

Remembrance Day

Those who can remember the First World War are now a small and aging minority, and there will be many who have no clear memories even of the Second. The actual events which Remembrance Day commemorates must soon inevitably be forgotten. Yet the nation refuses to forget, and rightly so. For the call to remembrance is not to an artificial reliving of the past. Rather it is a summons to lay hold on those imperishable, eternal values which ennobled and redeemed the conflict and invest the drama of history with meaning.

High notes and heroics are suspect today. They don't seem to fit in with our peace-time preoccupations, with our enjoyment of security, our tendency to accept physical comfort as the supreme good. It takes an effort to grasp that ideals were and are that in those war years, and that it was not for the fleshpots that all the sacrifices were incurred.

Millions of men and women today, unable passionately to believe in anything, are content with a sceptical attitude to life in which material values are dominant. But a civilization with no faith at the heart is a greater mortal danger than one that is fighting grimly for its faith to the last. Surrender of conviction, of faith in things worth living for and dying for, is the ultimate defeat.

In the perils and agonies of war, men were thrown back on their convictions, and in that mood of exaltation they could hear and respond to any challenge. But can no common ground be found that will render obsolete these repeated spectacles of carnage? It is mankind so stupid that it can find no other way to protect and preserve the way of life it cherishes?

Let us lift up our hearts in faith and consecration at this time, and be fortified to play our part in truly striving for peace. In building a better world order, in redeeming the past. Only in this way can we hope to make recompense for the sacrifice of our dead.

A Sad Story

Now it's the distillers who are complaining about the tax squeeze and are pulling a long bow through the Royal Taxation Commission. Distillery wholesale prices, it is said, have increased by only 20 per cent since the war as against a 150 per cent rise in prices of manufactured goods. But that is not all of it. The industry claims to be getting only 16 cents of each dollar spent on a low-price whisky compared to 29 cents in 1930. The 16 cents must cover all production costs plus overhead and profit. The result is a reduction of distillers' profits below the return on a high-grade government bond.

They must be yearning for the good old days under the Mackenzie King regime, when the distillers, as a wartime measure, were requested to water their product in what Mr. King quaintly described as a temperance gesture. This the booze manufacturers patriotically did—the customers continuing, meanwhile, to pay the same stiff prices. So far as we can ascertain, the watering-down process must have been going on ever since—to the enrichment of somebody, that's sure.

But if the distillers are right in their complaint nowadays, where do the enormous profits of the legalized booze business go? To our governments, chiefly, federal and provin-

cial. Excise duty on Canadian spirits is now \$13 per proof gallon, up from \$4 in 1935. Pyramiding up from this—a tax on a tax—are the provincial sales levies which bring taxes as a proportion of the distillers' selling price up to at least 433 per cent in some provinces and as high as 636 per cent in others.

We haven't heard from the brewers yet, but we may expect that they, too, will have a beef to present to the Taxation Commission. In both cases the upping of beer and liquor prices to clubs in this Province will bring in more government revenue. These increases are allegedly to go towards the cost of efficient law enforcement; but isn't that an obligation that governments assume in any case?

If the brewers are as badly off as the distillers claim to be, prices may soon have to be boosted again in order to keep these poor victims of the industry off relief!

The Money Race

Politics costs a heap of money in the United States, and the coming presidential election campaign promises to be the biggest political binge of all time. President Kennedy spoke at a Boston fund raising party dinner the other day, for example, which brought in \$700,000. He plans a number of fund raising appearances early next year—and should raise about \$10 million, party officials estimate.

Recently the Republicans started a campaign to raise \$10 sustaining memberships. Some \$75,000 was spent advertising in seven national magazines, but only \$15,000 was collected, bringing a loss of \$60,000. Now the party has hired a management consultant firm to ferret out campaign donors. The finance committee says it is hoped at least \$10 million will be raised before the end of the year.

Former President Eisenhower will be used as a drawing card at fund raising dinners early next year. The Democrats have wiped out a \$3.8 million deficit from the 1960 campaign. The Republicans, who came out of that contest \$700,000 in debt, still owe \$200,000. One of the troubles they're having is with organizations collecting donations for Senator Goldwater's campaign, in the form of cheques which will be cashed only if Goldwater is nominated.

It's a money race, as the Milwaukee Journal doesn't hesitate to call it in a leading editorial. A strange and rather sinister turning for democracy to take, in pursuit of the man best qualified to assume the grave responsibilities of free world leadership at this time. Let's hope that it won't be a matter of money bags when the electorate comes to vote.

Lilliputian Contest

A tube so small that a microscope was needed to prove that there really was a hole down the middle has recently been produced by a Birmingham firm. Made of pure nickel, its outside diameter is only five ten-thousandths of an inch.

According to a BBC overseas service broadcaster, a bundle of nineteen such tubes would be equivalent to only the thickness of a human hair, and one would need more than a million to fill the hole in a wedding ring.

What use is it? At the moment, no one has any idea. But other tubes of microscopic proportions have been used in medical research to inoculate flies and inseminate queen bees. Possibly, it is suggested, the prime reason for the production of this tiny tube lay in a 44-year-old rivalry between the British firm and a tube company in the United States. Once the American firm produced what they thought was the smallest tube in the world, and the Birmingham company sent it back to them with one of their own tubes threaded inside.

The Lilliputian record was still held by Britain in 1960, but soon afterwards the American firm took the lead with an almost invisible contender. Now, at last, the Britishers feel they have got the record back.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Oil tankers are getting into the luxury liner class. The largest one ever built in Great Britain includes a swimming pool and a small soccer field for the use of the crew when off duty.



BARNACLES

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Post Office Plagued By Rising Costs

It still costs only five cents to send a letter by air from Nanaimo on Vancouver Island to Comely-Chance in Newfoundland. This is probably the best value for a nickel in Canada today; it is certainly the cheapest airmail service in the world. But other services, provided by the Canada Post Office have been increased in price this month, and increases in yet more services will come into effect next 1st April.

The Post Office has traditionally been regarded as a national service which should be self-supporting; the revenue obtained from the sale of stamps and other services should cover the total cost of operation. In fact during the fiscal year ended 31st March 1962, the Post Office reported a profit of over \$10 million, and the following year it reported another substantial profit amounting to nearly \$6 million. Those were the days when some of our postal rates were more expensive than the corresponding charges in the U.S.A., and some business and even private individuals living near the border found it economical to post their mail to the U.S.A. although it was intended for Canada addresses.

The new postal rates are expected to result in a drop of 15 per cent in the number of pieces handled by the higher rates and will offset this, so that "householders' mail will yield an additional \$60,000,000 and "retail mail" will yield \$400,000,000. "Household" printed mail covers items which bear no advertising charges, and are distributed to every address on each letter-carrier's walk.

In business circles there is already considerable disquiet about the 50 per cent increase in the cost of the general rate, and the 33 per cent increase for "householder" mail. The effect of these increases may be to throw many Canadian printers out of work, because preliminary cost studies suggest that it might become necessary to have such advertising material printed in certain foreign countries, perhaps Japan and West Germany, and mailed from there.

If this practice should develop, it would not only cause unemployment among our printers it would also appreciably slash the earnings of our post office which would have to handle at no charge millions of pieces of mail stamped with foreign stamps.

Pilgrimage To Mons

Mons, the little city in the centre of Belgium that gained undying fame in the First World War, will once again feel the presence of Canadian troops as it did on November 11, 1918. It was at Mons that the British Army in 1914 met the invading German Army and fought an immortal battle before being driven back by the overwhelming strength of the enemy. The German Kaiser later ordered the Tommies who fought in the battle of Mons have proudly called themselves the "old contemporaries."

WAR MEMORIES. Mons remained in the hands of the German army until the day of 1918 when, to the skill of bagpipes and beating of drums, the Canadian 42nd Battalion (The Black Watch) marched triumphantly into the city as liberators. The Canadians had fought right up to the moment of their entry into the city, with the armistice coming into effect at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11.

Now the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is returning after 45 years. A 106-man guard of honor and the port the herd was up to 15, but the calves had been built, which is awkward. Otherwise the news is good. The yaks show signs of interest in the climate; they winter outdoors, growing heavy winter hair. They have turned out to be better than the goats and sheep and the yaks are to be tended in herds in the Arctic. All they need now is some bellies.

URGENT REMEMBRANCE. MONTREAL (CP)—The Canadian Jewish Congress Tuesday called on the Jewish community to mark the 25th anniversary of the Nazi pogrom of Nov. 30, 1938. The congress urged Canadian Jews to observe the anniversary with a day of remembrance of the 1938 pogrom which killed 91 German civilians, encouraged by the Nazi regime, burned synagogues, looted Jewish shops and burned sacred Jewish books.

Runs To Bachelor Types

Ottawa Journal

In 1958 the Department of Northern Affairs brought three yaks from Tibet to Ottawa to look into the possibility of introducing them. One yak to supplement diminishing herds of caribou. If the yaks could be bred in the climate they would have much to offer for their provide milk and long shaggy hair, that makes good rope, felt and fabric, they can be used as a source of wool. They are to be tended in herds in the Arctic. All they need now is some bellies.

Binding Kept Women Home

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen. The practice of binding the feet of Chinese women existed more than a thousand years. The fashion has become obsolete and it would be difficult to find a girl under 30 years of age who knows how the custom started except that the ancient Chinese considered it a virtue and to let alone the feet of a woman were a disgrace. Parents realized that girls with normal feet would be hard to marry off.

The morning process was begun when the children were between 2 and 6 years old; after that time the feet were so malleable that they could be bound. This was not the reason for binding but it did keep the women indoors and out of temptation and mischief.

It is difficult to describe the appearance of these poor feet. Molding and tight bandages raised the arches upward like a tent, and shortened the feet. The big toe was turned outward and the other four toes were bent in toward the center. The binding was complete, the heels and weak small toes bore the weight of the body.

The Canadian Journal of Surgery and Gynecology has as its subject two Chinese physicians living in Hong Kong. These two men, who had no millinery or spring and the women walked "with a stamping gait" like women of olden times, was "almost impossible to go up a slope or run a few stairs."

Binding the feet in this way is extremely painful and not harmless because of the poor hygiene developed during the process, especially when it was done by inexperienced persons. Diseases may have been put on so tightly, circulation was impaired and the ensuing gangrene required amputation. Fungal infections of the toes and nails were common because of the poor hygiene state of the feet. Tuberculosis of the bones of the feet occurred because of osteomalacia (loss of calcium) was encouraged because of lack of sunlight or out of door exercise.

Both the Arrow and the TSR-2 are, or are, considered outstanding of their kind. As one student of aviation put it, they both "headed the state of the field" in their particular category.

Another White Elephant

By Alan Harvey

Parallels are being pointed between Britain's controversial TSR-2 aircraft and Canada's ill-fated Arrow.

Former prime minister Llewellyn P. King recently scrapped the Arrow Arrow fighter in February, 1958, after months of soul-searching. King's successor, Harold Macmillan, is considering doing the same with the TSR-2. The British Strike Reconnaissance—despite warnings from political opponents that it will turn out to be just another superionic white elephant, had to be written off.

COSTS MOUNTING

As conflict swirls about the need-to-lose silhouette of the 1,500-mile-an-hour TSR-2, these similarities seem apparent? The TSR-2, like the Arrow, is experiencing repeated delays in coming off the production line. Originally scheduled to fly next year, its debut now is deferred until 1964.

As in the case of the Arrow, the cost is mounting. Labor party spokesman Denis Healey warns that the whole program will cost as much as \$1,000,000,000. Aviation Minister, however, says he thinks Healey is exaggerating "by a factor of 10."

FATAL DEVIATION

M.D. writes: How could acute alcoholism cause death?

An overdose of alcohol can be poisonous, leading to paralysis of the respiratory center and swelling of the brain. Many intonated persons also die from falls or auto accidents.

EMOTIONAL WELLS

Mrs. B. writes: Could I live with an emotional well? Sometimes I can eat everything without getting wells. Other times everything I eat seems to cause them.

WIDESPREAD GAIT

Mrs. L. writes: My 2 1/2 year old son walks with a wide spread. What is the cause?

TRY THEM

H.S. writes: Seven months ago I had one-half my stomach cut out. It is safe for me to eat watermelon, cucumbers, and a tomato?

REPLY

Be brave and adventurous — try them. Today's Health Him—Never discipline a child in anger.

THE LACK REMOTORS

The Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories at present lack representation in the Canadian Senate.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Walking up on an alarm clock goes off as not as alarming as waking up and finding it didn't go off—Ottawa Journal

Really, there's not much point in advertising your troubles, when there is no man for you to be a Nines Observer.

For 1964 you have your choice of a compact, a large compact, a compact intermediate, a standard, an intermediate standard, a big car, a small big car or a big small car. The choice is between the intermediate big car and the limousine. Or you can buy a motorcycle.—Kansas City Star

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Cause For Scepticism

But there is a strong undercurrent of scepticism in the British public remembers the huge sums of money lost when it was decided that the Blue Streak and Skybolt missiles, two other expensive ventures in national defence, had to be written off.

Many would agree with the very statement once made by former prime minister Harold Macmillan that in the realm of nuclear military enterprise, it seems a dubious return for such colossal expenditure.

"Britain must recognize," it says, "that the arguments in favor of the TSR-2 is that it will fill the gap for a year or so pending the completion of the service of the first Polaris missile. To the Guardian of Manchester, it seems a dubious return for such colossal expenditure.

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Demand For Canadian Foods

Cologne International Exhibition

The International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions (ANUGA) which was held in Cologne, Germany, from September 21 to 26, numbered 24,300 interested visitors from 86 European and overseas countries.

The number of the foreign trade visitors has further increased and totalled 11,820, thus exceeding the attendance of the ANUGA 1961 by 28 per cent. Approximately 2,500 firms and trade organizations from 45 countries, among which 28 nations were represented by official national exhibitors—participating as exhibitors in this world market of the food industry mutually agreed upon the excellent business results.

Quality ranked first and the offer, increased with customers' products, was favorably influenced by a specially keen interest in food, health and dietetic foods and Dairy products.

Almost all the Canadian exhibitors were satisfied with the results achieved at ANUGA and expect to place more orders to result from the business connections made.

MEMORIAL OF HOSE

MONDAY, NOV. 11th

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The Poets Corner

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Soldiers asleep on a foreign field.

Whose voices long by death are sealed;

If you could speak what would they say,

To faithless, warring souls today.

You went to war to end all wars,

And yet the God of Mars still roars.

Over every land there hangs the dread

Of nuclear bombs, and countless dead.

The Freedom Torch you held so high

Against the dim against the gloomy sky.

A million voices still awake in gleam,

To mock the soldier's dying dream.

Some rest 'neath crosses, row on row,

'In Flanders' Field, where poppies grow.

Some sleep beneath the ocean waves,

Where fishes shun their lonely graves.

Again on this Remembrance Day,

We gather round this hallowed way.

To pay our tribute, say a prayer,

For those lost sleeping over there.

—F.H. MacArthur

Charlottetown.

Charlottetown.

Clarke Fruit Co. Ltd. 92 Queen St. Charlottetown

1 Prince St. Charlottetown

Carson & Birt Home Ltd. 15 King St. Charlottetown

67 King St. Charlottetown

McLean Funeral Home Ltd. Charlottetown

Charlottetown