THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1945

Postwar Trade Prospects

If Britain is compelled, by lack of economic co-operation from North America, to create a trading and currency bloc of its own after the war, the prospect for the world at large will be bleak indeed, and especially bleak for Canada, says J. M. Macdonnell, a leading Canadian businessman and student of international affairs.

How keenly Mr. Macdonnell feels these dangers is indicated by his decision to abandon his private business, resign as president of the National Trust Company, and enter active politics as a Conservative candidate for Parliament. Writing in *Saturday Night*, Mr. Macdonnell warns Canada that a sterling bloc, centred on London, and a dollar bloc centred on Washington, would be like millstones crushing the economy of Canada between them.

"If we have to return to such a world," he writes, "the prospect for us in Canada is intolerably bleak. We do not fit in either to a sterling bloc or a dollar bloc. History and economic development have made us part of Europe. Geography has made us inescapably North American."

Up to now we have made, as Mr. Macdonnell shows, the best of the two possible worlds, selling more in Britain than we buy there and using the surplus of money thus obtained to buy in the United States more than we sell there. But if we lost our British market and were excluded from a British trading zone, or sterling bloc, then our whole economy would be distorted, something like half our old foreign markets would be gone overnight in a world "where the individual large powers will form groups of trading satellites . . . blocks that will have currency and other barriers against the rest of the world. . . . If there is one country above all others which will suffer if we relapse into a revival of the isolationism of the 1930's, or any approach to it, Canada is that country. We will be out on the end of a very long limb."

Mr. Macdonnell admits Britain's dilemma. It must survive somehow, shorn of its foreign investments, its supremacy on the merchant seas many of its old markets. If the great "have" nations like the United States and Canada will not co-operate with it and trade with it, then Britain must go it alone and create its own trading area whether it wants to or not.

To avoid such a situation, and to save Canada from becoming the crushed grain between the millstones, Mr. Macdonnell proposes that Canada now warn Britain of the political consequences of the sterling-bloc theory—the danger that it will force Canada into the United States. But he would not stop with a negative warning. He would adopt a constructive and helpful policy by assuring Britain now of fullest economic co-operation after the war, of loans, gifts and Canadian markets.

Canada, he says, is in a perfect position to utter the warning and offer the solution. The separation of this nation from the British Commonwealth, he says, should be a prospect intolerable to the British people. The prospect of co-operation here in post-war reconstruction and trade will go far to encourage Britain to adopt policies of multi-lateral world trade, and to discourage it from attempting the alternative of a self-contained trading bloc.

To Alien Ears

Mr. L. S. B. Shapiro, war correspondent with the Canadians is authority for the following: The skirl of bagpipes may bring solace to hearts of Scotsmen, but to alien ears it is literally heart-rending, particularly on a dark, rainy night in the midst of a forest. No one realizes this better than Scotsmen themselves—except possibly a platoon of German paratroops. Last night a famous Scottish regiment was ordered to infiltrate behind the German positions in Reichswald. Organizing the attack, Maj. Martin Lindsay, well-known polar explorer, issued the following order: "Three pipers will accompany attack and will be used in a terrorizing role." Just before midnight, Lindsay's troops crept behind a German strongpoint. The Huns were uneasy. The only sound was rain pelting through the trees in the impenetrable darkness. At the given signal, three pipers suddenly blared strident notes of the song, Cock o' the North, and before the Scottish troops could fire a single shot Germans emerged, terrified, from their defenses and threw themselves on the mercy of the attackers.

Sees Election Inevitable

The *New York Times* declares in a recent issue that the defeat of General McNaughton in the Grey North by-election "seems to leave Mackenzie King's Government no other recourse than a general election."

The *Times'* comment on the by-election result, coming as it does from a disinterested political source, is worth noting. It says:

"General McNaughton was rejected not on his own record but on that of the Prime Minister. The Liberal leader, long in office, has been a skillful statesman; but he has wabbled undeniably on conscription. It is an old issue which has deeply troubled Canada in two wars. Increasingly acute, it has lately become disruptive, and not alone in French-speaking Quebec, the citadel of anti-conscription sentiment. As Canadian losses at the front mounted, there were no longer enough volunteers to fill the ranks. A near-revolt by contingents of home-defence troops has shocked the country.

"The Government arranged General McNaughton's campaign in the remote Grey North constituency as a quiet endorsement of its own half-measures. Instead, the election backfired into a blazing three-sided contest. The Progressive Conservatives, vigorously opposing Mr. King's policies and further appeasement of Quebec, won overwhelmingly. Their victory, if it reflects present trends of opinion in the Dominion, may foreshadow not only an even firmer prosecution of the war but a change of government to carry it out. As to some of the gloomier forebodings on the election itself, Canadians can cite either the determined avoidance of such a test in England or our own recent and reassuring experience at the polls."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

In honour of Boy Scout and Girl Guide Week the flag is flying at the City Hall.

* * *

Into the third week of February and still enjoying ideal weather, while all provinces and states around us are bewailing the worst winter in a quarter-of-a-century.

* * * *

Hon. Mr. Claxton had a busy time Sunday and yesterday, for he was combining both ministerial business and party politics, two things which go hand-in-hand when an election is in the offing.

* * * *

David Hume, Scottish historian and philosopher, died this date 1776; his works include, *Philosophical Essays, Political Discourses, History of England, Natural History of Religion;* appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1776, but found the routine uncongenial, and returned to his native Edinbourgh where he spent the remainder of his life.

* * * *

Provision for including pre-matriculation training for personnel discharged from the forces in the Dominion-Provincial War Emergency Training Program is made in a new order-in-council. The order, passed on recommendation of the veterans' department, authorizes the Labor department to include training of this type in agreements with the provinces which have previously been restricted to vocational training.

* * * *

Members of National Resources Mobilization personnel made subject to compulsory overseas service are to become eligible for war service gratuities under the terms of an order-in-council. Previously the only members of the army on compulsory service outside Canada eligible for the grants were N.R.M.A. personnel who served at Kiska or the Aleutian Islands. The amended order entitles men sent to the United Kingdom, Europe or the Mediterranean war area eligible for grants for the period of their service overseas, and for the time spent travelling to and from Canada.

* * * *

Farmers must open their eyes in surprise when they learn the Government offering inducements to farm help to leave for war work. Travelling expenses of agricultural workers who take temporary employment in high priority industries now may be paid by the Labor department. The assistance is provided as part of the government plan of having agricultural workers take jobs in war plants and other high priority jobs in the seasons when their services are not required on farms. The order provides for payment of actual transportation expenses.

* * * *

The Allied Air Force Club just formed, and to be inaugurated next Sunday afternoon, should prove a valuable asset not only to the community, but to the Allies at large. No fewer than 150 Allied airmen are now in our midst, representing practically all parts of the world, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Poland, Czecho-Slovaka, U.S.A. as well as South American Republics. At their meetings they will be able to make one another's view-points better known, and create a closer and congenial relationship which should be of incalculable value, not only now but when they separate and return to their respective countries.

* * * *

A hemispheric understanding on a scale never before attempted is the objective of the inter-American conference on problems of war and peace opening in Mexico City on Wednesday. But two of the countries of the Western Hemisphere are not to be represented—Canada and Argentina—the former because we have not entered into the Pan-American Union and the latter because of her pro-Nazi leanings. Everything that concerns the peace and economic well-being of North, Central and South America are likely to be discussed at Mexico City. Delegations from the United States and other republics will include not only foreign ministers and their advisers but experts in economics, trade, labor relations and industry.

* * * *

This is how the London Daily Express soft pedals the fact that because of lack of reinforcements only 25% of the 1st Canadian Army in Germany are Canadians: "Here is Empire unity in all its strength and magnificance — a glorious, grand conception. How admirably these brothers-in-arms work together. The fact that more than half the troops engaged are Scottish or English adds to the lustre of the battle of the 1st Canadian Army. To Gen. Crerar, the Canadian, goes the honor of leadership and he is accepted, supported, strengthened and exalted by the troops of the United Kingdom under his command. This is as it should be, as it must always be, when men of the Empire and the United Kingdom undertake a job together."

The fly in this ointment is that Prime Minister Mackenzie King has no use for the term Empire, and has done his level best to prevent Canadians being sent for necessary reinforcements.

Excerpts From "An Economic Survey of P. E. Island"

By. Dr. J. E. Lattimer
Professor of Agriculture Economics, MacDonald College

Processing Farm Products

The centralization of industry has herded the population in large centres. The Island has lost population due to this trend. During the last decade this trend was arrested to a great extent. It is impossible to maintain the natural increase of population unless industries other than farming are developed or maintained. One of the reasons for this is that the processing of farm products involves more work than formerly. The processing of farm products employs more people and takes a greater proportion of the total rewards as time goes on.

Among the lessons to be drawn from the records, several are outstanding. First is the fact that processing products of Canadian farm origin employs more workers as time goes on. There was small reduction either in number of workers from 1929 to 1933. This was due to the providers of the raw material (the farmers) keeping up production remarkable well. The value of raw materials dropped to just slightly over half or 54 per cent of the 1929 value. Over the whole period the record shows the greatest variation in the cost of raw materials. Other items are more regular.

For the 15 year period from 1924 to 1939 the proportion of the total value that was paid for raw materials declined from 65,2 per cent in 1924 to 62.4 per cent in 1939. It may be argued that this increase was due to increased taxes. If that is the case, then the increased taxes are paid by either the provider of raw materials or the consumers of the product. Which of these it is will depend upon whether it is a buyers or a sellers market. If the tax is passed on, then, processors are simply tax collectors who collect the tax whatever it is from the producer of raw materials or the consumer of the products.

At any rate income from processing farm products is just as certain and far more uniform than that of providing the raw materials. Therein lies the lesson for the Island. Farm products of the Island should be processed on the Island to the greatest possible degree. This would employ labour at a higher wage than farming and provide jobs for surplus workers.

Output Per Man

A necessary comparison of efficiency of farming requires examination of output per man. This varies from farm to farm or from section to section. Provincial comparisons are all that are available as yet from 1941 census reports. The field crops and crops per workers can be compared in the different provinces.

Canada 45 acres; Sask. 94 acres; Alta. 73 acres; Man. 62 acres; Ont. 30 acres; P.E.I. 22 acres; Que. 22 acres; N.B. 16 acres; N.S. 12 acres; B.C. 11 acres.

The field crop area does not include orchards and small fruits. This may account partly for the small area per worker in both British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The field crop area per worker cannot be expected to be as high where potatoes and turnips form a larger proportion of that area. This may account to some extent for the comparatively small area per worker on the Island. It also explains why the Island as well as some other provinces depends on feed for live stock grown where the acreage of field crops per worker is greater.

Finally it must be pointed out that yields per acre are higher on the Island than for Canada as a whole. The farm price has been in recent years also practically on a par with farm prices for the Dominion. In output per farm and per worker in farming the Island is below the Dominion average. This is due to the small farms of the Island and the smaller average of acres worked per man. This also accounts for the smaller farms passing out in this competitive business.

(To bec ontinued)

The Poets' Corner

THE WIND BLOWS COLD

The wind blows cold beyond the line of surf,
That sets so heavily against the land,
With tossing crests of white against the blue
Of winter sky; the sea-reek rises thick,
And steaming: in the harbor-head, the ice
Collects, in tiny pans that tilt and surge
Until their crumbling edges melt and merge
To form a white and wintry barrier.
Disconsolate, the sea-fowl ride the waves,
The gulls fly, low and heavily in search
Of food where there is none, the chilling touch
Of winter cold lies heavily on these.
Then man thinks wistfully of days gone by,
And hopefully of days that are to come;
When climbs the sun until above the masts
That rock and dip so gently, as the swell
Low, kindly and with waters warm and filled
With summer life, shall rise beneath the fleet;
Which rocks or cruises with uneasy move,
As moored to moss-grown spiles or buoys afloat,
With crumpled sails, hung drying in a wind
That breathes from out a sultry sky of June.
So distant seem those days when all is chilled,
When ice makes on the piers and life ebbs low.
But soon, how soon the wind shall soften, veer,
And bring the first sweet scent of coming spring!

—Joseph Chase Allen, in The Vineyard Gazette.

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.

OUTSIDERS POINT OF VIEW

Sir, — May we bring to your attention certain pertinent passages from the Carnegie Survey Committee's report on "Education in the Maritime Provinces" which was made at the request of the latter group in 1922.

Today, twenty-three years later, in reference to P.E.I. this report throws almost as much light on present day conditions as it did when first published, for educational conditions on the Island have altered but very little since that time.

"In a society consisting of those races that inhabit the Maritime Provinces one would expect a high degree of educational development. The stock is as good as can be found. Where and to the extent that education occurs, this excellence is plainly reflected in the product, but as a system of education calculated to maintain a high level of intelligence among all the people, the arrangements in the Maritime Provinces are open to criticism. Examinations are everywhere, they play a leading part in education and selection is merciless. Those who pass, proceed, but there is little effort to guarantee that all who deserve it are made fit to pass".

With regard to secondary education the Carnegie Report has this to say, "An element that saps more or less the strength of the public high schools, is the maintenance of extensive private academies in connection with each denominational college. If the support of the students' parents, representing the best educated group in the Maritimes were placed solidly behind these schools they would be immensely strengthened to the advantage of the entire population."

Again this same report says: "In the Maritime Provinces the council or cabinet of the Lieutenant-Governor is the Board of Education when acting on educational matters, and its executive officer is the Superintendent of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council —— in other words, by the Premier. It follows, therefore, that educational policy is a political product. Naturally the effect is to be felt in negative rather than positive forms. Education must 'keep its place'; an aggressive policy of public taxation for education is thought to be out of the question for a body that desires re-election; the department of education is managed with whatever proposals a cabinet will consider harmless. In other words there is no temptation for the educational authority to resort to an enlightening popular agitation and a direct appeal to the people because it is not in a position to array itself against the government and force through vital taxation.

"Similarly, in all incorporated towns (in P.E.I. this holds true only for Charlottetown and Summerside) the school authority is a board appointed in part by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and in part by the town council. The boards operate smoothly, and usually have an excellent personnel, but there is obviously no chance to reach the public with any educational question. The one means of fixing responsibility for good schools on the people, where it belongs, is lost.

"These two administrative features are responsible in a very great measure, at least, for the widespread public apathy. It chills one like an east wind. 'Let the government do it' is the universal attitude, instead of the healthy threat to 'put in the people who will do it'. In P.E.I. conditions are often much worse. Here, although the people are above the average in intelligence, their provincialism and insularity, together with a certain depression due to a steadily decreasing population, have resulted in educational stagnation that is evident."

Such comments do not make pleasant reading, and in self defence, we like to point with pride to the number of distinguished Islanders abroad. But perhaps, on careful consideration, we may find that number to be smaller than we fondly imagine, or might properly expect from a stock second to none in the North American Continent. Who is to say that with improved educational conditions and a program adapted to our local needs we could not double or treble the number of Island notables abroad and keep a few more at home to develop the fine potentialities of their native province.

We are, Sir, etc.
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

A Hard Winter

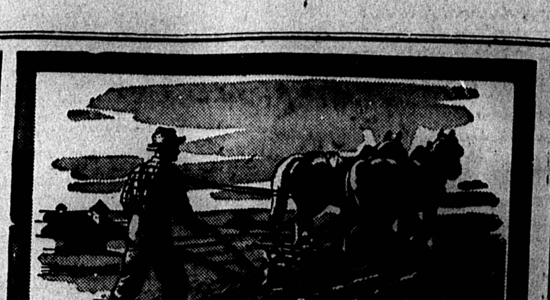
(Ottawa Journal)

Some almost unbelievable stories of hardship and grim determination are being heard in rural districts of Ontario, the direct result of the storms which have blocked sideroads almost as soon as they could be plowed out. Literally tens of thousands of farms are without water, but so determined are farmers to carry on that there has not been an instance of a real milk shortage in any major urban centre in Eastern Canada.

To top all stories of hardship comes one from the Foxboro district of Hastings county. A Mrs. Neil Davis and her daughter Helen were caring for 25 head of cattle. The home well was dry and the snow was so deep the cows could not make the trip to a nearby creek. Snow had drifted the roads and not even a team of horses could leave or enter the farm. It was two weeks before near neighbors learned that during that time Mrs. Davis and her daughter had been melting snow on the kitchen stove to water the stock—two pails a day for each of the 25 cows.

That may be an extreme case but something like it had been duplicated every day for weeks past on farms everywhere in Ontario and Quebec. It is costing many farmers as high as $10 a day to get sufficient water for their stock as thousands of wells are dry and there has been no thaw. Creeks are commencing to dry up, or freeze tight, and often a distant river is the only available source of water. On many roads trucks cannot be used. There are farms in the immediate Ottawa area, others as near Toronto as 20 miles, in this predicament.

Minard's relieves sprains



Free Enterprise FEEDS CANADA

MANY of Canada's earliest settlers came solely because they wished to farm their *own* land . . .

Thus Canada's great farming acres are a monument to men with courage and initiative, who ventured into a strange territory, tilled the soil with knowing hands and set about the business of reaping their own profits from their own labour. Because of their enterprise Canada is today one of the world's best-fed nations. This is *free* enterprise.

For over a hundred years, this Bank has loaned money and afforded other essential banking facilities to Canadian farmers . . . has contributed towards giving Canada a standard of living unsurpassed by any nation on earth.

Keep Canada Strong and Free!

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Notes By The Way

The early part of Mein Kampf was written in prison. The closing episodes may be written there, too.—Peterborough Examiner.

We'd better tear up all those fanciful time-tables — if the Germans haven't done it for us anyhow — and go back to the old-fashioned notion that all time-tables depend upon the progress of the shooting war. — Vancouver Province.

Rescue of 500 American war prisoners from the Japs in the Philippines with a few British and Dutch, is one of the bright spots in the news of the day. And there will be rejoicing in France over the release by the Russians of 200,000 French prisoners ensalved in Silesia.—St. Catharines Standard.

Coal troubles do not lessen. It is to be hoped that after the present ordeal is over some government will really take our coal problem seriously and do something about it. The piping of heat from central power stations should not be beyond the imagination and resources of a country like ours. — Ottawa Citizen.

Canada isn't the only country where the "no children" sign is hung out by landlords. The other day a Spokane couple placed this want-ad in a Spokane paper: — "House Wanted — also cage, garage, shed or wherever two animals called children may live." It got results, as those little want-ads so often do. Before a day was out they had been offered a five-room furnished bungalow. — Lethbridge Herald.

William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson might have been a misguided temperance zealot, but the man was courageous and waged his crusade in a manner that won the admiration of many of his opponents. His visit to Hamilton, a number of years ago, drew many hecklers, but he more than held his own and soon proved to the audience that "the howling in the gallery" meant nothing to him.—Hamilton Spectator.

France has been allowed to drift into a position from which it must me speedily rescued. The population of Paris and of many other towns is shivering for lack of coal; during the first week of this month daily deliveries to Paris averaged little more than 10,000 metric tons, a mere fraction of normal requirements and barely enough to meet the urgent need of hospitals, schools and essential public services. Warm clothing, blankets and stout boots and shoes are virtually unobtainable. Food rations are quite inadequate; for example, this month there is a daily ration of 13 ounces of bread, a weekly ration of 6 1-2 to 9 ounces of meat and 3-4 ounces of cheese, and a monthly ration of 18 ounces of sugar and of 9 ounces of fats, including edible oils. There is no guarantee that even these meagre rations can be supplied, and there is a serious shortage of milk for children and expectant mothers. Certain medical supplies are difficult to come by. True, there is a flourishing black market, but the fantastic prices of this market — 30s. or more for a pound of butter, £75 for an overcoat, and £40 for a ton of coal—indicate that comfort is the undeserved privilege of a few. —The Economist (London).

One swallow does not make the spring, but, as the harbinger of brighter days to come, it is important. So, too, is the announcement from London that Britain will start immediately to boost its output of toys for children. Plans call for double the present production, materials and labor permitting. While the proposed resumption will be only one-fourth of prewar production, it is nevertheless a significant development. When a country so highly geared to war, to defence against attack from the air and to reconstruction of those physical assets destroyed by those attacks can return, at least in part, to the normalcy of toy making, the road to peace does not seem too distant. The announcement suggests other considerations. It indicates more serious thought for the welfare of children who, even in Canada, faced difficulties in securing suitable underclothing and footwear. Probably the demand for a better class of toy influenced Britain's decision as wider market prospects became apparent. We prefer to think, however, first consideration was given to the children themselves.—Victoria Times.

Over the last few years we have had occason now and then to report new bits of fancy talk, or fresh words and phrases, invented by the various Government bureaus. There was, for example, 'alerted', which is the process of putting one on his toes; "dis-O.K.", which means withdrawing an approval previously given, and "de-activate", which seems to mean approximately the same as firing. We are happy to report that a new term has come to light, and it is excellent. A representative of one of the great government agencies stationed in Italy wrote a memorandum to his head office in the United States which contained this recommendation: "We should now plan definitely to bifurcate in Rome." Well, why not? "Bifurcate" means simply to divide into two branches, and that's what the man meant. We predict that, once the term gets going, it will spread not only through the other government agencies but through industry and business, to the great delight of everybody concerned. As Lincoln might have said: "A house bifurcated against itself cannot stand."—New York Herald Tribune.

When, some weeks ago, the city authorities allowed two Japanese to enter Calgary "temporarily", it was predicted there would soon be more applications for permission to settle. Events seem to be verifying this prediction. Two more Japs now want to enter the city. They profess to be anxious to attend school here. As on the previous occasion, the Council — despite the opposition of Mayor Davison and other members—has voted to refer the matter to the Commissioners, on the understanding that the applicants will be admitted unless some adverse evidence is submitted by the police. Thus the Council seems to be opening the door to Japanese into Calgary. Now that four Japs have successfully wriggled in, others will follow—always with some excellent excuse. Calgary is now one of the few cities in Canada which has shown itself willing to accept Japanese settlers and unless we are careful we may find ourselves with a full-sized Jap settlement, a "Little Tokyo" on our hands.—Calgary Albertan.

MARCH WITH THE TIMES

Send your Baby Chick orders at once to Swift's Charlottetown, for March Chicks so you can get them raised to range before cropping. The dressed poultry market never had a better outlook than at present. Swift's requires unlimited quantities of market poultry for the coming season at very popular prices. Delays are disappointments, order or send for our popular price list to

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CHARLOTTETOWN

ATTENTION TRUSS WEARERS

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated and out of date style—out grown its usefulness so to speak thus causing untold agony, then why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting, modern and up to date one. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

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