THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3 1943

For Our Reputation's Sake

It is anticipated there will be a great inflow of tourists and others for Old Home Week, and already hotel accommodation is at a premium. This is the time when citizens in a position to do so should place their homes at the disposal of visitors, not so much for the money there may be in it for letting rooms, but for the reputation and credit of the city as a centre for real holiday-making and entertainment.

Do not let us forget that Toronto built up the greatest reputation in Canada as a convention centre, not through the number and quality of its hotels, but because of the public spirit on the part of the ordinary home owner in placing what accommodation he had to spare at the disposal of those coming to the city for these events. An end aveour should be made to have all available homes of good quality registered with the Travel Bureau in order that people from away may be able to find a place in which to comfortably beare when taking in the attractions of our Old Home Week.

Mr. King on the B. N. A. Act

Prime Minister Mackenzie King's reply to Maurice Duplessis, dismissing the Quebec Opposition Leader's protest against postponement of redistribution, says the Montreal Gazette, may well prove to be a landmark in the constitutional history of Canada. Mr. King's position, though a consistent development of his customary attitude, nevertheless goes farther as a pronouncement upon the British North America Act than any such document of recent memory.

Mr. King "cannot admit that your (Duplessis') official capacity as member of the Legislative Assembly and Leader of the (Quebec) Opposition gives you any right to intervene in a matter which is within federal jurisdiction." This may sound like a truism. But here the "matter within federal jurisdiction" happens to be the amendment of the British North America Act. Apparently, Mr. King takes the position that this is a purely federal matter, one upon which the provinces can express opinion through their elected members of parliament but "not by the members of the Provincial Legislature," to quote Mr. King again.

This, says the Gazette, is a declaration of the utmost gravity. It means Mr. King repudiates the "compact" theory of Confederation, as that theory is usually understood. It means the Canadian House of Commons, by simple majority, can in the Prime Minister's opinion amend the Constitution—not only may the provincial Houses have no say, but Mr. King would be "failing in his duty" if he were to "consent" to such intervention.

Moreover, by his last paragraph Mr. King makes it clear that he concedes to the British Parliament no more than a formal function in this matter. He rebukes Mr. Duplessis for "wishing to have a matter of purely Canadian concern decided by the Parliament of Great Britain." Ottawa alone, in his view, must decide.

In this reply of Mr. King to Mr. Duplessis lies, in embryo, one of the crucial issues of post-war Canadian politics, and the Government's attitude thereupon.

Ontario Politics

Noting that Ontario does not usually vote in favor of the same party in the Provincial and Dominion fields, Mr. Arthur Ford, editor of the London Free Press, remarks that if Ontario history repeats itself, Premier Nixon will be defeated on August 4; but, he admits, "precedent is not always a good guide in making election bets." But what Mr. Ford says of the way in which Ontario votes, is of interest.

"Nearly all through the days of the Mowat Government," he says, "Sir John A. Macdonald was in power in Ottawa and yet the Liberals continually carried the province. Again, Sir James Whitney was elected when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was at the height of his power, and the Conservatives continued to hold office as long as Sir Wilfrid was in office. The same was true of Hon. Howard Ferguson. There was a Liberal government at Ottawa during the whole of his regime. Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn was elected while Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett held the Dominion premiership".

The 9th and 10th

A Mediterranean correspondent sends an interesting despatch about the potentialities of the British Ninth and Tenth Armies in Syria and Palestine ready for the thrust against the Balkans. The correspondent recalls the time when German Generals in Bucharest, Rumania, were a dime a dozen, all planning the offensive. Now the situation is in the reverse. There are daily conferences of British Staff officers, all with the offensive in mind. Thousands of troops are packed away in areas in Syria, where there can be no enemy prying eyes. The tenor of the despatch indicates that there is something big in prospect and that there will be a new theatre of war. Soon beside the British Ninth and Tenth Armies, there is a fine Polish Army, which was released from Russia, former prisoners converted into a well equipped striking force.

Crete and Rhodes islands are now defense outposts for Hitler. They were formerly in the blue prints as enemy jumping off places for the offensive which was aimed at the Suez.

One thing is certain, the British Ninth and Tenth are organized to strike. When and where will probably be disclosed before the end of the year. These armies are designed to give the coup de grace to the enemy in Rumania, Bulgaria, and when the time comes, for the general liquidation of the Balkans.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

It is reported that Canada will be admitted on equal footing to the United Nations Combined Board constituted by Great Britain and U.S.A. because she ranks as the second food provider in the world. Canada already has membership of the Combined Production and Resources Board, which controls wartime production among the United Nations

* * * *

Because of the fall-down in recruiting for overseas service, the Government will find it necessary soon, it is reported, to call up youths of eighteen-and-a-half or eighteen, and married men in the 25 to 30 age group. This could have been avoided had the Government not exempted for overseas those who preferred to serve in Canada only.

* * * *

Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa having wholeheartedly, and even enthusiastically supported the Mother Country's war efforts, has been returned to power in the general election there by an overwhelming majority. The public at large appreciate the services of a forthright man, free from "ifs and ans", who places his services unreservedly at their disposal in such a crisis as the present.

* * * *

Even in war-stressed Italy they hold agricultural exhibitions as usual. We learn that Mussolini, when summoned by the King to appear before him, ignored the summons and went instead to distribute prizes at a show. The King sent officers for him, and when Mussolini responded, he asked His Majesty what all the stew was about? To which His Majesty mildly rejoined "We think you had better resign." No doubt the Duce must have been taken by surprise at this show of authority on the part of his august sovereign. The report does not say whether or not Mussolini returned to complete his prize distribution.

* * * *

See them grow and expand—those bureaucrats! Certain cabinet ministers who were allegedly so overpowered with work at Ottawa, got assistants at $4,000 per to help them along, and now the under secretaries find the need of assistants to enable them to carry on. Dr. R. A. MacKay, professor of government and political science at Dalhousie University has been lent by that University for the duration of the war to become assistant to Mr. Norman Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. This should enable the portfolio holder more time to spend vacationing at home

* * * *

Stanley, 1st Earl Baldwin, born this date 1869; was plain, progressive business man interested in the steel industry until he entered the Lloyd George Government as Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1917; he subsequently became President of the Board of Trade and Chancellor of the Exchequer, ultimately becoming Prime Minister in succession to the Rt. Hon. Bonar Law in 1924; and again in 1935; he brought about the formation of the National Government which still exists; his other main contributions to affairs of State were the backing of the League of Nations; the appeasement of Germany and Italy; the abdication of King Edward VIII and the succession of George VI.

* * * *

The world is very small after all. Mrs. Kissinger, of Kenley, Surrey, England, whose son Anthony is an overseas guest here, writes under date of July 15: "I had the pleasure of preparing a little refreshment for a few Canadian boys the other day, whose lorry had a mishap just outside our house. One boy, named Clow, came from I think, Summerside, so you may imagine how interesting the conversation was. He looked through the Charlottetown Guardian, and read about a brother-in-law of his in hospital with a slight accident. He is only twenty-three, and has left a young wife and baby daughter at home—just missed seeing the wee bairn by one month. That was tough luck, and he seemed to feel it keenly."

* * * *

Because there have been occasions when The Montreal Gazette has thought fit to question the leniency of some judges in dealing with price ceiling violations there is some special satisfaction in commending the sentence imposed by Judge Rene Theberge in the case of S. Cohen, an Ontario street merchant, convicted of fourteen such violations in the sale of men's clothing. Judge Theberge imposed the heaviest fine of any thus far, $25,000, with an alternative of imprisonment for fourteen years and two months. This salutary sentence should act as a deterrent. The same judge has already given warning that he would deal with extreme severity in such cases involving the necessities of life. In the Cohen case His Honor was impressed with the seriousness of the offence, the charging of unlawful prices for workingmen's clothing. He imposed the fines asked by Hugh O'Donnel, K.C. Crown Prosecutor, with costs. Such sentences are evidence of judicial appreciation of what is a great responsibility. So long as violations of the price ceiling can be committeed with comparative immunity—the payment of light fines —these offences will continue, the purpose of price control will be defeated and the efforts of law-abiding persons will be frustrated. Judge Theberge, after due warning, has established a precedent which is bound to have a very wholesome effect upon those who, from now on, may be inclined to sabotage the price ceiling.

Notes By The Way

Take a tip from money. It talks, but it doesn't give itself away. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

Those who complain about the high taxes here, should remember that in Britain a pack of cigarets costs 47 cents, of which 37 cents is tax.—Exchange.

"Son of a gun" is an old naval expression. At one time sailors in the British navay were allowed to have their wives sail with them. The term has actually been applied to children born alongside the ship's guns. —From Ships.

All the forward-looking strategic maps show arrows reaching all the way to Berlin, but there are some who would wager that German resistance will end before arrow points get that far. —New York Sun.

The Fort William Times-Journal argues solemnly that up in that part of Ontario they grow the best potatoes in the world. But we aren't particular any more —a potato is a potato, or at least would be if we had one—and academic arguments leave us cold. —Ottawa Journal.

Walking along a main thoroughfare in Belfast I was surprised at the noise a youth walking behind me was making. Allowing him to pass I noticed that he was wearing heavy boots with leather uppers and thick, unpolished wooden soles. Attached to the sole and heel were either plates or bands of iron, and these apparently combined with the wood to make a most unusual clatter. I could not help thinking that the boots would be very difficult to wear out and, judging by their strong construction — the leather was attached to the sole with heavy nails —they seemed completely water-tight. —Belfast News-Letter.

If this war is to be succeeded, like the last, by a wild scramble for markets, a wholesome resumption of economic nationalism, all our hopes of social security, and of peace itself will be foredoomed. The world will become a patch-work of prosperity here, poverty there; boom and slump will chase each other across the calendar; economic dislocation will lead to political strife and political strife will explode in the clash of arms. Of all tasks facing the United Nations save the winning of the war itself, the most important is to agree upon the principles of economic co-operation after the war. And it is a task that must be tackled even as we fight—while the spirit of unity is at its strongest, while the penalties of competitive nationalism are most evident. —Daily Herald, London.

Our shipyards —or some of them —are the last great strongholds of resistance to the "infiltration" of women into industrial crafts. The persistence of this prejudice is understandable for ship-building involves much heavy work in exposed places and many processes that cannot easily be "de-skilled" or broken down into simple operations. But the plain fact is that the industry cannot hope to fulfil its present program unless its more conservative units are prepared to take on far more women workers not only as cleaners and assistants but also in a wide range of skilled trades. To convince unenterprising employers that women can do these jobs — and, in fact, are doing them in more progressive yards —is the object of a persuasive booklet, plentifully illustrated with photographic evidence, issued by the Ministry of Labor under the title "Women in Shipbuilding." The average woman, it declares, takes to welding as rapidly as she takes to knitting; she is especially useful at electric wiring and painting, and has proved herself at least as good as the average man at over a hundred other jobs that were formerly thought beyond her capacity. —Manchester Guardian

An observant citizen was lunching the other day with a number of Americans and a British officer recently arrived from England noticed that the Americans, without exception, helped themselves to a little more food than they ate. The young man in uniform was the only member of the party who cleaned his plate. Our friend thought there was a lesson in the incident, and we agree with him. Americans have lived in a land of plenty for so many generations that many of us have come to regard the leaving of food on the plate as normal. Those of us who as children were taught that it was sinful to waste the gifts of a bountiful Providence seem to have forgotten the lesson. It's time we learned it again. A very appreciable saving in the nation's food stock would be made if every one in helping himself took no more than he was sure he would eat. Those Americans who delight in following English manners and customs will no doubt be more saving of food as soon as they learn that in England it is the thing to do. The rest of us needn't wait. We can clean our plates because common sense commands it, particularly in time of war. —Chicago Tribune.

The day that the Peers' anguished discussion on the fallen birth rate was in all the morning papers, I took my usual steps to discover how a representative section of the people mainly concerned were taking it —by joining a luncheon table frequented by young business women, at least half of whom sport wedding rings. Their husbands are mostly overseas The demand, "Big family must be the fashion," was already under vigorous discussion. How I wished I had a dictaphone and could have sent it express to their Lordship to let them hear the tone of the views expressed! Not that the young women were against having families; some already have. But their maximum is two. And they want a good deal more than child allowances. They don't need to be very old to have memories—two world wars in 26 years. "Are my children to reach maturity just in time for the next? And in the interval possible subsistence on a dole? No, thank you." A social security scheme as per Sir William Beveridge —or no babies. That summed up their attitude. —Glasgow Herald.

SAUNDERS BACK HOME

LONDON — (CP) —Hilary St. George Saunders, who wrote such best-sellers at "Battle of Britain" and "Combined Operations" for the British government, has returned from a six-week lecture tour of Canada and the United States to his job as assitant librarian of the House of Commons.

BLOWING OUR OWN HORN BY RADIO

BOYLE: This is Harry Boyle of the CBC Farm Broadcast Department. Tonight I have a story to tell you, or rather I should say, I have three men who are going to tell you the story of a Province. I visited Prince Edward Island for the first time, and coming in by plane saw it in all its summer splendour—It truly looked like "The Garden Province." Canada was born in Prince Edward Island and it seemed like a logical thing now that the country is involved in a world war, to see just where the Birthplace stands in the light of present day events. With the question in mind about the status of Prince Edward Island in wartime, I went to see the Deputy minister of Agriculture, W. R. Shaw. He introduced me to Mr. Jim Trainor, who is President of the Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture and Lincoln Dewar, one of our successful farmers in the eastern portion of the Province. I asked them the question, "Where does Prince Edward Island stand?" and because their answers were so enlightening, the idea of this broadcast was born. Let us listen now to what three Prince Edward Island farmers have to say about their province.

How about you starting the conversation off, Mr. Shaw.

SHAW: We are glad to know that Mr. Boyle recognizes this as the "Garden Province of Canada" by his first view of the Island from the air. The Indians originally called it "Abegweit" meaning "Nesting in the Waves." Our Province is the smallest province in Canada. So small, in fact, that some people scarcely know it exists. Nevertheless we feel that true greatness comes not from territorial expansion, but from the hearts and souls of the people. What do you think of that idea, Jim?

TRAINOR: In my humble opinion, we have much to thank God for in the healthy and happy surroundings of our people in this Province. For a number of years my work took me to all corners of Canada, many points in the United States and Mexico, and on my return journeyings, when drawing near our Island home, my heart expanded with a thrill as the red sand stone cliffs of the Island came in view, and I have never met an Islander who is absent from our Province, for any length of time, who did not express a sincere wish that they might at some time be spared to return and take up their permanent residence here

DEWAR: Yes, that is alright, but there is something more than that to our Island people. Composed as they are of four great races, English, Irish, Scotch and French, they have exemplified frugality, an intensity of purpose, and a keen knowledge of business that has helped them to develop to a very high degree the one industry of this Province, agriculture. In this respect they have shown a leadership that is rather outstanding

SHAW: That is perfectly true. We have not only given birth to Canada, but we have contributed in a great many respects to the general well being of Canada. We produced in this Province, a new industry, the Fox industry, which has spread throughout the world, we have taken a leadership in the production of certified seed potatoes, and produce approximately one-half of Canada's total production.

TRAINOR: We were the first province in Canada too, to develop cooperative marketing of eggs, we produce the finest certified seed potatoes in the world.

DEWAR: Yes, and we also have the finest oyster in the world, the Malpeque oyster.

SHAW: By the way, you might mention that we lead Canada in the production of "select" hogs.

TRAINOR: Someone may think we are tooting our own horn too much.

SHAW: Well, we are only a small place, and we have to have a big horn to be heard over this big country.

TRAINOR: That is alright from the material standpoint, Walter, but do not forget that this farm Province has produced men and women of education and culture, who have filled positions of leadership in Church and state all over the continent.

DEWAR: I hope, Jim, that some of the old boys and girls from the Island, and some of the thousands of people who have come as visitors hear this broadcast, because I am sure that it will recall pleasant memories of the many happy hours they have spent at our lovely beaches and in the blue waters surrounding our shores.

TRAINOR: I will always remember what one visitor said about our Island. He said the climate was the finest, the ladies the fairest, and the gentlemen the most courteous that he had ever been privileged to meet.

SHAW: Yes, and I heard another one quite recently from a visitor, who said that the water is the bluest, the soil is the reddest, and the people the whitest of any place on the earth.

DEWAR: But, all this is not getting back to our question of Agriculture, and by the way, this is practically the theme of our discussion.

SHAW: Just where do we stand with relation to Agriculture in this province at the present time. Now Mr. Dewar, you are a dairy farm, er, possibly you might give us a few ideas.

DEWAR: At the present time I would say that the dairy industry is probably expanding due possibly to better prices for products and also to the increased demand for improved breeding stock. We have in this Province a number of very fine dairy herds representative of the four most important dairy breeds.

SHAW: These have won at royal showings and at National Exhibition.

DEWAR: As a matter of fact Canada's first private master breeder of Holstein cattle is a Prince Edward Island farmer.

It appears to me that with our rather light sandy soil, the dairy industry is particularly important here.

SHAW: There is another thing, Lincoln; we have a wonderful opportunity on account of great freedom from diseases in livestock. We are now about complete with a general test in this Province and up to the present we have only ten reacters in the whole Province in bovine tuberculosis test. The same could be said with regard to Bangs disease, and it is questionable if any other area over the whole world could show a record of this kind.

TRAINOR: No doubt after the war the demand for disease free breeding stock will bring a good many buyers to see our Island farmers.

SHAW: Our production in 1942 was over one million pounds of cheese and three and one-half million pounds of creamery butter. In the past year there was a tremendous increase in our production.

TRAINOR: This increase took place notwithstanding a loss of farm labour to the armed forces, war and other industries outside the Province which shows the patriotic spirit of its people

DEWAR: Actually Prince Edward Island leads all of Canada for the number of enlistments per capita. I would say we have lost 50 per cent of our able-bodied men.

SHAW: Our potato acreage has expanded during the present year by about 10 per cent. Our hog industry has gone up 25 per cent and our poultry industry 30 per cent. How have farmers accomplished this, Jim, with the great shortage of labour

TRAINOR: By working long hours and using every member of the farmer's family and the production of all those essential commodities asked for by the ration.

SHAW: More efficient organization of farmers' programmes has assisted

DEWAR: What is the picture, Walter, in regad to poultry and hogs in the Province.

SHAW: Labour is, of course, the main factor in production but another essential factor is that of foods. Within the past year we have imported approximately one million bushels when converted on grain basis under the Free Freight Policy.

DEWAR: Has the supply been adequate

SHAW: At some times "no."

The vital problem to be solved at the present time is the storage of adequate quantities of rough grains within this Province to be used as required by our feeders.

DEWAR: Now, Jim, that brings up the question of transportation, always vital on an Island.

TRAINOR: At the present time we are serviced with one ferry boat between Borden on the Island and Tormentine on the mainland. Prior to the war we had the advantage of constal steamship service that carried our products particularly our potatoes to the southern U. S. A. and our livestock to Newfoundland. This provided us with two way service in bringing in supplies and exporting our farm commodities.

(Continued on Page 8,

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.

NEW RIFLE RANGE

Sir,—When our present rifle range was built at the east of Charlottetown you could shoot a distance of 1,000 yards, but as the properties around it were sold and a road-way built to the Hillsboro Bridge the range had to be shortened to 600 yards. From the time the range was shortened to 600 yards there was an agitation to build a new range to 1,000 yards. There was sufficient opposition to keep it where it is. Our marksmen were handicapped when going to Ottawa shoots on account of not having the longer ranges up to 1,000 yards and a number of matches were lost on that account. The same thing applied when any of our boys went to Bisley in England.

The agitation for a new range was so strong before the war that military officials from Halifax and other parts, with the assistance of our officers, looked over several properties, but the most satisfactory one was at the foot of Tea Hill on the shore of Hillsboro Bay, where 1,000 yards were measured out.

When the war started the proposition was dropped. Now I see by the press that a naw range is being built at the bottom of Tea Hill but it only covers 600 yards and is on swampy ground that has to be drained.

The great expense of this enterprise is the butts and tagets. The extra 400 yards that were available before the war should still be available.

Surely after waiting forty years for a new range that was originally 1,000 yards long we are not taking a step backwards when we go to the country. They will not cut down their ranges at Ottawa or Bisley. Why should we stay in the rut? Probably our military officers are not aware of the facts, and now is the time to remedy the trouble.

I am, Sir, etc.

ONLOOKER

REVISED DATES

Annual Camp Training
17th (R) Armoured Regiment
(P.E.I.L.H.)

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The Poets' Corner

CHILD ASLEEP

Too young as yet to dream of dark horses
Bending above the pale sea-foam;
Too young to dream of flight flowing,
Like a voice calling you home;
Of what then do you dream as you lie here
Within the circle of my arms,
Yet myriad years away?

You wake to some unknown and matchless day,
Your slender breath disturbs the silence here
As water moves with the passing swan,
While on some mountain-top you laugh perhaps,
And stretch your hands to the unrisen sun,
While thin and clear across a quiet sea
Sound the slow bells of sleep.

—Sarah Van Alystene Allen, in Washington Post.

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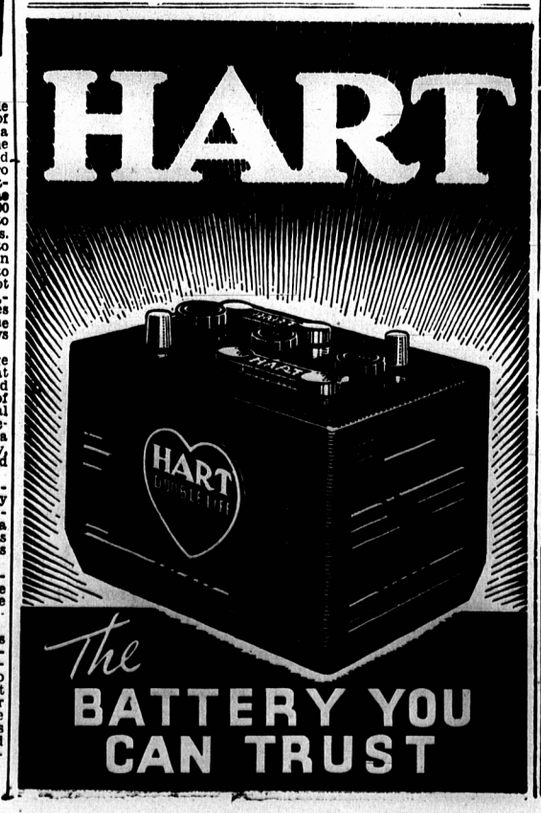
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