THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944

"Difficult To Understand"

Commenting on the crisis in the King Cabinet, the *Windsor Star*, a paper favorable to the Government, says it is difficult to understand the opposition to Colonel Ralston's demand for conscription. "The general view," it says, "is that the Government's hesitation is founded on political considerations. If so, it is short-sighted.

"The fear is that seats would be lost in Quebec if conscription were introduced. Some might go, but probably not as many as the Government fears. Any so lost would certainly not swing to the Progressive Conservatives, for they are committed to compulsory overseas service. Thus, they would not be added to the major Opposition party. Neither can it be imagined that the C. C. F. would profit.

"At the worst, the Government would lose a few seats to the small isolationist bloc represented by a variety of minor groups with definitely parochial appeal. There would be no accession of strength to any party that is seriously to be feared. At the same time, the administration could count on picking up some added support from other parts of Canada, which would be won over by a courageous stand."

The *Star* concludes: "There are disturbing signs that, either for political security or through stubbornness, the Prime Minister is rejecting the most able advice of a Minister who has the best grasp of all the relevant facts. By doing so, he is placing the country in danger of a political upheaval at a time when all its efforts should be directed to winning the war. The situation is one that is bound to cause concern to all patriotic Canadians."

Britain's Health Service

The British Ministry of Health has issued a white paper concerning the proposed national health service for England, Scotland and Wales. Its opening sentence is "The Government have announced that they intend to establish a comprehensive health service for everybody in this country." "Britain Today" observes that already twenty million workers there, or nearly half the nation, are already entitled to medical attention and sickness benefit under National Health Insurance.

The estimated cost of the new scheme is 150,000,000 pounds a year, of which some 27 per cent will be provided out of national insurance, and the remainder from the National Exchequer and from local taxes. It will be managed by a Central Health Service Council, assisted by a Central Medical Board, and will work under a Minister of the Crown.

However, in view of the discussion both there and here, the main point of interest is the position under the new plan of the medical profession. People will retain power to choose their own doctor, and individual doctors shall be free to direct their own practice. As well as these "private" physicians, there will be some doctors, paid by the state, who will work in groups from Health Centres. There will be others under a half and half scheme receiving capitation fees according to the number of persons in their care. In other words the famous British gift for compromise is well to the fore.

However, it is suggested, although not definitely so stated in the White Paper, that gradually the swing of interest in the profession will be from treatment of diseases to prevention. Not only cure but prevention will become the goal.

Commends Bracken Attitude

The *Montreal Star* which has been strongly pro-Liberal in recent years, has the following editorial comment on the recent address of the Progressive Conservative Party leader in Quebec:

John Bracken's forthright enunciation of his policy as being one 'of equal responsibilities for all, as well as equal rights for all,' will commend itself to thinking Canadians. It is a doctrine that applies to Quebec as well as to the rest of the country and, if generally adhered to, would eliminate once and for all the dissensions that have disrupted Canadian unity in the most critical period of the country's history.

We live in a confederation. Nations or states which come together in confederations do so for mutual advantage, not so that one area may dominate over another or use the resources of the country for selfish purposes. This country cannot continue to exist without the sharing of both responsibility and privilege the Progressive Conservative leader envisaged at Ormstown.

Mr. Bracken confronted the country with three courses open to Canadians: To develop a better understanding between the races and build on the northern half of the continent a united nation; to continue as we are and let the ties of Confederation loosen further by makeshift partisan and narrow racial appeals; or to let matters take their course and eventually be settled by civil war.

Only one choice is open to us. It is essential to Canadian unity that racial harmony be restored, and to effect that restoration there is required a more earnest effort at understanding between Quebec and other parts of the Dominion than we have yet permitted ourselves. It will not be brought about by provocative speeches condemning one section of the country and praising another. Mr. Bracken exhibited political courage of a high order by talking to Quebec straight from the shoulder and bringing to its consideration a doctrine not based on hatred but on tolerance. His unequivocal denunciation of a 'hate Quebec' movement will commend him not only to Canadians elsewhere but to all those Quebeckers who have the interests of their province at heart.

Canadian Dairy Prospects

In one of a series of articles dealing with Canadian export commodities and industries, which have been appearing in the Commercial Intelligence Journal for some time past, Mr. P. H. Ferguson, of the Agricultural Branch of Statistics summarizes his observations as follows: "It may be noted that the Canadian dairy industry depends upon exports outlets for the sale of its cheese and concentrated milk products. Other dairy products are disposed of almost exclusively in the domestic market. Since 1920 domestic consumption of milk production has risen substantially. The use of the latter for creamery butter, fluid sales and farm use together have risen from about 52 per cent in 1920 to nearly 78 per cent in 1943. In contrast, the proportions used for cheese and concentrated milk products fell from just over 17 per cent in the former year to just under 14 per cent in the latter. Thus the proportion of milk production going into the chief dairy export products was lower in 1943, in spite of wartime demands, than in 1920. "At the same time," Mr. Ferguson concludes, "the production of cheese and concentrated milk products remains a most important factor in the economy and prosperity of Canadian dairying. Further the enjoyment of export outlets for those two products is of high importance to the industry. Approximately four-fifths of annual cheese production is marketed abroad. In the case of concentrated milk products, about one-fifth is exported. The latter finds a variety of markets abroad, although the United Kingdom is generally of first importance. The chief market for cheese has always been the United Kingdom, and the retention of that market is essential."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Buy a bond and encourage the "boys over there."

* * * *

The U. S. controls 57% of the world's oil resources, Britain 27%, the Soviet 11%.

* * * *

Tomorrow, let us all go to church for a change and see the effect on the war outlook.

* * * *

Battle of El Alamein fought to a finish this date 1942, when after 112 days of ceaseless attacks, the Axis forces were in full retreat; over 9,000 prisoners were captured; the battle was claimed to be the "end of the beginning" of Great War II.

* * * *

There are two billion two hundred and sixty-four million dollars lying idle in the banks of Canada today waiting profitable investment—what better or safer than in Victory Bonds?

* * * *

Surely the Mackenzie King Government does not intend to denude us of our Customs and Excise Department, the outcome of having well paid dummies at Ottawa? Evidently we are not only being "by-passed" as the Premier claims, but wiped out as a Province altogether. Oh, for the days of real Island politicians at Ottawa who made the rafters of Parliament ring with their assertion of Island rights and privileges as a free and independent province!

* * * *

The Prime Minister evidently "pulled a fast one" on his Minister of Defence on Tuesday. The member for Prince was pressing hard for his policy of reinforcements for the army at the front, when the wily Mr. King pulled from his file a letter of resignation sent him by Mr. Ralston during a previous Cabinet crisis two years ago, and intimated that he now accepted it! In the interval he had been grooming General McNaughton for the position.

* * * *

Evidently the Provincial Government is pussyfooting over the South Shore and Brighton Bridge scheme, which is being utilized more or less as "window dressing". What the people want is concrete proof the policy is being put into practical effect. The idea of waiting till the river is frozen to test the river's depth; this is equivalent to the King Government's policy of postponing investigating the Borden pavement project until the ice disappeared. It works both ways as an excuse for fooling the people.

* * * *

This is Boy Scout Apple Day when every man and woman of goodwill is expected to do at least one good turn, which however, may be repeated as often as the spirit moves them. The Boy Scouts annually set themselves the duty of raising funds for their troop needs, and encouraging the local fruit industry, by selling fine, juicy apples to all and sundry. We bespeak a hearty response to their initiative, enterprise and faith in the good intentions of their seniors.

* * * *

In Ontario they are evidently resorting to "high license" to regulate the liquor business. Membership of a three-man liquor authority to control and regulate hotels in Ontario is announced by Attorney-General Blackwell. Chairman of the new board is Judge Walter T. Robb of Orangeville, Ont., and the other members are William T. Nugent of Lindsay and J. Fredrick Reid of Windsor. Under provision of the Liquor Authority Control Act of 1944, the province has been divided into districts to conduct a judicial system of licensing the sale of beer and wine off premises. The board will hold hearings for the purpose of granting, transferring, renewing, suspending and cancelling licenses, and will have jurisdiction to impose conditions on licenses.

Notes By The Way

..One of our first post-war tasks, we take it, will be to discover a means of lowering the cost of living.—Windsor Star.

Look at the bright side. Most of us, at least, don't have to drive around worrying about wrecking a new car.—Kitchener Record.

If we fight as hard to keep the goodwill of the liberated peoples as we did to win it, there is hope for happier days.—Army newspaper Stars and Stripes.

Twenty-five thousand pairs of officers' spurs have been sold by the United States Army. They were bound to find out, sooner or later, that those things don't help much in driving tanks.—Windsor Star.

Recent pictures of the sun show that body as a seething mass of flaming hurricanes and gigantic explosions Old Sol is doing his best to keep up with one of his more obstreperous planets.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Canadians who feel they are being hard hit, financially, by this war, should look about them. The struggle is now costing Great Britain 13,750,000 pounds daily, according to Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer. —Brantford Expositor.

It would be hard to estimate the amount of money that has been spent on oil exploration in southern Saskatchewan so far but it is obviously a job for organizations with plenty of financial backing for, though the stakes may be high, costs are also prohibitive except to organizations with substantial financial reserves. —Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Pertinax, the French journalist, believes that the main cause of France's decline is that it has been ruled by second-rate statesmen ever since the days of Clemenceau and Poincare. Undoubtedly the times now call for strong and capable leadership in France. Maybe de Gaulle, military man though he is, will be the one to give it. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

Allied soldiers have been finding mortar cases left behind by the Germans Some of these have been marked, "Fabrication Espanola," meaning they were made in Spain Franco and his gang have been helping the Germans right through the war. All apologists for Spain cannot get away from the cold fact that Franco was against our side.—Windsor Star.

Colorado beetles, dropped on Britain's potato fields by Nazi planes, constitute merely a further evidence of the desperation of our enemies, less spectacular than the robot bombs but none the less reliable. It is almost ludicrous to believe, of course, that enough of the pests could be scattered to do serious damage, particularly when Germany's ability to send over planes is strictly limited. This new scheme of sobtage distinctly resembles the clutching of a drowning man at a straw. We should be thankful for this further proof that the Hun is now convinced that his cause is hopeless.—Windsor Star.

Nobody really deceives a child or a dog, says the Victoria Colonist. They may seem to do so but from that moment forward the child, as the dog remembers. Everything else from the same source is frankly questioned to see if it, too holds some deception. Far better is it to refuse a child than to seem to consent and then to wriggle out of it by the form of subterfuge that parents know, and unfortunately, use too often. A child will learn to respect a straight yes or no; but no child can make anything of a yes that means no, or its counterpart going the other way).

Old eggs may not be so good in the breakfast omelet, but for some kinds of cooking they are better than the strictly fresh variety, according to Dr. Gladys Stevenson, assistant professor of economics at the University of California. Experiments conducted under supervision have shown that eggs from two to four weeks old make the most tender angel food and sponge cakes. Custards made with eggs two to three weeks old are smoother and have less tendency to curdle. Older eggs must not be used if they are spoiled; cracked or spotted eggs should be discarded. —New York Times.

An "expert" war commentator, in a popular United States magazine this week, outlined four alternatives for invasion thrusts by the American forces in the Pacific. One was a landing on the Chinese coast, another invasion of Formosa, another Luzon in the Philippines north and another in the south of the Philippines. It happened this week, and the "expert" failed on every count. The invasion took place in the centre of the Philippines. No war has ever produced so many "wrong" experts as this one. They are a dime a dozen on the air, too. — St. Catharines Standard.

Plastic surgery and artificial limbs are doing fine things for our injured fighting men. Miracles have been performed by the medical profession and its attendant arts to repair facial disfigurement and to restore amputated limbs. There is often an injury to the spirit in these cases which is not so easy to deal with. Even bravest hearts must flinch at the prospect of slow and painful progress to something approximating normal being. The doctors and the psychologists are asking the general public to do its part in the treatment of this insidious injury to the spirit which our kith and kin have sustained. These men who have faced flame and shot and have brought back the visible marks of their ordeal want most of all to forget that ordeal. They want least of all to be reminded either by curiosity or effusive sympathy of what they have been through. Here for once no man should be asked to see himself as others see him. The doctors and the nurses have laid down a line to be followed by the general public in casual encounters with the wounded. They say: Be natural; ignore the deformity; reassure the handicapped; encourage the patient to resume normal social activity so far as he can; give him something to do within his capacity; restore his faith in his own ability to live usefully and to recover his happiness. — Vancouver Province.

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.

HOW AN ELEVATOR WILL HELP ISLAND FARMERS

Sir,—Let me recount a conversation I had this week with a prominent business man of Charlottetown.

"Surely Hemming," he said, "you do not really expect the Dominion Government to build a grain elevator for Prince Edward Island?"

"I certainly do", I replied, "if for no other reason than that Ottawa is always trying to find new markets for the Prairie farmers, particularly for their coarse grains."

"Yes, but do you realize how slow our farmers are to take up a new idea?"

"I realize nothing of the kind. Our farmers have had no choice but to follow their present methods of mixed farming ever since Confederation, for they have not had a single profitable market in which to sell their products."

"How do you make that out?"

"Well, in the first place our railway can only ship to Canada and the United States. In Canada they are producing to a surplus practically everything that our farmers grow or raise. They buy a few of our potatoes because our acid soil gives them a better article but our farmers rarely get cost for them. We can grow better fruits and vegetables and more per acre than they can in Ontario in many lines, but our freight rates make shipping impossible. We are nearer by rail to the United States but they impose prohibitory duties."

"Yes, I realize that but what are you going to do about it?"

"That's easy. Prior to 1873 our farmers were shipping their products to Britain and many other countries; in fact it is a common saying that 'Island ships sailed the seven seas.' In the early '70's steamships were increasing rapidly in number. Their holds were larger, their speed greater, and their freight rates lower and our windjammers were knocked out of business. In '73 when the Island entered Confederation we handed over to Ottawa the control of our water fronts and, instead of realizing the on outstanding need of this Island, they looked on complacently while no fewer than 80,000 to 85,000 of our people emigrated because trade became impossible."

"What should they have done?"

"You know this Island and how we have wharves in twenty-two of our harbours, all built before Confederation, but all too small and not deep enough to accommodate ocean vessels. Not only that, the harbours need some dredging. Had Ottawa improved our wharves before they antagonized other countries by adopting a protective tariff, we would have maintained our export trade all over the world and our population today would be several times what it is."

"That's a strong statement to make."

"Well, in Canada there are only twelve million people and we do not sell even to one million, whereas outside of Canada there are two thousand million people, all eating food, of which we can produce the best, but you cannot sell goods unless you can deliver them, and remember that it takes no capital to employ ocean ships, for the British, Canadian and American ship owners will gladly send their vessels here at any time that we have a cargo or part of a cargo to ship."

"That's another difficulty. What goods have we ready to load on a ship?"

"Not many things at present apart from potatoes, turnips and livestock, but you wouldn't expect our farmers to grow or our business men to sell goods required in other countries until they know that they will have the means to deliver them I am, of course, presupposing that the first post-war contract to be let will be for the repair of the railway wharf in the Charlottetown harbour.

"Take for example the one line of canning. The women of the world have made up their minds not to drudge in the kitchen in the future and you will find that canned goods have an enormous future. We can can a large range of fruits and vegetables for less money than they can in Ontario or the United States, and we are right on the ocean and do not have any rail freight to pay, while the yield to our farmers supplying garden truck to the canneries would be far greater than from mixed farming. Furthermore, the ships that would deliver our goods would bring us hot country fruits from the West Indies to complete our canning line. In a few years we would be employing thousands of people in canning alone. I have studied the canning trade and know what I am talking about."

"Well, have we anything else to ship?"

"If our farmers devoted the acreage that they are now using for grain growing to pasturing high grade livestock, breeding animals, they could make all kinds of money, just as they did with the foxes. In a few years buyers from all over the world would come to the Island to buy."

"Yes, but why would they come to the Island instead of going elsewhere?"

"Ask Premier Jones why he gets $20,000 for a single heifer. It is, of course, true that he has made a specialty of Holsteins, but he could not have succeeded as he has in any other part of Canada. He has been able to give a lead to the whole Dominion because of a number of local conditions, namely our moderate climate, the Island's splendid pastures, the pure water, practically H20, all over the Island, and our remarkable atmosphere permeated as it is with ozone from the striking of the winds upon the waves, with iodine from the drying seaweeds, with the ultra violet rays from our strong sunshine, and with nitrogen peroxide from the sunlight reflected from the ocean during the summer months. All these Island conditions are not only toxic to disease but they give all warm blooded animals a degree of health and vigour unequalled elsewhere on the continent. For the same reason you see so many of our people living to a find old age in Prince Edward Island."

"Well, you seem to have a pretty good story to tell, anything else?"

"Oh yes, there is lots more to tell but there is no time today except to say that I figure that if our farmers import their grain, particularly oats and barley, instead of letting it rob the soil of its fertility, they could save from three to five million dollars annually, but I will show those figures in one of my other letters. Goodbye."

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING

"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. Delay meant danger. She took Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, headache, backache, lack of energy, disappeared. 117

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National War Finance Committee

Colonel Ralston's Career In Brief

(By The Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 — (CP) — Col. J. L. Ralston, who has resigned as Defence Minister, is a soldier, lawyer and public servant who rose to the top in all three professions and in the 1940 war session of Parliament heard opposition members urge his promotion to the post of Prime Minister.

With the outbreak of war, Col. Ralston forewent his 1936 decision to abandon politics and offered his services in any capacity, preferably on active service such as he had experienced in the First Great War when he rose from a Captaincy to command his battalion as Lieutenant-Colonel and was wounded and decorated.

However, he accepted the post of Finance Minister Sept. 7, 1939, and when Hon. Norman Rogers was killed in an airplane crash June 10, 1940, Mr. King chose Mr. Ralston as the successor. He found himself head of a department that had been expanded tremendously since he held the post from 1926 to 1930.

Separate Air and Navy Ministries were established, but the corporation lawyer was given general supervision over all branches of the services, with particular responsibility for the Army.

He stepped with vigor into the gigantic task of swiftly transforming a peace-loving people into a war machine. Imperturable, methodical and painstaking, he assumed his new task with determination.

* * *

In politics Col. Ralston had failures as well as successes. His first attempt to enter Parliament, in the Dominion elections of 1908, brought defeat. Three years later he was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature from his native Cumberland County.

He was re-elected in the 1916 provincial elections, but defeated in 1920 and 1925. He also lost in the Dominion elections of 1926.

Then, when Mr. King formed his new Government in 1926, he chose Col. Ralston as his Defence Minister and he was elected by acclamation in Shelburne-Yarmouth. He was re-elected in 1930 but retired to his law practice when Parliament was dissolved in 1935.

After he became Finance Minister in 1940 he was elected to the Commons as member for Prince in Prince Edward Island and was re-elected at the Dominion elections of 1940.

Of United Empire Loyalist stock, Col. Ralston is the son of Burnett William and Bessie (Layton) Ralston. He attended school in his native Amherst, N. S., and took his law degree at Dalhousie University. He was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1903 and was made a King's Counsel 11 years later.

In 1907 he married Nettie Winnifred McLeod of Amherst and they have one son, Capt. Stuart B. Ralston with the Canadian Artillery in Belgium. Capt. Ralston is in his father's law business.

"Ask The Boys At The Front"

(Montreal Gazette)

(The following letter was written by a young Montreal officer, serving with the 1st Canadian Army overseas, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons. It gives a striking picture of what Canadian troops are up against in the terrific fighting in Belgium and Holland.)

* * *

Dear Dad:

Sorry not to have written home before now, but it is not easy to write because of my wounds. England was a most welcome sight after the bloody continent. Of course I couldn't see much from the Dakota in which I was flown from . . . and when I arrived I was merely carried in my stretcher to an ambulance.

I feel lucky as hell to be alive. I'll never forget the day I got it. We were ordered to attack a place north of . . . where we had been held up for some time. We couldn't take the town, so we were to attempt a left flanking movement along the open country to the west. There was no cover at all and the ground was absolutely flat except for the dykes.

Two companies got cut to ribbons trying to take their objective in the morning and so the remaining two companies were sent out in the afternoon. We had lots of support from the artillery, but that's not good enough when German troops are well dug in, and especially when a lot of them are paratroopers. I was in the afternoon show and it reminded me of accounts of the last war. We formed up behind a dyke and advanced over the open ground. When we got practically to our objective (say 600 yards away) the machine guns and mortars became too hot and we began to

Continued on page 6

The Poet's Corner

CHANGE

New times demand new measures, and new men:
The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our father's day were best;
And doubtless, after us, some purer scheme
Will be shaped out, by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.
The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change;
Then let it come; I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind;
Nor think I that God's world would fall apart
Because we tear a parchment more or less:
Truth is Eternal, but her effluence
With endless change is fitted to the hour;
Her mirror is turned forward to reflect
The promise of the future, not the past.

—James Russell Lowell.

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—outgrown 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 from the large assortment just received All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

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