

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Post-War Trade Prospects

"All the history and development of Canada add up to a big post-war trade problem, because all have led to great and ever increasing dependence upon foreign trade," declares the January monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Out of a total of nine billion dollars of war goods which Canada produced from the beginning of the war up to the end of 1944, between six and seven billions have been made available for the use of other United Nations.

A significant factor of these statistics is the increasing proportion of export goods fully or chiefly manufactured.

"It is evident," says the bank letter, "that Canada cannot, with this development of industry, depend upon export of wheat and other natural products, nor dare she drift into peace without doing something about the tremendous problem of replacing 80 per cent of her present exports, which are of purely war-needed goods, with products that will be required by foreign countries in peace."

Particulars are given of Canada's development in agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing and fur farming, but special emphasis is placed upon the tremendous growth in manufacturing from a capital of 78 million dollars in 1870 to 5,500 million in 1942.

In summing up its argument that Canada is part of the world, the letter says: "It has taken countless generations to learn that men cannot shirk world politics and at the same time enjoy private freedom. After flying around the world on a trip of 31,000 miles, the late Wendell Willkie wrote: 'There are no distant points in the world any longer. I learned by this trip that the myriad millions of human beings in the Far East are as close to us as Los Angeles is to New York by the fastest trains. Our thinking in the future must be world-wide.' The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations declared that it is only by a role in international business that Canada can maintain anything near her present standard of living, and support the great capital investment which has been made to equip her for this role. The sharp fall in export prices during the depression brought the truth of its world-wide dependence home to Canada. Some there may be who fall back upon the trust that Anglo-American sea and air power in the post-war world will ensure the security of North America, but most people are awakening to the fact that co-operation is a matter of give as well as take, that benefits must be earned by the contribution of a fair share toward the maintenance of world stability. It is true that Canadian life is closely tied in with that of the United States. Before the war, when 40 per cent of our exports went there, and 60 per cent of our imports came from there, and hundreds of thousands of persons of both nationalities crossed and recrossed the undefended border, these countries were united in a friendship which has stood firm through war and will continue to knit their destinies in peace. But since the battle of the Plains of Abraham Canada has been a member of the British Empire, and has developed in security and with affectionate help, and encouragement into complete independence. Such as these are ties that cannot be severed."

Constitution For China

China, which is being recognized as one of the five great powers of the world, needs to bring itself up-to-date by the adoption of a constitution, and President Chiang Kai-shek announces that a constitutional assembly will be called this year, as soon as the offensive can be seized from the Japanese, with the aid of the Allies, and when there is greater assistance of victory.

The Communists are to be recognized, for Chiang states that the intention is to introduce a constitutional government with the entire nation solidly bound together. And it is to be democratic government. Chiang says that, while he has been engaged in action rather than

in talking, he has not "for one single day forgotten the need for a realization of constitutional democracy."

Following the recent elimination of inefficient, reactionary or corrupt members of the cabinet, the adoption of a constitution will mean a further strengthening of Chiang's government by broadening its base. This is desirable, for in spite of its weaknesses, it is the only prospect at present for stable government, and stability is particularly needed till the Japanese have been driven out and until a world peace organization has been established.

The new constitution will doubtless follow the modern pattern of a duly elected president, a head of the executive government, and a congress representing the whole nation. And, for such a huge country, it will necessarily be a Federal constitution, with provision for numerous state governments. The capital may eventually be at Nanking, in the more productive and more populous south.

While China is largely illiterate, there is good material for leadership in the hundreds, if not thousands, of Chinese who have been educated in the universities of the United States, Britain and other countries. And progress will doubtless be made with public education after the war.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At the British Friesian Society's annual show, a champion bull, Herington Corneloe, was sold for \$16,280.

Scottish bagpipers are becoming increasingly popular. 140 sets of bagpipes and 80 practice chanters have been sent to various services and to prisoners of war camps.

In Britain at the end of 1944 900,000 women were doing part-time work in industry, and 350,000 were doing part-time Civil Defence work. Large numbers of married women are members of the Women's Voluntary Services and many perform 48 hours a month Fire Guard duties in addition to industrial work.

Water-proof cotton, a recent British invention, is first spun with "low twist", then woven in a special process which renders each thread self-sealing. A hose-pipe of this material was tested by the British Home Office and declared to be as efficient as a rubber one.

According to the Physical Fitness Division of the Health Department at Ottawa approximately 90 per cent of the people in Canada favour the building of recreational centres, gymnasiums, arenas and libraries as memorials to those who fought and died during this war. A survey showed that Canadians were almost unanimously opposed to the monument-type of memorials erected after the First Great War. Already many communities have drawn up plans for "useful" memorials which would be paid for by public subscription and taxes. Other communities had plans ready for sports centres which later might be dedicated as memorials.

Henry Dupre Labouchere, English journalist, died this date 1912; was the first newspaper editor for over 50 years to hit out directly at the then big interests; entered the diplomatic service in 1854, but having an itch for social reform, left it to take up politics, being elected M. P. first for Middlesex, then Northampton; went to Paris during the siege as war correspondent of the London Daily News; five years later founded and became editor and proprietor of the Weekly Truth, a society paper in which he was successful in the exposure of a number of social, financial and administrative scandals, resulting to a considerable extent in the cleansing of public life which had been considerably corrupt towards the close of the reign of Victoria the Good.

Hon. C. D. Howe, Canadian minister of munitions and supply, is gallivanting way down in Jamaica where he arrived by plane accompanied by Mr. T. H. Hogg, general manager of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, and two Canadian businessmen. The others in the party were Mr. Charles F. Sise, chairman of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. R. J. Powell, president of the Aluminum Company of Canada. In an interview, Mr. Howe said the visit was unofficial and added that his companions were interested in bauxite deposits discovered recently in Jamaica. Canada's main source of the important ore at present is British Guiana. The Minister, who termed Maritime advocacy of our interests in the House of Commons "yapping," dearly loves to hobnob with the "big interests" and to be at their beck and call.

More humour from the front. For one turkey and one tank crew on the Italian front Christmas came early. Bill Herbert, of C.B.C., told the tale in a BBC war report. The chief characters in the story are a Canadian officer, a tank crew, and a turkey, which the crew had adopted in order that Christmas might be carried out according to plan. The bird was not all that a turkey might be, so any spare moments the crew had left from the enemy they concentrated on tattering up the gobble. But when one day Lieutenant Pitt stepped out of the tank to go in search of his tame turkey he found that it had not proceeded according to plan. The bird was strutting round naked, denuded of its feathers. The turkey had been tethered to the tank to keep him from straying, as well as to save him from the attentions of any over-zealous "liberator". He was, in fact, tied to the gun-barrel, to make doubly sure. Then the sudden order had come to "lay the gun on the target and hold fire until orders." With the German counter-attack there came also the fire order. The crew piled aboard and let go a round. "Where are all the feathers coming from?" asked the driver—and the lieutenant got down to see. That was why their Christmas was ante-dated.

Notes By The Way

Germany, retreating from North-west Norway, are deliberately destroying the means of livelihood and subsistence for 180,000 Norwegians who are said to face a "catastrophe." It is difficult to imagine any people in Europe feeling the slightest shred of sympathy for Germany or for the German people—Niagara Falls Review.

Not long ago we heard a discussion as to the desirability of calling "domestic science" by the grand name of "household arts." The question at once arose: "Could a household artist be asked to scrub a floor?" Obviously not. It would be beneath her dignity; her employer would have to scrub her own floors while the household artist did a little light dusting. There is such a thing as being too fancy in the matter of names. The trouble, we think, lies in a wrong conception of what work is honorable and what work is not. Surely any necessary work is honorable, however dirty or laborious it may be. Collecting garbage is honest and useful; then let the garbage collector rejoice in his work, and let the collector for a resounding honorific which would make him slightly comic—Peterborough Examiner.

When the wonder treatment penicillin comes on the market it will be a great relief to any toothpaste and lipstick. Sir Alexander Fleming, its discoverer, said he would like to see the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene on penicillin's use and possibilities. "Penicillin is safe to be used by multitudes of people for minor infections of the throat, nose, and mouth," he declared. "It is safe for children, and you can use it with simple spray, snuff, or lozenges." But Professor Fleming warned that penicillin is not a cure-all. Tubercles were not sensitive to it. On the other hand, penicillin had stimulated anti-bacterial research in general—London Daily Mail.

Actually, as long as the household remains as it is, there is very little that can be done for the man with a family. Success and furnished rooms were mainly never intended for the man with a family. They are almost invariably designed for single men, and the man with a family is not a single man. From the landlord's standpoint it is ruinous to allow young children to live in them. Such children are noisy and destructive; they damage the property and drive out other tenants. It is not a good thing to have an apartment house like an invasion of several families with growing youngsters. In the meantime, literally insane legislation can do little or nothing to solve it—Calgary Albertan.

Probably, the real business of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt is to deal with states of mind, not with diplomatic relations. The British are strained with five years of war and with a difficult future. They are nervous and tense. They have a national habit of running up and down the scales of feeling. In the summer of 1943, when they were at the height of their triumph, we were dismal about our diplomatic relations. It is that fall, Mr. Hull returned from Moscow with the foundations of a world agreement and we went straight to the top of the scale. By the end of 1943-44 we were down again, we "had no foreign policy," and we slithered over such an incident as the Russians' appointment of a representative to Badoglio Government. In April, 1944, Mr. Hull returned from Moscow with the foundations of a world agreement and we went straight to the top of the scale. By the end of 1943-44 we were down again, we "had no foreign policy," and we slithered over such an incident as the Russians' appointment of a representative to Badoglio Government. In April, 1944, Mr. Hull returned from Moscow with the foundations of a world agreement and we went straight to the top of the scale. By the end of 1943-44 we were down again, we "had no foreign policy," and we slithered over such an incident as the Russians' appointment of a representative to Badoglio Government.

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Four Steps To A Better World

(By Edward Highe)

The world as a whole is not producing enough food — not nearly enough. The present production of foodstuffs is probably not 1-2% of the amount required to provide every human being with a reasonable standard of living.

Some one will remark, "after all planning is like charity—it should begin at home." Yes—but you can't plan for Canada without taking into account the international situation.

1. Ambitious. 2. Industrious. 3. Honest. 4. Thrifty.

Yes, ambition—that's vitally important—but so, too, is the next step, so is hard-work by industrious men, for a nation determined to raise its standard of living must first raise its people.

There is a lot of talk today about dividing wealth and allowing people to use their leisure as if the field is absolutely unlimited and all the rest of it—and these are just necessities. If you consider the useful goods and services needed to provide opportunities for the improvement and intelligent enjoyment of life the field is absolutely unlimited.

The third economic requirement is honesty. I am not talking about personal honesty of individuals, but honesty in a more general sense—the sort of honesty which would lead us to accept the fact, for example, that public funds are the private property of our neighbours. Honesty of this kind should impose on us as voters the duty of seeing that public funds are administered with scrupulous care.

Why just this—every taxpayer is robbed of a dollar or two or more a year to pay for a project from which only a few can profit. Don't you think this makes the members of the group guilty of dishonesty in their capacity as citizens? You bet! Railways we don't need, huge railway stations unnecessary public buildings and heaven knows what else.

There are many useful works to be done—projects to be carried out by private enterprise which would be wealth producers.

Take farm electrification for example — a real need in Canada. When a public building is constructed—even though it serves a necessary purpose—it is not a continuing source of wealth.

Mind you, I am not arguing against the need for public buildings—that would be silly. What I am thinking about is this group pressure and all the unnecessary building that's been done in Canada in consequence of it.

And there is another sort of honesty—the sort of honesty which should keep us from resenting the fact that another has done better financially than we have ourselves. If a man succeeds in making a fortune by private enterprise and fair-dealing it is simply dishonest for us to conspire to take that fortune away from him. If he used trickery and dishonesty in making his fortune we should do our utmost to make him disgorge. There is not a shred of justification for soaking a rich man simply because he is rich.

Naturally a country should insist that each man is taxed according to his ability to pay for the privilege of carrying out necessary public works.

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SAVE ONE SHOVELFUL IN FIVE. If you want Victory then you'll Be very sparing with your fuel. DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY. Hon. C. D. Howe - Minister.

cept the fact, for example, that public funds are the private property of our neighbours. Honesty of this kind should impose on us as voters the duty of seeing that public funds are administered with scrupulous care. Public funds are not always scrupulously administered in Canada and in many other countries—You know how it is: a group of voters want something which will profit the group, but which will be of no benefit whatever to the country at large. The group, because of its voting strength is powerful politically, so the government gives in to its demands, and what is the result? Why just this—every taxpayer is robbed of a dollar or two or more a year to pay for a project from which only a few can profit. Don't you think this makes the members of the group guilty of dishonesty in their capacity as citizens? You bet! Railways we don't need, huge railway stations unnecessary public buildings and heaven knows what else. There are many useful works to be done—projects to be carried out by private enterprise which would be wealth producers.

ANNUAL MEETING OF Citizens' Adoption Committee H. M. C. S. Charlottetown

To review the past year's activities and to elect a new slate of officers, a meeting will be held in the COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL, MONDAY, JAN. 15th. 1945 AT 7:30 P. M. All Service Clubs and Fraternal Societies are asked to have their representative present. IVAN Y. REDDIN, Secretary

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

What it is. It is a PERMANENT INSURANCE plan. Employers, workers, the state, all contribute. Bonds are bought with the money. The interest earned is added to the fund. The fund now totals more than \$250,000,000. Benefit is paid to unemployed, qualified persons.

What it is not. It is not a temporary war measure. Contributions are not a "tax." Benefits are not "relief." It is not just a way of raising money for the war. It is not an experiment.

Unemployment Insurance is here to stay because it is in line with all up-to-date, forward-looking methods for meeting social problems. It is planned co-operation, and its value will be demonstrated more and more as time goes on.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION. L. J. TROTTER, R. J. TALLON, ALLAN H. MITCHELL, Chairman.

This is number one in a series of six advertisements explaining Unemployment Insurance.

Gassy Stomachs Relieved. Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evans' Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms. Dr. Evans' Stomach Mixture, taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assists digestion and improves the appetite.

BACK-RITE TABLETS. Especially effective for lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, joint muscular and other forms of rheumatism which ordinary treatments fail to reach. Only 50c per box. Mail orders—eaten prompt attention.

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