THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1945

The Next Anniversary

Now that Remembrance Day has come and gone, it is interesting to speculate on the future of the November 11 anniversary. Should it be retained as the annual memorial day for our fallen in both the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 conflicts? Should it be observed in memory of the First Great War dead only and another memorial day—V-Day, V-E Day or V-J Day, perhaps—designated for those who have laid down their lives in the war just concluded? Or should the joint commemoration of Canada's dead in both wars be retained, but November 11 abolished as Remembrance Day and another day in June, July or August set aside in its place?

These seem to be the three alternatives most frequently debated. According to *The Legionary*, many opinions are being expressed, both for and against, though it is gratifying to note that the discussions are being conducted on a high plane, as they should be.

A formal resolution passed by the Norman Mitchell V. C. Branch of the Legion in Mount Royal, P.Q., which has received country-wide publicity, urges that Remembrance Day be changed from November 11 to June 6, the anniversary of D-Day. The resolution states that, "while November 11 will never be forgotten by the veterans of the First Great War, there are very few who have not stood in the cold rain or snow of a Remembrance Day and wished the war had ended in the summer." Moreover, it states that "when veterans of the Second Great War were consulted it was found that for them the most important day in this war was D-Day. To them D-Day is much more important than either V-E Day of V-J Day, for in storming Fortress Europe on that day they felt they were staking all on a speedy end of the war." The proposal made by the Mount Royal Legionaries is that the Dominion Government should declare June 6 an annual national holiday of remembrance. November 11, of course, was a statutory holiday until 1942 when, as a war measure, it was temporarily suspended as a public holiday along with several others.

The Legionary's view of this matter is that it would be preferable for all the Allies, who together fought the war to a victorious conclusion, to continue to have a common Remembrance Day. The fact that each year since 1918 at 11 a.m. on November 11 the soldier-dead of Canada, Great Britain, the United States, France and all the other Allied nations were being honoured simultaneously seems to have added considerably to the solemnity of the occasion and to the inspirational importance of Remembrance Day. It is a custom which might well be preserved, if a suitable date can be agreed upon by consultation between all the governments involved.

More Canadian Seed

More and more of the pastures and hayfields in Canada which help to feed live stock are being sown to Canadian produced seed. The Dominion Department of Agriculture says that if the wartime trend of increasing the domestic production of seed continues, Canadian farmers will no longer be obliged to depend on imported supplies of seed to grow grasses, clovers and alfalfa. This year, growers are harvesting a record crop of timothy seed. The crop is expected to total about 16 million pounds, five million pounds more than in 1944. Production of Kentucky blue grass, Canada blue grass and creeping red fescue, is also higher this year than in 1944. The harvest of alfalfa seed will probably be lower this year than last.

Alsike clover seed is expected to be one-third higher in 1945 than in 1944. No estimate is yet available on red clover seed of which the increased acreage may be balanced by the fact that the crop has been late and subject to frost damage. The crop of sweet clover seed this year appears to be slightly down from that of 1944.

The 1945 crop of these forage crop seeds is not only sufficient to meet most of Canada's needs, but will also provide a surplus for export to Britain and continental Europe and for distribution through UNRRA.

Won The V. C. Twice

The recent award of a bar to the Victoria Cross to Captain C. H. Upham, V.C., of the New Zealand military forces, is the first such award to be made in this war, and the third since the decoration was instituted in 1856.

It was made to a simple, plain main, a former shepherd who worked in back-country stations in New Zealand, and who later took a diploma in agriculture and joined the Government evaluation department.

At the outbreak of war, the ex-shepherd who had worked hard to make a career for himself abandoned all thought of his own future, enlisted in the New Zealand forces, and sailed as a sergeant with the advanced guard of the first echelon of the New Zealand expeditionary force. Later, in Egypt, the former shepherd was granted a commission.

Upham won his first Victoria Cross in Crete in May, 1941. The bar was conferred upon him in the western desert in consequence of his gallantry at El Ruweisat Ridge on the night of July 14-15, 1942. Then the outnumbered Eighth Army was fighting a stubborn rearguard action. Rommel's Afrika Corps maintained terrific pressure upon it, while reserves were built up in the rear of the Eighth Army for the battle that was to end with the victory of El Alamein in October-November of that year.

In command of a company, Upham, although twice wounded in the action, nevertheless led his men in the assault on the Ridge, taking his objective in the face of fierce resistance from the enemy.

When he was informed that he had twice won the Victoria Cross, Upham could only say: "Naturally I feel some pride in this distinction, but hundreds of others have done more than I did. They could have given it to one of them." Modesty never forsook this man who had started as a shepherd.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Canadian daily newspapers are read by almost twice as many people today as in 1920.

* * * *

Well done, Prince Edward Island! though we ourselves proclaim it from the housetops.

* * * *

Yesterday's Remembrance and Re-dedication was a fitting conclusion to six years of suffering, both physical and mental.

* * * *

We are becoming quite cosmopolitan as a major crime centre for the exercise of the ingenuity of the police. It means front page, but not necessarily beneficial publicity throughout Canada.

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The Federal Agricultural Supplies Board announces the calling of a Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa December 3 to 5 to discuss 1946 food requirements in the light of the world food situation.

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Notwithstanding the shortage of candies for home consumption there is still enough for export. Approximately 72,000 chocolate bars and 31,000 pounds of powdered chocolate left Montreal aboard the freighter SS Villanger October 27, en route for Le Havre, Mr. Charles Donohue, president of the Canada-France committee announces from Montreal.

* * * *

Even in "wet" Montreal they have "home brewers." Arraigned on a charge of illegal possession of a still, Vilbon Lacasse pleaded not guilty and was liberated on $500 bail pending his trial. The still was seized shortly after it had begun to operate, R. C. M. P. said. It was found in a basement between St. Andre and Mentana streets.

* * * *

"You have a very, very rich country, but —if you will pardon me for saying so—you are a very wasteful people." The above words are a detached appraisal, not of a backward, indolent or undeveloped country, but of Canada. They were quoted in the Senate recently by Senator T. A. Crerar as having been addressed to him a few years ago, when he was still Minister of Mines and Resources, by the representative in this country of an unnamed "Central European power." The Senator concluded then and evidently still feels that the summing up was fundamentally correct.

* * * *

Richard Baxter, Puritan preacher, born this date 1615 at Rowton Salop; during the Civil War he acted as chaplain in the Parliamentary Army; he strongly opposed the execution of Charles I, and was influential in bringing about the Restoration; became Charles II's chaplain; subsequently underwent much persecution at the hands of Bloody Judge Jeffreys, being imprisoned for eighteen months; he was noted for the saintliness of his private life, and though he suffered continually from ill-health, his industry was remarkable; he was the author of nearly 170 works, of which the best known are *Saints Everlasting Rest, The Life of Faith,* and *Christian Directory.*

* * * *

How the Socialistic gospel is propagated. Financial statements submitted to the 10th annual convention of the Saskatchewan section, C. C. F., show organiation expenses reached more than $16,000 in the fiscal year ended May 31, and of that amount $2,119 was spent in providing "election assistance" in Alberta, Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario. The cost of furnishing "election assistance" in Alberta was $500, in Quebec $250, New Brunswick $919 and in Ontario $450, the statements showed. In the 12 months ended May 31, total expenditures were $123,652, resulting in a surplus for the fiscal year of $27,404.

* * * *

"It is undoubtedly true that the hopes of the world are centred now as never before so strongly in the youth of the world," says the October-November issue of The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter. "Young men and women need to prepare themselves for taking over responsibility for the economical and spiritual changes which are undoubtedly stirring the nations, because the strength and safety of communities and nations depend upon their virtue and intelligence. While steadiness will be required in the ranks of all countries, the next quarter century will see an increased demand for fire and initiative in their leaders. The first errors to be swept from the minds of young people are the ideas that days of opportunity are past, and that there is no longer a premium on effort. When executives tell young people starting work that advancement depends upon their own efforts, it is a sincere and serious warning. If youth choses to disregard the advice of successful businessmen, it must face the fact that the alternative is a totalitarian state government, such as those the democracies have just defeated, or an industrial paternalism. Either is calculated to relieve the worker of the necessity to think, and force him into the ranks of those who do nothing but obey orders and perform the tasks to which they are assigned."

Notes By The Way

Franco, dictator of Spain, has offered a free pardon for Spaniards in exile if they will return home, but we have a strong suspicion few of them will avail themselves of the offer.—Niagara Falls Review.

It was reported in Parliament last week, that Canadian Army blankets were being sold at 25 cents each. Would it not be far better to ship these right to those people who cannot have anything else than a cold winter in Europe? St. Catharines Standard.

The scientists differ on the possibilities of a defense against the atomic bomb. Well, there were defenses against blockbusters but it was still a rather dreadful business when the blockbusters went off.—Vancouver Province.

Over the expanses of the Northern Pacific hangs a dense fog, the forerunner of snowstorms. The schools of whalers have started their thousand-mile journey to warmer southern waters. Coming into Vladivostok harbor are the huge Soviet whalers packed with blubber and tinned whale meat. In one day whalers bagged seventeen sea animals weighing from fifty to sixty tons each. It was in a violent storm that the whaling boat Avangard, under Captain Nefedyev, set out. Soon the lookout had sighted the quarry—a whole school in its wake. The thunder of harpooning guns rolled over the sea, as the crews of three boats fought the whales—and conquered them. It was another successful haul. —U. S. S. R. Bulletin.

H. G. Wells tells a story about W. E. Henley at the time both of them were associated in the conduct of the New Review. It was not a success and one day when they were discussing its future, despondently, a funeral went by their window. Henley looked at Wells, and said, gloomily: "Can that be our subscriber?" — Buffalo News.

There have been times in the past when "the military mind" was the proper phrase, and there will no doubt be such times to come; but you wonder if it is quite the thing today. As everybody knows, the military mind, in the problems of national preparedness and the actual conduct of war operations, is the rather dull and completely closed mind. It is the vested interest mind; the standpat and die-hard mind; the Colonel Blimp and Brass Hat and Sacred Cow mind. It is the fussy and fuzzy and fossilized mind that automatically rejects new ideas. It is the mind about which people after the First World War liked to quote Clemenceau. He is supposed to have said that in order to win we must take war out of the hands of the generals.—New York Times.

The precise standing of the Emperor Hirohito as "the Son of Heaven" seems a little more mysterious than ever to be the bemused European now that a Tokyo spokesman has explained that the American abolition of Shintoism as the state religion of Japan matters nothing at all to the royal palace because "his majesty is not a Shintonst; he is a good Christian and also a confirmed abstainer." Perhaps the next news will be that he is an ardent cricketer and hopes soon to take a test team to Australia, but the position of a good Christian who nevertheless had to be personally worshipped by the followers of an official creed which he himself had discarded still seems a little puzzling. — Manchester Guardian.

If Palestine is to become a sanctuary and not a battleground—and the cause of other battlegrounds —it will not be enough to lecture the British on the shortcomings of their administration of the mandate. They must be supported, diplomatically, in an effort to reach an accommodation with the Arabs which will allow the Jews to make a real homeland of Palestine. And they must be assured of military support if trouble comes. For if the rest of the world, and particularly the United States, is to have a voice in shaping the ends of a Palestinian policy, it must also assume a share of the burden of supplying the means whereby that policy is to be made effective. — New York Herald Tribune.

There comes a time along in the Fall when the countryman begins to think about cutting brush. Time was, a generation or more ago, when he subscribed to the generally-held opinion among farmers that the time to cut brush was during the waning of the August moon. According to folklore handed down from olden days, if brush were cut in the declining phase of the moon during the eighth month the roots would die and no green sprouts would burgeon the following Spring. But over the years a man learns that brush roots are hardy and determined; therefore, it seems logical to choose a cool day in the Fall for the task, says The New York Times. Cutting brush is not unpleasant work if the bushes have not grown too big. On a sunny crisp morning in mid-Fall when the mists are rising from frosted grasses of meadow and upland pasture it's good to take the snath with its heavy bush scythe from the peg in the tool shed and go across the mowing field to the pasture wall. One feels no sense of hurry as he works along. Of course, a man has to stop frequently to whet his scythe, and as he does he has a chance to study the countryside. There's a soft purple haze on the distant mountains; the river in the valley is a meandering silver thread. The maples and beeches and oaks are putting on their cloaks of Oriental colors. Squirrels scamper along the tops of the weather-grayed walls and bluejays dash through the old sugar grove screaming that Autumn has arrived. Crows gather in backadaisical convention in the elms by the pasture brook and flocks of goldfinches swoop in wavelike flight over the oat stubble. Yes, cutting brush is good work. There's much to it besides swinging the scythe through the wiry bushes.

It is difficult to understand the mental processes of people who prefer to keep considerable sums in their homes instead of depositing in a bank where they could draw a small rate of interest and where they could have greatly increased security. The trouble with keeping large sums of money at home or on the person is that the fact almost inevitably becomes known to others. The house then becomes a marked one for a widening circle. Also the man or woman who becomes known as one who carries large sums habitually in pockets or purse becomes a marked person who is inviting the attention of a hold-up man.—Sherbrooke Record.

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LOOK FOR THE "GREEN CROSS"

Soviet Private Property

The income of working people in the USSR is not limited to wages. A large share of the public output is set aside to meet the needs of the country as a whole in the form of schools, public health services, and so on. In the USSR all deductions made by the State from a person's private income are returned to him as a member of society either directly or indirectly.

The amount of the public output set aside for personal consumption by the population increases concomitantly with the growth of the public output and the national income. The national income, for example, increased from 48.500 million rubles in 1933 to 105.000 million in 1938. During this same period the annual earnings of workers and office employees rose from 34,953 million rubles to 96,425 million rubles.

The systematic increase of that part of the public ouput marked for personal consumption stimulates the citizens of the Soviet Union to do everything in their power to promote the growth of the public wealth, to take a most active part in the well - being of the enterprise in which they work, to increase labor productivity and to overfill the plans.

The improvement of the general welfare of the State leads to an improvement in the welfare of its citizens.

Every citizen of the Soviet Union has the right to acquire as his own private property all he requires for satisfying his personal needs. But every citizen knows that, the richer the State, the more his private property may expand.

No Restrictions

The right to private property, as laid down in the Constitution, has no restrictions whatever. The private owner has the unlimited right of ownership, use and disposal of his property. This right is established by Article 58 of the Civil Code of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and corresponding articles in civil codes of other Republics.

The owner has the right to appeal to a court for the return of his property if it has been unlawfully appropriated, or to demand reimbursement of the value of the property, if it has been lost or damaged, and also to demand reimbursement for all the costs involved (Article 59 and following in the Civil Code).

This means that neither the State, the public, nor other persons have the right to encroach on the ownership, use or disposal of the private property of citizens. The owner has sole discretion over his personal property.

There is only one reservation—the use of private property must conform to its social-economic purpose, as established by Article 1 of the Civil Code. This can be explained by the following example.

Let us suppose that a citizen owns a home. Instead of maintaining this dwelling in suitable condition and repairing it when necessary, the owner allows it to fall into disrepair. In such a case the responsible State authorities warn the owner that he must take better care of his property. If such a warning fails to bring the desired results, the authorities may appeal to the court with a suit to take this dwelling from its owner. In the event that sufficient evidence is provided, the court may grant the claim.

Only by decision of the court and by the owner's failure to exercise his right in accordance with the social-economic purpose of the property in question, can the State interfere in the citizen's right to private ownership. The court decides against the owner only if he intentionally and willfully allows his property to fall into disrepair.

The main source of every Soviet citizen's private property is his wages, earned by his own labor. No one has the right to interfere in a citizen's disposal of his wages. If necessary, the right may be established by appealing to a court.

Wages are also a source of savings, which the citizen may keep wherever he desires. The State guarantees the inviolability of savings bank deposits, and information on such deposits is given only to court investigators in the event a criminal charge is brought against their owner, and this information is requested by the court (Article 7 of the Statutes of the State Savings Banks of the USSR).

An established rate of interest is paid on private deposits in savings banks. The owner has the unreserved right to dispose of his deposits and to withdraw them completely or in part from the bank.

Citizens of the Soviet Union have the right to own dwelling houses and subsidiary establishments connected with them. Each person, however, has the right to own only one home and to own it for a whole family—husband, wife and minor children.

But this does not imply that the owner is obliged to reside in his own home. On the contrary, both the owner and his family may, at their discretion, reside in another dwelling—in a summer home for instance. In such a case the owner may rent part or all of his dwelling to another party.

Dwellings which are the property of private individuals may be bought, sold, mortgaged, given away or willed, as may all other forms of personal property.

To avoid possible abuses of the right to buy and sell private dwellings, the law provides that each citizen has the right to purchase a dwelling no oftener than once in three years. This precludes the possibility of misusing this right as a means of making profit.

No limits or controls are placed on the right to the personal ownership of utensils and articles of personal use and convenience. Household linen, clothing, furniture, cutlery and china—everything that a person needs, everything that he can use—books, ornaments, musical instruments, articles needed for the practice of sports, trades or professions—in a word, everything conducive to a full cultural, professional, social and domestic life, may become his personal property. This property may be sold, mortgaged, given away or bequeathed by will.

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The Poets' Corner

SONNETT

I think there is no fairer time of day
Than early morning, when the dawn, new-drest,
In robe of pallid silver, wakes from rest.
And, loth to leave the soft couch where she lay
Peer shyly out with eye of sad-ow'd grey,
Now here, now there, until, a timid guest,
In all her loveliness she stands confest,
And bids the ling'ring shapes of dark away.

Sweet day, rejoice in this thy loveliest hour!
Too soon with various plaints will men awake;
Bewail the sun's warmth, call the soft winds cold,
And look askance upon the rain-washed flower.
So, Beauty, bloom thou for thine own sweet sake,
Thy deepest sweetnesses unseen, untold.

—Pauline Barrett in "The Harpsichord."

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NOTICE, CIVIC TAX APPEALS

The Board of Appeal from Civic assessments and valuations will meet on Monday, November 26th, 1945, at 9:30 A.M. in the Court Room in the City Building in Charlottetown, to hear all appeals from Supplementary assessments.

Charlottetown, November 10th, 1945.

J. A. FULLERTON,
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11-12-tl 23

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