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

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1946

Britain's Export Effort

The tremendous effort which Britain is placing behind her export drive is showing itself in export figures, the value of which in April was 170 per cent of the monthly average for 1938. If volume and not value is taken as the guage—and the former is more accurate in view of increased prices—then the total is now close to 90 per cent of the 1938 figure.

But though the drive shows every sign of succeeding, British authorities are quick to point out the very real difficulties which lie ahead. Some of the exports now flourishing are only temporary; other basic exports, such as coal have not even entered the stream. Cotton is still staggering along at half the pre-war figure.

Mainstay of the present drive are steel, chemicals, non-ferrous metal products, hardware, tools, electrical equipment, glass pottery and artificial silk. All these commodities are being exported at a higher rate than the pre-war figure and the importance of this lies in the fact that these products will form the basis of Britain's normal export trade.

There is little hope for cotton products which have been on the decline for 20 years and which today are faced with heavy competition in India, Egypt and South America. Nor is there any immediate hope for coal, upon which for decades Britain has depended as a basis for trade.

But there are other weaknesses in the drive. According to Michael Hoffman of the *New York Times*, the whole basis of Britain's car export trade is unstable. Britain is selling cars today, and great numbers of them, because of the acute world shortage. People are buying British cars not because they prefer them to American cars, but because there are no American cars.

There is every indication that when the first demand is satisfied and U. S. car production hits its stride, a large share of the present British market will swing back to the United States.

Those weaknesses are recognized but the important fact is that Britain's exports are operating at huge volume and that as a credit risk, and this is important to Canada, she is in a far better position today than even the most optimistic would have thought possible.

All this is to Britain's credit and to the credit of the British people who have survived a vicious war and entered a peace without the comforts of peace.

'Remembrance Day'

The Canadian Legion takes the ground that November 11, which saw the end of the First World War in 1918, should be preserved as Remembrance Day to honor as well those Canadians who lost their lives in the Second World War.

Commending this decision, the *Ottawa Journal* asys: "We should not expect much contrary sentiment. Remembrance Day has been observed on November 11 for nearly 30 years and is thoroughly established in the consciousness not only of those who fought with those it honors but of the younger generation grown up since 1918. Many of these latter, scores of thousands of them, took up the torch their fathers had dropped, and it is not surprising to read that at the Legion convention most of them favored maintaining the old familiar date of Remembrance Day. Tradition is a powerful force, but the logic of this decision is equally clear. Clearly we should not have two days of remembrance, each of them honoring the dead of one war and excluding the other. If we were to change to a date associated with the Second War would it be the anniversary of the surrender of Germany, or of Japan?"

Costs More To Retire

Until a few years ago, notes the *Financial Post*, scores of thousands of Canadians could contemplate secure retirement on life savings of $10,000 to $20,000. A farmer could sell his farm, or a small merchant his store, invest the proceeds at 6% and this income plus that from what he had already saved would allow him to live in comfort the rest of his days.

He can't do that now and with interest rates still declining he will be in greater difficulties tomorrow.

Twenty thousand dollars invested in good securities gave a man an income of about $100 per month before the war. To get the same income now requires an investment of $40,000.

In the meantime those planning retirement face a double squeeze. The tremendous increase in income tax makes it more difficult to accumulate savings and the sharp rise in the cost of living makes a greater income from those savings necessary.

Hardest hit is the middle class, farmers, small businessmen and salaried people. With their own security plans menaced by high taxes and low interest, they are asked to contribute the bulk of the billion dollars a year Ottawa is now spending on social legislation largely to benefit somebody else.

War On The Common Cold

The United States National Institute of Health has announced that early in July it will open its campaign to discover prevention and cure for civilization's greatest and most irksome time-waster, the common cold.

Dr. Rolla Dyer, institute director, discloses a research team will be assigned to the program, which will last at least five years. Key researchers will be a medical officer, a research expert specializing in viruses, an epidemiologist and possibly a bio-chemist.

Their first task will be to isolate the cold virus or, if there are a number of different viruses, causing a variety of colds, isolate each type of virus. When this has been done the researchers will go to work to develop a vaccine which will provide immunity against colds.

For the first year of investigation the researchers have been allotted $50,000. This sum is negligible when it is realized that in the United States alone colds every day keep 250,000 workers away from their jobs. And if the project is a success the relief in human misery will be incalculable.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Today, National Research Council engineer Edward Wilfred Mazerall will know his fate on conviction of conspiracy to betray his country to our ally Russia.

* * * *

There seems less prospects than ever of woollens coming again into general use, seeing that fabrics are to be increased seven cents a yard, worsteds 30 cents a yard, and knitting yarns five cents a pound. We will have to hold on to the old material till more wool is available.

* * * *

Philippine Independence commences, formally, in July. One part of the plan is known to be that the new Commonwealth will have a specially favoured position under the U. S. tariff. The State Department at Washington is worried about this, since it conflicts with U. S. attempts to force the British to give up Imperial Preference.

* * * *

The future of Germany is still obscure, with the Russians determined, apparently, to continue the present division of the country, and the U. S. in favour of its being reunited, but not permitted to rebuild its economic structure. Mr. Bevin is alleged from London to have a plan of reconstituting Germany as a group of independent states, without a general administration for the whole nation. This compromise may yet be adopted, which would end principalities and states into one vast Empire.

* * * *

George V born this date 1865; ascended throne May 6, 1910, coronation taking place on June 22, 1911; proclaimed Emperor of India in person at Delhi Durbar, during what constituted the first visit of a British monarch to his overseas dominions; during the First Great War was incessant in the encouragement of the troops at the front, whom he visited frequently; took great personal interest in industrial affairs and accepted invitations to be present at many important functions intended to solidify and develop friendly relations between capital and labour; during his reign the family name of the ruling house was changed from Guelph to Windsor by royal proclamation.

* * * *

Some 100 families, mostly of returned war veterans, are liable to be evicted at Maple Hills within three months. We have no community housing scheme here, and it was to offset this the City Council took over the vacated houses at the R. C. A. F. grounds. They now find they are unable to finance the project, the Provincial Government refuses to undertake it, and now the Federal Government, through the Department of Transport, declares its intention of taking possession, with what object is not clearly stated. We cannot afford as a Province to stand idly by and let these 100 families be turned out homeless just as Fall and Winter comes upon us. Who is going to step into the breach and give some indication of statesmanship?

* * * *

For about a year now the small English town of Norwich has offered a sight worth seeing and the only one of its kind in the world. The City Electrical Engineer, Mr. Sumner, has developed a heating process based on entirely new principles and engineers from all over the world have travelled to Norwich to see it. In this process Mr. Sumner uses neither coal nor electricity but simply conducts the cold water from the river into the building he is heating. Mr. Sumner works on the theory that compression produces heat and his heat-pump has proved so successful that he has been able to maintain a temperature of nearly 63 deg. F. (approx. 17 deg. C.) in a five-storey Corporation building. This new British system of compression-heating has the great advantage that working costs amount to one-third of those incurred by electric or solid-fuel heating.

* * * *

Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of produce in 1945 declined 7.7 per cent from 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, but Prince Edward Island showed an increase. Total income by provinces, in millions of dollars, follows: (1944 totals in brackets)—Prince Edward Island $16.4 ($13.7), Nova Scotia $26 ($27.9), New Brunswick $35.1 ($33.3), Quebec $228 ($221), Ontario $449.3 ($404.1), Manitoba $153.4 ($175.7), Saskatchewan $414.8 ($543.8), Alberta $289.1 ($338) and British Columbia $73.7 ($68). By groups, farm cash income, in thousands of dollars, follows: (1944 totals in brackets)—Grain, seeds and hay, $506,565 ($677,395); vegetables and other field crops, $117,004 ($107,812); livestock, $589,565 ($570,785); dairy products, $268,467 ($268,305); fruits, $33,193 ($39,113); eggs, wool, honey, maple products, $96,834 ($90,769); miscellaneous products sold off farms, $27,240 ($27,794); forest products sold off farms, $35,610 ($35,134); fur farming, $11,168 ($9,386).

Notes By The Way

Men are more intelligent than women, says a writer. So that's why they wear double-breasted suits on hot days eh? —Guelph Mercury.

Library officials report that children read more non-fiction than dime novels. Current events probably scare them more than fiction.— Sault Ste. Marie Star.

England is attacking the housing shortage by planning to build entire towns big enough for 50,000 people. What was that about the "conservative British?" —From St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Stalin has gained a reputation for playing the cards close to his chest, but the day seems near when he must face a showdown and reveal what Russia's policy is. —Hamilton Spectator

Report of the existence of a billion-dollar coal deposit 40 miles north of Hudson Hope is just one more evidence of the vast potential resources awaiting development in BC's Peace River area. —Vancouver News-Herald.

The Empire may be weakened, but not the British people. There are many who believe that the post-war generation will be more enterprising and resourceful than their fathers. Certainly the British are the best risks in the world today—and the only strong competitors in the business of making the democratic system work. —New York Times.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the new Governor General of the Malayan Union—who is displaying his fine intelligence by choosing a wife from a distinguished Ottawa family—has been inducted into his high office as a commoner, and this may set an interesting precedent. When the late John Buchan came to Canada as Governor General it was with a peerage, as Lord Tweedsmuir. —Ottawa Journal.

One or two poorly kept homes and lots can spoil the appearance of an entire block, no matter how enterprising the other householders in the block can be. Trim lawns, well designed flower plots, tidy hedges and well pruned trees can add greatly to the attractiveness of a home. If all owners and occupants of homes will do their best at this season of the year our city can be made more attractive than ever before. —Fort William Times-Journal.

Lord Curzon, a brilliant but pompous Englishman who ended his career as foreign secretary and narrowly missed being Prime Minister, was sent to India as viceroy. Capt. Minchin, British consul in Kansas City, tells of the great man's reception when he reached India. As the imposing figure in his plumed hat stepped from the train the band by mistake struck up, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty" instead of "God Save the King". Curzon whispered to an aide through the side of his mouth, "The only time I ever was properly received". —Kansas City Star.

One hundred and thirty-six years ago a Welsh soldier, his wife and five children, while on a journey from Ireland, took shelter in a gravel pit near Castle Douglas. During the night the overhanging back of the pit caved in and the entire family was buried alive. A stone in the churchyard of Twynholm, which describes the soldier and his wife as minstrels, was erected to their memory by four local ministers in 1871. Two members of Glasgow Galloway Association have now discovered that the soldier was none other than the prototype of "Wandering Willie" in Sir Walter Scott's novel "Redgauntlet" and recently a ceremony was held at the grave and a tablet recording the facts and dedicated. —London Times.

Former General Doolittle's prediction that 400,00 private planes will be flying in the United States within nine years, is no doubt a sign of great aviation progress. Yet the average citizen is bound to wonder how much peace and quiet can be expected when such a goal is reached. The night and day drone of planes is already causing annoyance to householders living in the neighborhood of airports. What is it going to be like when flying has become commonplace? Let us hope plane manufacturers are working on silencing devices to tone down the racket. —Boston Post.

The first house in French Canada was a stone house that came from France. The first house in the Maritimes and Canada West were log cabins that came from Sweden by way of the United States. Then there were Georgian houses from England by way of New England and New York— later bungalows from California. We have borrowed our house designs and put up with the inconveniences involved, for none of them are suited to our climate which, in general, is one of extremes—hot in summer and cold in winter. What we need is a house that will meet these conditions, that will be insulated against both heat and cold and that will have a heating plant that will be adequate and convenient without bankrupting the owner. The problem is one which should surely not be beyond our scientists and architects. It is merely a matter of outlining the problem and going at it. Hitherto it has never been tackled. —Vancouver Province.

Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto spoke words of wisdom this week when addressing a joint convocation of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph. Dealing with public affairs, he said: "Business of government in Canada has lost prestige because many have stood on the sidelines and scoffed at politicians who gave the best of their abilities, time energy — yes, their integrity to their country." The Journal, in its own way, has been saying that for years; has been trying to point out that this business of scoffing at public men, so prevalent among so many, is only another way of scoffing at democracy itself. Too many among us, some thoughtlessly, some malevolently, indulge in jeers at politics and politicians, with the only consequence, apart from injustice, a playing into the hands of those who would wreck democracy. The democratic cynic is the best weapon of the Communist. Criticism is the salt of democracy; a democratic glory and birthright. But criticism, the good clean blows of discussion, it not mean, cheap abuse, and mean cheap abuse, the holding up of our politicians to scorn, is the thing we must discourage. —Ottawa Journal

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

GAS SERVICE

Sir,—It was advertised on Saturday that two service stations, one on Euston Street and one at St. Avards, would serve gas to the public on Sunday, June 2. An unexpected occasion arose that made it necessary for the writer to secure a supply of gas, and a call for accommodation was made at both these stations between 6.30 and 7 p. m. but there was no one there to serve. Again, one of them was visited at 7.30 but still nothing doing, so it was necessary to go home, put the car away and nurse a grievance.

If this kind of practice is continued we might as well forget the tourist trade we talk so much about, as tourists will not put up with it—they don't have to. Charlottetown gas dealers must feel pretty independent when they subscribe to the present unsatisfactory arrangements to cater to the public.

I am, Sir, etc.
DISGUSTED MOTORIST.

Longevity On Parliament Hill

(Montreal Gazette)

The fact that Mr. Mackenzie King in June will pass even the long record in office of Sir John A. Macdonald serves to remind Canadians that their prime minister is no longer young. But it should also remind them of the fact that being prime minister of Canada seems to prolong the life rather than to abridge it. Canadian prime ministers have a custom of dying full of years.

The record shows that Canada has had eleven prime ministers since Confederation. It is true that some held office only for brief periods. Yet all were men who had been subjected through many years to the strains of public life. It appears that, with only a single exception, all Canadian prime ministers have died over the age of seventy. The single exception is Sir John Thompson, who, at the age of 50, dropped dead in Windsor Castle a few minutes after having been made a Privy Councillor.

The comparatively early end of Sir John Thompson seems to emphasize the longevity of his predecessors and successors. For of the other seven prime ministers who are now dead, four died in their seventies, one in his eighties, and two in their nineties. Two former prime ministers are living—both in their seventies.

Even eminent medical authorities, who have shaken dubious heads over the life expectancy of prime ministers, have themselves lived to be surprised, if not abashed. Sir William Osler once pronounced Sir William Tupper to be a very sick man. Some twenty years later, while attending a ceremony at the Cathedral at Antwerp, someone tapped him on the shoulder. On turning around, he saw Sir Charles, who smiled sweetly and said "Not dead yet!" That was in 1901, when Sir Charles was 80. He lived to die in 1915, when in his 95th year.

In the record of Canadian prime ministers is placed beside that of the presidents of the United States the comparision is definitely favorable to Canada. Since the Civil War (a period approximately equal to that of the Dominion of Canada) the average age of the presidents has been only 62.4 years.

There is contrast in another particular. For three presidents have lost their lives through assassination, whereas no Canadian prime minister has yet had the opportunity to fall a blessed martyrr.

There must be some explanation for the longevity of those who head Canada"s governmental system Perhaps it is the pure air on Parliament Hill. Or perhaps it is the essential tranquility of the Canadian political scene.

The Price of 40-Hr. Farm Week

(By John Atkins)

Labor leaders must believe that the interests of urban workers and farm people are common; they say it so often. They may intend on some convenient day to give practical proof of this belief.

In the present campaign for the 40-hour weeks they have a golden opportunity to give their professions effect and to win the solid support of farm people. The farm work week on dairy and livestock farms is 80 hours. The hourly earnings of farm men are about half the hourly earnings of mechanics of less skill than farmers require. Farmers do not get overtime and double time rates.

Obviously, if the interests of skilled mechanics and farmers are common, labor leaders and their union members will, in good conscience, be bound to bring farm hours down to city hours and to raise farm earnings to par with city earnings before they reduce city hours and increase city pay. If city hours are reduced and city pay increased first, then farm pay will be further reduced by the increased cost of goods, and farm hours must be lengthened. If farmers are then unable to earn enough to buy the city goods, the next depression will begin.

The simple, quick way to achieve parity between farm and city workers is to permit farm prices to rise until the scales are balanced. Those who know something about farm earnings and incomes, will agree that an immediate 50 percent increase in farm prices would be necessary to bring farm hours into line with city hours. A further 50 percent increase would be necessary to bring farm hourly rates of pay into line with the hourly rates of pay of garbage collectors in large cities.

For cleaning stables and hauling manure a farmer ought to have at least as much as a garbage collector. For the 80 percent of his time in which he is working as a scientific agriculturalist he should have an hourly rate of pay equal to that of a skilled mechanic. For his work as a business manager he should be paid as much as business men with similar investments. For his invested money he should have returns comparable with the earnings of money invested in comparable risks. He should have all of this income but he has never had half of it. He has provided the world with below-cost, and half-cost, food for so long that housewives' leagues hold protest meetings when it is proposed that farm prices should be high enough to pay farmers half as much as their garbage collectors are paid by the hour.

Labor leaders and their union members should join at once with farmers in an application to the government to permit all Canadian produced foods to rise by 100 percent, as a stop-gap measure toward parity until the data necessary to a fully informed decision can be gathered. It might be too big a jump to raise some prices 150 percent in the first upward revision.

The alternative and sensible course would be to increase urban production per person per hour, to establish immediately a national minimum 48-hour work-week, including civil services, to freeze "take-home" pay at the weekly figure prevailing when present farm prices were fixed, and to reduce prices accordingly. Farmers "keep-home" pay would then gradually rise to parity with urban earnings and the next depression would be minimized, perhaps averted. Of urgent importance, the world would get a great deal more food.

India Background

(United Kingdom Information)

Area and Population — The Indian Empire covers an area of some 1,576,000 square miles with a population in 1941 of nearly 389,000,000, i.e. three fourths of the population of the whole British Empire and one fifth of the total world population. The population increase is estimated at over five millions annually. British India comprises eleven provinces with a population in 1941 of 296,000,000 and an area of 886,000 square miles. The province range from Bengal with 60,000,000 population to the northwest frontier with 3,000,000. In Indian States (1941 census) 93,000,000 owe allegiance only to their own rulers and are not British subjects. There are 562 States ranging from Hyderabad, as large as France with a population of over 16,000,000, to minute units comprising only four villages. The native states cover 690,000 square miles, two fifths of the total area of India.

Machinery of Government — Hitherto the machinery of Government has been as follows: A responsible agent for the exercise of the authority of King George VI, Emperor of India, has been Secretary of State for India. A Governor General (Viceroy) and Provincial Governors have been appointed by the King Emperor and have been responsible to the Secretary of State for the exercise of special powers. The Viceroy, as Crown representative, has conducted business with the Indian States through his political Department. The Central Government has consisted of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Central Legislature and has dealt with defence, foreign affairs, transport and other matters of common concern to all India. Its position in relation to the Provinces has corresponded roughly to that of the American Federal Government in relation to separate States. Since 1941, the Executive Council has been predominantly Indian, home and dominantly Indian, only four of the fifteen members being British: that is, members for finance, home and transport and commander in chief. The Viceroy has been bound by the advice of the Executive Council. Though he had the right to overrule in certain circumstances, Indian members testify that in their experience this right has not been exercised.

The Central Legislature has had two Chambers—the Council of State with 58 members, of whom 32 have been elected by Indians, and the Legislative Assembly with 141 members of whom 102 have been elected by the Indians. Of a total of 1.5 million Government Servants in India, only about 3,000 are British.

British Indian Provinces have enjoyed self-government since 1937. In each Province an Indian Premier and Cabinet have been responsible to a freely-elected Indian Legislature and dealt with a full range of matters of Government including law and order, finance, public health, local government, education, agriculture, land and taxation. An electorate giving wide range representation to various races, communities and other special interests, numbered about 36,000,000 including about four and a half million women.

The rulers of Indian States which are not British territory are in treaty relationship with Britain. They have control of all internal matters within their respective states. Thus British Indian law does not apply to them and the Central Legislature cannot legislate for them.

Communities and Parties —the latest census shows 226,000,000 Hindus, of whom nearly 50,000,000 were of scheduled castes ("Untouchables"). Moslems numbered 94,000,000 and Sikhs five and a half million. The Hindus, therefore, include 66 and the Moslems about 23 percent of the total population.

The Political Parties, though affected by community distinctions, are also influenced by the ideologies of the outside world. Thus the Leader of the Congress Party, Abul Kalan Azad, is a Moslem though his Party is largely influenced by high caste Hindus. The Congress Party, whose policy during the last twenty years has been shaped largely by Gandhi, has been the foremost champion of independence. Influence extends far beyond subscribing membership of and a half million.

The All India Muslim League led by Jinnah has more than doubled its membership since 1939. Now it numbers well over one million. It has also been a staunch advocate of independence but also wants Pakistan, i.e. a separate organization of areas with Muslim majorities, i. e. provinces of the east and northwest.

The third best known Party is the Hindu Mahasabha with a membership of a quarter of a million and increasing. The Mahasabha represents the Conservative Hindu tradition and its main policy has been for a Hindu-controlled Raj with Dominion status.

The Sikhs (Leader Tara Singh) also advocated an independent India but were opposed to the Hindu conception of caste and to Moslem plans for divisions. Scheduled castes who are said to make up ninety percent. of India's factory workers have three organizations, the leader of one of which, Dr. Ambedkar, has been a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The remaining political activity is conducted by Communists (almost five thousand) and several smaller Parties.

Agriculture —Ninety percent. of India's population is purely rural. To stimulate agricultural production and to keep pace with the growing population, the Government has made great efforts despite the persistence of traditional methods to inculcate the scientific use of land. The greatest progress in the agricultural field has, however, been in irrigation. Under British rule, India has developed the world's largest irigation system, costing over £100,000,000 and fertilizing 55,000,000 acres. To offset the economic enslavement of the peasantry to money-lenders, British administration introduced a co-operative movement which, in forty years, has grown to number 90,000 Societies of which some 85% are in British India. The Indian Government has stimulated and extended cultivation of food crops of which in 1944 rice accounted for nearly 60,000,000 acres, millet over 55,000,000 and wheat nearly 34,000,000. India produces 50% of the world's ground nuts and is second to China in sesamum and rapeseed. India produces virtually the world's jute and is the second largest producer of cotton after the U.S.A.

Despite the predominance of agriculture, India, even before the war, was one of the eight leading industrial countries of the world. She was the second largest producing manganese ore, the eighth largest producer of coal and she produced slightly more iron ore than Australia. India is among the world's chief producers of mica and leads the world in the production of ilmenite. In recent years industrial development has been very rapid. Twenty years ago India imported the bulk of her requirements for cement, matches and refined sugar. Today she supplies practically all her home requirements. During the war new

(Continued on Page 6)

"NERVES" She Called It

Losing interest—losing friends—she never went out any more—always too tired. "Nerves", she thought—but it was her kidneys—the filters of her blood—that needed attention. She used Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, backache, headache, lack of energy disappeared. Dodd's Kidney Pills contain essential oils and medicinal ingredients that act directly upon the kidneys—and help restore their normal action. 146

The Poet's Corner

THE SEA WAS ALL

As I climbed the hill, the sea climbed, too,
Till over me was nothing but blue.

The higher I went mounting up,
The deeper was I in a cup.

Cup of a morning-glory's bell.
Deep down white houses, white ships fell.

The white was now in under me,
Around me thunder-blue of sea.

The needle of each church's steeple
Sank down and down, the white-faced people.

The houses were cubes and children's blocks
And blown dust all the high sea-hawks.

The sharp sloops sailing up the tides
Slid lower down the cup's blue sides.

The sea was all, was all there was,
Space shrivelled up, I felt time pause.

Words and love far, far beneath
And I above the need to breathe.

I a bee with star-wide room,
Lost in the ocean's azure bloom.

—Robert P. Tristram Coffin in the Saturday Review of Literature.

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