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

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1944

Footnote To History

According to Major General Lord Mottistone, speaking in the House of Lords, a pacifist resolution passed by the Oxford University Union back in 1933 had a "decisive influence" on Mussolini's decision to take Italy into the war. Lord Mottistone asserted that Prime Minister Churchill had given him this information. The resolution passed by the University's debating society, which consisted of a refusal to fight for king and country under any circumstances, had had a "shattering effect" to British prestige on the continent, he said. "We have actual proof now that Mussolini was so affected by it that he definitely came to the conclusion that Britain might be counted out."

If this were the case, Mussolini's misconception must have extended to Canada also after Prime Minister Mackenzie King spoke before the League of Nations convention at Geneva a year or two afterwards. Mr. King had then a magnificent opportunity to assert Canada's determination to work with Britain and the rest of the Empire for the preservation of world peace. He took the very opposite course. His was a frankly isolationist speech, in which almost the whole emphasis was placed on the absolute power of the various Dominions to decide singly and completely their own actions. How could Mussolini or Hitler have failed to interpret such a statement as evidence of Canada's unwillingness to fight for Britain or the Empire under any circumstances?

In the catalogue of unfortunate utterances, that speech of Prime Minister King's will surely occupy as conspicuous a place as any statements made by a crowd of irresponsible undergraduates.

Iceland Celebrates

It was a British peer who said that, if England was the Mother of Parliaments, Iceland could fairly claim to be the Grandmother of Parliaments. And the suggestion is not farfetched: for the "Althing" was established in the year 930, when a group of liberty-loving Norwegians fled their country rather than submit to the tyranny of the monarchy, and founded a republic on those inhospitable shores. The republic lasted more than three hundred years, after which lapse of time the Icelanders acknowledged the sovereignty of Norway. In 1388, when Norway was united with Denmark, Iceland became a dependency of the latter.

In 1874 a new constitution was granted, and in the year 1893 a form of home rule prevailed. In 1918 the country became an autonomous state, though still owing allegiance to the King of Denmark. This arrangement lasted till December 31, 1943, when the Icelanders by the terms of the treaty of 1918, were called upon to decide whether they would continue the union with Denmark or set up a separate state. Hitler decided the question for them by occupying Denmark. The republic was re-established, and citizens have just voted for a democratic constitution of the most liberal order. The restoration of the republic was celebrated in Iceland last Saturday on the Plains of Parliament, amid the rejoicing of the populace.

Prior to the outbreak of the present war Hitler made serious efforts to set up a base in Iceland, but he was refused permission to establish the airfields which, had he been successful, would have undoubtedly given great trouble to the Allies. Instead, the United Nations enjoy the advantage its strategic location provides. Because of this the task of defending the vital routes to Britain and Russia is greatly facilitated.

The Mutual Aid Report

Mutual aid by which Canada helps to arm her allies in the war against the Axis has now been operating for more than a year. The first report of the mutual aid board, covering the period from May 20, 1943, to March 31, 1944, has shown in greater detail than has been available before, where Canadian supplies and munitions have been going. In that period, the board expended $912,603,000, so that the billion-dollar appropriation granted by Parliament last year was almost exhausted. The new appropriation for $800,000,000 will carry on mutual aid, including $67,000,000 for the UNRRA following $10,000,000 out of the former.

With the current war appropriation approved by Parliament, Canada will have spent on the war by March 31, 1945, more than $15,000,000,000. About $4,500,000,000 of this amount represents costs of supplies furnished to allies both by mutual aid and other financial devices used in earlier phases of the war. This may be shown by these figures:

Aid to Britain, 1942	$1,000,000,000
Repatriation	700,000,000
Interest-free loan to the United Kingdom	700,000,000
Purchase of U.K. assets in Canadian plants	200,000,000
Private repatriation	100,000,000
Mutual aid, 1943	1,000,000,000
Mutual aid, 1944	800,000,000
Total	$4,500,000,000

Somewhat less than one-third of the Canadian budget costs for war, therefore, represents provision of assistance at Canadian expense for Allied countries. The chief recipient has been the United Kingdom. But the arrangement has been by no means a one-sided one. Britain has bought more war supplies and paid for them in the past year, than Canada has furnished free of charge. The mutual aid to Britain was $723,753,000 during the period in which British purchases in Canada amounted to $1,149,000,000.

The report made by Mr. Howe, as chairman of the mutual aid board, gave both a tabulation of actual goods furnished and the cost of them to Canada. The list included 42 Lancaster bombers, 102 Mosquito bombers, more than 600 other planes mostly trainers, 551,900,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,014 universal carriers, 92,648,000 pounds of chemicals, 17,536,000 pounds of explosives, 39,149 Bren guns, 78,585 transport vehicles, 16,183 wireless sets, 534 landing craft, 90 vessels of 10,000 tons each, and so on. The list includes military clothing and food supplies.

To other countries, mutual air assistance included $23,282,000 to Russia, $20,959,000 to Australia, and $4,101,587 to China. Other destinations were $874,000 to the West Indies, representing flour only, and $482,000 to India, representing wheat only. The flow of war goods on mutual aid basis to Russia, Australia and China is increasing and shipments substantially exceed the figure given by Mr. Howe, which showed only accounts paid by March 31. Substantial mutual aid orders being filled for the French Committee of National Liberation will be shown in accounts for the present year.

All of these accounts, though paid for out of the Canadian treasury, represent substantial wartime employment created in Canada. Mr. Howe's report provided the first detailed account of how consultations are carried out with British and American strategic and economic authorities in deciding where Canadian mutual aid will be sent.

EDITORIAL NOTES —

Lord Clyde, better known as Sir Colin Campbell, British soldier, died this date 1865; as commander-in-chief during the Indian mutiny he cleared Lower Bengal of the insurgents, relieved Lucknow, pacified Northern India, and organized successful campaign in central districts; for his great services he was created Field-Marshal, raised to the peerage, and granted a pension.

* * * *

Apropos of what Premier Jones told the Women's Institutes about drinking throughout the country, a lady correspondent, writing to the Guardian on a business matter, included this comment on existing conditions: "If all villages are like this, Canada might find quite an army to replace her dead and wounded if only they did not give them so long to unfit themselves with alcohol before examinations. What can we do to down that dreadful curse?"

* * * *

Divorces granted in Canada in 1942 showed a 25 per cent increase compared with 1941. The 3,089 divorces granted represented an increase of 628 over 1941. All provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed marked increases. New Brunswick had a decrease of 18. Increases of other provinces were: Ontario, 236; British Columbia, 215; Alberta, 64; Saskatchewan, 63; Manitoba, 42; Quebec, 23; Nova Scotia, two and Prince Edward Island, one.

* * * *

Clergy of the Presbyterian Church in Canada are "not lacking in grey matter," but need adequate training in theology, Rev. Dr. W. O. Mulligan of Westmount told the Presbyterian General Assembly in presenting the report of the board of education. Dr. Mulligan reported there were 86 ministers in the chaplain services. During the past year 23 ministers died and only 10 had graduated from the church colleges. He urged that colleges facilitate training of clergy. "We have the grey matter, all we need is the training," he said, adding that Presbyterian standards of education are higher than in some other communions.

* * * *

At least 25 candidates of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation will enter the next Quebec provincial elections, according to reliable information given to the press by a high ranking CCF party official, following a discussion of the change of the French translation of the C.C.F. party's name to "Coopertive Federe" without mention of the word Commonwealth, which in some French-Canadian sections of the C.C.F. "led to misunderstandings." The C.C.F. the official stated, will nominate in the near future 10 candidates in the Montreal and Quebec City districts while the rest are expected to be appointed in rural ridings and the Rouyn and Abitibi area.

* * * *

Writes Mr. L. L. Golden in Toronto News: "Humphrey Mitchell's new try to get some sort of working arrangement that makes sense out of the mess on manpower can't succeed. The formula is wrong. Goodness knows, the organization of a nation's manpower for war is tough, even if the original plan is based on reason. But attempts to deal with such an overwhelming job on false principles are bound to lead to disaster. The correct principles of manpower use in war are simple enough. They are to put every person in the place where he will do most for the winning of the war. Their base is the understanding that a nation at war needs fighting men, needs workers in essential industry and transport, needs a certain amount of civilian production, and needs foodstuffs. How else can a country at war make effective use of its manpower but by ensuring that men who are more useful there, be, or stay in the war plants, others in agriculture and still others, the fittest and most capable for fighting, in the forces? But a manpower system based on a refusal either to put men in, or keep men out of, the forces, is bound to break down. And ours has, as has been obvious for a long, long time. Since we have what Mr. King likes to call a voluntary system for active service, certain results flow naturally. Men have to be obtained for the armed services. To do that you white-feather young men out of essential industry into the active army. In that way, you certainly don't keep them where they are most useful, for it is clear that a highly skilled technical man can better serve doing essential research than he can by sitting behind a desk in the Woods Building at Ottawa checking on pay and allowances."

Notes By The Way

Benito Mussolini is said to have decreed a new flag for Italy and a wag suggests that when it is hoisted it should be flown at half-mast. —Chatham News.

A girl has been crowned "Watermelon Queen" at Miami, although a girl crowned with a watermelon would likely look a bit seedy.—Toronto Star.

It was the Chinaman, that ingenious fellow, who invented the envelope that seals. Before that everything was as public as a summer boarder's postcard. — Detroit News.

A 5-pound turkey flew up on a Montreal roof and had to be brought down by a cop. But that's what the law's for, when turkey goes over the ceiling. — Ottawa Citizen.

The United States, Britain, Canada and the rest of the British dominions last year turned out new planes at the rate of 14½ per hour. No wonder aviation experts argue that some way to ensure world peace must be found.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Efficiency Expert: A man without an office of his own to wreck. Liaison man: A man you hire to do the work of another you don't like. Executive: A man who makes quick decisions and is sometimes right. Conference: A group of men who singly can do nothing and collectively decide nothing can be done. —Wall Street Journal.

Pity the poor tailor, is the appeal of Thomas Richard Henry in The Toronto Telegram. He measured a man for a suit of clothes and told him to come back in eleven weeks for a try-on. He said he couldn't get it ready sooner. During the eleven weeks the man put on twelve pounds and the tailor had to start over again.

A screaming shell is a screaming shell which pays no attention to the religious label of the people in its course. Cold, hunger, weariness and wounds know nothing of sectarian divisions. The Padre is a ministering servant of Christianity, the friend and mentor of the individual fighting man, a vital link between the fighting man and home and all that home means. And when men are face to face with the ultimate experiences of life and death only the fundamentals matter. — Halifax Herald.

The first all-steam crossing was made in 1838 by the British ship Sirius, which just nosed out another ship, the Great Western, by a few hours. The Sirius was of 700 tons burden, left Cork, Ireland on April 4, and grounded at Sandy Hook in the lower bay of New York 18 days later. She got off and entered New York harbor next day. The Great Western was a steamship of 1,340 tons, left Bristol on April 8, and berthed in New York harbor a few hours after the Sirius. Both ships encountered bad weather, and the average speed of the Sirius was 5½ knots.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The paradox of modernistic architecture is that it insists that function shall honestly assert itself, but all modernistic buildings look alike. It is always heavy rectangles with sharp edges and lots of glass. There are modernistic country houses which might be small biscuit factories and there are small modernistic garages which might be large country residences. By the old architecture it is often hard to tell a college from a church, but the new architecture proclaims startling resemblances between a nursie centre and a garment centre. — New York Times.

Mr. Maugham is 70 years old, but is still a fine figure of a man. He says he'd still be playing tennis if he hadn't overheard a spectator murmur as he quit the court a few summers ago, "Gad he plays well for a gaffer his age!" He dashes about from one party of the right people to another, in much the same fashion as the Elliot Templeton he lampoons in "The Razor's Edge." I prefer small parties", he told one reporter, "four is a wonderful number, six is all right, and eight will do. After that it's not a party; it's a rabble."—Bennett Cerf in Saturday Review of Literature.

Forty large forest fires have been raging in Canada's far northwest, destroying within five days more timber than was cut by 148 sawmills during the past three months, according to foresters. The last stand of virgin timber in the Peace River block was among the areas wiped out by the flames. Human negligence is likely the primary cause of this disastrous waste and it is a frightful price to pay. Nature can heal and restore, but she can not keep up with man's thundering competition. — Hamilton Spectator.

Strictly American is the middle initial. And yet we haven't always been in the habit of dividing our given from our surnames. Not one signature on the Declaration of Independence has a middle initial. The three who had middle names signed them: Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee and Robert Treat Paine. The custom of writing the middle initial didn't come into vogue until after the Civil War. All of our presidents up to that time, with the exception of James K. Polk, were known simply as George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor. Then along came Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, and so on. Writers and actors have always preferred two simple names, for obvious reasons. Of course there were Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Russell Lowell, but they were exceptions—as, obviously, was actor Francis X. Bushman. The middle initial, as well as the middle name, is an extravagance, especially in these days of space-saving. But we wouldn't think of recommending its abolition in Minnesota where every John Peterson and George Johnson covets that middle L or J. An identifying middle initial suddenly becomes mighty important. — Minneapolis Star-Journal.

Are you an "I heard" person? If so, stop it. These people do an immense amount of harm with their wagging tongues. "I heard that Mr. Blank was having a hard time meeting his payments, or "I heard that Mr. Blank was going to be let out by his firm," are some of the earmarks of this particular form of conversation. An immense amount of harm is done by these "I heard" babblers. The worst feature is that a contradiction never seems to travel half as fast as the original defamatory statement. — Stirling News-Argus.

Mr. Churchill does not favor the suggestion that Britain be referred to as the "elder sister country" instead of the Mother Country, and once again the prime minister's taste and instinct are faultless. Unless we are badly deceived about family life the only countries to behave like elder sisters to us were Germany and Italy. — Peterborough Examiner.

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.

MR. DOUGLAS' OPPORTUNITY

Sir,—In the course of an excellent editorial the other day dealing with livestock conditions in North America, the Guardian indicated that a temporary embargo on shipments of hogs to the Chicago stockyards had been ordered by the hog marketing committee, and continued: "News of the American action comes close on reports from the Canadian West of a record run of hogs there. At Calgary the most serious congestion in the history of the local stockyards occurred at mid-April, and the situation was further complicated there by shortage of help in packing and slaughtering establishments."

I was reminded of the above picture last week, when reading a post-election statement by Premier-elect Douglas at Regina, to the effect that his government would endeavour to get new industries in Saskatchewan. Specific mention was made of "industrializing wheat into grain-alcohol and syrup". Now, there may be a limited field for wheat-processing along the lines indicated; but, clearly, while there are hundreds of millions of famished men, women and children all around the earth, and with wheat valued at a decent level ($1.25 for 60 lbs. of the top quality grain, delivered at Fort William-Port Arthur, or Vancouver) this wheat-processing field is alike small and undesirable.

I suggest that Premier-elect Douglas should look into the livestock and packing-plant situation especially in that great central province of Saskatchewan. There appears to me to be a first-class opportunity there (also across the whole "dehydration" technique, as applied to farm products) to get a better balance into Saskatchewan's economy. There is room here for some enduring "industrialization", in the livestock business, and aimed at getting Saskatchewan's hog production and processing on a permanent rather than an emergency or war basis?

I would endeavour to speed-up, deepen and widen the wheat-stream, rather than retard or divert that flowing gold".

I am Sir, etc.,
A WESTERNER.

First C. C. F. Premier

("H. S." in the Winnipeg Free Press.)

Who is this man Douglas who has been setting Saskatchewan's crested wheat grass afire?

Saskatchewan knows him well. So does the House of Commons at Ottawa; they have known him for nine years as a young man well able to look after himself in debate or on the platform. He was never a puller of punches, and it no longer surprises anyone to hear this former Baptist minister from Weyburn on the Soo line calling his opponents sharp names. About the sharpest were the words he once applied to a then member of the Saskatchewan government who had expressed this opinion that the Rev. T. C. Douglas was a liar. Immediately challenging the speaker to a public debate, Douglas wired: "Unless he is a coward as well as a heeler, he will accept."

* * *

Like the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, with whom he constantly tangled in Parliament, Tommy Douglas is short—about five feet six inches. But in both cases the stature is deceptive. As Jimmy Gardiner prided himself on his prowness as a soccer player and on an ability to take care of tough characters at his meetings, Douglas can look back at his record in the boxing ring; he was once amateur lightweight champion of Manitoba. He still puts on the gloves now and then to keep in shape, and rounds out his exercises with rowing and swimming.

His wiry little frame has brought him through a strenous election campaign as well as the biggest—maybe better—and he keeps the spring in his step. He has the advantage of youth on his side, for Douglas is still under 40.

Incidentally, Gardiner is 21 years his senior, but that hardened warrior can spot any man a couple of decades and slug it out with him long the political ropes.

On the platform he has an ebullience quite unlike the crisp but dour performance of the Minister of Agriculture. He stands with his head flung back, one hand on hip, changing moods swiftly from gay even broad humour (for a minister of the gospel) to scorn when he mentions big business or the ineffable Grits. If his sallies make a hit with the crowd—they generally do—he can spring them at the next town. This is the method followed in show business, and it works well on the hustings too.

In the Douglas speeches of this campaign that in the provincial field, as distinct from the federal tie is careful to offer a comparatively mild programme of reform. There's little actual socialism in it. The co-operatives, rather than the state, are to explore industrial uses for wheat, flax and so on; the municipalities are to be the kingpin in the public health set-up, with the provincial government offering grants for the hiring of local doctors. The farmer is to keep on running his own show (the word "collective" is missing from the C. C. F. campaign.

* * *

So far Douglas has made his reputation as an orator and a debater. He has shown his skill as an energetic political leader. He is completely untried in the administration of public affairs, and therein differs from his national leader, M. J. Coldwell, who was a Regina alderman for many years.

Tommy Douglas is a Scot, but has spent most of his 39 years in Western Canada. He was a printer for a while before turning to the ministry. As a preacher in southern Saskatchewan during the darkest days of the depression and drouth, he championed the underdog—the farmer was definitely one of the underdogs then—and his debating talents developed at Brandon college and McMaster University soon won a big following. Coldwell heard him, and invited him into the C.C.F. fold.

So Tommy plunged into politics with the vim and exuberance with which he tackles any job, and was elected to Parliament in 1935. But that was the year of the great Social Credit uprising, and Douglas showed a streak of canniness when he contrived to win the support of both C.C.F. and Social Credit.

A Tribute To The Press

(Montreal Gazette)

A fine tribute to the work of the press in gathering and publishing the news of the invasion has been paid by Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Speaking recently in the House of Commons he announced that he did not intend to make a detailed statement on the operations in France, as all the points of interest had been fully covered by "the excellent reports furnished by our able and upright press."

Certainly the invasion has provided the press with the greatest task and responsibility in its history. All the skills and organizations gradually formed in the experience of generations are being brought to bear to meet the great opportunity. With this testing in prospect, there has been careful planning and preparation, and now that invasion is under way, the news is being brought out within the full scope permitted by censorship.

But scarcely less important than the facts presented is the manner of their presentation. The war-reporting of our own day is following the traditions of direct and human observation early developed in the Crimea by William Howard Russell, the enterprising correspondent to the London Times, who was one of the first to report history in the making with all the vividness and human detail of the eye-witness.

To those engaged in this adventurous service belong the dangers and chances and hardships of war. But they have their reward in their success and achievement. And in the tribute of Prime Minister Churchill they have the recognition of a man who was once a war correspondent himself, and who is now, of all men, in a position to judge the accuracy and completeness of their efforts.

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And look elsewhere than to stars and moon and sun
For the shocks and changes we need to keep us sane.
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—Robert Frost.

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