THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1942.

Mainland Potato Storage

Owing to the loss of the Car Ferry Charlottetown, farmers and produce dealers are considering the best means of handling shipments of potatoes next Fall and Spring. Railway statistics show that for the last three years average shipment of potatoes via Borden was, from September to December inclusive, 35% and January to March inclusive 49%, so that the bulk of our potato crop has hitherto been exported in the months in which the Car Ferry experiences difficulty in navigation. Had mainland storage been in existence during the last three years accommodation would have been required for approximately 373,950 bushels in 1939-40, 415,125 bushels in 1940-41, and 424,575 bushels in 1941-42.

The advantages claimed for mainland storage are:

(1) To enable the transport of potatoes in the Fall months to storage in ordinary freight cars.

(2) More favourable weather during the months of September to December inclusive enables a greater utilization of ferry facilties.

(3) Protection of shippers against possible delay in fulfilling orders.

(4) Decrease in potential loss and damage in transit.

(5) Avoidance of traffic congestion at the terminals and the resultant greater traffic delays during severe conditions in the Northumberland Straits.

(6) To expedite the utilization of refrigerator cars.

(7) To facilitate the securing of refrigeration equipment under prevailing conditions and circumstances.

In February this year as many as 50 car loads of freight were left at Borden waiting movement to the mainland. Potatoes constituted 48% of the exports in January, and 45.6 in February.

The question has been raised if a mainland depot be agreed upon, where should it be located. The Railway and shippers alike agree it should be at Sackville, and that the cost of storage should not exceed the regular rate charged by potato warehouses, viz. 10c per bag or $30 per car to include inward and outward handling.

There is some difference of opinion among shippers and farmers as to the advisability of agreeing to this plan. The disadvantages stressed are that the present storages in the province would be rendered practically useless, that the farmer would lose the use of the culls when storage is overhauled in the Spring; and finally we would be constituting Sackville the seat of P. E. I. potato industry instead of Charlottetown.

A meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade will be held tonight to consider the situation.

The Bench in Politics

Two recent fierce controversies attract attention to the relationship of judges on the bench to wartime politics. The first of these concerned the Hong Kong Commission; the second concerned Mr. Justice Manson and the National Selective Service Board on the Pacific Coast.

In both cases judges were called upon by the government of the day to occupy positions which were likely to become centres of controversy. In the case of the investigation into the Hong Kong expedition, the Chief Justice of Canada was selected for the obvious reason that the government considered that his prestige would be a bulwark against too lively criticism of his findings.

It is, however, one of the fundamentals of democracy that every citizen has a right to express his opinion on the justice or injustice of any verdict—provided only, that he does not do so when such expression might prejudice the fairness of the verdict itself. That applies to decisions of courts of law. But it applies even more obviously and necessarily to the findings of Royal Commissions, which by their very nature are inseparable from politics. It is doubtful if the government is wise in appointing judges to positions which are bound to make them storm centres of public controversy. Every man has a right to defend himself, if attacked. But a judge who makes a controversial decision cannot well defend his decision as energetically as could another citizen who had discarded that particular duty.

No judge can be kept in such a false position without weakening public respect for the bench—public respect which is the greatest support of the authority of that bench.

How, Indeed!

Winding up the debate on conscription in the House of Commons recently, Prime Minister King sounded this note:

"The machines and weapons of modern war have annihilated space; they have all but destroyed time. Remoteness and distance provide no protection. In this war 'overseas' has in reality lost its meaning. The conflict is one, single and indivisible, whether it is fought on the sands of Egypt or on the steppes of Russia, in the depths of China, on the islands of the Pacific, in the Arctic waste or in the skies over Britain and Germany and the conquered countries of Europe. There can be no security for us, for our homes and families until the forces of the enemy are defeated and crushed.

"The government and people of Canada have a heavy responsibility to the half million young Canadians who have offered their all for our safety. We owe them all that we can give. Wherever they are fighting they are fighting for Canada, for their own country, for its safety and for its future as well as for freedom for other lands. That future is in our keeping and we, in this parliament, owe it to our gallant young men, when the war is won, to hand on to them, so far as it lies within our power, a free and united Canada."

This is an eloquent summing of our real situation. It proves conclusively that there should be no hesitancy in sending as many men overseas as are needed.

But, ask the Financial Post, how is Mr. King able to reconcile these words with his pussy-footing and stalling?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prime Minister King with-drew Drew letter from publication.

* * * *

The secret session of Parliament on Saturday, might be termed "black out."

* * * *

There is still a demand for "labor" to fill new Government bureaucracies.

* * * *

The uncertainty of life—a war veteran escapes death in the last war, lives to see seven sons enlisted in the present war, yet loses his life on a peaceful fishing trip on a beautiful summer day.

* * * *

Reduction of present land settlement interest rates of five per cent to 3 1-2 per cent. for all settlers who served in the Great War or the present war has been endorsed by the House of Commons Land Settlement Committee.

* * * *

Here is a neat classical description of Prime Minister King at the present crisis, and could have been written for the occasion: "He himself is scared; nor does he know how to turn the reins entrusted to him, nor which way to take; nor if he did know, could he control those horses."

* * * *

Of all places, New York, has turned prudish. Mayor LaGuardia has just signed a by-law making it unlawful for any person over the age of 12 to appear on any city street more than 200 feet away from a public beach "dressed in bathing or swimming attire, or in a halter, shorts, sunsuit, playsuit attire of like nature," without wearing a wrap or covering.

* * * *

The index numbers of the cost of electricity of domestic service in 1941 on the base 1935-1939=100 was lower in Alberta at 89.18 than in any other province. The index costs in others were as follows: Prince Edward Island 94.12; Nova Scotia 95.99; Ontario 100.42; New Brunswick 104.49; Quebec 106.08; Manitoba 106.19; Saskatchewan 108.69; British Columbia 109.37. The average cost of domestic lighting in Canada in 1940 was $1.91 in 1936 it was $2.03. per K. W. H.

* * * *

You may encourage well-doing by being indulgent in the case of a first offence, but there are exceptions. Five years ago Justice Troy, of Brooklyn, dismissed a grand larceny charge against twenty-one-year-old William Wadsworth. This week Wadsworth was in court again, not before Justice Troy but accused of having stolen Justice Troy's automobile. To the police Wadsworth explained that he took the Troy car because the Justice was "easy" on him in 1937 and thought he would be "easy" again, if he were caught. That's where he made his mistake.

* * * *

Francesco Petrarch, Italian poet and humanist born this date 1304; was lawyer and then priest; travelled extensively and made valuable discovery of classical manuscripts; his chief literary work is his poem "Africa," centering round the character of Scipio; he has many prose volumes to his credit, but his fame as a lyric poet rests on "Cangoniere," sonnets to the mysterious Laura, the lyrical story of one of the great loves in history; his influence on subsequent sonnetiers was considerable: "Rarely do great beauty and a virtuous disposition dwell under one roof."

* * * *

Premier King has proclaimed his intention, as soon as his Government has reached the decision to apply conscription without limitations, to seek a vote of confidence from the House of Commons. At first he indicated that this vote would be taken without debate, but later shifted his ground and said that debate on the motion of confidence would have to be curtailed. "It will indeed be a subject for mirth among the high gods," comments the Globe and Mail, "if conscription for overseas service, which Mr. King and many of his followers have for more than twenty years denounced as a monstrous policy, fatal to national unity, should be forced through by the said Mr. King with the aid of closure, which they have denounced with equal vehemence."

* * * *

A report has been issued by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which gives a detailed and graphical story of the Canadian National Railway system, including the lines which were amalgamated and operated as one from the beginning of 1923. Total operating revenues listed for 1941 amounted to $304,377,000 compared with $256,962,000 in 1923; expenses, $237,768,000 compared with $235,838,000 in 1923. The average miles of road operated in 1923 numbered 21,805 compared with 23,525 in 1941; revenue freight in 1923 amounted to 57,248,000 tons as against 65,370,000 in 1941; the number of passengers carried in 1923 amounted to 23,684,000 against 17,681,000 last year.

NOTES BY THE WAY

J. Wesley Gallagher's interesting story on the effectiveness of the economic war front which Great Britain is waging on Germany shows the importance of gold as a war weapon. By buying up supplies from neutrals, Britain is able to prevent Germany from getting some of her much needed materials. One notable example, as cited by Mr. Gallagher, concerned sheepskin gloves. Great Britain spent a half million dollars buying out Spain's supply last fall. The result was that Germans couldn't get them and two months later in Russia the fingers of Nazi troops were freezing on the triggers of their rifles. — Sault Daily Star.

According to reports from Bombay, Mr. Gandhi has been explaining with regret not only that he can no longer give "my moral support to Great Britain" but also that he is not too sure about the United States. Apparently Mr. Gandhi said that, though he did not "know all the facts" which led America "to throw herself into the cauldron of war, somehow or other the opinion had forced itself on him that America could have remained out". In other words, Mr. Gandhi seems to have struck what the Americans themselves would describe as a "hunch" — he has discerned by an intuition all rather than a logical process that America might have remained at peace. But two fairly obvious facts which may have had something to do with America's present and total immersion in the cauldron were the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor followed by the general Axis declaration. — Manchester Guardian.

American soldiers in Australia are going to have their own newspaper, to be named The Kookaburra. The War Department announcement explains solemnly that the kookaburra is a "native hawk-sized kingfisher whose wild, laughter-like screams often rouse bivouacked troops before reveille." This seems to us rather to miss the point, which is that Kookaburra is the native Australian name for the bird Australians know better as "the laughing jackass." The popular name derives, of course, from the bird's raucous haw-haw which is probably the next closest thing in nature to a Bronx cheer. So vivid is the sound that any golfer on an American tee who, dubbing a drive, hears the call of a Kookaburra even in the distance, feels that he has literally been given the bird. If selection of a name is any indication of the spirit and policy of the newspaper our soldiers in Australia will edit, we predict that it will be in the best devil-may-care tradition of America's fighting men. — Minneapolis Star-Journal.

There is a ray of hope in the tea outlook. We learn from the trade report prepared by the Canadian Grocer that occupations of Madagascar by the British has improved our position with respect to imports. Defeat of the Japanese air force over Colombo at the time before makes it possible that shipments from there will be resumed some time. Since the war spread to the Mediterranean, tea boats have been coming around the Cape of Good Hope. Their route had been close to Madagascar. If the Japanese had beaten us to Madagascar all tea bases for us in the Western Hemisphere would have been off for the duration. The odd shipment of tea continues to arrive in Canada, and it is forecast we now have enough, including quantities in retail stores, to last until the end of this year. India production will come along next month when auctions begin. From then on it will all be a matter of transportation. If the eastern situation clears by the end of the year our supply on at least the present ration basis will be assured for the time being. — Victoria Times

When the country's very existence is at stake, waste must have much more serious results than in peace-time. It has become a more comprehensive term and is defined by the Citizen's Research Institute as meaning under present conditions "the avoidable use of labor and materials for purposes other than war." But it is to be hoped that, when the day of victory over the forces of evil comes, there will be no return to the recklessness which we are being forced to abandon temporarily at least. The "intelligent saving" now practised by all who realize that with it our whole future as a free nation is bound up, is something that a country cannot ever fail to cultivate except at its peril. — Edmonton Journal.

I hope the United States does not wait until it is ready before beginning to fight the war in Europe. For we will never be ready. No country can ever be wholly prepared to go to war. The President has repeatedly said that we need planes and tanks and guns; production is the word which we have been taught to believe in, and it suits our character and our talents; but it is a dangerous word, just as defence was a dangerous and hateful word, and just as the phrase "all aid short of war" was a fateful and treacherous phrase. Germany and Japan have won their gains not merely because of their enormous production but because of the enormous risks which they were willing to take at the proper moment. Unless we take equal or greater risks we will not beat them. — E. B. White in Harper's.

No prizes can be offered to any reader spotting the man whose record included terms of imprisonment for the following offences: "Stopping the tramways by violence, damaging the telephone lines causing personal injuries to public servants, placing a telegraph pole across the railway line." The man was an Italian named Benito Mussolini and he took part in these and many other crimes in the year 1911 as a protest against the Italian conquest of Libya. In his own words, "millions of workers are distinctly opposed to African colonial undertakings." These are some of the authentic details about Mussolini's career given in a documentary feature program of the BBC in the series, "The Way of a Dictator." — From the B B C Bulletin.

The brutal treatment of the Norse teachers, following the familiar pattern of executions, torture, concentration camps, exposure to disease and intolerable hardships makes it all too plain that the superb courage and integrity they are now exhibiting may be wasted if no help comes. For the leaders — and who can doubt that the teachers of Norway are leaders? — are being killed and scattered, and even so stalwart rebels as the Norse can be worn down eventually by privation, inactivity and long-deferred hopes until they are too weak or too cynical or too drained of passion to care what happens. These Norse, these Serbs, these French are our allies, not potential but present allies. If such allies are destroyed or decimated the defeat of Hitler will be more difficult, the victory longer postponed. And it will be an empty victory so far as some of the staunchest peoples of Europe are concerned. — New York Herald-Tribune.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"Canada must utilize the abilities of all in the best possible way for the single purpose of helping to the utmost limits of our capacity to defeat the enemy, to achieve victory and to bring this dreadful conflict to a conclusion in the shortest possible time." — Harold Crabtree, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Man Power As A Factor

(Hamilton Spectator)

How long this war will last, or how far the tides of conquest may yet carry the Axis powers, is something that no person knows. There are certain tangibles in the world struggle, however, which can be seen and grasped. One of these is the growing strength of the United Nations; another is the evidence that man power is the ruling factor. The Axis has been winning so far because of its great preponderance of trained forces, and weight of armaments, over nations which were much weaker in both of those vital elements. But China and Russia have not been conquered because of their vastness, their large populations and their huge reservoirs of man power, actual and potential. There are strategists who hold that man power is, after all, the essential ingredient of ultimate victory. The nations that have the greatest reserves of it have the best chance of winning a prolonged war because stamina will be on their side; and stamina, they argue, will tell in the final rounds.

Proof of this is found in China. Poorly equipped, badly organized, for five years she has been waging a defensive struggle against an invader armed with every type of weapon and thoroughly schooled in military service. Yet Japan has not been able to vanquish her. There are too many Chinese. They may have no more than a meagreness of everything required to combat a powerful foe, yet they fight on and they become stronger rather than weaker. It thus comes as a surprise to the Western World to learn that valiant old China possesses the largest army in the world, with five million troops in active service, and fifteen million others in reserve units or undergoing training. In addition there are eight hundred thousand guerrillas, and now comes word from Chungking that China is conscripting six million men between the ages of 18 and 40, to swell her army to twenty-six million men. China can muster this colossal force because she has a total population of four hundred million. She is timeless and her people the most numerous on earth. Let her once be adequately armed, and, what militarist power can hope to subjugate her?

Russia is also vast in territory and population. With upwards of a hundred and eighty million people, her resources in man power have been demonstrated effectively many times during the last year. It is this strength which enables her to absorb Hitler's terrific blows and still display that extraordinary resilliency which has stayed off disaster so far. She is again absorbing Hitler's blows and feeling their impact, but as yet there has been no rout, no demoralization. She is yielding ground, but is not reeling. She still has much strength in reserve and is using it, as is shown by the loss of 35,000 Nazis at Veronezh and the counter-attacks on the Kalinin front. Hitler is also strong, but he has not the reservoirs of man power that Russia has. Japan is strong, too, but has nothing like the potentialities of China. The British Empire and the United States already have formidable armies in active service or being trained; their potentialities in man power are also large. Then there is the eager manhood of the occupied countries, waiting only for a weapon and a chance to avenge the wrongs they have suffered; many of them have received military training earlier in life.

In the long view, then, the human resources of the United Nations are immense, provided that the best use can be made of them. If only they can hold the Axis until their striking power is reached, the decisive battles that spell victory should be theirs in the conclusive stage of this war.

CHAMPION—MONTGOMERY

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the Margate United Church Manse on Wednesday afternoon, July 15th, when the Rev. John Stirling united in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony, Miss Gladys Carmen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Champion of Kensington, and Mr. Donald Hodge, son of Mr. Cuthbert Montgomery and the late Mrs. Montgomery of Park Corner.

The bride looked very lovely in a redingote ensemble of powder blue and a large white picture hat, with white accessories and carried a bouquet of roses.

Her bridesmaid, Miss Wanda Mann wore a dress of white sheer and an off-the-face rose hat with white accessories, and carried a bouquet of Sweet Williams.

The groom was capably supported by his brother, Mr. Sutherland Montgomery as best man. After the ceremony the bridal party left on a short motor trip, having supper in Charlottetown and returning to the home of the bride in the evening, where members of their families and other friends gathered to wish this young couple many happy years of wedded bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery will reside in Kensington.

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.

TO FRUIT GROWERS

Sir,—In answer to inquiries may I say the first spray to control Apple Maggot in orchards should be applied immediately and the second about August 1st. Use Arsenate of Lead, 1 1-2 lbs. in 40 gallons of water, or, if you cannot obtain Arsenate of Lead, use Arsenate of Lime, 1 1-2 lbs. and Hydrated Lime 1 1-2 lbs. to 40 gallons of water.

Do not confuse the Apple Maggot which makes small tunnels inside the fruit with the Codling Moth larva which makes large worm holes on the outside of the apple.

I am, Sir, etc.
F. M. CANNON,
Officer-in-Charge,
Dominion Entomological
Laboratory, Charlottetown.

Rip Van Winkle Rolls Over

(Vancouver Province)

The Montreal Star attacks Mr. Hanson, leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons, because of his insistence that there should be discussion in Parliament of the Hongkong report of Chief Justice Lyman Duff.

The Star's attack is the more surprising, by its injurious phrase and unmistakable animus, because of its source. It is as if some sullen hibernating creature had been disturbed in its winter sleep.

All the sound and fury of Ottawa has been sounding outside the Star's den — and the Star has snored and grunted. And then suddenly the Star wakes up with a loud roar of enraged defiance and rushes out to destroy Mr. Hanson.

"Mr. Hanson," says the Star, "seems to be congenitally incapable either of avoiding pettiness or producing the evidence to back his numerous allegations of incompetence, political partisanship and bad faith on the part of the government. The latest example is his attitude in regard to the report of the royal commission on Hongkong."

But perhaps the analogy of the disturbed bear is too heroic for apt description of the Montreal Star. It would be more descriptive to say that this is Rip Van Winkle, not so much awaking from his long sleep as just turning over in it.

The Montreal Star can not endure it that Mr. Hanson should ascribe "political partisanship and bad faith" to the government.

Has the Star heard anything of what has been going on, in Ottawa and just outside its own door, for the last six months about conscription?

Has the Montreal Star ever said or done anything about it, anything effectual or patriotic, anything more than to mumble "yes" to every succeeding partisan opportunism and shameful evasion of responsible government as exhibited by Mr. King's government and his Parliament that has abrogated its duty?

Infant Mortality In Nazi-held Europe

(Canadian Press)

A 40-per-cent rise in infant mortality over normal in Nazi-occupied Europe is reported today by the British Famine Relief Committee, a fact-finding organization of churchmen.

Here is a country-by-country resume of its reports.

Belgium:—

"A special survey with respect to children attending school indicates that 63 per cent get no or scarcely and breakfast, 33.5 per cent get an inadequate noon meal and 3.6 per cent get insufficient supper."

It put the general death rate for adults and children so far this year at 21.5 per 1,000—compared with a normal 13—and added "there is abundant reason to believe that the health of several generations may be irremediably impaired."

France:—

The committee quoted a Quaker report describing children with "distended stomachs and thin, spindly legs" and said the mortality rate in unoccupied France has risen 46 per cent. It cited the report of a French physician that the mortality of children up to nine years old in Nazi-occupied Paris has increased by 29 per cent.

Poland:—

Instead of a daily 2,400 calories necessary to maintain a healthy existence, food rations allowed to Poles provides them with no more than 680 calories and allowances for Jews yielded only 400. Citing bread as a typical example of food discrimination, the committee report said Germans get a weekly allowance of 4 1-2 pounds, Poles 2 1-4 and Jews 1.

Finland:—

In Karelia, "70 per cent of the children under seven are dying of starvation." Its authority was John P. Thelen of the American Red Cross.

The Netherlands:—

The committee said 20 to 25 per cent of the children dying in towns are undernourished and the adult population is near starvation.

Greece:—

Quoting what it called first-hand reports, the committee said:—

"From August until the end of March 320,000 deaths were registered in Greece, exceeding over five times the normal death rate and being higher among infants."

BRACKLEY PT. SCHOOL CLOSING

On Tuesday afternoon, June 30th, the teacher and pupils with their parents, gathered at Black River Shore and held an enjoyable picnic.

The afternoon was delightfully spent in games and swimming and after a hearty lunch the prizes and certificates for the year were distributed by the teacher, Mrs. Walter MacLure

Four pupils from the school obtained their Grade VIII certificates, Derrell MacLure, Ruth Stewart, Verden Robinson and Alfred Murray. Other prizes are as follows. Perfect attendance Marina Murray. Reading in junior grades, Betty Hughes. Proficiency in Grade VIII, Derrell MacLure and Ruth Stewart. (Patriot please copy)

YORK SCHOOL CLOSING

On Monday afternoon, June 29th, the York School closing was held in the hall with a fair attendance of parents and visitors.

The pupils were examined in the various subjects by their teachers, Vivian Howatt and Jean Gordon. Rev. Mr. Nicholson acted as chairman and presented the following prizes and certificates.

Prizes for perfect attendance during the school year were awarded to Norma Lewis, Shirley Cooke, Beulah Vesey, Arthur Brown, Aletha Brown and Norman Brown.

Grade VIII certificates were awarded to the following pupils: Helen Lewis, Edison Watts, Shirley Cooke, Mary Watts, Olga Proud, Norma Lewis, Emily Watts, Stuart Vessey, Gladys Crockett and Bernice Doiron.

The MacLean Senior writing certificates to: Mabel Keizer, Verna Watts, Mary Watts, Shirley Cooke, and Emily Watts.

The MacLean Junior writing certificates to: Gladys Crockett, Bernice Doiron, Norma Lewis, Rupert Vessey, Albert Doiron, Olga Proud, and Beulah Vesey.

The MacLean Progress writing certificates to: Stuart Vessey and Arthur Brown.

The pupils and visitors were treated to candy, apples and oranges by the teachers.

Verna Watts and Shirley Cooke read addresses to the teachers. Norma Lewis and Aletha Brown presented them with appropriate gifts.

After which the teachers thanked all for their many kindnesses shown to them.

A very enjoyable afternoon was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

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MONDAY—Cundall Home

Tuberculosis—E. M. Found, M. D.
Nursing Care of Tuberculosis—Barbara Smith, R. N.

TUESDAY—Charlottetown Hospital

Nursing Care of Meningitis and Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)—J. W. MacKenzie, M. D.
Nursing Care of Meningitis—Mrs. Lois MacDonald, R.N.
Nursing Care of Poliomyelitis-Katharine MacLennan, R.N.
Demonstration Iron Lung.

WEDNESDAY—Cundall Home 8 P. M.

Burns—J. A. MacMillan, M. D.
Nursing Care of Burns—Sister Angela, R.N.
Blood Plasma—Annie MacEachern, R.N.
MacQuarrie, B. Sc.

THURSDAY—Cundall Home

Food, Facts and Fallacies—Mother Loyola, B. Sc.
Reduction Diet and other diets—Marjorie Chandler, B. Sc.
Instruction of a patient on a diabetic diet—Mrs. Marjorie

FRIDAY—Cundall Home

First Aid—Mrs. Ina Beer, R.N.

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Daggett & Ramsdell large size jar of Cold Cream, $1.00 value for — — — — — — 69c

50c size Jergens Lotion and 25c size of Jergens Face Powder, 47c for the two.

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Noxema Cream Price 19c to — — — — — — — $1.25
Dernys Petal Tone Sun Tan Oil — — — — — 25c and 50c
Noxema Sun Tan Oil 30c bot.

Polaroid Sun Glasses, price — — — — — — — $1.98
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