the thought of going through this war to a winning finish." Citing the fact that harsh governmental measures have been accepted throughout Canada without any sign of disunity, the Toronto newspaper comes to the question of compulsory selective service, quotes Mr. Godbout's declaration, and says this: "Premier Godbout manifestly has the confidence of the majority of his people. His statements and those of the Cardinal imply that French-Canadians will go as far as any other part of the population in an all-out programme." The Globe and Mail concludes: "Danger from disunity through a complete war programme does not arise in Quebec. It's up to those who profess to see danger to explain where it is, or change their patter."

* * * *

We are being assured from Ottawa that the Government it attacking the manpower problem realistically and with a cool head, and that the plan it will submit to the legislators is designed to meet all that the present war emergencies demand. It will be for the commoners to say whether or not it goes far enough. For the majority of them to declare it must fail to give Canada's striking power adequate weight is hardly thinkable, but should more than a score of government supporters say so it is difficult to guess the reaction in the mind of the Prime Minister. The project of a referendum has been tossed aside. The only other alternative is the kind of thing that happened two years ago this month. Such a possibility is not entirely negligible, but the Government would be doomed from the start because the people would be more apt to overturn the King administration for a second wartime election than for any mis-handling of the manpower problem,

NOTES BY THE WAY

The problem of co-ordination is simplified for Mr. Roosevelt by the revolution in American thinking. People now see for themselves that the slogan "the land connects, but the sea divides," is no longer valid, if it ever was. It requires little effort of the imagination nowadays, for instance, to see the importance of Singapore to Americas defences. If Singapore falls, then the Allied forces would be left without a major base in the Western Pacific for the recapture of the Pacific Ocean. Singapore was always the necessary twin of Hawaii, and only a purblindness in our political thinking prevented the realization of that kinship. Now we must see that Singapore is armed with all the bombers we can spare. As the President has said, this war is of one pattern, and the prosecution of it imposes upon the Allied Governments the duty to tie all their actions to that truth. —Washington Post.

Great Britain's extensive sugar beet war crop has been harvested this year entirely from seed grown at home. Before the war, almost half of the country's sugar beet seed came from abroad; the war has so developed home production that Britain will continue to support herself in sugar beet when peace returns. This year, with fewer workers and remarkably bad weather, she is producing a larger acreage of all kinds of vegetable seeds than ever before. The demand for them, when every householder is "digging," where he can, "for victory," is without precedent. The most popular seed is onion, with carrot, beet and parsnip following closely. Moreover, the need for shipping space has caused a great increase in the sale of seeds for animal feeding stuffs like mangolds, turnips, swedes and kale. Scientists and Government departments have co-operated with the farmers and distributors in setting up this years' record for British seed production. — Exchange.

Typhus is reported to have broken out in Poland. If there is any disease that armies and governments dread it is this. They dread it so much that during the First World War the Germans for a time kept aloof from Serbia, where 30,000 died, but not before 25,000,000 Russians were infected. Typhus is transmitted by lice and fleas. Since the starving inhabitants of Poland, especially those of the ghettos, are huddled in close quarters, with no soap, no plumbing, no heat, and forced to sleep in their clothes to keep warm, it is little wonder that even the Germans are alarmed. What is now reported to be a local epidemic may well spread to other countries unless bathing and delousing establishments are provided and the Germans realize that their own people are threatened by something far worse than enemy attacks from the air. In Poland, the Balkans and Russia typhus is always endemic. Spain and Southern France are known to be danger spots. It may yet be that more continental Europeans will be killed by infected lice and fleas than by bombs and bullets.—New York Times.

In both local government and education every possible effort is being made to ensure that Alsace becomes Nazi in thought and spirit, and that the coming generations shall be Germans, without any sentimental pro-French sympathies. This is all part of the plan for the union of the upper Rhine lands, and if this were all, a case for such a union could be made. Indeed if the Germans in occupation had played their cards with any real consideration they might well have brought about a revolution of feeling. For if we face the facts realistically, we must appreciate that the French policy, in 1938 and 1939, of moving the iron and steel industries away from Alsace and Lorraine to safer districts in central and south-western France, caused much suffering. This was called the "flight from the frontier," and it was said that Alsace-Lorraine was sacrificed to the "planless plan of Parisian centralization," and to "economic defeatism." But the German conquerors have acted so ruthlessly and harshly that, according to a well-informed observer, "Alsace has never been so anti-German and so pro-French as she is today." — B. S Townroe in The Contemporary Review (London).

The police court justice in Virginia has imposed a fine of $100, with two months in jail added, for theft of a used tire. "We are at war," he observed. We may as well prepare ourselves to hear this phrase applied in many ways to which we have not been accustomed, and govern ourselves accordingly. Used car tires have suddenly assumed an importance never before suspected. The junk heap has become a source of war material. The cellar and garret contain potentialities of fighting implements. Scrap and waste may be valuable commodities. In the last war Germany stripped churches and castles of copper roofing. Today Hitler is stripping civilians of winter clothing. Iron fences in Britain are going into the melting pot. War souvenirs in Britain and Canada, captured from the Kaiser's legions in 19-14-18, are becoming new weapons of defense and offense. Values assume new meanings. Sufficient has not yet been done in Canada to gather up the scrap and waste lying everywhere. And the lesson from Virginia may have a moral there. Old car tires are going to have a place in the war economy that will make them tempting bait for the thief, whether on cars or detached. The car owner will need to guard his property, and it might be well if penalties for the thieving expressed the realistic view that "we are at war." — Toronto Globe And Mail.

Venezuela's rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis powers is of international importance because of the fact that Venezuela has for years stood third in the rank of the world's producers, of petroleum, coming after Soviet Russia, which, in turn, follows the United States. Among the exporters of oil Venezuela has been second only to the United States. Great Britain has for years relied heavily on Venezuela for oil. With the probable drastic reduction in the exports of petroleum products from the Netherlands East Indies, and with Russia's oil destined exclusively for Russian consumption the Venezuelan deposits assume even greater importance than hitherto. As oil plays such a large part in this war, the immediate future of all the principal oil-producing centers of the world is of great interest. Already it has been reported that the Dutch are destroying their oil properties in Borneo, so that when the Japanese arrive they will not be able to use them. As the demand for petroleum products increases, other oil-producing regions will undergo new developments. Venezuela is in the fortunate position of having developed its production vigorously and efficiently and of having used its profits from the oil industry to rid itself of debt and to launch a large and well planned program of public works, public health and education. — New York Herald Tribune.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day
For A People At War

"We, too, Americans and Canadians, we of the New World will also in this war rediscover America. We shall rediscover her in our hearts, defend her with our hands and the wit of our brains, defeat her enemies wherever they may be and admit as comrades in arms in this great war of the peoples all who, like us, fight for their homes and the right to build a decent new world." — Dorothy Thompson.

Surveying Mares' Nests

(Sydney Post Record)

The Toronto Telegram thinks, as do other newspapers and many bored readers, that the Gallup Poll, which has invaded Canada is wasting considerable energy in digging up mares' nests. A case in point is the survey the Poll has just concluded on the question of the regulation of factory production,—an issue which was disposed of by Parliament nearly two years ago.

A triumphant headline, comments The Telegram announcing that nine out of ten Canadians favor giving the Government power to regulate factory production so long as the war lasts ,appearing in one of the newspapers subscribing to the Gallup Poll, causes us to ponder the competence of those who frame the questions for the quiz. Possibly we should inquire as to their nationality as well as their competence.

In this particular poll the question asked might be appropriate in the United States but why should it be necessary to gauge the public temperature on a policy which was settled by the Canadian Parliament in 1940? It appears that someone in the Gallup organization should catch up on their reading of the acts of Parliament these last two years.

The question the Gallup organization asked was this:

"Do you think the Government should have the power to decide what shall be made in any factories as long as the war lasts?"

The result of the poll ,we are informed by one of its subscribers is that ninety persons in every hundred replied in the affirmative.

Nineteen months ago, on June 21, 1940,, Parliament conferred upon the Government the power "to decide what shall be made in any factories as long as the war lasts." This authority was contained in the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940, in the following words—"The governor-in-council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of His Majesty in the right of Canada."

The public may be forgiven for not being aware of this transfer of authority to the Government, but surely more might have been expected from the learned management of the Gallup Poll. But our modern Homer nods, too.

The Poets' Corner

THE TRANSFER PATTERN

The loom of Winter weaves a curious stuff—
The texture smooth as ice, or homespun rough;
And in a neutral scale the colors go
From russet, silver, grey to chalky snow;
The pattern rigid as a leafless tree,
Or softened with a padded quality;
For warp and woof the elements, the threads—
Over the barren worlds the tissue spreads
Wan grace awaiting word of time's command
And then as though by some pure sleight of hand,
The festering cover suddenly unseals,
Becoming part of all that it reveals.
The stark web blended in the bright design
Of roses, clover, apples and the vine,

—Ethel King in the New York Sun.

Heresy, Indeed!

(Exchange)

In this age of streamlining and short cuts, we have always looked upon the accounting profession as one of the few remaining bastions of complete accuracy. The accountant, we felt, was the man above all men, who slaved far into the night to track down even a single cent by which the tally failed to balance.

That being so, imagine the shock it was to read in the dignified Canadian Chartered Accountant, official organ of the profession in Canada, the suggestion that firms ought to ignore the cents in their publish.d balance sheets. This is heresy, indeed.

The editor of the Accountant, however, goes on to make out a good case for his heresy. What, he asks, do the 48 cents represent in the balance sheet of a company whose assets are $44,576,928.48?

Maybe he has something there. We are quite willing to ignore the cents in a million dollar balance sheet. In fact, we would be quite willing to forget them next time we pay a tax bill or settle with the grocer.

THE SABBATH

DEMOCRACY'S FIRST FUNDAMENTAL RULE

(By Donald MacKinnon, K. C.)

(Continued from Yesterday)

The difference between the Jewish and Christian Sabbaths is only apparent for both observe a day in peace for meditation &c. upon God's work and to give praise and glory for delivering them from bondage, with this distinction however that the Jew commemorates deliverance from Egyptian bondage (Deut 5,15.) while the Christian commemorates deliverance from the bondage of sin (Rev. 1. 4-5.) (Acts 4 10-12).

Each observes one day in seven. Each commemorates creative and redemptive work continued weekly repeatedly without limit as to time from the completion of the work in each instance upon a sanctified and holy day set apart to do honour to their ruler and redeemer and to receive the needed understanding, wisdom and power, and to be refreshed and fitted to carry on during the intervening days.

The Christian in order to observe the day of his deliverance as the Jew observes it (Deut. 5, 15) must, of necessity, observe it on the completion of the redemptive work when Christ arose triumphant over death and the grave. From their respective standpoints the Jew and the Christian are in accord though observing, necessarily, different days of the week, which the Jew will continue to do until the time when he too shall recognize the Redeemer as his real deliverer (Ezek. 43. 27) from which time forward he will observe the eighth (i. e. the first) day as stated by the prophet.

(c) The Records disclose what constitutes proper observance.

The commandement expressly states that no work is to be done (Ex. 20, 10; Deut. 5, 14.)

This is further confirmed elsewhere as in Exodus 31, 15, which sets for the punishment imposed for a violation, the severity of which shows the importance attached to the due observance of the law reminding man that he has six days for his labour, but that the seventh was Holy unto the Lord. All wordly employment was to be abstained from; no burden was to be borne. (Jer. 17, 21; Neh 13, 15-16).

The Sabbath was to be a day for a holy calling together or assembly, as well as a day set apart in all their dwellings, that is, for community and family observance as well as individual. (Lev. 23, 3. See also Is. 66, 23; and Ps. 92, 1-2.)

Some try to believe, however, that all this may be done and all ordinary work abandoned and that yet a time for recreation or pastime on the Sabbath many be observed, thereby justifying engaging in various forms of amusement and games, such as, tennis, golf and other ball games, swimming, fishing, hunting &c. The error of such belief is made clear from Is. 58, especially verses 1. 13 and 14, in words which the Lord asks His prophet to cry aloud and spare not. The words are: (13) "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my Holy Day, and call the Sabbath a delight the holy of the Lord, honourable, and shall honour Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words.

"(14) Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Such circumstances as justify any works of a secular nature on the Sabbath day are exemplified by Christ, whose very reference thereto is a confirmation of the Sabbath.

(Matt, 12. 1-13; Lu. 13. 13 16).

It appaearing, therefore, that no work is to be done on the Sabbath and that man is not to find his own pleasure on that day it remains to consider how the days is to be observed.

To Be Continued

"Mandate" Nonsense

(Brantford Expositor)

Aside from constitutional legalities of the case, the argument advanced by Prime Minister King and some of his supporters to the effect that the Government of Canada has, at present, no "mandate" to enforce conscription for overseas, is a shallow one.

It may be answered in the Socratic manner by asking a few questions, as does The Ottawa Journal, thus: "Did Mr. King's Government have a mandate to conscript men for home service? Or to put a ceiling on prices? Or to double and treble taxes? Did it have a mandate to declare war on Germany? Or upon Japan? Or a mandate to send Canadian troops to Hong Kong?"

The only mandate the Government needs is already granted: to govern, on the basis of its special knowledge of the national and world situation, in the best interests of Canada and the Canadian people. It is obvious, even to those without special knowledge, that if we are to beat back the aggressors who would enslave us, we must wage total war. To postpone making that effort, to cause disruptions, heavy expense, and delay by resorting to any such a political skin-saver as a referendum would be folly of the worst kind, unwarranted by logic, and unnecessary even from the point of view of political expediency.

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.

THE CITY ZONING BY-LAW

Sir:—The owners of properties in the North East section of Charlottetown will no doubt be disappointed because of the small area covered by the zoning by-law passed by the City Council on Friday last, and I feel that an explanation is due to them.

Two years ago, when it was proposed to convert the egg storage warehouse on Birchwood Street into a brass and iron foundry, property owners in the neighborhood objected and decided to petition the City Council to pass a by-law, similar to that protecting property owners in Brighton, reserving the district from the erection of further Commercial buildings and prohibiting the building of dwelling houses costing less than $3000.

I was asked to prepare a by-law and have it signed, which I did and 98 per cent of the property owners between Upper Prince St. and Victory Avenue appended their signatures. The petition also included in its area the block south of Euston St. to Fitzroy between Hillsboro and Prince Streets.

The petition was prepared in consultation with Mr. Martin and Mr. Lapthorne. It was discussed by the Council several times and at one meeting was given a first reading.

Feeling that definite action should be taken by the present Council before going out of office, I urged the special committee appointed to consider the matter to act without further delay. This committee, however, felt that the building restriction rate should not be uniform for the whole district and they recommended that houses costing $2000 should be permitted in the area between the west side of Upper Hillsboro St. and the West side of Longworth Ave., in which area there are a number of vacant building lots belonging to the Palmer, Longworth and Saunders estates.

Although not actually stated in a resolution of the Council, I understand that the present Council leaves for the incoming Council the duty of passing another by-law, with higher building restrictions for the sections that have been omitted particularly Prince and Upper Prince Streets and Longworth Ave.

It might be as well for those interested to obtain a promise of prompt action from the candidates for the new Council.

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

Farmers Are Eager

(Hamilton Spectator)

Ranking high in the production of essential goods for this war is agriculture's output of foodstuffs, of which there can be too much, as the demands are enormous. With most of Europe overrun, its economy in chaos, markets destroyed and normal shipping services disrupted, the burden of filling the huge requirements of sustenance to Great Britain and other Allies falls largely upon the New World.

In this effort Canada has been playing an important part, but it is now being urged to make a supreme exertion, as the need for staple foodstuffs continue to grow. This year, the Dominion is asked to provide Britain with 600 million pounds of bacon, 125 million pounds of cheese, one million cases of eggs and a large volume of processed milk. Ontario, with its diversified agriculture is expected to fill a big share of this order, and the productive acres of Wentworth County, in turn, will be worked to give a maximum yield.

Hon. P. M. Dewan, Minister of Agriculture in Ontario, appeals to farmers of this province for their utmost co-operation and urges them to organize their production for war purposes so that the good earth will give its fullest abundance. So necessary does Mr. Dewan view the need for more foodstuffs that he has instructed the district agricultural representatives to devote their full time to this effort, Mr. W. G. Marritt, who is the Government's representative in Wentworth, has lost no time in holding a meeting and outlining the program. Prominent farmers of this district, who produce field crops and raise stock, have pledged their hearty support and taken steps to form an effective organization.

There will be many problems to face, but it is confidently believed that these can be successfully solved if the right spirit of team play is shown. The lack of sufficient labor is serious, as there has been a steady drift of rural workers to the cities and munition plants ever since the outbreak of war. This is one difficulty that may result in civilians being called for service on the land, as the present acute shortage of help is a situation that will have to be overcome if farmers are to produce at full capacity. Another obstacle is the lack of agricultural implements: few farmers have complete mechanical equipment, and, even if they had the funds, they could not obtain all the machinery they require because of priorities in war production. By putting all of such present equipment to the best use and co-operatively making it available where it is needed, it is felt that a partial solution will be found.

Labor and mechanical aids, however, loom as the great need of farmers, and there is every reason to believe that federal and provincial officials will devise some methods to meet it. The rising costs of feed also make for hardship, inasmuch as the prices of agricultural products have been fixed in most instances. This is another matter that should lend itself to mutual adjustment.

SO THAT'S HOW

An automatic lock mechanism in a bird's foot keeps it on the perch while asleep.

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