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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942.

The Old Order Changeth

The partial reconstruction of the British Government is in line with the changing views of "the man in the street" as represented in Parliament. For a decade there has been an old guard in Parliament dominating the ministry and controlling affairs of State. There was nothing very much wrong with them personally, but politically they stood for the old order in business, "might is right," "the survival of the fittest financially" irrespective of the morality of the "might" or the fate of the weaker industry unable to cover dollar with dollar in the gamble for supremacy.

The reconstruction announced yesterday brought into second place in the Empire, Sir Stafford Cripps, "leftist of the leftists," and Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, a practical sociologist both by inclination and up-bringing.

Sir Stafford Cripps is the youngest son of the late Lord Parmoor, Lord Chancellor, and has carved out his own career since his Winchester School days, choosing London University for its course in economics in preference to that of Oxford or Cambridge, becoming a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple in 1913, and immediately thereafter serving with the Red Cross in the Great War. When Ramsay MacDonald's first Labour Government was formed, he then became Member for Bristol East, he became Solicitor-general, but soon differed from his Chief regarding disarmament and other defence policies. On the formation of the MacDonald-Baldwin Government he devoted himself to labour problems, and held such advanced views that the Trades Union Congress expelled him from its membership as being "red-er" than they could stomach. The Cripps group consisted of Cripps, Cole and Laski, who favored more strenuous application of Socialism than the Labour Party was prepared to adopt. He is a sincere and sound Churchman, and an outstanding authority on Church Law, his "Cripps on Church and Clergy" being a standard work.

Captain Oliver Lyttleton, D.S.O., M.C., who has been added to the War Cabinet with Sir Stafford, served through all the last war with the Grenadier Guards, and afterwards devoted himself to social work, following in the footsteps of his well-known mother, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, G. B. E., one of the pioneers in Women's work, and a distinguished scientist and writer. Mr. Lyttleton has done valuable work as President of the Board of Trade, and is looked upon as one of the most energetic and progressive members of the Government; his admittance to the inner Cabinet in place of Lord Beaverbrook, who returns to the U. S. A., in connection with supplies, will be generally commended.

The Coming Session

Chances are that the Provincial Legislature will complete its business earlier than usual this year, allowing the members from agricultural and districts to get back that much sooner to their farm jobs as farmers. The House, it is announced, will open on Monday, March 16, leaving three full weeks before Easter, which falls on April 6.

There should not be much legislation of a controversial nature, and if the example of other Provincial legislatures is followed the speech-making will be brief and confined to relevant issues. This rests largely with the Government members and supporters. If they insist on making interminable political speeches—a bad habit carried over from the time when they had the House entirely to themselves and had to quarrel with each other to give a semblance of life to the debates—then the session will have been practically wasted. The real business, that of the Government and passing the Estimates after full three months and while themselves under heavy attack and consideration, should be given tacked, the members had to hit an object that looked the right way. The Opposition may be de-bated on to co-operate, if the Government R. A. F. did score numerous hits, and the truly shows any sincere desire to reduce to a mini-wonderful feat is properly to be credited to them not to the enemy. The wonder is not that the terms of the draft agreement negotiated were immobilized for nearly a year.

between this Province and the Dominion in the way of financial readjustment. It is proposed that we relinquish the income and corporation taxation fields in return for compensation based on the net debt service paid in 1940, less revenue obtained from succession duties. We are offered an annual payment of \$701,943, including a "fiscal need" subsidy of \$137,174, which will mean, however, suspension of the \$275,000 subsidies now enjoyed as a result of the recommendations of the Duncan and White Commissions, and of the \$40,000 received annually in lieu of railway taxation. These are proposed as measures necessary to the Dominion's war financing, and there is unlikely to be any dispute so far as the general principle is concerned. It will be the duty of the Legislature, however, to check the details carefully, and discuss them from every angle.

All our members, it may be assumed, are concerned chiefly with Canada's war effort and the contribution which we as a Province can make to that effort. The further any discussion gets away from that central and all-important theme, the less value attaches to it. If our legislators will bear this simple fact in mind, they should be able to go home with an easy conscience and the satisfaction that comes from duties well performed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, the first Sunday in Lent.

Autoists will soon realize the virtue of developing "shank's mare."

Buying Victory Bonds will help to "deliver us from evil," according to the Lord's Prayer.

The Board of Trade's activity is commendable and will be appreciated by all save the laissez-faire statesmen at Ottawa.

Some may not yet realize it, but the days of "high pressure salesmanship" are about ended, and with them will go "the cheap jack, shoe-string financiers" who have so long battered on honest industry.

The censor will pardon us we know, if we publicly thank God that we here are not as other parts of Canada are as regards weather. We are not permitted to publish how good we are in this respect, but we have every reason to thank Providence, and give praise and thanks giving, for the best winter so far for many years past.

Mr. Frank Wise writes: "Sir,—Singapore has fallen, that great bastion; let us however, meet the inevitable as gentlemen, not as cravens. Better to review it and consider our loss in Milton's noble lines on the death of Samson:

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail Or knock the breast no weakness, no contempt, Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair, And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Samson was a strong man, but not the only one; and so, stout-hearted gentlemen, to horse, for victory!"

One of the great softening influences developed in the industrial centres during the past fifty years has been the antipathy to labour for longer than can be avoided, and the inclination to idleness. "Six days shalt thou labour" is the Divine Command, and rest on the seventh. The tendency has been to "improve" on the command by substituting five, four, and even three for the original six days, with the result when we are faced with an "all-out" war we think it outrageous that we should have to toil extra hours to produce "the tools" so necessary for self defence, the first law of God, and to keep civilization from utter collapse.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are no longer horse-mounted though they may return to that. According to the annual report just issued there are just 127 horses in service, but motor vehicles have been increased by 68 to 639. With its aviation section reduced to one plane, the marine section's equipment transferred to the navy and only smaller boats used in Northwest Territories and Yukon detachments, the report says a few bicycles are kept on hand in Ottawa. In good working condition they "still prove useful." The force had 276 sleigh dogs, and Northwest Territories and Yukon patrols in the year covered 100,528 miles.

John Henry Newman, Cardinal, born this date 1801; believing he had a mission to revive the Catholic spirit of the Anglican Church, he started publication of "Tracts for the Times" with the assistance of others; in 1843 he resigned the vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford, and two years later was received into the Roman Catholic Church; became rector of the Catholic University, Dublin; engaged in controversy and wrote various works; created a Cardinal in 1879; excelled as a preacher; as a Christian poet ranks high; his contributions to "Lyra Apostolica," and his "Dream of Gerontius" are perfect in expression, while his hymn, "Lead Kindly Light" has attained universal popularity.

In spite of sustained and heroic attacks carried out at Brest by R. A. F. bomber squadrons at the peril of their lives, writes Professor Frank Delany, the Germans proved able to put their inland ships in sea-going condition and get them out of the harbor. This feat will seem wonderful only to those who have not looked seriously at the problem. To bomb these ships, the R. A. F. had to attack above the level of a balloon barrage two miles in the air, through a terrific concentration of anti-aircraft fire making a curtain several thousand feet higher still, and against several thousand fighter opposition which could outnumber the bombers in any proportion that the Germans wished to apply. From a height of some 15,000 feet the bombers had to hit an object that looked the right way. The Opposition may be de-bated on to co-operate, if the Government R. A. F. did score numerous hits, and the truly shows any sincere desire to reduce to a mini-wonderful feat is properly to be credited to them not to the enemy. The wonder is not that the terms of the draft agreement negotiated were immobilized for nearly a year.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We have not, during the last 100 years, believed well towards Greece. There have been moments when we have snubbed her and moments when we have let her down. In the last century Byron refused to leave Missolonghi when he knew that he was sick unto death; the fact that we sunk the "Turret" at Navarino, the fact that Gladstone, in an impulse of Hellenism, surrendered the Ionian islands; these facts have become part of our national memory, and the flower of their gratitude has survived all later frosts and droughts, and blooms again for us, this year, among these lovely limestone mountains. — Harold Nicolson, M. P., in the London Spectator.

An unnamed young soldier out in Hawaii has a message for you. He didn't know he had a message. But he had a correspondent touring the new defenses of Hawaii found him in a secluded dugout. He was sitting on the hard ground. Asked if the young soldier grinned, spat, and delivered the message. "Used to it." The sooner we get into that frame of mind about how tough it is to undergo the thousands of little inconveniences that go with war, as well as the real sacrifices, the better. The end of the war will be sighted when 100,000 people are saying about how tough it is to make their own sacrifices. — Was. Nat. new. Used to it. — Calgary Albertan.

A close friend of the Prime Minister tells me that Mr. Churchill is a methodical student of the newspaper. He reads them carefully first thing every morning, often to an accompaniment of his favorite daily is not one of the London so-called "national" journals. His inherent streak of liberalism and his profound aversion to association with Lancashire, makes him a specially attentive reader of the "Manchester Guardian." In this matutinal habit Mr. Churchill is quite unlike the late Earl Balfour, who more than once avowed that he never read the newspaper. It was later revealed, however, that he regularly had them read to him by Miss Balfour, who knew just what to read for his contentment would be of interest or entertainment to her distinguished bachelor brother. — Ottawa Journal.

As law officer, for a period in Singapore 20 years ago, I had a notable experience. There was an epidemic and in the tropical climate the markets with lead pencils developed a feverish and feverish of sewing cotton found on us to be a little too much real and much too little cotton. Japanese origin of the epidemic was not known. A denunciation of the Chinese business community approached me with an offer of a large sum of money to be used to identify and convict the cheats. Chinese sentiment is essentially practical; there is no sentimentality about the manufacture of special machinery to measure cotton-reels at retail and the offer to install the necessary machinery was not a mere offer of expense—the Straits dollar equivalent of \$12,000. I think it is fair to say that the offer was not to be appreciated. Japanese characteristics of ill-temper and vice need to be explained. — F. O. Langley in the London Times.

In the past it was the custom to believe at least in certain quarters that the answer to each one of them that they could spend right and left without keeping track. Government were, people believed, not to be trusted. They were to be opened up without any danger of exhaustion. When our Ministers were asked to undertake the responsibility of building such and such railways etc., very often no one asked whether these enterprises were absolutely necessary or not. The Government was not everybody. The war and all the taxes it brought were necessary to bring us to the point where we could not pay our bills. We have always paid taxes to the different governments that ruled over us. These taxes however, did not affect us. Not only do Hitler and Mussolini distrust each other already, but so do the German and Italian people distrust Hitler and Mussolini.

Prime Minister Churchill's offer to form a Federal Union overnight with France has shown how ready the British are to accept such an offer from Washington.

To achieve Federal Union of the world we must first of all achieve Federal Union ourselves. Before we can conquer anything in others, we must first conquer ourselves.

The following example of conditions in the A.T.S. may not be typical but it is authentic. A friend of mine, an A.T.S. lorry-driver, exhausted after two days of driving in convoy. The night was spent by the women in the courtyard in camp. They got up at five washed in buckets of water they had to fill from a small stream. Filled their rubber buckets from the same source, and drove away at 6 a.m. They drove till 4 p.m. They were given a break in which they were given one cup of tea each, but no food. The army driver, a cheerful soul, did not complain. Asked if the A.T.S. did not provide luncheon-packets. "Oh, no!" she said. "We used to get sandwiches from our billet-ladies, but the ladies went round they talked when we were on a long duty, and we were forbidden to ask them for food to carry with us." Driving lorries, not driven-in, is heavy work for women; even if they are experienced drivers, which many of the A.T.S. are not. Driving in convoy is a straining experience.

Forty seamen in their rolled-top jerseys, flannel trousers, and big boots came up from the docks to meet and dance with the chorus of "Black Vintages" in the Hammersmith Palais. The hosts were the B.B.C. who are to make this occasion a weekly "club" for the Merchant Service. Eleven o'clock in the morning is an unlikely time for a party; the dance hall was chilly and the men were shy to start, but with the aid of hot coffee and a barrel of beer an some raising "Paul Jones" from Delany's song, things soon warmed up. The men showed themselves light of foot. Tales began to go round of the fair stripping of fifteen had spent Christmas Eve on a raft; another with thirty-three years of the sea behind him, was a corker; survivors leave his ship was mined at the end of

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.

A HOPE FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ALL NATIONS

Sir—The following is summarized from Clarence K. Streit's latest book "Union Now with Britain" published in January, 1941. The Union government must have the limited but effective powers, notably: To make war and peace for all its members, to govern their foreign relations and their non-self-governing territory, to provide a common postal and communication system, and a common citizenship and to operate on through and for the citizens individually and equally.

The constitution of the Union shall guarantee all persons living in it a Bill of Rights that shall include at least freedom of speech, press, religion and peaceful association. It shall also guarantee that all rights not specifically granted to the Union shall be retained exclusively by the members or democratically respectively, or by the people. Let us begin the Union with the founder democracies: The U. S. A., the U.K., Canada, Eire, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. Let us contribute their Union as to encourage the nations outside it to unite with it instead of against it. Let us arrange for the Union to admit to it new states that guarantee its basic rights of man, set its constitution aim clearly at achieving eventually this peaceful, ripening, natural method, the goal millions have dreamed of individually, but not tried to get by carefully planning and patiently working together to achieve it. That goal would be achieved if the Union when every individual of our species was a citizen of it, a citizen of a disarmed world enjoying fair trade, a common money and a world communication system.

None could deny that these fifteen democracies had the power to make half the world safe for democracy without a war, simply by changing their own minds and agreeing to seek their common ends in union rather than disunion. The Union, people said, was a dream. They acted as if a nightmare were not a nightmare—Down the ditch united democracies have gone, one after another, surprised, betrayed, invaded, ravaged, conquered, imprisoned, put to shame—of these fifteen democracies only seven remain free—the six democracies of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the U.S.A. When "Union Now" was published in 1939 our basic problem was to win the peace because we had failed, since 1918, to secure the "League of Nations" published with two other problems: Here is

- 1. To halt tyranny's onward march.
2. To win the war.
3. To win the peace.

Everyone of these is primarily a problem in inter-state organization, and the answer to each one of them is "Union now with Britain." Let us proclaim at the outset that we have united not to gain territorial empire, nor any American or British or English-speaking imperialism, nor to force our way of life on others, but to defend those principles of equal freedom for everyone. First let us expressly guarantee to admit to the Union as soon as circumstances permit, those people which have already long governed themselves democratically. Secondly let us similarly guarantee to admit to the Union such people as the Germans, as though they fully ending our union, by successively prove their devotion to the basic principles of the Union and their ability to practice them, and their desire to end this war. Not only do Hitler and Mussolini distrust each other already, but so do the German and Italian people distrust Hitler and Mussolini.

Prime Minister Churchill's offer to form a Federal Union overnight with France has shown how ready the British are to accept such an offer from Washington. To achieve Federal Union of the world we must first of all achieve Federal Union ourselves. Before we can conquer anything in others, we must first conquer ourselves.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day For A People At War
"There is no room now for the dilettante, for the weakling, for the shirker." — W. S. Churchill.

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I hate the smugness, hypocrisy and race prejudice too often found uniting together with other people I feel sure that we and they will greatly gain in true democracy as described by President Lincoln: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."
The proposed Union means leaving the door wide open to all outside people to become full members nations—not imposing membership on them—granting it only to those that voluntarily ask for it and that offer the member democracies do each application being judged on its merits.
History teaches us when democracies are weak they practice dissembling more than when they are strong. As Britain grew in power she grew less grasping and more humane and to treat both at home and abroad. In 1912 we at home invaded Canada; in 1940 we volunteered to defend Canada. When were Americans willing to die to abolish slavery—when there were 3,000,000 free Americans, or when there were ten times more?
The formation of the Union would enormously strengthen the Monroe Doctrine, for it would put behind it the combined power of the U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth. Of course some would say that by the formation of the Union they would form a small minority temporarily. These inefficient individuals so inefficiently that they cannot sell their goods even to their neighbors unless they get the government to put up a tariff to protect them. (Not to protect their neighbors, mind you; the tariff forces them to pay for this inefficiency by making prices higher than they need be.) These inefficient individuals, however, are efficient in lobbying and undoubtedly they will set up a howl against Union. But the transition period should calm them and it would cost less than the now cost us, and be temporary and permanent as it now is. There would be another group of ineffectual politicians. The power they have over treaties, war, currency and a few other fields of government would be transferred to the

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