

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President, Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure...

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1940. Bacon Price Prospects

What are the prospects for our bacon producers under the new agreement made with the Old Country by Hon. J. G. Gardiner...

No one wants to see the British people pay more than is necessary for farm products; but how does this rate work out for our bacon producers in this section of Canada?

This condition prevailed even under the old agreement, as was frankly admitted by Senator John E. Sinclair in a speech delivered before the Central Farmers Institute last spring...

Our Island farmers are not looking for a Santa Claus, but they do feel that they are entitled to fair play, and a modest margin of profit.

Why cannot they obtain recognition of their claims for reduced freight rates on Western feed? Let us recall the promise held out to them in this regard by one of our own Liberal representatives...

"Referring to a letter which had been sent to Premier King by the Federal Conservative candidates (Messrs. McLure and Hyndman) regarding the high freight rates on feed to the Maritimes...

This statement, as our farmers now know, was an absolute misrepresentation. No action had been taken, or has yet been taken, to remedy the situation...

Now is the time, when Parliament is in session, to bring this matter before the country, and to elicit from Agriculture Minister Gardiner and his government colleagues some assurance that they are aware of our existence as farmers in this part of Canada.

Canada's Christmas Tree Trade

Millions of Christmas trees will again bring joy and happiness to homes in the United States and Canada, according to the Dominion Forest Service, Department of Mines and Resources.

Last year approximately six million evergreens were cut in Canada as Christmas trees, of which almost five million valued at \$574,235 were exported to the United States.

Canada's growing Christmas tree trade offers no serious threat to the forests, as undoc-

proper management the present cut could be produced in perpetuity on an area of less than two hundred square miles. Indiscriminate and wasteful methods used by some tree dealers are condemned...

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Fox Show is over for another year, and the exhibitors all delighted with its success.

"The first obligation of our political leaders," says L'Action Catholique, Quebec, "is to make this country secure against danger... Don't let anybody say that all danger has disappeared. The passing of the Mobilization Act was an admission that danger exists. If it has become less imminent because of Britain's resistance to the enemy, the danger persists nevertheless."

Now is the time for Boards of Trade, Farmers' Institutes, Women's Institutes and kindred organizations to get behind the government and press for the fulfilment of our Confederation bond of access to and from the mainland. The Federal Government has no right to collect a prohibitive toll on our "bridge" across the Straits.

Clive of Plassey, statesman and general, died this date, 1774. Ruled in India when occurred the famous incident of the Black Hole of Calcutta. He defeated the nabab's troops, and after several months spent in negotiations, he won the great victory of Plassey (June, 1757); returned to England, was raised to the peerage; went back to India and ruled successfully till his health obliged him to retire; he ranks high as an empire-builder, basing his policy on a territorial rather than a commercial system, and realizing that a purified administration was essential to its stability.

At New York eight young theological students, who reiterated their refusal to register for selective service when Judge Mandelbaum gave them a final chance, were sentenced to serve a year and a day in Federal prison. The students, who undoubtedly are sincere in their conscientious objection, seem to have forgotten the Master's injunction, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." In this case the thing that is "Caesar's" is service against an enemy who has no regard or consideration for the Christianity the students believe they represent. The President of the college said the youths had been misled and ill-advised by influences outside their college course.

Post-War conditions are beginning to be discussed by statesmen. Viscount Cranborne, Dominion Secretary declares that the post peace system would have its own police force. In an address to Oxford University Conservatives he said: "The nations in the organization must agree to some limitation of their sovereignty. This is an essential of the continuation of peace." It was the first time a member of the Government had hinted at what Britain will seek to establish after the war. Expanding upon his idea, Lord Cranborne said he did not mean "an international force in the generally accepted terms." "I mean a force contributed by the nations who subscribe to the principles which inspired the organization to which they belong," he said. "This police force must have adequate machinery for removal of the causes of war."

At the Liberal convention of 1938 in Quebec City at which Premier Godbout was re-affirmed as party chief, a resolution was adopted calling for abolition of the Legislative Council—the only legislative body of its kind remaining in the Dominion. It costs about \$105,000 per year to run, including salaries and expenses, clerks, stationery, entertainment, maintenance and gratuities. Abolition of the Council, or its rebirth as a sort of economic council composed of the best men available in a variety of professional, commercial, fraternal, educational and industrial spheres, has long been mooted. Thus far, though, successive Governments have shied clear at tackling the problem of actually disbanding the present body. The Maritime Provinces used to have Upper Houses but we found means to abolish them. In Quebec, because of many complex legal technicalities that go back to the drafting of the British North America Act, there has not appeared any solution thus far as to how sitting members of this chamber might be dislodged with legal right. Premier Godbout or some of his advisers may be working on the matter. If they are, no one has said anything about it, and, in the meantime, it is accepted as a certainty that two existing vacancies in the Council will be filled in the near future.

Col. Ralston told the House of Commons on Friday that there are to be at least two more thirty day training periods, under the compulsory training act, the one that has just commenced and the one that is to begin early in January. Between these two periods Col. Ralston is to go to London to confer with British war officials there, and extension of the training period to four months is to be conditional upon the result of these conferences. It is highly unlikely that Colonel Ralston would have gone as far as he did in outlining revision of the training plan if the matter had not been pretty definitely settled. The Minister himself says that extension has been under consideration by him, by his staff and by the War Committee of the cabinet. This is bound to have been the case in view of the flood of criticism which the obvious inadequacy of thirty day periods has produced, both in and out of Parliament. Independent military comment has been unanimously antagonistic to the plan which the Government has been pursuing. The best that any experienced soldier who is in a position to speak impartially has had to say about thirty days of training is that it is good only as a beginning; it cannot provide the country with a defence force enable of standing up against any kind of invader.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is a year ago this month since seventy German divisions overran Poland, but the Poles are still fighting and are proving worthy allies of Britain. Such a race can be completely submerged by the iron heel of tyranny. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The most spectacular of the military moves in New South Wales has been a 130-mile march from Ingleburn to Bathurst by the 20th Infantry Brigade, A. I. F. with a total strength of nearly 3,000 men. The battalions took 12 days to complete the march leaving Ingleburn at two-day intervals. — Australian Press Union.

Young Erling F. Iverson, winner of the Prix de Rome in 1938, didn't waste much time studying Roman art. He concentrated on the quicker tempo of current devastation and, now back home, is qualifying as perhaps the first S. expert on bomb shelters. At Pratt Institute where he studied for three years, he starts an air raid shelter course, pacing his students through exhaustive studies of the civilian "better ole." as he calls them, in Europe. — Fredrick Gleason.

Aeronautically one of the most notable features of the invasion by Germany of Norway was the use that was made of troop transport airplanes. It is as yet impossible to say with any certainty how large were the numbers of men carried over to what extent such aircraft were used for the transport of war materials and guns. But that men were carried and that light guns were also carried have been positively established. Indeed a "regular ferry service" was spoken of as being run by the Germans to some base in Norway during most of the campaign. Here is an aspect of war to which the attention of all those who are engaged on the construction and development of aircraft should be directed. Troop transports have been used many times before in small operations. They were used for the famous Kabul evacuation and they have been used for re-arming the Japanese in the North Norway operation by the Germans. However, they cannot be said to have had a full-scale, full-dress test of their capabilities. — Trade and Engineering.

Mexico last week granted a large oil concession to Japanese interests. The concession involves the exploitation of 247,000 acres of land in Veracruz State. It is the first time that Mexico has granted such a concession for more than three years. It is being cancelled by President Cárdenas as an act of continental solidarity. Japan is trying to reach a satisfactory agreement for supplies of oil from the Netherlands East Indies have failed. Japan is now a member of the Berlin-Rome Axis. Germany is the only one of its members becomes unable to obtain supplies of this war's most essential commodity. As the conflict progresses, oil becomes more and more a deciding factor. Actually the war moves in the direction of oil. Germany and Italy cannot replenish the stocks by sea because of the blockade. Germany has no reserves, refineries and synthetic gasoline plants are being systematically destroyed by the Royal Air Force. British air supremacy, predicted by Mr. Churchill, has not yet been proved. Depend on oil will as upon the numbers of aircraft produced and purchased and the number of crews trained. Lack of oil in the Reich means lack of airplanes, bombers, fighters, tanks, even tanks. It means that the Nazi mechanized army cannot move. The significance of the destruction of German air depots by British bombers is evident. The Nazi move towards the Balkans and in the direction of the rich oil resources of the Near East. Rumania has fallen into the Nazi hands because Rumania has oil and oil is needed for the war. The gangster High Command. The fighting British Empire remains assured of fully adequate supplies of oil for whatever the need may be. It is a master card. — Montreal Gazette.

There is a bluff and hearty directness about strictly masculine men. Breckville, one of the best, no matter what else may be said for it. We give you as a glorious example the "Hogs Table" at No. 30 Canadian Militia Training Centre. Breckville, one of the best, no matter what else may be said for it. We give you as a glorious example the "Hogs Table" at No. 30 Canadian Militia Training Centre. Breckville, one of the best, no matter what else may be said for it. We give you as a glorious example the "Hogs Table" at No. 30 Canadian Militia Training Centre.

If South African and Antipodean bases are to be made available for American defence purposes, money must be spent on them; and it must be laid out on terms calling for a similar consideration in detail by the American Government. The other is political. South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are self-governing Dominions. It is for them alone to decide if they will — the very special privileges which the Government of the United States must be supposed to desire. They, however, are no more willing to be drawn into American quarrels than the United States to be drawn into the quarrels of the Continent of Europe. If, then, they think proper to place themselves in a position which would virtually destroy the neutrality that Washington in these days is so determined to retain, they must have their quid pro quo. In other words, an arrangement such as the very special privileges which the Government of the United States must be supposed to desire. 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