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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1942

First Year Of Price Ceiling

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has issued a summary of its first year's experience in administering the price ceiling. This period corresponds roughly to the third year of the war and an idea of what might have happened without the ceiling is given by comparisons drawn from the last war.

In the last war, the cost of living index rose 35.3 per cent in the first three years to September, 1917. In this war, the corresponding rise has been 16.5 per cent. In the last war, the rise in the first two years was 16.1 and the rise in the third year alone moved the index up to the 35.5 per cent increase. By comparison, the rise in the third year of this war has been only 1.9 points.

These figures are the basis of the claim that the cost of living in Canada in the third year of war, controlled as it has been by the general ceiling policy, has risen only one-tenth in comparison with the rise in the third year of the last war. This is also the basis of the claim by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board that the ceiling policy has saved between $300 and $350 millions for the Canadian housewife in the first year of its operations. Just prior to establishment of the ceiling controls, the cost of living in Canada was rising at the average rate of one point per month. In the period of the last war corresponding to the past 12 months, the cost of living was rising at the average rate of 1 1-4 points per month.

For the future, the broad lines of development of Canada's economic controls are foreseen by the war prices board. Under an interlocking administration, the war prices board and the war industries control board have greatly extended the curtailment of non-essential articles using metals and scarce materials. But the chief productive factor that is wanted now is labor, and manpower controls will be in the forefront of economic policy in the future. On the side of civilian supply, the board foresees an extension of rationing and notes that provision has been made for it both in the coupon books already issued and in the administrative machinery being set up.

From simplification of articles produced for the civilian population, the next logical step is direct curtailment of production and this phase of economic control is now handled by a separate branch of the board, its industrial division. The degree of curtailment in different industries is now being worked out.

Policy, Not Party

In the Financial Post of Nov. 7, Mr. Bruce Hutchison, Canadian journalist, presents an able analysis of the political future which the nation faces. He takes the view that the great majority of the people are not thinking of partisan politics. This view politicians and men interested in public affairs are obliged to consider when formulating policies with the hope of carrying public judgment. In this connection Mr. Hutchison says:

"But in a period when every kind of political and economic theory is being put to the acid test of results, when our whole society is in the melting pot, when most of humanity has been torn up by the roots, when men have largely lost their old party attachments and seek only a better society, regardless of party label—under such conditions no party can continue to exist if it does not represent a clear and an important idea."

This sentence, suggests the Globe and Mail, could well provide a background for the men engaged in a serious effort to make the Conservative Party a political entity which will provide the alternative vehicle to our present Government or a threatening socialist state as championed by the C.C.F.

The coming conference at Winnipeg gives an opportunity to people who have thought differently on political matters in the past to attend as delegates. Out of the convention, it is hoped, will emerge a leader surrounded by a group of men who will represent a point of view that exists, but has been lying dormant because it has not had effective championship in the Houses of Parliament.

War Map Of Africa

Of timely interest is the following analysis, from the Sydney Post-Record, of how Africa was partitioned between the powers at the start of the war.

Africa's whole area is estimated at 11,462,000 square miles. In 1939, Britain's share, — including the self-governing Dominion of South Africa as well as crown colonies,—amounted to 3,084,000 square miles, and France's to 4,200,000. Italy came next with 1,030,000 square miles. Belgium's share was 930,000 square miles, Portugal's 788,000;, and Spain's 140,000. Egypt, independent but under British influence, has an area of 350,000 square miles, and Liberia, in the same general category, is 40,000 square miles in extent.

It is thus seen that over two-thirds of Africa can be classed in a general way as British and French, in almost exactly equal proportions if Egypt be included in the former category.

But the war map of Africa reflects at the moment certain changes which cannot fail to have a direct bearing on the course of Anglo-American military operations in the months that lie ahead. Thus the expulsion of the Italians from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somaliland and the greater part of Libya, has given the British full swing from the frontiers of Egypt, southerly to the Cape of Good Hope. On the west, a similiar situation is rapidly developing, for the whole coast from British Sierra Leone to the south of French Equatorial Africa, as well as the adjacent inland territory extending up to Libya, and Algeria, is now under Allied control and is being used by the United Nations for their offensive operations against the enemy.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

It may be annoying, nevertheless it is a fact, here again we have the ill-luck combination of a Friday and the thirteenth. Let us mind our step.

* * * *

The worst of the North African campaign is that it has upset all the theories and policy propounded with such gusto by arm-chair generals and strategists, including Mr. Willkie and Mr. Hore-Belisha.

* * * *

Army demands for wool are now so great that, in spite of immense imports, it appears that in 1943 civilians will be lucky to get 70,000,000 pounds of wool for their clothing instead of their normal 250,000,000 pounds. Most people are well supplied with clothing, so that they can continue to dress as usual, says United States News, but those who aren't so supplied may be in trouble later if they cannot get along on a rationed supply.

* * * *

Once more it is demonstrated that practical newspapermen and women cannot accumulate money. Miss E. Cora Hind, the most distinguished agricultural editor of the present age in Canada, who was over 40 years associated with Winnipeg Free Press, left $8,709, mostly insurance, which implies savings at the rate of about $100 per annum plus interest. The estate, except for gifts including $100 to a godson, George Raven Wood of Vancouver, is left to Ethel Johns, editor of the Canadian Nurse.

* * * *

Though the Temperance Federation assumes the responsibility of gently chiding the Government on the lax observance of Prohibition, the duty primarily is that of the community at large. We, at least most of us, voted in Prohibition, re-voted for its continuance and as democrats it is our bounden duty to see that it is observed and enforced, until such time, at least, should it ever come, that the Province votes for repeal. Law abiding citizens must create the necessary public opinion one way or the other, and should not cynically wink at deliberate and continuous violation of one of the laws on our statute book, simply because it may not have their personal approval.

* * * *

St. Brice, Bishop of Tours, born this date, 402; driven from his see in 430, but recalled seven years later; died 444; his day, Nov. 13, was that on which Ethelred the Unready, Anglo-Saxon King, 968-1016; massacred the Danes in 1002; he earned his title because of his perpetual unpreparedness in repelling Danes and Norwegians; he was always attempting appeasement at the expense of the pockets of his subjects, and at the same time letting the Danes live as his subjects; in the year mentioned suspecting the Danes of plotting against him he ordered a general massacre; the Danish King retaliated by ravishing the coasts of England for the next 10 or 12 years, until Ethelred again sought appeasement by bribing the Danes "to lay off."

* * * *

British women are serving with the Royal Marines. They belong, officially, to the Wrens —the Women's Royal Naval Service—but to the navy and to the marine themselves they are known as "Hannahs" after the famous Hannah Snell who, in the 18th century, disguised herself as a man and fought in several actions with the marines. Although not as exciting as the experiences of Hannah Snell who was wounded 11 times in sea fighting at Pondicherry, on the east coast of India, the work that these marine Wrens do is important in that it frees sea-soldiers for overseas service. Housed in the "Wrennery," across a parade ground from a marine barracks in England, the Hannahs do a variety of useful work—keeping the marines' service records, making out pay lists, cooking and serving meals and ordering mess provisions, recording gunnery drill scores, and calling for and delivering mail and supplies.

* * * *

Here is how they are handling the small shopkeeper in Britain. Measures for the protection of the small retail trader were passed by the House of Commons. To ensure a certain minimum of supplies Minister Dalton proposes that each small retailer should receive a percentage of his purchases in a standard year, with extra supplies in areas where needs of consumers have increased. He will begin with clothing, pottery and hollow-ware, and in the first place through a scheme of voluntary co-operation in the trade. He proposes also to establish a register of retailers, including those who are in business and those who have been forced out, to safeguard the interests of the less fortunate ones after the war. This, says The Spectator, must not be considered as a measure taken exclusively in the interests of the small retailers themselves. It is of the greatest importance to consumers in country places that they should be allowed to make their purchases in their own locality, and there is much to be said on security grounds for a dispersal of goods. Many difficulties will remain. Familiar channels of distribution will often have to be given up. Here, as elsewhere, the stern hand of discipline will be felt. The gain will be that supplies, diminished as they will be, will at least be assured to each retailer, and that he will get his fair share.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The strangest war casualty to date: In Atlanta, the zoo's big baboon, Tommy, beloved by thousands of schoolchildren, went into a decline for lack of bananas. —Stratford Beacon-Herald

A married man's things seldom are left in the middle of the room where he can find them. —Kitchener Record

The sun's age is put at about five million years —but then it goes to bed early every night —The Albertan, Calgary.

Among the many who have suffered from the war (writes "S") it is only fair to record that at least one-section of the community has profited thereby. Writers of detective fiction need no longer wrack their brains for fresh plots for they can exercise their ingenuity on a host of novel situations created by war conditions We have had Blackout Murders and Murders in the Home Guard and various crimes connected with A. R. P. The other day I noticed that my young neighbor on a seat was engrossed in what would once have been a twopenny novelette with the promising title "The Paper Salvage Crime." I should have liked to discover the nature of this particular crime. Was it merely a Body in a Bale? Or was it a crime of deeper dye, such as the theft of someone else's waste paper for fire lighting or a systematic throwing in the dustbin of clean card board cartons? I am never likely to know. —Manchester Guardian.

Ten years ago, at the 1932 commencement exercises of the University of Pittsburgh, General Douglas MacArthur delivered an address which his audience failed to recognize as a prophecy. Commenting on those who preached the doctrine of peace at any price he called attention to the fact that from time immemorial whatever was worth having and perpetuating had been defended for us by armed men. He added, "Trade, wealth, literature and refinement alone cannot defend a state, though they make it great. Pacific habits insure neither peace nor immunity from national laninlo ner immunity from national insult and aggression. Any nation that would preserve its tranquility, its rights, its independence, its self-respect and its happness must at all times be prepared to defend them." The vision he had then, when he uttered those words and his knowledge that surely we must be called upon again to rise to the defence, make it easy to understand why, when the day came, he was ready to prove himself a great leader. No military leader could be great without understanding the causes underlying the war —Boston Post.

The people of Great Britain are taking no chances with regard to the air war London reports that "every house and building in the nation has been equipped with an alert fire-watching squad." This is a wise precaution The Germans will probably throw everything they have at the Island Citadel one of these nights And the more hopeless their cause the more vicious will be their fury —Brantford Expositor

Bewildered males have wondered for years why women needed so many hairpins. The simple answer as disclosed by the new wartime hair-dos is that they don't need them Milady, who used to use hairpins by the handful and carry an extra stock in her purse, is now nonchalantly doing up her hair without a single pin But if this solves one feminine mystery, it creates another. Now the question is how the women can make their hair stay up without the pins. We fear the menfolk will always be a step or two behind women's ways. —Boston Post.

We may read of crisp, sparkling northern air and snowfields and winter sports or of the even unbroken splendors of California and believe for a moment that both or either would be quite heavenly; but we know that sooner or later, we should yearn for the incalulable, for the fog and the slush and the rare glint of sunshine We would not exchange unending bliss for the sudden shocks of joy in a "pet day," sandwiched between two tempestuous ones. We could notbear to think that never again should we put on our mackintoshes and go out of malice aforethought to splash through the puddes. Wide-mindedness in this matter has very definite limits. It is true that we do not positively look forward to that curious hotchpot of weather which we call our winter; but in this regard as in all others the war now affects our view. We long for the winter to come quickly since we believe it will aid our heroic allies in Russia. But we hope that our guests will find our winter not so bad as they fancy; we are full in advance of a genuine sympathy, but, come snuffles, comes sneezes, we cannot wish it away —London Times.

Twenty years ago Mussolini and his Blackshirts marched on Rome, their goal a revival of the grandeur for which the Caesars held But Il Duce now knows that it was a road to sorrow which has brought Italy the German Gestapo, hunger and woe —Hamilton Spectator

If he were still with us, the Count of Monte Cristo, who cried "The world is mine!" might reconsider —Winnipeg Tribune.

Fourth year and the job still to do but more men and better tools to do it. —Vancouver Daily Province.

In Burma the Japanese have now, according to recent despatches, had to disband and disarm the "Burma Freedom Army" which had helped them put the British and the Chinese out of the country. One reason may be the economic dislocation which anybody might have predicted, once the Japanese had taken over. —Hartford Courant

It is curious what a feeling of confidence can be generated among millions of Americans by the picture of a septuagenarian seated on a park bench. But we dare to say that precisely such a feeling was created when President Roosevelt asked Benard M. Baruch to head a committee of three to report on rubber. For rubber has long since ceased to be a raw material It is a hot potato, a political football, a political Teapot Dome, a saw on the nerves of the American population. Yet, as soon as Mr. Baruch undertook the job, and established his office on a park bench, oresto! the problem seemed to disappear. The people felt that at last this proliferating and pestiferous issue was in good hands. This comes from having established a reputation for public service. —Washington Post.

History of New Perth Dairying Company 1892-1942

(By John. A. Dewar.)

In the winter of 1889 a meeting of delegates from the various cheese and butter factories was convened in Charlottetown for the purpose of forming a Provincial Dairy Association. The meeting was addressed by Dr. J. W. Robertson, L. T. Dillon, Premier Farquharson and others. As a result a Dairy Association was formed, the first directors of which were Arthur Simpson, David P. Irving, James E. MacDonald, Laughlin MacDonald, Alfred E. Dewar, William Calbeck, and John Anderson.

Arthur Simpson was nominated President, John Anderson vice president and Alfred E. Dewar secretary and treasurer.

When Mr. Dewar retired Mr. Anderson became secretary and treasurer and remained in that position as well as secretary of the Kengion Dairying Company for over twenty years, when he retired to assume the duties of Provincial Auditor.

A dairymen's Board of Trade was also organized. I mention this because some people have the idea that the Cheese Board that functioned last year was quite an innovation in marketing. The Cheese Board organized at that time of which the late Robert Jenkins of Mount Albion was salesman, lasted a number of years until, like other governments, it was allowed to lapse, but not through any dissatisfaction on the part of the patrons.

Provision was also made for the appointment of an inspector, and Mr. Fraser T. Morrow was appointed at a salary of $75 per month, he to pay his own travelling expenses. Dr. Robertson promised to ask the Department of Agriculture to pay the sum of $300 and Premier Farquharson promised to ask his colleagues for $400.

The directors also authorized a levy of 1 1-4 cts. per thousand pounds of milk to defray the expenses of the Association and the support of a dairy instructor. From this source the sum of $800 annually is still paid towards the instructor's salary.

Dairying is an inexhaustible subject and there is a great deal in it that I would like to write about, but I have already overloaded my subject and left it liable to the criticism levelled at Boswell's Life of Johnson. I wish there was some way of preserving some of the wise and witty sayings of the worthy Doctor who has been a veritable "guide, philosopher and friend" to the people of Prince Edward Island. Some of his proverbial phrases would do credit to Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac", or Charles Hadden Spurgeon's "John Ploughman Talks."

Before I conclude I must mention some of the unwise practises in farming that dairying has corrected and cured. The most disastrous period in Island agriculture was that which covered the shipping of oats to Britain. I have heard a lot of fault found with our farmers for shipping their farms across the Atlantic. There weren't home markets for the rich products of our virgin soil. Our natural market in the neighboring Rupublic was closed to us by the abrogation of the Washington Treaty of 1864. Had that treaty remained in force it would have made a very rich Province of P. E. Island in a material sense at least, and along the lines of spiritual values as well as in the restoration of friendly relations between two kindred nations speaking the same language and having the same ideals.

* * *

In the line of markets the dear old Mother Country has always been a good standoy. If the oat trade proved ruinous for us it was our own fault, not theirs. It was a commercial venture that suited our ship-building industry. The farmers were mere pawns as far as their interests were concerned. The trade was without system. The lack of inspection caused a deterioration of the product which was a factor in the collapse of the trade, which ended with the decline of wooden ship-building. The trade was a crime against the generations then living, as well as against those that were yet unborn. The country presented the appearance of "Paradise Lost." Our fields which were formerly the delight of all Islanders were replaced by sorrel, natural grass and weeds, and the farmer was confronted with a lifetime problem to restore to the soil the humus of which it had been robbed.

Of late we have been giving attention to the conservation of field and forest which have always been and always will be the source of our material wealth, and any system is doomed that fails to contribute t othe richness of the top six inches of our soil.

(To Be Continued)

The Poets' Corner

THE VOLUNTEER

(1914)

Here lies a clerk who half his life had spent
Toiling at ledgers in a city grey,
Thinking that so his days would drift away
With no lance broken in life's tournament;
Yet ever 'twixt the books and his bright eyes
The gleaming eagles of the legions came,
And horsemen, charging under phantom skies,
Went thundering past beneath the oriflamme.

And now those waiting dreams are satisfied;
From twilight to the halls of dawn he went;
His lance is broken; but he lies content
With that high hour, in which he lived and died.
And falling thus, he wants no recompense,
Who found his battle in the last resort;
Nor needs he any hearse to bear him hence,
Who goes to join the men of Agincourt.

—Herbert Asquith.

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KP11-P42

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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.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM AWAY

Sir,— There is so much confusion and so much going on in the world that it is hard for one to concentrate on anything. We get The Guardian here regularly about 30 hours after it is mailed —which is expeditious, to say the least—and strange to relate, people who never saw Prince Edward Island, like The Guardian well—especially those interested in harness racing. Dorothy Dix; the prince of four flushers, Major Hoople, the Editorials, Notes by the Way, Agricola have a universal appeal.

I note that the racing season has been most successful. The people must have diversion and recreation in those arduous days, and what more lofty surcease from care and hard work than "the sport of Kings"? I see quite a few new names on the "Island" roster of drivers, although the names of some of the most colorful of the former stars are missing—such is the result of the inexorable march of time and mutation.

It might be advisable to change the insignia on your front page to "Covers the news stands of the Continent" or words to that effect The "Back Stretch" is read avidly by many racing men here. They all want to show it to their friends too. They say they like The Guardian as well as any paper for news and subject matter. It gives one a thrill of pride in the home province, and home institutions. And speaking of institutions, Mr. J. W. Boulter's address to the Rotary Club some weeks ago, appears to have the seed of a great institution, if the possibilities outlined are implemented—why not? Other big movements had their birth in Prince Edward Island. The comparative quietude is conducive to deep thinking. We have many deep thinkers, but most of them lack the nerve and presumption to "tell it to the world".

It gives me great pleasure to know that racing is even more popular than ever on P.E.I. It fully justifies the slogan "Kentucky of Canada;" and by the way I think yours truly was the originator of that phrase. The proof may be lost in the dust of antiquity, but some of the old timers, viz. W. B. McArthur, Dr. Johnston, Dr. Fred Christopher, Harry O'Brien, or Col MacKinnon and many others of the Old Guard will remember.

The eyes of all racing men of Eastern Canada are focussed on P.E.I. It is the zenith of their ambition to be able to get there and race their horses. It is like Mecca to the Mohammedans. That was a great ad of Graham Rogers in the Montreal Daily Star. It served the dual purpose of tourist and racing advertising. Islanders here were quite uplifted. You will likely have to enlarge accomodations a bit for the coming years. Islanders on the East-West line will synchronize their visit home with Fair Week—also those in the New England states. I hope Mr. Rogers will pardon me if I suggest that it might be better to have more horses and drivers in the "cut" accompanying the ad. in the Montreal papers. I note more horses in the one in The Guardian advertising the fall races. I feel confident Graham will take this in the spirit in which it is given. I have experience enough in small promotions to know that the Exhibition Assoc. has a real "man's sized" job to promote a show of that magnitude. After all is said and done it is the Island's big show, and I feel sure that constructive criticism would be welcomed.

The Valleyfield race track here is well patronized but they don't advertise enough to stampede the multitude. I asked Mr. Cholette the manager, who wrote the reports of the races for the Valleyfield French paper. He said that the reporter was not at the last races—imagine that.

They were "rained out" at the scheduled meeting. We Islanders got very friendly with Mr. Simzer fo Cornwall, Ont., with Guy C. Etawah, trotter, five years old. He was disappointed that he couldn't show us how good the horse could trot. There's a race to be held in Valleyfield next Sunday. I think he'll be there. He got his leg brushed a bit at Beauharnois last Sunday in one of the big "spills." There was a chapter of accidents, a two minute horse got his leg broken, another one got in the clear and went across country. It took them two hours to find him. I got this information in a hurried conversation with my friend Mr. McCaffrey of Ormstown, Que. He follows them all. He owns a half interest in Dan Spencer, a long gaited 4-year-old trotter. McCaffrey takes an avid interest in "The Back Stretch" and all accounts of our races. I saw a grandson of The Eel here—mouse colored, just like The Eel. I'll stop this long epistle now—slow getting started but I find it hard to stop—will start again later.

Glad to learn that we are getting a dehydrating plant. Perhaps good for blueberries, beets carrots onions and many of our products. The Associated Shippers and Board of Trade deserve our profound and reverent thanks.

The state of the war is looking better for us every day—Wendel Willkie has gone berserk. That "great idol", as a writer, Dorothy Thompson, has "feet of clay" too. They lack diplomacy and tact—are opinionated and arrogant to quite a degree. It's a blessing that Willkie wasn't elected. Both Churchill and Roosevelt treated those maunderings with silent contempt—which was the most effective way of dealing with them.

This disjointed nebulous communique is in more of a conversational manner, but it will be a sort of a contact (as it were) with friends and acquaintances at home and abroad. I think of them very often, but it would be quite a task to write all of them. I can only wish them the sentiment expressed in the famous toast of Rip Van Winkle, viz. "Here's to your good health, the good health of your families, may they live long and prosper."

I am, Sir, etc.
J. PENDERGAST.

Nitro, Quebec.

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