

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1945

P. E. I. Service Vote

While the service vote generally in the Dominion election favored the Liberal and C. C. F. candidates, it is noteworthy that this was not the case for Prince Edward Island.

The service vote in the western provinces was also strongly Liberal and C. C. F. Prince Edward Island therefore has the distinction of being the banner Conservative Province of Canada from the service vote standpoint.

Our Boys In The Pacific

Some Canadian troops who have gone to the Pacific are already camped near Brisbane.

Although unmistakably British in outlook, says the Brisbane Courier-Mail, they speak with much the same "twang" as the boys from "across the border".

The Canadians were surprised to find the extent of rationing. In their homeland, butter, sugar, canned goods, and petrol are rationed, but no coupons are needed for clothing.

"Some things are in short supply, but I think we are better off than Australians, so far," said Sig. D. F. Cooper, from Ontario.

Though they have seen little of Australia to date, the Canadians are impressed with Australian hospitality.

"Everyone we have met seems friendly so far; we hope they will get friendlier yet," said Sig. G. A. Brown, of Ontario.

"If Australians like us as well as we did them, we will enjoy our stay here."

One thing that puzzles Canadians is the shortage of beer. They like the beer, but to quote one of them, "It's hard work getting any."

Almost unanimously they regretted that they had struck the north in the wet season. They did not mind the rain so much as the humidity, but there was no grumbling. All seemed glad to be on the job a few steps nearer Japan.

"We all want to get a smack at the Japs before the war is over," said Corporal E. L. Green, of Carrot Creek, Saskatchewan.

The Australian Comforts Fund Hospital Bureau is including the Canadians in its plan for hospitality. The bureau officials feel sure that many Queenslanders will want to return the hospitality given so freely to members of the RAAF in Canada.

Life Span Of Canadians

Irrespective of sex, the expected life span of the average one year old Canadian child has been extended 2.31 years during the period between the 1931 and 1941 censuses, according to life tables compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis of 1941 census population figures and mortality of 1940-42.

The one year old Canadian girl extended her expected life span by 3.09 years and the one year old boy extended his by 1.53 years.

The expected life span of the average one year old Canadian girl is now 68.73 years and that of a one year old Canadian boy, 66.14 years. In 1931, the expected life span of the average one year old girl was 65.64 years and that for the one year old Canadian boy 64.61 years.

At 20 years of age, the average Canadian woman has in prospect 51.76 years of life as compared with 49.76 in 1931. Amongst the men, 20 years of age, the longevity period in 1941 was 49.51 years as compared with 49.05 in 1931.

Canadian woman has 33.99 years of life ahead, whereas the average man has 31.87 years in prospect. In 1931, the average life expectancy of women at 40 years was 33.02 and of men 31.98 years.

In her 60th year the average Canadian woman has 17.62 years of life to look forward to, whereas in 1931 the average was 17.15 years. Amongst the men at 60 years of age, the life expectancy period was 16.05 years in 1941, having fallen from 16.29 in 1931.

EDITORIAL NOTES

After this week-end the heat of summer is due, and holiday makers will be on the move.

It is hardly realizable but today and tomorrow are, by the calendar, considered the longest days in the year.

It takes some people a long time to accept disagreeable facts and figures—the result of Queen's County election, for instance.

Should Prime Minister King persist in seeking a seat here, King's is the most likely. It would sound well, too, King of King's.

Professor Lattimer is to have two assistants in continuing his economic investigations here—Mr. Murray from Ottawa and Mr. MacKinnon, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., Commander-in-Chief in India, born this date 1884; educated at Wellington Military College, served Egypt, Aden, Mesopotamia, India, being chief of the General Staff at Army Headquarters from 1936-8; appointed member of the Expert Committee on Indian defence in 1938, and Commander-in-Chief of Southern India in 1939-40; served in Norway in 1940, and sent to Middle East to reorganize forces, including those of Iran; appointed to his present position in 1943.

Early in the war a team of civil servants was sent out by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare to scour the shops for mouth-organs.

This was not because of a ministerial order for music—but to help plan the bomber offensive in Europe. Mouth-organs used to come from Bavarian factories which had been turned over to aircraft production, and on each one was embossed an aerial picture of the plant where it was made.

Further aerial views of factories were gleaned from the letterheads of pre-war correspondence from German firms, which was collected from every British factory of any size. Models of the factories were made from these sources for the study of bomber crews, and thousands of commercial travellers and business men who had visited them in peacetime were called in to describe as much as they could remember of the interior and layout of the plants.

Such were some of the means used to bring about the destruction of key plants and workshops in Munich, Rosenheim, Salzburg, Linz, Budajovice, Regensburg, Ingolstadt, Augsburg, and other places, including the Skoda works, now 300 acres of total ruin. Also in complete ruin are 140 Bavarian ex-mouth-organ factories.

Our export market to Britain is secure for sometime, at least. Telling the United States that Britain's food supplies will continue to be inadequate for some time and that her rations are being further reduced, President Truman also removed some misconceptions in the States about the British share of lend-lease.

The major share of reverse lend-lease, he said, has come from Britain, which up to January 1 last had spent 5,000,000,000 for supplies and services to the United States. In addition Britain made \$2,500,000,000 worth of supplies and services available to the other United Nations.

Mr. Truman pointed this out in his lend-lease report to Congress. It said that no food will be obtained for Britain from the European Continent, which will itself require large quantities of imported food.

While Australia and New Zealand continue to supply most of the food requirements of the United States forces in the Pacific, those countries will not be able to send food in peacetime volume to Britain. Limited supplies of food from the United States will still be required if Britain is to make an effective contribution in the war against Japan.

A handy, pocket-size work of reference, "Quick Canadian Facts," published by the Forward Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto, provides useful data for those interested in Canadian affairs on a wide variety of subjects. The students will find in it significant figures on manufacturing, agriculture, natural resources, the national income, the national debt and numerous other matters of importance.

There is a chronology of Canadian history, with a special war diary up to the end of January, 1945. The booklet contains a special section on the rehabilitation programme for servicemen, explaining concisely the benefits to which they are entitled in the way of war service gratuities, vocational training, etc., and their rights to re-instatement in jobs held before enlistment. Another up-to-date section deals with the family allowances scheme, summarizing its financial provisions and its estimated cost, which, on the basis of official figures, is equivalent to about 60 per cent of the total expenditure for all purposes in pre-war Federal budgets.

A convenient feature of the booklet is its spiral wire binding, which permits it to lie flat no matter at which page it is opened.

Notes By The Way

The postwar car will probably be such an efficient product of engineering ingenuity that the windshield wiper will operate, even when it is raining.—Kitchener Record.

The estimate that one automobile is being junked every 20 seconds nowadays was arrived at, on the basis of reports from field agents with stop watches stationed beside telephone poles.—Boston Globe.

Now dissolved, the British Ministry of Economic Warfare is to be congratulated upon what it did to save Germany's supply lines of strategic materials and thus hasten the collapse of the enemy's military effort.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

Surely this time the people of Germany must have been weaned away from war and thoughts of war and glorification of militarism, and the rest of the world, to make sure, must police all of Germany, for many, many years.—Niagara Falls Review.

It should be remembered to the credit of Holland that, by consistent and unflinching resistance to their liberation, the people have won their way into the hearts of the Allied soldiers. Thus are the solid and sturdy qualities of the Dutch people again made evident.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

People who are not satisfied over the first meeting of the Allied Control Council, in Berlin, may have some cause for disappointment, but just think how lucky they are that they have had an Allied Control Council meeting to complain about!—Brantford Expositor.

Education has to be more than merely putting the children through the daily routine of memorizing the responsibilities of the communists in the life of the communists. More teachers are needed to share the responsibilities of training the young people to the higher standards of living in the country. Salaries have to be improved to attract teachers with the talents of leadership.—Ottawa Citizen.

Through warfare in the past 50 years, Japan has grabbed land, totaling 2,796,000 square miles in area, with a population of 368,212,000 that belongs to other countries: China, Britain, France, Thailand, Russia, Portugal, the Netherlands and the United States, our territory being Guam, Wake and the Philippines. Including its own people, Japan therefore controlled, one year ago 21 per cent of the population of the world.—Collier's Magazine.

Among the advantages of health insurance programs or other plans of state assistance in medical treatment is the fact that the patient should receive the benefit of all the advances in science. Not all doctors no matter how able they may be, can keep up with the developments in the healing art. They must, in the best, maintain familiarity with those in the specialized fields in which they are most interested.

The ordinary citizen, therefore, dependent on one practitioner, may find it impossible to get the best of medicine. The individual will still have the right to choose his own medical attendant, he will have the privilege of going to specialists when he needs their services, and he will have the considerations of cost which too often under our present system, stand in the way.—Windsor Star.

The trustees of a suburban Boston preparatory school were looking for a new headmaster. One candidate they considered was a young man who had just graduated from Harvard. They then rejected him because of his "youthful inexperience." Three months later the alumnus, James Bryant Conant, was chosen president of Harvard.

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There is no doubt that when first Allied landings in Japan's home islands are made the manpower crisis will be acute. It is imperative that making effective use of that numerical superiority, getting troops to the right place quickly and in the right numbers, is more important than ever before.

Admiral Nimitz indicated it was his mission as co-commander with Gen. Douglas MacArthur to cut off Japan's home islands not only from the south but also from the Asiatic mainland from which she draws food, coal and other critical war supplies.

While the routes from Japan to China within easy cruising range from Okinawa for medium bombers, to the Ryukyu chain, to the east China Sea, if not into the Sea of Japan itself, the time Admiral Nimitz foresaw may be close at hand when the enemy would not be able to "sail a ship" even to northern China despite the narrowness of the sea gap.

The key to realization of that objective is Okinawa. The biggest island of the Ryukyu chain, it lies at the southern tip of a nearly equilateral air triangle. It is virtually the same distance, 550 miles, from southern Okinawa to the northern shore of Kyushu Island, southernmost of the Japanese home group, and to Shanghai. It is also about that distance from northeastern Kyushu and the mouth of the Sea of Japan to Shanghai.

Those distances are important because they represent a sea voyage exposed all the way to light bombing and night-time submarine raiding between the Japanese islands and the north China coast.

Gen. Arnold, chief of American air power, has stated that within another 18 months there will be no targets worth bombing left in Japan if the "persists" in fighting that long. That probably is an extreme outside estimate of the time it will take to reduce Japanese home war industries to a worse ruin than conquered Germany presents, or to soften Japan up for invasion.

And it is invasion of Japan direct that Tokyo obviously expects. No other probability is mentioned in recent official Japanese outpouring. It seems also the logical explanation of Japanese evacuation of the whole east coast of China.

FROM: SONG OF MYSELF
The spotted hawk swoops by and accuses me, he complains of my gab and my loitering.

I too am not a bit tamed, I too am untranslatable, I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world.

The last word of day holds back for me, It flings my likeness after the rest and true as any on the shadowed wide, It coaxes me to the vapor and the dusk.

I depart as air, I shake my white locks at the runaway sun, I effuse my flesh in eddies, and drift it in laoz jags.

I beseech myself to the dirt to grow from the grass I love, If you want me again look for me under your boot-sole.

You will hardly know who I am or what I mean, But I shall be good health to you nevertheless, And filter and fiber your blood.

Falling to fetch me at first keep encouraged, Missing me one place search another, —Walt Whitman.

Admirable Choice

The newly-elected President of the United Church of Canada, belongs emphatically to the "activist" school of United Church ministers.

He is the Rev. R. Campbell, Minister of First United Church, Sydney, a veteran of the First Great War, a chaplain with His Majesty's forces overseas during the past four years and now retired with the rank of honorary major.

The pre-war ministry of Mr. Campbell, exercised in various pastorates in the Maritimes, has been characterized by vision, earnestness, and vigorous leadership, beyond doubt to fill the office of President.

As expressed by the Moderator of the United Church, T. Rev. Jesse H. Arnp, D. D., in his address to the Conference delegates, that the urgent problem facing the church is how to assure men and women returning from the war of their place in the church, and how through the church they may help to secure peace and the foundations of a more truly Christian order.

The Conference has made a wise and commendable choice in electing as President the Rev. Major, Campbell with his first-hand knowledge of the attitudes, views and anxieties of the returned men of the armed forces, gained through his years of devoted service in the chaplaincy.

Fighting Japs With Bombs & Propaganda

(By Kirke L. Simpson—Associated Press News Analyst)

Insignificant as are the overall figures for Japanese surrenders in comparison with battle deaths or suicides, they are on the increase even in Okinawa.

While this tendency to accept ultimate defeat as inevitable carries with it the promise of a general morale collapse in enemy ranks, American tactics in pressing the air campaign against the Japanese are not dependent on bombing alone for effect. It has been announced that large numbers of propaganda pamphlets are dropped on the Japanese in their heavy bombing attacks.

It is a reasonable guess that these paper attacks on Japanese war efforts are interspersed with the bombs and incendiaries also dwell upon such predictions as those of Gen. Curtis LeMay, commander-in-chief, that twice the bomb tonnage dropped on Germany in the last 12 months of operations in Europe would fall upon Japan in the next year.

The American air chief pointed out that the history of strategic air attack on Germany is due to repeat itself against Japan. What actually rendered the Luftwaffe impotent in the final phases of the war in Europe was lack of plane fuel rather than lack of planes, he said. Obviously Japan is short of natural or synthetic gasoline are far more limited than were Germany's, and more vulnerable.

There is another factor involved in the strategic bombing pattern, however, that is likely to prove even more decisive than failure of fuel supplies. Captured German high commanders have agreed since their surrender that air disruption of German communications, of railroads and highways, made continuation of the fight impossible. Japan's communications, both land and air, are in much the same far more limited and vulnerable than were Germany's.

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War In The Pacific

(By Kirke L. Simpson—Associated Press News Analyst)

Tokyo reports that American submarines apparently are operating in the Sea of Japan, a lack verified but it is true it means that a prime strategic objective of operations in the far Pacific announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chester W. Nimitz is nearer attainment. Air and sea blockade of Japan is taking shape.

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ALL SAILINGS DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
May 1st to Sept. 30th

Leave Wood Islands 7 a.m. 11 a.m. 3 p.m.
Leave Caribou 8 a.m. 1 p.m. 7 p.m.
Except that, an authority of the Oil Controller, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays during MAY AND JUNE, the 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. sailings will be cancelled unless there is evidence that the other crossings will not carry the traffic offering.

Leave Wood Islands 8.00 a.m. 2.15 p.m.
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Smuggling Elephants

(Winnipeg Free Press)
Smuggling is a game that has been going on since the world began, or rather since nations created and built up tariff barriers.

Generally the smuggling has had to do with precious stones, or materials, but it has always been by its very nature, size and content something that lends itself to the art of smuggling. For instance how many people would attempt to smuggle an elephant. But just that feat has been accomplished by the British in Burma and not only one but fifty were smuggled.

Apparently for the past three years the Japanese and the British have been battling not only for conquest of territory, but for the possession of elephants whose work in war in countries such as Burma is invaluable. They do the work of a bulldozer and their upkeep is not subject to mechanical tantrums. Their care is simple and requires not the constant overhaul such as is necessary in a bulldozer.

When the Japanese invaded Burma they captured most of the trained elephants with their mahouts and it was then that the British only managed to smuggle out fifty during the retreat. It seems a feat unparalleled to smuggle out one animal the size of an elephant. They are impossible to camouflage and certainly their size prohibits stealthiness in movement. Nevertheless it was done.

It was found furthermore that the recovery of more elephants was vital to the Fourteenth Army. Consequently a unit of British Forestry Officers were formed to recapture them. Their commander was Elephant Bill—Colonel James H. Williams—who has worked with Burmese elephants for 26 years. It is now reported that the Fourteenth Army's elephant force is almost up to scratch again.

It is comforting to know that our favorite animal of circus days is finding work to do at the command of the British rather than the Japs.

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