

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1946

Mr. King's Pilgrimage

Prime Minister Mackenzie King is taking the boys for our war veterans overseas. In Europe he is being dined, wined and honoured on their behalf. The people are overjoyed at the opportunity of paying tribute to the representative of the men who did so much for them. And Mr. King is making appropriate speeches in reply, recalling the sacrifices of Canada's heroes and the pride which Canada takes in their record of unflinching devotion to duty.

But to make sure in advance that this would not displease those who successfully evaded doing their duty, Mr. King gave his approval before leaving Ottawa to an order-in-council dropping further legal action against Canada's 14,000 wartime absentees and deserters and 1,500 draft-dodgers. This order-in-council has just gone into effect, but caged Mr. King had it all ready before he left for his pilgrimage to the battlefields.

Today he is to visit Dieppe for the fourth anniversary of the historic Canadian army raid on that seaport. He has already visited many towns and villages where thousands of Canadians fought and died, some of them needlessly because of the gaps in their ranks caused by lack of reinforcements.

One wonders whether the Prime Minister in acknowledging the greetings showered upon him ever thinks about that other tour his former Defense Minister, Colonel Ralston, made in the thick of the fighting, and of what came out of it. Does he remember how his Minister returned to Canada, voicing the demands of our fighting forces for replacements, and how he, Mr. King, pussy-footed and sidestepped, evaded and double-talked and finally threw his Minister over altogether because his demands meant Conscription, and Conscription would have meant loss of Liberal votes?

If the Prime Minister has forgotten, perhaps the veterans on whose behalf Mr. King is being honored may remember these words of Colonel Ralston, uttered in Parliament on November 29, 1944:

"When I came back from overseas I reported to the Prime Minister and to my other colleagues in the war committee and in the cabinet that we needed an additional 15,000 trained infantry as reinforcements as quickly as we could get them there. That immediate need still exists. I shall not forget it and I shall not let this House forget it. I submit that the statement made by the Prime Minister gives an entirely wrong impression. In reinforcements for infantry we are working with no 'backlog'."

At the end of September, just before I left Italy, the pool of trained infantry reinforcements was down to be between ten and fifteen per cent of what had been planned, and infantry reinforcements were so scarce in the United Kingdom that the only additions they were getting was in monthly convoys to arrive in about two weeks, bringing not even enough trained infantry men to meet the casualties which would have been incurred in those two weeks. I found that on account of the heavy infantry casualties, the infantry reinforcement pool which had been established in France on D-day had been completely exhausted, and that at one time there had been an aggregate shortage in the units themselves of over 3,000.

I am not content to make plans based on leaving the infantry units of the Canadian army in any such risky position with regard to reinforcements. You cannot afford to take chances when human lives are at stake. It was under those circumstances that I considered I had no other alternative but to recommend that I, K.M.A., resign should be made available, and I did so. Every day that went by meant one more day in which the infantry units of the Canadian army would be without assurance of adequate reinforcement provision. My recommendation was not accepted, and as the House and the country knows, my retirement as Minister took place November 1st.

Colonel Ralston's story is an old one now, but it needs retelling. Every time Mr. King takes bows on behalf of our war heroes, whose shameful betrayal his spineless policy made inevitable, it simply has to be retold.

Soviet Farm Expansion Program

This year, according to Moscow reports, the first of a five-year program for training some 200,000 agricultural experts, including 40,000 with higher education, finds nearly 140,000 students enrolled at the agricultural schools and colleges of the Soviet Union. This experiment in mass production of farm experts will be watched with interest in other countries. Before the war there were functioning in the USSR 68 higher and 660 secondary agricultural schools with a total student body of 125,000, from which more than 20,000 experts graduated every year. The objective of the new Five-Year Plan is to surpass the pre-war level of farm production. By 1950 the grain harvest is to be brought to 127 million tons.

industrial crops greatly increased. This entails scientific farming on a higher level and a sharp increase in the fleet of agricultural machinery and equipment.

The Russians are also planning rural electrification on a gargantuan scale, particularly as an aid to dairy farming and cattle breeding. The plan envisages not only the building of hydroelectric power plants in increasing numbers, but the training of a thousand engineers and three thousand technicians specializing in agricultural electrification, and upwards of four thousand technicians in the field of hydro-ammoliation.

More than 12,000 engineers and 6,000 technicians will augment the present army of agricultural surveyors. And last, but not least, specialists for cattle breeding will be required, involving the training of more than 35,000 animal technicians and 25,000 veterinary surgeons.

This grandiose scheme may not be realized 100 per cent, though it is put forward with a great fanfare of publicity in Soviet information bulletins. Nevertheless, it is a challenging program to agriculturists in other countries.

Jobs For Veterans Week

Attention is called to the article in today's issue outlining the objects of Veterans' Week, which starts on Monday and will make an appropriate follow-up to Old Home Week. Briefly, the week will be devoted to stressing employment for war veterans. Our service men and women have received their well-earned gratuities, training benefits and other advantages, but none of these will be of any value to them unless they get permanent employment. This is where our business leaders and other citizens can help, both directly and indirectly. Veterans' Week should serve as a reminder that a year after the termination of the war, there are still many veterans unemployed. Similar weeks have been held in other centres across Canada, with good success. At the same time the week will serve to acquaint citizens of Charlottetown and employers in the area with the workings of National Employment Service. These are matters of great importance to our veterans, and for that reason to the whole community.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Today the end of another Old Home Week.

It takes the exception to prove the rule even in Colonel Dan's good weather policy.

Competing race meetings in two New Brunswick centres this week-end have not affected the attendance and popularity of our own Old Home Week event.

Tomorrow will provide a suitable occasion to conclude a week of enjoyment with an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts for mercies and blessings received.

The new directors and staff of the People's Cemetery are to be congratulated upon the very great improvement they have effected in upkeep and appearance of God's Acre there.

A Chicago jury has resurrected "the unwritten law" as justification for a dishonoured husband shooting the lover of his unfaithful wife. If generally adopted this should relieve considerably the work of the divorce courts.

The Bank of Montreal in this issue gives sound advice on how to avoid inflation and its evil consequences. The advice is directed to "Canada's No. 1 Citizen" which of course, is the reader.

By proclamation His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has declared Monday, 26th inst. a public holiday in connection with the official visit of Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of Staff of His Majesty's Forces in the British Empire. It is the first visit of the kind ever made here.

Frederick II, the Great of Prussia, died this date 1786; an opportunist, a philosopher despot, a great administrator, cynical, selfish, industrious, tolerant, he made his country the first of unscrupulousness which reached its acme of evil in the plotting and conduct of the Nazi war, the consequences of which are now being endured, and will be for another generation or so.

Four of the Scottish nobility, who had joined in the insurrection of 1745, were condemned to death. One, the Earl of Cromarty, was pardoned, very much out of pity for his wife and large family. A second, Lord Lovat, was executed in 1747. The remaining two suffered decapitation on Tower Hill, on tomorrow's date 1746, while the country was still tingling with the fear it had sustained from the rising. Of these, the Earl of Kilmarnock, a gentle-natured man of two-and forty, professed penitence. The other, Lord Balmerino, a bluff old dragon, met death with cheerful resignation, avowing his zeal for the House of Stuart to the last. The scaffold erected for this execution was immediately in front of a house which still exists, marked as No. 14 Tower Hill. The two Lords were in succession led out of this house on to the scaffold, Kilmarnock suffering before Balmerino, in melancholy reference to his higher rank in the peerage. Their mutilated bodies, after being deposited in their respective coffins, are said to have been brought back into the house, and in proof of this, a trail of blood is still visible along the hall and up the first flight of stairs. There is a contemporary print of the execution, representing the scaffold as surrounded by a wide square of dragoons, beyond which are great multitudes of people, many of them seated in wooden galleries. The decapitated Lords were all respectfully buried in St. Peter's Chapel within the Tower.

One of the most interesting, if debatable, suggestions made in a long time is that of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Niagara Falls, Ontario, to station a full patrol of border points so that they can have a good lock at them. The suggestion is that they wear their dress uniforms with red tunics, broad brimmed hats, riding breeches and spurs. Why not be on horses? In Niagara they say that such is the fame of the Mounties that many tourists, immediately they enter Canada, ask to see the famous policemen. It is admitted that fulfillment of the proposal would be a straight show. The Mounties today do most of their work in mufflers. The colorful Mountie on a well-colored horse would certainly add color to the road, but at that it might be advisable to consider the suggestion. Money has been spent on things that lacked the merit and advertising this plan possesses. —Kitchen Record.

The great bulk of Canadians, who were taken into English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish homes as virtual members of the British Empire, have no doubt written "Thank you" in their hearts. But in other ways they tried to express their appreciation of the friendly welcome they received while in the United Kingdom for months or years.

There were two carpenters in the community of Port Lajoie, one from Lorraine, and Louis Dremoulin, a native of St. Omer. Among the settlers at that time we find the names of Pierre, Sureau, Gourdau, Hebert, Bahot and Brecken, all householders and two daughters. The first of these was one named Mary who in 1728 advanced some claims for the land which she had inherited from her father. She was married to a man named Pelletier, who died leaving her with a family of five sons and two daughters. The first of these was a boy named Pierre, who was born in 1729 under the name of Pelletier, and who was married to a woman named Marie. They had five children, three boys and two girls. The first of these was a boy named Pierre, who was born in 1750. The second was a girl named Marie, who was born in 1751. The third was a boy named Louis, who was born in 1752. The fourth was a girl named Anne, who was born in 1753. The fifth was a boy named Jean, who was born in 1754.

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Notes By The Way

The President had strong support from the public when he demanded emergency powers to deal with strikes, but he has been melting away rapidly ever since. Americans do not like to stay angry about anything for more than a week or two. —New Yorker.

"The world's population," says a statistician, "could be packed in a box measuring a half-inch each way." Let us first, however, try the less drastic solutions of this housing shortage. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

I have learned why we come here and sit around month after month accomplishing nothing. It is because whenever a problem is brought before us we immediately make up all the words we possibly can, assemble them into lengthy speeches and congratulate ourselves under a avalanche of words. The more we can no longer see the problem, the more we go to the next one. —Patrick Ashby in the Commons.

Canada has an inescapable duty to make the most of its agricultural resources. The need of weather stations is particularly important.

The development of longer range forecasting, a matter in which many groups in North America have a keen interest, requires regular collection of information in the Polar regions. Information will not get this information for itself in its own territories, it cannot perpetually deny some other country the right to do so.

Three Boston doctors, in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, take their brother physicians to task for failing to diagnose gout early enough. Though the disease was correctly described and diagnosed, it frequently goes undiagnosed. Which that pain in your toe, the Bostonians advise, in 78 per cent of all cases is the attack of gout. It involves pain in the big toe. Joint. Over a period of years, 97 per cent of the big toe attacks, in the patient often feels in excellent health. Many have sent parcels, and tells of a sufferer who once in the Olympic Games in a race in which he was leading, which was the only time he felt about, the doctors have good news. If no disease is a drug for the relief of gout, an old-fashioned colchicum is in gout. —Minneapolis Star Journal.

While wheat prices are under consideration in Canada it is interesting to note what British farmers have paid for similar domestic wheat production, says The Leithbridge Herald. This year the anonymous price of wheat is \$2.00 per bushel and in addition \$1.00 will get \$8 per acre bonus on all land that has been planted in wheat. The big toe. Between attacks, the patient often feels in excellent health. Many have sent parcels, and tells of a sufferer who once in the Olympic Games in a race in which he was leading, which was the only time he felt about, the doctors have good news. If no disease is a drug for the relief of gout, an old-fashioned colchicum is in gout. —Minneapolis Star Journal.

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Fort LaJoie: 1728

(John Caven, in P.E.I. Magazine, 1909.)

No fisherman had settled at Port Lajoie in 1728. It was a community of farmers, and a township inseparable from an early settlement in a new county seemed to have fallen heavier on the soldier than on the civilian. The former owing to the neglect of the Government he served, was inadequately sheltered against the rigors of a long winter. His comforts were few. The latter was at once the architect and to judge from the signs of the cellar that are still to be seen scattered along the slopes of the hill and on the flanks of the forest, many of these dwellings were of considerable dimensions. The timbering was rewarded with abundant harvests. An eyewitness declares, that the first he saw at Port Lajoie were equal to any he had seen in France. Spain, or Italy. The soil was land under cultivation at this date cannot be accurately ascertained. The same notion may be formed from the fact that in the Government returns of 1730 the yield of wheat at Port Lajoie is set down at two thousand bushels, a crop more than sufficient to support the entire population. The staple crops were wheat, barley, peas and rye.

Although secluded and laborious, life in those times around Port Lajoie was not without its comforts or enjoyment. With a few exceptions, the settlers were all French. Acadians who preferred building new homesteads under the country's flag, to enduring the hardships of the nation and insulted their creed. These Acadians constituted a admirably to possess many of those qualities which go to fit men for the toils of a hardy, laborious, frugal, canny life of turning their hands to any species of work light-hearted and easily made contented. Indeed, a minute of council in 1717 initiated by the Regent Louis Antoine de Bourbon and jointly by D'Estrees, declared the Acadians to be born blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers and builders. They span the wool, wove the cloth, and shaped and sewed the garments they wore in their own homes.

The land they reclaimed was their own, and it yielded harvests which richly repaid their toils. The sea at Port Lajoie was bordered by the forest and the forest land that bordered the newly made fields was abundant in game. Deer were plentiful, and they furnished the jumps with the oil of the seal caught on the Magdalenes, or the abundance of fish, and the luxuries from old France found their way at times into the homes of the Acadians. The products of Cognac were not unknown among the dwellers of Port Lajoie.

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