

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942.

Blackout Afterthoughts

At Ottawa, in striking contrast to Monday
night's successful demonstration in this Province,
air raid precaution activities are in a hopeless
muddle. For example:

A government order was recently issued for-
bidding the use of outside lights in the Dominion
capital, and of lights inside buildings unless some-
one was present to extinguish them instantly in an
emergency. Advertising signs, lights on verandahs
and in shop windows, came within the classification
of "non-essential uses" to be curtailed.

Even as late as Wednesday night, January 14,
when Ottawa was in semi-darkness the authorities
of Hull still had no word about the order and lights
burned as usual. Eastview suburb had its notice, but
the order was ignored by the residents. The notice
had reached Nepean, but no action was taken pending
a meeting of the township council.

This, comments the Ottawa Journal, was slovenly
preparation, but not the worst of it. The National War
Memorial was a blaze of lights, flood-lit by powerful
lamps, and these lamps are the property of the Department
of Public Works, which has jurisdiction over the Memorial
and Connaught Place. Thus the most conspicuous of-
fender in this "dim-out" was the Government itself—as
it was when a test blackout was held some months ago.

Here is plain evidence of inefficient staff-work
in the very capital of the nation, which is literally
honey-combed with bureaucratic offices, dollar-a-year
men, war-planning experts and what not.

No doubt there will be departmental shakeups,
perhaps even a Cabinet reshuffle, as a result of this
fiasco. A hurried search for someone to coordinate
Ottawa's A. R. P. activities will have to be made.
Common sense will suggest the advisability of canvassing
the qualifications of the provincial organizers; and should
this course be followed, the almost 100 per cent success
of Prince Edward Island's first trial blackout will inevitably
bring our modest friend, Hon. H. H. Cox, into the
spotlight as the most competent man for the position.

Mr. Cox may feel disinclined to accept the onerous
job of straightening things out at Ottawa. But if duty
calls, he must go. Should he find it difficult to obtain
the same wholehearted co-operation that he received
from his associates in this Province, he could be given
the requisite powers by order-in-council to enforce his
decrees. And why not? Others are wielding similar
powers, but they are usually appointed from large
banking or business concerns in other provinces. We
need a Prince Edward Islander at Ottawa in some
important capacity, with more snap and go to him
than is discernible among our federal representatives.
Until then, it seems useless to expect to receive much
attention from the King Government. Mr. Cox, as A. R.
P. boss over Parliament Hill and its environs, would
be in a strategic position to help us. He could plague
the Pharaohs in office for their hardness of heart, even
to the extent of invoking "darkness over all the land
of Egypt" until they repented and made amends to
this long-suffering Province!

Other advantages accruing from such an appointment
could be enumerated, but enough has been said to
show that there are big possibilities for Mr. Cox, his
native Isle and Ottawa in the offing.

Co-ordination Needed

One of the hopeful features of the Pacific develop-
ments, says Canadian Aviation, is the possibility that
the blitz-style employment of air power in co-ordination
with the other armed forces has impressed the Allies
with the necessity for perfecting this technique. The
fully effective use of aircraft, particularly in combination
with land forces, has still to be mastered by the democ-
racies. Yet it is conceded that decisive victory must be
preceded by a thorough trouncing of the Axis on land
as well as at sea and in the air.

This continent offers the ideal training ground for
the perfection of the air-land blitz style of war. To
date, the training of troops in Canada has been, so far
as use of aircraft is concerned, on the 1914 pattern.
It is surely obvious that the most immediate need is
for a great organization comparable to the Air Training
Plan for the drilling of land and air forces in combination.

This gigantic enterprise is training air and ground
crews in 131 establishments. Its 4,000 training aircraft
are flying 1,000,000 miles a day. By the end of this
year there will be 100,000,000 planes in training use,
with a corresponding increase in mileage flown. By
the end of 1942, the States Air Training Plan will
have absorbed an investment of about \$800,000,000.
Its results are all-Banner," and the National Anthem.

ready being felt by the Nazis over Europe and in
North Africa.

The aircraft industry too offers an example of
applied man power and its results. Canadian plane
factory floor space has been multiplied by seven
since the war began and is now 3,500,000 square
feet. Personnel has multiplied 37 times over and
is 37,000 according to the latest official estimate.
Up to November, 3,749 planes had been manufac-
tured or assembled in Canada and Hon. C. D.
Howe announced that there was sufficient capacity
to keep the Air Training Plan supplied as well
as to deliver fighters and bombers in some quantity
to Britain.

Canadian Aviation cites also the American
programme of aircraft production, present and
potential, as evidence that the Democracies can
outmatch the dictator states, given incentive and
direction. But if we are to start winning the war
on all fronts, it insists, the same singleness of
purpose must be applied to the perfection of
modern war technique. It is not enough to train
men on land, on sea, and in the air and to provide
them with up-to-date weapons. There is desperate
need of a great Allied scheme to forge the
weapons of lightning all-out warfare.

EDITORIAL NOTES

New Session of Parliament opens tomorrow.

Congressions are once more organized for the
year's work.

Remember the city footpaths and crossings—
this is the time to avoid accidents.

The January thaw left no doubt of its advent
yesterday, making itself visibly and dangerously
felt.

Summerside and Kensington both proclaim sub-
stantial surpluses, making us anticipate with pleasure
a similar report as the result of the city's in-
creased taxation.

Youths should be warned before next
"blackout" that they must not congregate in
gangs, and those who do should be dispersed by
wardens and their assistants.

Several names are mentioned as prospects for
the Mayoralty including Col. Russel Chandler,
Chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. Mac-
Intyre, Dr. Blanchard, Mr. Henry Laphorn, Mr.
Edwin Aitken and Mr. Hooper Horne.

They combine religion and sport all right in
Quebec according to the following: "A week-end
in the Laurentians is no excuse for missing Sunday
worship since regular services are held for the
benefit of skiers at all important centres from
Shawbridge to Mont Tremblant. The services,
available for skiers of various denominations, (in-
cluding the United Church, the Anglican Church
and the Catholic Church) are arranged to allow a
maximum amount of time on the ski hills, some
beginning as early as 6.00 a. m. and evening ser-
vices at 7.00 p. m."

Argentina, which has declared itself neutral, in
a way is in much the same position as Eire with
respect to the war. Its neighbors are anti-Axis and
pro-North America, while it stands neutrally
alone. This may mean that its ports will not be
available as naval or other havens for warships of
the United States or of any other of the United
Powers. Nazi Germany will approve this decision,
but what can Argentina expect from that source?
Hitler would not hesitate to take advantage of this
neutrality if he could and if it suited his purpose.
Official Argentina must realize this and must be
aware that the country stands to benefit com-
mercially and politically by closer friendship with
the other republics of the Americas, which are de-
termined to keep the Axis powers away from the
shores of this hemisphere. What has led to her
present aloofness?

Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov Lenin, Russia's Soviet
leader, died this date 1924; was a hereditary noble,
son of a State Councillor, his mother owning an
estate in her own right, and enjoyed a State pen-
sion on her husband's death; her son entered
Kazan University but was expelled for participating
in an Anti-Government riot; his brother
Alexander was later executed for complicity in a
plot against Czar Alexander III.; took four years
course in law and economics at Petrograd Uni-
versity; four years later went to Germany and as-
sociated with leading Marx disciples, and on re-
turn to Russia was arrested on account of his
Socialistic activities; exiled to Siberia, and on re-
lease spent 17 years with leading Socialists in
London, Paris and New York; appeared in Petro-
grad in Oct. 1917, and with Trotsky brought
about the fall of Kerensky who had been made
President of the first republic; recognized as the
greatest intellectual force which the revolution un-
covered; opposed force and anarchy but was cold,
pitiless, devoid of sentiment and ruthless in his
attempt to thrust Marxian dogma upon Russia
and the world at large.

Here is the real spirit of reciprocity. Children
in Bermondsey—one of the worst bombed slum
areas of London, at "America Day", celebrated
at a settlement house in that area, gave Mr. Ber-
tram Cruger, London representative of the British
War Relief Society, five shillings and ninepence
in pennies and halfpennies the money to be de-
voted to the relief of people in the United States
who have suffered from the war. "This gift,"
said Mr. Cruger, who has allocated hundreds of
thousands of dollars to British organizations in
the course of the past two years, "makes one feel
that the work of the British war relief is worth
while." The children began collecting money on
the day the news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor
reached them. The presentation was made dur-
ing a ceremony devoted to the United States. A
message from the young of England to the youth
of the United States was presented to Mr. Cruger
and the rooms of the Time and Talents House
in Bermondsey were decorated with pictures and
posters of the United States. The main hall was
decorated with linked United States and British
flags and the walls were covered with United
States recruiting posters. The proceedings con-
cluded with the singing of "The Star Spangled
Air" and the National Anthem.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Actually, before the war, there
were practically no physical bar-
riers to the purchase of all the
raw materials the world possessed.
The countries producing them were
very ready to sell. What stood
in the way was the intricate and
widespread system of restric-
tions on the free flow of trade —
embargoes, quotas, exchange re-
strictions and similar devices. Few
nations were free of blame and the
evil was cumulative. Everyone was
eager to sell, all wished to regulate
buying, commodity surpluses heap-
ed up in producing countries, other
communities went short of essen-
tial goods, and trade languished.
If, the economic ends adopted by
the belligerent powers were to be
reached there must be an end to
all this, or at least a drastic
modification of it. That is a possi-
bility New Zealand must face. It
may result in the opening of new
markets, but if so there will also
be wider competition in those on
which this country has hitherto re-
lied. It will also mean reconsider-
ing the terms on which import
trade is conducted. Facing the
facts frankly must force the ad-
mission that the system of im-
port control which reigned in New
Zealand for nearly a year before
the war, and has been intensified
since, is entirely inconsistent with
the new economic order implied by
Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill.
If New Zealand is to benefit by it,
she must be prepared to collabor-
ate with it. — Auckland News
(New Zealand).

There is a propaganda abroad in
Vancouver during the past week
whose keynote is evacuation. It is
a miserable, contemptible theory,
founded upon a desire to avoid
responsibility. Before the attack
on Pearl Harbor some weeks ago
the Canadian Pacific coast was
described as the safest place in the
world. That was the theory—but it
has changed, almost overnight.
Now the story goes that we are likely
to be heavily blitzed, the remedy
is described as evacuation of part
of the population, at least, to the
more remote east of the Rocky
Mountains. In calm reasoning, of
course there is not the slightest
justification of alarmist forecasts
of imminent attacks on Vancouver.
Spaced at intervals, perhaps,
months hence, we may in truth
be subjected to occasional bomb-
ing attacks. We had better be
ready for it. But any idea that
there is cause for a wholesale
evacuation, or a desertion of our
cities and country, ought to be
rejected at once. — Vancouver
Sun.

With this be our last issue?
That is the question in our minds
as we make up the pages of the
Bulletin and the answer never
seems to be "Very likely it will be
the last until the war is won."
Well, the little news-sheet has
had a good innings, and has been
of use in recording the small
histories of good work on
behalf of the comrades who have
shared our joys in peace and now
sustain us with the perils of
war. The hard undeniable fact is
that three-fourths of our staff are
serving their country in other
ways, in the Army, the Navy and
the Air Force. For most of them
it is that young and vigorous service
to whose activities they have proved
to be particularly useful. These
younger men are scattered all
over the country and now almost
every day we have advice that
the "40's", of whom we have quite
a number, are imperatively re-
quired to return to the front de-
fensive to our national offensive
against cruelty to suffering hu-
manity. — The Dog's Bulletin
(London).

"Best of Luck, Give Huns
Hell" — "Mail Subs" In these few
words, which members of the
"Mail" editorial staff tried to
send to a colleague with the Tank
Corps in Libya, lies probably the
best wish for the "Huns". When
the cable was handed over at the Post
Office the sender was informed
that "Mail Subs" (meaning sub-
scribers) was definitely banned. We
were prepared for that, so we ad-
vised the chief's name and then
came a shock — and we (the
"Mail" Subs) thought we knew
something about censorship regula-
tions. The chief's name was said
that the last three words in the
message must be submitted to
Censor. A colleague has facetiously
suggested that probably the Post
Office girl thought "Give Huns
Hell" might cause trouble between
Britain and Germany! "But," re-
torted another, "she must have
been wearing the love-loving
fellows that we are, however, we
decided to accept the whole bundle
of red tape and send a greetings
telegram of the stock variety avail-
able for transmission to the Axis
East forces. This apparently pleased
"the girl behind the counter,"
as she remarked: "That's better;
the other was vulgar, wasn't it?"
In our case, we agree! — Bir-
mingham Mail.

In the hall of the Cafe Royal
the other day I met one of our
younger and more gifted of our
Labor politicians. He had come in
from Regent street and I was go-
ing out. He shook the rain from
his hair and said "What a day!"
"Ha! Ha!" he said heartily
"on such nights, in the old days,
you people would begin to think
about the Riviera. By 'you people'
I suppose, he meant the rich; by
"the Riviera," I suppose, he meant
sunshine and minosa and the
tense murmurs of Monte
Carlo. I have never cared over-
much for these things, but it is
said to be a reminder that there
will be no more cakes and
ale; and especially at a moment
when one is about to plunge into
the cold pool of London's black-
out. I turned up the collar of my
greatcoat; I gave a vicious tug to
the brim of my hat; I tested my
eyes; I found it wanting; I en-
tered the revolving cubicle which
propelled me into the outer dark-
ness. Standing still upon the
pavement I accustomed my eyes
(as instructed by the Ministry of
Transport) to the wet velvet with
which I was confronted. It was
as if some luxury-liner had found-
ered suddenly behind me in a
lonely ocean. Gone were the
chrysanthemums, the laughter,
the carpets and the sound of
plates. A few distant flashlights
showed green or red or gold across
the waters. And through the howl
of wind and wave, pierced the
screams of those who were for-
saken. "Taxi!" they wailed. "Taxi!"
I set my teeth and took
the plunge. — Harold Nicolson, in
London Spectator.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day
For A People At War
"The essential duty, the first
duty imposed on all of us, is
to work without ceasing, with
ever increasing ardour for the
glory of our arms." — Adelaar
Godbout.

THE SABBATH

DEMOCRACY'S FIRST
FUNDAMENTAL RULE

(Continued from yesterday)
(By Donald MacKinnon, K. C.)
Christ was the first fruits from
the dead, and He arose on the first
day of the week, and on the day
of Pentecost or feast of first fruits
(Lev. 23, 15-16) His followers were
gathered together with Him, accord-
ing to the commandment of the
spirit occurred on the first day
of the week. Thereafter His follow-
ers with the ever increasing know-
ledge and understanding they be-
gan to receive as they sought and
had communion with Him on that
first resurrection day, and ended
with the power bestowed at Pente-
cost as seen again and again as-
sembled on the first day of the
week, or on the eighth which is
the octave in music) is the same
(Acts 2:1-4; Lev. 23, 15-16 and 21
Acts 20, 7; 1st Cor. 16, 2; John 20,
19-26; Rev. 1, 5-6). John in Revela-
tion records the theme of His
mediation and His delightful ex-
perience on the Lord's Day in these
words:—"Jesus Christ who is the
faithful witness, and the first be-
gotten of the dead, and the Prince
of the kings of the earth, Unto Him
that loved us and washed us from
our sins in His own blood, and hath
made us kings and priests unto
God and His Father; to Him be
glory and dominion for ever and
ever."
Truly this was a Holy Day com-
memorating a work whereby sinful
men were provided a way by which
they could become kings and priests
unto God through Christ's finished
work of redemption. This was the
Lord's Day foretold by the Psalmist
when referring to Christ's death and
resurrection. He spoke as follows:
"The stone which the builders re-
fused to become the head of the
corner. This is the Lord's doing, it
is marvellous in our eyes. This is
the day which the Lord hath made
we will rejoice in it."
(Ps. 118, 22-24). See also Mat. 12-
8, Mk. 2-7.

This Lord's Day prophecy is
quoted by the apostle Peter (Acts
4, 10-11) as fulfilled when Jesus,
whom the Jews rejected, was raised
from the dead. To the Christian
the day since has continued to be
the day kept to commemorate God's
finished work.
To the Jew, disbelieving in the
Resurrection, this first day of the
week means nothing, neither com-
pletion of work nor deliverance.
They could not commemorate the
Resurrection day or enter into His
rest because of unbelief (Heb. 3, 18-
19); and the writer in Hebrews 4,
9-10 speaks of Christ's sabbath, the
Sabbath Day and it is expressly
stated in the ninth verse that there
remaineth a rest (Margin—a keep-
ing of a sabbath) to the people of
God, to them to whom the gospel
was first preached, could not enter
into rest (the keeping of it) because
of unbelief (Heb. 4, 6). To the
believer, however, this sabbath be-
came not only a day of rest here
but also a type of the eternal rest
into which he shall hereafter enter.
One day in seven is devoted here
to communion and fellowship with-
out secular interference, but in the
future life this fellowship will be
continued on a celestial sabbath, a
rest we are to seek to enter into
while here (Heb. 4, 11 and 16) and
for which the Sabbath Day is spec-
ially set apart.
(To Be Continued)

The Spirit Of Chungking

(Winnipeg Free Press)
Chungking is one of the most
bombed cities of the world, but the
Japanese attempt to terrorize and
break the spirit of the people has
so utterly failed that the sense of
realism when the vicious bombing
began, and the defensive attitude
which followed, have given place to
a determination to pay the Japan-
ese back in full measure. The
spirit of the people of Chungking
and of the Chinese in General was
behind the smashing offensive that
lately drove the Japanese forces
from Changsha.
The present Chinese capital has
been bombed for three years.
Thousands of people have been
killed or injured, and there has
been much destruction of property.
But many old buildings that were
destroyed have been replaced by
better ones, and the life of the city
has been well maintained. It is even
said that it is now a better place
than before.
Prices have gone up and luxuries
are a thing of the past, but in es-
sential commodities Chungking is
probably better provisioned today
than at any time in the past. The
dry goods stores, at advanced
prices, have just as many bolts of
native linen and cotton now bril-
liantly colored with Chinese dyes
as ever. There are more depart-
ment stores than there were. Soap
and matches are, if anything, more
plentiful. There are three ice-mak-
ing plants instead of one. Barber
shops and bath houses continue to
flourish.
Chungking has been able to take

Highlights from the 95th Annual Report of Canada's Oldest Life Assurance Company
We believe that a life insurance company cannot stand on the sidelines in this supreme struggle.
During 1941, the Canada Life purchased \$24,200,000 of government war and defense bonds. This amount is greater than the entire renewal premium income of the Company for the year.
New paid-for life insurance placed with the Company in 1941 showed an increase of 23 per cent. over the comparable figure for the previous year.
In addition, an increased volume of annuity business was completed during the year.
Life insurance in force at the end of 1941 amounted to \$815,470,716, an increase of almost \$10,000,000 over the previous year. This figure does not include annuity business, which has also shown a substantial increase. To ensure payment of these contracts, the Company has assets of \$284,617,288, which, combined with future premium payments, will be ample to meet the obligations involved as they fall due.
Lapses and surrenders—policies which are discontinued before they mature—were at the lowest level in 17 years.
In the last ten years, only twice has mortality experience been more favourable.
Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to \$22,956,250—an average of \$75,514 each working day.
The security of policyholders has again been strengthened by a further increase in surplus.
The rate of interest earned by the Company in 1941 was 4.21 per cent.

The Poet's Corner
WINTER OFFENSIVE
Winter strikes suddenly, strikes deep into the neutral territory of autumn thrusting its armoured columns of hail down the valleys, and throwing its curtain of drifting snow across the fields.
Penetrates the defences of the woods which fight grim rearguard action with this tattered foliage, till the pinching fingers of the wind nip the gaudy leaf, roll up the formation of branch and stem. Brims the ditches with a rush of rain, breaking the thin screen of leaves, and drowns with its whirlwind offensive the retreating sun.
That the headlong clouds engulf before the day is done.
—Robin Athhill.

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