THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1942.

Coal Storage

Some concern is felt regarding coal supply for the ensuing winter. The Dominion Government has recommended that householders and consumers generally should lay in supplies early to prevent railway congestion later, and has suggested that the various banks will be pleased to accommodate parties in financing the transactions. But this, of course, is subject to the endorsation of the coal dealer, who naturally does not choose to assume any more risk than the bank. The consequence is that the small householder who is able to provide and pay for not more than a load at a time is likely to be left in the lurch should anything happen the Car Ferry.

In these circumstances, it would be well for the Provincial Government to arrange for coal storage on the Island for the benefit of both citizens and farmers, for many farmers nowadays come to the City for supplies as they want them.

Sea Cadet Corps Growing

The war has served greatly to emphasize the value of youth training, and this training is nowhere better exemplified than in the instruction given in the Sea Cadet Corps throughout Canada. The training is designed to qualify youths for Canada's growing Navy and Merchant Marine, and is governed by regulations prescribed by the Department of National Defence. It is estimated that there will be approximately 20,000 sea cadets in the Dominion before the close of 1942. While boys between the ages of 12 to 18 years are eligible, those fifteen or over are given the preference when enrolling. A great deal of interest has been taken in this movement, even in such inland centres as Winnipeg, which boasts of having the largest sea cadet organization in Canada. Ontario corps are also very active, a magnificent new camp being recently launched at Beausoleil Island in the National Park, at an impressive ceremony which was attended by Navy Minister Macdonald and Vice Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of the Naval Staff.

In this Province, recruiting for the Charlottetown Sea Cadet Corps "Kent" started about a month ago. Already sixty-five cadets are in training under the command of Lieut. Ian A. Burnett. The boys train two nights weekly in Prince of Wales College hall, and show great enthusiasm for their work. There is need, however for more accommodation and equipment. When these are provided, the number of cadets in training can be increased to 150.

There are many boys eagerly awaiting the opportunity of preparing, in this manner, for service to their country, and it should be a matter of pride and satisfaction to our citizens that this is so. Every encouragement should be given them of perpetuating the fine sea-going traditions of our Island Province, and of following in the footsteps of our gallant lads now serving throughout the world, with the Navy and Merchant Marine.

Defending Army's Reputation

There will be an opportunity for the House of Commons to discuss prohibition when the report submitted by the War Expenditures sub-committee comes before it.

The committee reported it inquired into the consumption of alcoholic beverages by members of the armed forces both from a dietary point of view and because of public interest. The report condemned "exaggerated, unjustified and unfair statements made by some in regard to this matter."

"It (the committee) is definitely of the opinion that any intemperance is confined to a very few, and that on the whole the conduct of our military forces in this regard as in others, is a credit to Canada," the report said.

"The committee is of the opinion that the first principle to be recognized is that the military camp should be so equipped and conducted that all reasonable requirements can be satisfied within the camp lines. It is apparent that the alternative would be to encourage the members of our armed forces to seek those things denied to them in camp in other less suitable places not under military discipline and control.

"The committee is of the opinion that the prohibition of alcoholic beverages to the men of our armed services is impractical and inadvisable.

"The committee is further of the opinion that the keynote to a proper solution of any problem in this connection is to be found in the words 'temperance' and 'education.'"

The committee recommended institution of "a well-considered and sustained educational program" in each branch of the armed services.

The campaign should be handled by persons carefully chosen so they would be instinctively liked and respected. Emphasis should be put on the value of self-discipline, respect for the uniform, increased mental and physical health resulting from temperance, greater opportunity for employment and advancement in the post-war period, the handicaps of intemperance and the example commissioned and non-commissioned officers should give their men.

The committee recommended the exercise of care in selecting men to have charge of wet canteens and was pleased to find that in some camps the consumption of milk exceeds that of alcoholic beverages.

Among the suggestions received by the committee which were passed on for further consideration and possible action were: Control of the consumption of beer and soft drinks immediately prior to meals, closing of all wet canteens until 6 p. m. daily, and application of hours applying to wet canteens for the men to canteens for commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

Costly Gas Substitutes

Motorists faced with gasoline rationing would be well advised not to try to get around the situation by resort to substitutes, as experience in Australia shows. In that country, where rationing has been strictly imposed for some time, most bizarre mixtures are fed to automobiles. These include eucalyptus oil, from the native gum tree which is such a characteristic feature of the Australian landscape; ether, kerosene and methylated spirits. They are used in various wierd combinations. One from which its inventor says he gets good results consists of two gallons of ordinary lamp kerosene, half a gallon of gasoline and about half a pint each of fly spray oil and eucalyptus. Other motorists prefer a rival combination which is a mixture of gasoline, to which nine moth balls are added.

The users are proud of their resourcefulness, which, they boast, has enabled them to coax more miles from the gasoline allowance. Engineers warn of a day of reckoning, however. James Fielder, chief engineer of the National Road and Motorists' Association, reports that due to the use of home-made fuel thousands of requests are being received for advice on diluted oil, jammed valves, worn engines, reluctant starters, awful fumes and excessive "pinging" leading to cylinder wear and loss of power. Mr. Fielder estimates that Australian automobile owners are running up a repair bill of over five million dollars.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Every prospect pleases these days, only Hitler is vile.

* * * *

Tonight the War Saving stampers will have their innings in the Market Square.

* * * *

It is estimated that rural drug stores are now selling 15 per cent more goods than they sold last year, keeping pace with their city brethren, even though the latter are benefitting from defence spending.

* * * *

If we have not "the quantity" tourists this year we have "the quality," —those who come again and again, appreciate our beautiful scenery, our delightful climate, and our far-famed hospitality.

* * * *

Many businesses are now considering an auditing method that would spread the work over a full year instead of concentrating it at a single date, reports Business Week. Object is to handle the increased volume of accounting resulting from wartime conditions without sacrificing thoroughness.

* * * *

Can finger prints lie? In New York finger prints were taken of a number of prominent citizens including those of Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie and former Governor Alfred E. Smith. In the fuss of posing for photographers while taking Smith's prints the volunteer worker, Lois Williams of Manhattan, somehow recorded six fingers on his left hand. Investigation showed he has only five, however.

* * * *

Some people are never satisfied —there has been an election, a plebiscite, a vote in approval of the plebiscite, the promise of another vote in the shape of one of confidence, and now the opponents of the conscription policy would like a referendum. It is evidently not representative government they want, but some form of beneficent dictatorship.

* * * *

Simon Bolivar, South American patriot, known as "The Liberator," born this date 1783; born in Caracas, Venezuela, associated himself with the cause of the independence of the Spanish colonies; after varying success defeated the Spaniards, and Venezuela and New Granada were united to form the republic of Colombia under Bolivar's presidency; he subsequently liberated Ecuador and Peru; Upper Peru became Bolivia, and the Liberator was elected president for life.

* * * *

In handling youth in war time, Britain's advice to Canada and the United States is don't close schools anywhere if you can help it. Don't close any clubs or other recreational centres. Encourage cadets. Increase activities of all settlements and play-grounds. In this war a good play-ground supervisor can do more for her country by sticking to her job than by trying to learn to fire a rifle. Don't throw an army of youngsters into industry any old way; limit the amount of cash paid to young people employed in industry, and above all, maintain discipline.

* * * *

Under an amendment to the Income Tax Act the quarterly income tax due dates under the new budget will be moved back one month, making the first quarter payment due Oct 15 next. Second quarter of the total must be paid on or before Jan. 15, 1943, the third quarter on or before April 15 next, the final payment on or before July 15, 1943. Finance Minister Ilsley has also announced a change in the time limit for filing returns from March 31 as at present to Sept. 30. These changes all apply only to the tax payable by persons other than corporations, and apply to the tax on 1942 incomes. The quarterly plan does not apply to those whose income tax is deducted at the source and whose salary or wages constitute three-quarters or more of the total income.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The watch on the Rhine is being given the works. — Calgary Herald.

One use for culture is that it makes people perspire instead of sweat. — Winnipeg Tribune.

After the last budget, any C.C.F. speaker who howls "conscription of wealth" will stamp himself as out of touch with events. — Toronto Telegram.

As Monsignor Sheen, of Washington, points out here: "It is diabolical, but the Nazis have a faith." The people of the democracies will have to glow with the same fervor for their beliefs or their freedom may not survive.— Hamilton Spectator.

Newspapers may not publish on the Sabbath, and therefore advertising is prohibited, but any Canadian knows that by merely twisting the radio dial any Sunday on the CBC chain that it turns on a flood of advertising, blatant advertising in which the name of the product ballyhooed is mentioned time and again. — Kitchener Record.

In North Marks even the hens believe in playing games squarely and fairly. It is reported that a Plymouth Rock hen belonging to Mrs. M. Campbell, of that district laid an egg recently that was yokeless. The news appears to have percolated throughout the henpens of North Marks. In fact, some hen seems to have cackled. When it reached the ears of a biddy in the pen of Mrs. Cowper the fowl in question decided that it was up to her to sustain the reputation of North Marks for fair dealing. So, this conscientious hen promptly laid an egg which was six inches long and which contained two full sized yolks. Thus the record was kept straight and if there is any cackling in the henpens of North Marks today it is inspired by conscious pride over an emergency well met and a duty well performed. — Fort William Times-Journal.

During the years before the war, a great part of the bad feeling which grew up between Britain and the United States could be traced to the "distinguished visitors" from the British Isles who visited this continent and made a tour of the lecture platforms. Many of them seemed bent on showing how much bad tact they were capable of displaying, and by their supercilious manners and their stubborn refusal to understand the American people or way of life, they built up an antagonism which at times had serious results. At the worst, however, they were annoying. Now that we are at war, with Britain and the United States joined as Allies, such things can have much graver consequences. We have, in fact, had instances of the damage that can be done by tactless visitors, such as, for instance, the prominent Briton who went to the United States prior to Pearl Harbor, sought out one of the chief isolationist Senators, and confided to him that he was on a mission to "get the United States into the war." — Windsor Star.

One of Adolf Hitler's theories of racial values has been that the people of the free nations were decadent. Nazis in general were convinced particularly that the Americans were decadent. Berlin repeats the ancient libel in a broadcast in which Herr Goebbels' agents deprecade any forthcoming United States military effort on the grounds that "they have never fought any real battle." To which The Moscow News, published in Kuibyshev, replies: "The best answer to this contemptible slander on the American people is what the Fascists will get in Western Europe from the A.E.F. and the British army." This point is emphasized also by Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, commander of the aircraft carrier Lexington, lost in the Coral Sea Battle. Admiral Sherman is a fighting man of the "hit 'em hard and often" school. He says: "The Battle of the Coral Sea has erased any concern I had that the American race was becoming decadent. The United States Fleet Air Arm is the best in the world. American pilots have shattered the legend of the invincibility of Japanese fighter planes. We must not underrate the Japanese pilots. They are well-trained in the orthodox handling of aircraft but an experienced American can defeat them through superior intelligence and imagination." — London Free Press.

Appointment by the President of a military commission, made up of seven generals, to try the eight Nazi saboteurs landed in the United States by submarine is calculated to satisfy the public demand that prompt justice be dealt to these men. The fact that two of them are American citizens may have inspired the President to go as far back as civil war days for an adequite instrument of justice. Having found it, he designates it for general use against all men who attempt similar invasion by stealth. In the proclamation creating the military commission the President denies certain enemies access to the civil courts; this, too, is in agreement with public opinion. Severity and swiftness of punishment will carry a salutary lesson here and abroad. — New York Sun.

Mussolini continues to prepare for a future exile. He is buying through an intermediary in Switzerland a house and estate just outside Lucerne. It is known as "Chateau d'Ete," and 20 acres of land go with it. News of this deal has been publicly announced in Spain but suppressed in Italy, though it is common talk in Rome. Italian Foreign Office is lodging a complaint about the revelation, which is increasing Italian restiveness. We revealed some time ago that Mussolini had added to his deposit of foreign currency in Switzerland. We learn this now amounts to about 150,000 pounds. It has been increased by transfer of deposits brought from South American countries that have broken relations with the Axis.— London Daily Sketch.

The best story of farm relief ever written in Canada, at least for many years back, comes in a despatch from Dundalk, Ontario, telling of a sale. A hay loader purchased about 15 years ago for $110 and which can be purchased new for $148 (if you can get delivery) sold for $70. Other implements brought correspondingly high prices. Cows went for an average of $100 each. Winter calves brought $20 to $25, and a brood sow brought $73. Oats sold for 69 cents a bushel. — St. Catharines Standard

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"We must set our jaws and fight." — Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance.

Canada's New Stamps

(Ralph Lewis in The Civil Service Review)

Canada's current stamps date from 1937-38 and, in suoject, reflect the era of peace in which they were produced. The portrait of His Majesty on the lower denominations showed him in civilian clothes, while the vignettes on the higher values depicted various historic and scenic aspects of the Dominion.

There has been a growing feeling, for some time past, as to the disparity between the peace-time aspect of Canada's stamps and the dreadful realities of the war-torn world in which we now live. This feeling has, no doubt, been stimulated by the issue, in Australia and South Africa, of series of stamps definitely arising out of these countries' participation in the struggle for human freedom.

In these circumstances, there will probably be a feeling of gratification extending far beyond merely philatelic circles at the appearance of a complete new issue of stamps in which the subjects reflect fully the part Canada is playing in the war.

As is customary, the lower denominations—those most commonly used—bear a portrait of the king. Hitherto, one portrait has appeared uniformly on these stamps but in view of the nature of the new issue it was decided to record His Majesty's association with all branches of the fighting forces, and to show him in uniform as supreme commander of the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy. The naval portrait, appearing on the one-cent and five-cent values, is a full-face, the two-cent a three-quarter facing right in army uniform, while the air force appears in a three-quarter facing left on the three-cent value.

These low denominations rank very high from the standpoint of design. The simple geometrical border tends to direct the eye to the central feature—the portrait, and the lettering and figures of denomination are well proportioned and placed. To some, the figures may seem unduly large. This, however, is unavoidable. Certain features of stamp designs intended for general postal use, notably colours and figures, are governed by regulations of the International Postal Union, of which Canada is a member, and designers therefore have not an entirely free hand in such cases. The white line separating the central panel from the border in these stamps is a more valuable feature than might appear at first sight.

The four and eight-cent values introduce a new feature into Canadian philately—pictorials in the small size of the low values. These two stamps are admirable examples of pure functionalism in design. The vignette occupies the entire area within the frame-line, and the necessary lettering is placed directly on the picture. Ornament is conspicuous by its absence, and the result, in each case, is a simple, but effective presentation, enhanced by the colours chosen—gray in the case of the four-cent, and a warm sepia for the eight. The subjects, of course, stress the value of Canada as a food reservoir.

* * *

The six, thirteen, twenty, fifty and one dollar values have uniform frame designs, featuring the maple leaf. While the treatment is generally pleasing, the question arises whether a naturalistic presentation such as we have here is, on the whole, as successful as a formal, conventionalized treatment, such as was used in the twenty-cent of 1938, showing Fort Garry gate at Winnipeg. A frame is, after all, essentially a formal thing, and it would seem generally advisable to treat it formally, especially when the subject framed is itself treated naturalistically.

The vignettes stress Canada's war effort, of which they will form a permanent and interesting record. The six-cent air mail very appropriately features the Commonwealth Air Training plan. A student pilot is entering the cockpit of a training plane, while in the foreground another student is receiving instructions before going up. Other training planes appear in the background, and three, flying in formation, are crossing over the airdrome. This stamp appears in a very beautiful shade of blue.

On the thirteen-cent we see a 'Ram' tank, of a type now rolling off the production lines in quantity. This tank was designed from the ground up in Canada, after a close study of British and U. S. models. It takes its name from the well-known Rocky Mountain Sheep, whose stout-heartedness and ability to negotiate rough ground are proverbial, and great things are expected of it. A very distinctive shade of dark green has been chosen for this stamp.

One of the pleasant surprises of this war—from our side, of course!—has been the corvette. More than fifty of these speedy, manoeuvrable little craft have already slid down Canadian ways, and are making life miserable for Axis sea-prowlers, while many more are under construction. The corvette, among other advantages, does not demand the extensive plant necessary for the building of larger vessels, so it has been possible to make use of smaller shipyards at various points in the Dominion in turning out this type of craft, and it is a scene in such a yard that we see depicted on the twenty-cent stamp. The colour is brown.

* * *

In the foreground of the fifty-cent purple stamp are two 25-pounder gun models which are in process of being carefully checked over by the group of experts shown holding blueprints at the left. Faintly indicated in the background is one of the huge war plants that have sprung up all over Canada since hostilities commenced. The serried rows of machines, the ranks of skilled workers, only wait the word 'Go!' from the inspectors, and the two guns in the foreground will soon be multiplied by the hundreds.

On the dollar value, blue in colour, is shown a 'Tribal Class' destroyer. This class takes its name from the fact the vessels are named after Indian Tribes. H.M.C.S. 'Iroquois' and 'Athabascan' will soon be commissioned, and others are in course of construction, both in Canada and in Great Britain. These destroyers are weapons of no small striking power: they carry four torpedo tubes and eight 4.7 inch guns and are manned by a personnel of around 190. They find some of their greatest value in convoy work.

The ten-cent value of the regular series shows the central tower of the Parliament Buildings. The subject is not inappropriate in a series such as this, for in a land where representative government is in force the parliament is an expression of the popular will, and its importance is perhaps even greater in time of war than in time of peace. The Union Flag forms an appropriate canopy to the vignette. The flag is caught up by a maple leaf—universally recognized as a symbol of the Dominion.

The issue is completed by two special delivery stamps, the regular ten cent value for ordinary mail, and a new sixteen-cent value to prepay the air mail and special delivery fee. The ten-cent special delivery, is perhaps, the least satisfactory of the entire series. It displays the Dominion coat of arms on a shield which is framed by a trophy of flags and maple leaves. The Union Flag, for the Army, appears on each side, having in front of it on the left the White Ensign for the Navy, and on the right the new Royal Canadian Air Force flag. The stamp is framed by a simple geometrical border, and the lettering is good. It is difficult to criticize any individual detail, yet the general effect is fussy and trivial. Alone of the series, this stamp exemplifies an outmoded and rapidly-disappearing tradition in the design of postage stamps.

The bad qualities of the last stamp could hardly be better exemplified than by placing it alongside the sixteen-cent air mail special delivery. Here is a stamp which, with one trifling exception, attains close to one hundred per cent perfection. Save for the rather attractive solid triangles at the corners, ornament is entirely eschewed. The whole area within the frameline is taken up by an expanse of Canadian landscape, in which may be distinguished a hydro-electric plant and a railway bridge, while homes, factories, farms and so forth are more indicated than depicted. Swooping across this background is a great commercial plane, of the type whose speeding up of transportation means so much in our war effort. The sense of power, grace and speed have been admirably conveyed by the engraver's burin, and the result is a stamp that is quite outstanding. There is just one feature that tends to mar an otherwise excellent design—the figure '6' in the denomination. It is difficult to fathom the thought behind this tendency to unexpected dissonance. Here we have a perfectly normal, severely vertical, well-proportioned '1', followed by a '6' leaning drunkenly towards its partner, and obviously destined to destroy the equilibrium of the entire combination. Vainly one repeats 'Why?'—and possibly the only answer is the classic 'Well, it seemed like a good idea at the time!'

For those addicted to brain-teasers of the jig-saw type the new stamps may afford a few minutes' amusement. For some years past it has been customary to introduce into the design of Canadian stamps the year in which the die was engraved. In the present series, much ingenuity has been displayed in the placing of the figures '1942', and in several cases it will need some little patience to locate them.

The Nazis' Intentions

(Lord Donegall in London Sunday Dispatch)

When I say that the Nazis intend to wipe out the British race, I am only quoting Walter Darre, Nazi minister or agriculture, who was educated in this country. Read this, from a speech (May, 1940) which he made at a Nazi meeting: "You are kinsmen of a nation predestined to rule the whole world. In the next few days our armies will strike hard on the west of Europe and will destroy with one blow our eternal enemies. With complete deliberation and without sentimentality we shall destroy France. After the complete defeat and humiliation of the Western Continental powers, we will crush contemptible England. England must be destroyed as once Carthage was destroyed: the centres of this perfidious plutocracy must be turned into ruins so that this punishment may serve as a lesson to all.

"Our S. S. regiments with the rest of the army will finish the work of destruction without any sentimentality. We will introduce in our new 'living space' completely new methods. All soil and industrial property of inhabitants of non-German origin will be confiscated without exception and distributed primarily among worthy members of the party and soldiers. Thus a new aristocracy of German masters will be created.

"This aristocracy will have slaves assigned to it, these slaves to be their property and to consist of landless, non-German nationals. Please do not interpret the word slave as a parable or rhetorical term. We actually have in mind a modern form of mediaeval slavery which we must and will introduce because we urgently need it to fulfill our great tasks.

"These slaves will by no means be denied the blessings of illiteracy. Higher education will, in future, be reserved only for the German population. German masters, accustomed to command and in case of necessity to strike inconsiderately where striking is necessary, will be fine pillars to uphold Germany's rule."

On another occasion Darre is quoted by the New York Times as saying to an English reporter:

"As soon as we beat England we shall make an end of you English once and for all. Able-bodied men and women will be exported as slaves to the Continent. The old and the weakly will be exterminated.

"All men remaining in Britain—as slaves—will be sterilized. A million or two of the young women of the Nordic type will be segregated in a number of stud farms, where, with the assistance of picked German sires they will, during a period of ten or twelve years, produce nearly annually a series of Nordic infants to be brought up in every way as Germans.

"These infants will form the future population of Britain. They will be partially educated in Germany and only those who fully satisfy Nazi requirements will be allowed to return to Britain and take up permanent residence. The rest will be sterilized and sent to join the slave gangs in Germany. Thus in a generation or two the British will disappear."

Well, unpleasant as it is, there is the truth, not from the mouth of any propaganda merchant, but from a responsible German minister.

War—25 Years Ago Today

(By The Canadian Press)

JULY 24, 1917—Russians lost great stores of munitions when German armies forced their way across the Sereth River. Military Service Act passed third reading at Ottawa by vote of 101-44. British House asked for credit of 650,000,000 pounds.

The Poets' Corner

LIDICE

THE GERMAN SPEAKS:

This village has no name. We
wiped it out.
Blasted its streets and razed its
dwellings low;
Its men we shot and drove a piteous rout
Of little ones and women forth in
woe.
Dead is the husband, gaoled the
child and wife,
Down are the walls and all the place
is dumb;
We have erased it from the book
of life,
And none shall speak its name in
years to come.

HISTORY SPEAKS:

This village has a name which shall
for long
Offer unyielding witness to a deed
Of savage infamy and hideous
wrong,
Born of a brutal and insensate
creed.
For years that title shall tell on,
untired,
That here the German mood, the
German shame,
Was seen in essence and in crime
acquired
An endless habitation and a name.

—Lucio in the Manchester Guardian

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PRIZES FOR FIELDS of OATS, WHEAT and BARLEY

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1.—A Field of Oats shall consist of at least five acres, of WHEAT and BARLEY three acres.

2.—An entry fee of $1.00 shall be charged for each entry of Grain.

3.—The entry fee shall accompany the application.

4.—Entries should be made to the Department of Agriculture not later than August 3rd, 1942.

5.—ELIGIBILIY OF SEED: The field of Oats entered for inspection must be seeded with Registered Oats or with seed from fields that have been sown with Registered seed and inspected and approved while growing.

W. R. SHAW,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.