

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1939.

Questions That Must Be Answered

Canada's war effort promises to be very largely industrial and to require the maintenance and the steady increase of a great civil army of skilled labor in munition and armament plants, says the Gazette. South Africa is not raising an expeditionary force, at least for the time being, (as she has to send a force to protect her mandated German colonies in West Africa). Australia and New Zealand are. Canada is doing nothing in this direction but may be obliged to do a great deal as the war goes on, and may have to act quickly. Surely, it is only common sense to be prepared for any eventuality in this field. Conscription is definitely out of the picture so far as the present Government is concerned, and in any event it is unlikely to be invoked until voluntary enlistment proves to be inadequate. The reasons for this are political and provide no answer to the argument that conscription is scientific, economical and fair. The country must depend upon voluntary enlistment if an expeditionary force is to be raised, and so long as that method suffices. What is puzzling the public is that no definite line of action in this regard has been indicated. If we go on as we are doing now the call for an expeditionary force may come, may be urgent, and the Dominion will not be ready for it.

The Winnipeg Free Press rightly calls upon the Government to clarify the existing situation as quickly as possible. "The country," it says, "wants some objectives to aim at. We want to have some idea what we are to be called upon to do. Men will be needed—What is the plan on which they are to be recruited, how many men does the Government think it now needs? How are they to be trained and by whom? What formations are wanted? And for what purpose? These are questions now being asked by everyone." They are questions which must be answered if the Government is to have the understanding and orderly support from the public that it requires and which the public desires to give. To be sure, men are enlisting now, and in large numbers, but nothing has been said officially as to the number of men to be absorbed under existing plans or even what the military objective is to be. The result is that a great many young men of military age, anxious and eager to serve, find themselves in a quandary and the country is losing the help which they are keenly desirous of giving. As stated by the Toronto Globe and Mail, "there can be no more important consideration at the moment than to have some clearly formulated plan which, on the one hand, stimulate the desire to enlist, and, on the other hand, turn to useful service the man power now available."

Canadian Bacon In Scotland

In spite of the general downward trend of imports of bacon into Scotland, there remains a substantial demand for imported bacon and considerable scope for Canadian exporters to gain a far larger share of the trade, states G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, in a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The decline in shipments from the Dominion from 3,270 cwts. in the first six months of 1933 to 1,878 in 1939 is only 42 per cent while total imports dropped by 67 per cent in the six years. Imports from each supplying country except Ireland showed a substantial falling off as compared with 1933, the decline being particularly heavy in the Danish trade. Canada did not share in the slight increase in imports of hams since 1936, perhaps because market prices have not been sufficiently attractive to Canadian exporters, and also because of a shortage of supply, states Mr. Johnson. Canadian hams are well liked and members of the trade, while recognizing the price situation, believe that regularity of supply would eventually increase the demand. The prospects appear good for best Canadian makes of cheese. Canada's share of the egg trade shows a striking gain, due to the high quality and grading of Canadian eggs shipped to Scotland.

The Economic Factor

Even with Russia an active participant in the war in Poland, what are Germany's prospects of ultimate victory against the combined forces of Great Britain and France? Can she look to Russia to fill the gaps in her vital war supplies? The London Economist states that the Nazi dream of inexhaustible supplies from the U.S.S.R. is not likely to be realized, and sets out reasons for the belief. (1) The first is the political obstacle. Even a Russia that is carving up Polish territory with the Nazis does not want to see them become the unquestioned masters of Europe. (2) There is the financial obstacle. Russia may want to provide supplies but how are they to be paid for? Under the trade agreement of last month it was Germany, not Russia, that was to provide the credits. Even in peace time German exporters were having a hard time to make deliveries of goods. These difficulties are accentuated by war. (3) The third obstacle is transport. A glance at the map shows the enormous distances that intervene between the German frontiers and the important Russian sources of supply. The Black Sea can be cut off by Peace Front war ships.

The north end of the Baltic is frozen in winter. Rail transport, on available lines and rolling stock, will be difficult. The Economist estimates that even if one-tenth of the total Russian rolling stock (a huge percentage in the light of domestic needs) was placed exclusively at the disposal of the Nazis, and each truck was loaded once a month (an optimistic estimate in view of the distances) the total annual carrying capacity would be less than Germany's peace-time imports to build and rehabilitate the Russian system to give greater help. (4) The fourth obstacle is that of available supplies. The raw material is there, but not yet fully developed. Although production of vital war supplies has greatly increased in the last ten years (coal from 41 to 133 metric tons a year; iron, ore, pig iron, etc., from 4.3 million tons to 15 million; steel from 4.9 million to 18.2 million) the increases provide no yardstick to measure available exports. Russia is a leading producer of grains, fats, iron, manganese, oil, timber, but her exports up to now have been small. So far as foodstuffs go, her standards of nutrition in her own country are low.

The Economist estimates that timber, oil, asbestos, manganese and a little cotton could be available, but it points out that so far as oil is concerned, the supplies centre around Bakou and the shortage of tank cars means it is transported via the Black Sea. In the event of war that may be impossible so long as Turkey holds herself friendly to the Peace Front. Russia can supply Germany with much if she is prepared to go without herself, but even then lack of transport facilities might make the will to provide goods ineffective, while Russia would have to provide the credits for her voracious new friend.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Delhi captured by the British this date, 1857.

Potato harvesting promises decent returns this Fall so far as prices are concerned.

The cut of the Signallers in Sydney appearing elsewhere in this issue is reproduced through the courtesy of the Editor of the Post-Record.

Red Cross work finds a place for all interested in the welfare of our soldier boys, hence the overwhelming interest in the annual meeting the other night. The Cross, red, spells sacrifice.

We have reason to believe that Hon. C. A. Dunning, now in England, is resigning his seat as Queen's County representative for reasons not unconnected with the war. In that case we may expect a federal by-election here shortly.

The key to all Hitler's bombastic diatribe at Danzig was the word "capitulation". He asserted the Nazis would not capitulate. Why should he emphasize this at a time when he was expatiating on the "victorious defeat" of the Poles, and the great resources in men and munitions possessed by Germany? Simply because in his heart he knew that defeat waited him in the end, and he wanted the outside world to believe otherwise. The mills of God grind slowly but they grind sure.

Available estimates on the army, navy and air strengths of the leading European powers follow:

Table with 5 columns: Country, Men under arms, Naval tonnage, Airline planes, First line planes. Rows include Gt. Britain, France, Poland, Germany, Italy, and Russia.

As for the production rate of airplanes, highly important because of the need for replacements, it is estimated these nations are equipped to turn out the following number of planes each month: Britain and Germany, each 2,000; France, Italy and Russia, each 1,000; Poland, no estimate.

In a Chicago dispatch to The Times (writes a correspondent) I see the following statement dealing with the reported withdrawal of all offers of No. 1 to No. 3 Northern Spring wheat by the Canadian Wheat Board: "However, it was pointed out that Canada has far more wheat than is needed by the United Kingdom annually." Against the grim background of terrible war in Europe the following table showing the quantity of wheat entering United Kingdom ports during the past crop year, ended July 31, from Ottawa's records, may be of interest:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Bushels. Rows include Canada, Australia, Argentina, United States, Rumania, Russia, British India, and Other countries.

Total 217,063,173. With the war trouble in Europe, of course, the North Atlantic automatically becomes of enhanced importance as the bread-grain route, not merely for the United Kingdom, but for the democracies and their friends. Now a word as to the "supply". Roughly, we carried 100 million bushels of last year's crop forward to the present season. If we deduct that bushelage as the domestic requirements for the current year, we are left with the total 1939 yield as available for export and carry-over at the year's end. The best authorities believe we will have 380 million bushels from the Prairies plus, say, 20 million bushels elsewhere, or 40 million bushels. If we set aside, say, 75 million bushels as reserves in the bins at July 31, 1940, that gives us stocks of 325 million bushels for sale. It is a comfortable supply. But in all the circumstances, across Europe and elsewhere, who will say there is a bushel too much?

NOTES BY THE WAY

Of the taxes Mr. Isley begins with, whether on incomes or on articles of consumption, it cannot be said that they are too unfair. The principle he has based them on, to quote his own words, is that there shall be "equality of sacrifice" in the matter of "pay." It is a just principle. Those of us who glean incomes at home, or who do not deny ourselves luxuries, are in a better position to pay on them — should pay with the thought of the infinitely greater sacrifice of those who face the foe in battle, risking perhaps giving their lives. No more, indeed, need be said. Initial war costs, if we read Mr. Isley rightly, are to be cared for by borrowing. Short-term securities at a normal rate of interest, which seems sensible. Later on, when we know more of the character and scope of the war, and when its needs become more clear, resort can be had, if necessary to long-term borrowing from the public. The more the war goes on, the more it will come to many of our industries and the increased yield of our production generally will make possible a greater yield in taxation. There is no reason for assuming, for the present at all events, that the increase in our debt will be beyond our ability to pay. In any event, we have gone into this war, and we are prepared to pay for it. Our people, we are certain, will accept the curbs of their legs from the war, and they will meet and pay them gladly.

One can foresee much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth over the Egyptian baccalaureate candidates. The results of the examination were published recently. Less than 25 per cent of the candidates were successful, a bad record. There will be a particular outcry as the main stumbling-block to success was foreign language, English and French. It is said that some candidates were weak in these languages that they could not even understand the questions, let alone answer them. The student of the program was so full that they had not sufficient time to study up on all the subjects. There are some candidates who were successful in the examination, but they are the forerunners of still better ones which will very soon appear in the numbers. The excellent performance of British bombs at present are of machine, fitted with two engines, each of about 1,000 horse-power. The new engines now being built will greatly increase their capabilities. The extra power can be applied to the carrying of heavier loads, and to faster speeds. — London Daily Mail.

The Wellington is the most efficient twin-engine bomber in the world today. Filled with petrol, in place of bombs, it could fly non-stop from England to Australia. The range of the first model loaded with bombs, is 3,240 miles; it spent 2 1/2 hours in the air. The planes in R.A.F. squadrons are only the forerunners of still better ones which will very soon appear in the numbers. The excellent performance of British bombs at present are of machine, fitted with two engines, each of about 1,000 horse-power. The new engines now being built will greatly increase their capabilities. The extra power can be applied to the carrying of heavier loads, and to faster speeds. — London Daily Mail.

These colonies should make it their chief aim to assist large numbers of their own "patriots" to own their own smelters and houses where they could live in relative comfort and, by their own efforts (supplemented wherever possible by outside employment), produce sufficient funds to enable them to meet their needs. It is to be observed that although in the opinion of the investigator wages in the West Indies are but small and hours of employment as a rule lengthy, he stresses that in a great many instances there would be comparatively little complaint about were it not for periodical interruptions of employment, or periods of reduced work. Thus land settlement projects on some lines should restore the balance which is now lacking, and relieve not only the workers but the various large agricultural employments. Industries are in many cases carrying a burden beyond their capacity in endeavoring to support unneeded labour. — Trinidad Guardian, Port of Spain.

The exposing of children for adoption is a comparatively recent development in Ceylon. In former times the natural fondness of parents for their children, a fine characteristic of the people of Ceylon, prevented their degradation in this manner. Then somebody discovered that there was a money market whose finer or mother working for their livelihood, they found it easier and more profitable to lay the infant in the dustbin and beg the passers-by to take pity on its misery. The unthinking found in the spectacle an irresistible appeal. Thus the practice was spread. Numbers of children are daily exposed to the blinding glare and heat of the sun in order to move the public to compassion to their parents who are probably too lazy to work. This public scandal, which is surely a reflection on the culture, self-respect and humanity of the people of Ceylon, loudly calls for reform. — Times of Ceylon, Colombo.

The Chinese people, having fasted the appalling bombing horrors which have occurred all over the country, ruthless murder, rapine, misery and suffering at the hands of an inhuman and infamous enemy, are not in the slightest interested as to whether Japan exists. They have refused to be brow-beaten by the bully of Asia, they have accepted Japan's challenge and they have proved to the world at large that the Japanese militarists are nothing more or less than a bunch of madmen and desperadoes at large, whose strength is not what it had been believed to be whose fighting methods consist of the cruel and savage torture on an innocent people, and nothing else. China has resisted most successfully for the past two years and she continues to resist. The foundation to eventual victory has been laid and, with the people of China standing united behind Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as they have in the past, they cannot lose the war. — Hong Kong Press.

Public opinion generally should take note of the fact that there is a much larger body of German opinion than is generally supposed both in South-West Africa and in that part of East Africa which was also formerly German, which is strongly opposed to restoring either territory of Nazi Germany. The German Africa Party in South-West Africa, through its chairman, Mr. Martin Malen, recently issued a blunt pronouncement which states:

That Body of Hours

By James W. Smith, M.D. NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

When you hear that a friend or acquaintance has had a nervous breakdown, you may wonder just what has caused it. You know him well; know that as far as hours at work is concerned he works about the same number as others. What has caused the "nervous breakdown?" Behind every nervous breakdown and the physical and mental symptoms accompanying it lie conflicting attitudes, a big indecision, and the inability of the emotions to handle the situation properly. It is by having a nervous breakdown, by remaining away from his responsibilities, that the individual meets the situation. Certainly, if he is sick, he can't be expected to work, to think, to plan, to meet responsibilities. It is the line of least resistance just to have a "nervous breakdown."

I am quoting from a book "The Psychology of Human Conflicts" by Dr. E. R. Guthrie, University of Washington. Fortunately, the general practitioner or family physician has met so many of these cases that he knows how to cure most of them. He explains to the patient that he really has the breakdown because he is afraid or unable to make a necessary decision or handle some difficult problem or situation and he is taking this method—having a nervous breakdown—to get out of having to make the decision. Some patients will admit that the physician is right, but, at first, most of them will not accept this truth, because a cure is the last thing they wish. Once they are willing to admit the truth of the physician's diagnosis (findings) of the case, the cure is under way. However, there is one point that is not emphasized in these cases of nervous breakdown and that is that the constant worry or anxiety, the sleepless nights, affect every organ in the body, particularly the liver, gall bladder, stomach and intestines. Poisons are not filtered out by the liver, the movements of the stomach and intestines are disturbed and may stop for minutes at a time, with the result that the blood contains too much wastes or poisons. These poisons affect the brain, the judgment, the fighting spirit of the individual and he just doesn't face the issue at hand.

The German African Party consists of Germans who have become naturalized as British subjects and are Union nationalists, who are lovers of freedom and honorable men. They are committed to carry out their oath of allegiance to the country in which they now reside, and for which purpose they became naturalized. In spite of Nazi terror, our membership becomes increasingly stronger. — Johannesburg Times.

The Poet's Corner

THE STORM

The night falls blacker than a sea-hawk's feather. Fast now the wind has torn the stubborn trees. The moon is blown out and the sharpened weather. Crying, late, the gulls dip to the sea. Bolt fast, the door; latch close the clattering blinds. The sea will take the gate tonight, or more; Shelter the candle lest the moment The room grown darker than the darkened shore. Now it is gone, the light! Now rolls the thunder. Like granite mountains loosened from the sky. The lightning's frantic tongue licks ever, under. The screaming night. O love, that to you are I. Should I pierce your hearts with grief for words as vain As one small jet against the window pane! —Daniel Whitehead Hicky in the New York Times

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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. Sharp pains in the abdomen or about the heart are often due entirely to gas pressure. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture taken at meal time, not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, a sista digestion and improves the appetite. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture is sold only at the Two Macs 1/2 85c per bottle. Get Your Bottle Today.

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Puttees No More

(Exchange) Members of infantry units in the Canadian Active Service Force will escape an ordeal that tried the patience of many a recruit in the Canadian forces during the last war, according to dress regulations which have been authorized by the Department of National Defense at Ottawa.

Puttees—the plague of the inexperienced and the pride of the veteran—are no longer a part of the Canadian soldier's dress. They have been eliminated, and in their stead soldiers wear only slacks. Taking a leaf from the rule book of the British Army, which cast off puttees some time ago, Canadian military authorities have given formal permission to all infantry units that slacks may be worn with full propriety under any circumstances.

For the soldier it means that dressing time is cut almost in half. Those who have had experience with the long rolls of khaki cloth that wrap around the nether limb remember the long minutes spent in rolling them over socks and slacks and the longer minutes spent in getting both legs to "match" when the ordeal had been completed. Officers had an easy time under the old regime, veterans recalled as they watched the new troops drilling. They had puttees cut to roll in even spirals, and they had light-fitting breeches to roll them over. The "other ranks" had neither of those advantages. They rolled straight strips of cloth over their bulky slacks, and in some mysterious manner made the stripes conform to the curve of their legs from neck to calf—if they were really expert. Old hands at the game "crossed" their puttees on every roll, and the result was stress in the extreme. Newcomers tried, the system with fantastic results at times. Uniforms were only "uniform" from neck to knees. Below the knee the recruit stood out from the veteran unmistakably. All ranks hated the "no-puttee"

order with relief when it was issued, but sticklers for military propriety are having a hard time getting used to the idea. It is reported. During the puttee era it was an unforgivable sin for officers to wear slacks when dressed in "tunk and slacks. Today that is accepted dress. It won't look right to the regimental sergeant-major, but it will be more comfortable for the officers concerned.

COMBAT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is often caused by uric acid in the blood. This blood impurity should be extracted by the kidneys. If kidneys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it irritates the muscles and joints causing excruciating pains. Plan to help prevent rheumatism by keeping your kidneys in good condition. Take regularly Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite kidney remedy.

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Alka-Seltzer advertisement with illustration of a man and woman. Text: "ALKA-SELTZER DEAR! OR ELSE MY HEAD WILL SPILT! THAT'S THE SYSTEM, HENRY! YOU'LL SOON BE FEELING FIT!" "Drop an Alka-Seltzer tablet or two in a glass of water—watch it effervesce and dissolve, then drink. Because of its analgesic effect, you get relief from headache faster than because it dissolves. You will get relief from the excess of gastric acid that frequently accompanies these common ills."

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JAPAN RIDES ARMY OF CARPET-BAGGER SHANGHAI, Sept. 19 (CP)—Japanese army, navy and consular authorities are closing the doors of China to some of their own countrymen—the "carpet baggers" who have been following the army onto the Asiatic continent in increasing numbers.

THEIR BLACKOUT WAS GOOD ALIBI TULSA, Okla., Sept. 19 (CP)—Charged with swimming in the nude at Greenwood Park, two boys were brought before Judge "Judge, we wasn't in the nude, we had on black trunks," protested one boy. "What time was it?" the judge asked. "Nine-thirty of a moonlight night," answered the policeman. The judge laughed and let the boys off with a \$4 suspended fine.

reputable Japanese," the authorities have ordered the deportation of any Japanese acting "in a manner injurious to Sino-Japanese amity." Civilians only are affected. An estimated 1,000 Japanese civilians have been arriving in Shanghai each week for many months.

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The Fishermen's Union of Prince Edward Island require immediately the services of a man qualified to organize and educate the Fishermen of this Province along co-operative lines. Must also possess some business ability and fair knowledge of bookkeeping. Mail application, stating qualifications, on or before September 28th, 1939, to

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