

# VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

A SOUTHWEST NEWSPAPER

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## In Our Own Hands Now

TENSION on the Coast has been greatly eased by the measures that have been taken to evacuate resident Japanese from the protected area. Ottawa having belatedly given the word, a three-man commission has been set up to put the machinery in motion.

Chairman of the commission is Austin C. Taylor who will have as associates, two highly capable officers in Assistant Commissioner F. Mead of the P. C. M. P. and Assistant Commissioner John Shirras of the B. C. provincial police. In this executive there is assurance of well directed action, unfettered by any external influence, and there can be no doubt that satisfactory results will follow.

It is especially gratifying that this vexed problem of removing Japanese from the coast area is now in our own hands. Policy has been clearly laid down at Ottawa and action has been delegated to Vancouver.

In an interview today Austin Taylor earnestly asks for the co-operation of the public. His appeal is to everyone in British Columbia. The work of the Security Commission can be complicated or it can be expedited, depending on the measure of help the public may render which is a matter of attitude rather than action.

In this connection Mr. Taylor urges kindly treatment of the Japanese during the process of removing them from the coast. It can not be done in a hurry. The moving out is not difficult but preparation has to be made for them in the districts to which they are to be transferred. The movement will be as rapid as provision can be made for their arrival in other parts.

Highly creditable to Mr. Taylor is his appeal to the public to give no unnecessary cause for bitterness or heartburning on the part of the Japanese who, as a military measure, are required to leave their homes and their occupations on the coast. So far as the process of removal is concerned Mr. Taylor says it will be done, in the British way.

We had somewhat similar thoughts from J. H. McVety last Saturday. It is the right and the humane note to sound, now that action has commenced and we are dealing with people who are entirely helpless in our hands.

## A Million Stripped Acres

WHILE Canadian committees are casting about for jobs at which to put Canadian workers and Canadian soldiers when the reconstruction period comes, after the war, they might remember that the war demands are already creating post-war jobs that will have to be filled, unless we are to be content to scale down one of our great primary industries.

Addressing a luncheon of retail lumber dealers in Toronto, last week, Mr. A. S. Nicholson, timber controller for Canada, told that, last year, the timber had been stripped from nearly a million acres in this country. Last year was a record year for timber production, of course.

## Let's Talk of Winning

Maxim Litvinov, Russian ambassador to the United States, told the Overseas Press Club in New York the other night that Hitler could be destroyed this summer if there were simultaneous offensives this spring on two fronts against the Germans.

On the same evening, on the other American coast, Mr. Wendell Willkie, at the annual dinner for the Hollywood movie awards, voiced the growing feeling that we on our side in this war must stiffen our resolution and our purpose.

"Let's begin to strike," he said. "Let's begin to win."

It is worth remarking that there was the same note in Litvinov's speech as was plainly to be heard a few days before in Stalin's birthday greeting to the Red army. It was appeal to us their allies and "it was something more."

It was the warning that, if they had to do it that way, the Russians could drive the Germans off the Russian soil and let it go at that. Litvinov was less explicit than Stalin, but mark what Litvinov said:

"It would be deplorable if we were to lose the initiative for lack of adequate and timely support. We are proud that it has fallen to our lot to smash Hitler's war machine but we by no means insist on exclusive rights. We are quite prepared to let others have a share in our pride."

The right answer to that was given by Mr. Willkie:

I am tired of hearing of defense efforts and defense rallies, and even defense bonds. We should begin to talk of conquering efforts, and victory rallies and bombardment bonds! But, more than that, we should begin to think in terms of attack, not of retreat. We should begin to act in terms of striking, not blocking, for if the victories of totalitarianism have taught us anything, it is that those who win strike first.

We have been hearing lately of the different ways in which we can lose this war—and it is a portent. We could certainly lose the war most effectively by too much dwelling on losing the war. We could lose it by bickerings. We could lose it by worrying about what the other fellows are doing, just because the war begins to point our way.

They didn't talk that way in London when London was under the bombs. They stood on their defenses, such as they were, because they had to. And they talked of the time when they would pay it back.

Let us be very sure what we mean when we talk of how we could lose the war. It is still true that the people who never knew when they were beaten never were.

## The New Archbishop

FOR the first time in the long history of the nation and its church, the son of a Primate of All England comes at length to sit in the seat of Canterbury.

He is Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, who has been made Archbishop of Canterbury in succession to Archbishop Lang, who resigned last month and who said that he wanted to make way for a younger man. It was Archbishop Lang who himself succeeded to the new archbishop's father, Dr. Frederick Temple, who crowned King Edward VII. in 1902.

The new archbishop is not merely a younger man than Dr. Lang, but his record in the ecclesiastical hierarchy places him among the advanced social reformers of his time. He has strong ideas about a different sort of world to succeed out of this world at war. Here is an excerpt from a speech of his made a few weeks ago at Bristol:

If you are not going to be pacifists, if you are going to have any force at all, you must be sure you have enough. It is more disastrous to have insufficient force than to have none at all.

## Huns Harassed by Polish Sabotage

R. H. Markham, the veteran American correspondent who represented the Christian Science Monitor in Central Europe until his own country was drawn into war, has this to say:

"A rival of Greece in suffering and valor is Poland. It first defied Nazi tanks and bombs, accepting the full onslaught of Hitler's undivided frightfulness rather than bow to his yoke. No people in the war have made a stauncher resistance, and even now, after mass persecutions that surpass description, Poles are bravely fighting on every anti-Axis front."

Poland is as a precious fuel in the conflagration that is to consume Nazi despotism; Poland has been a bright star in the darkest hours of the night Hitler brought to the world. Poles have passed from one sector in freedom's line to vital posts on every sector."

Forty thousand Germans have been trying desperately throughout the winter to guard the railways between Warsaw and the eastern front. In spite of their vigilance, and in spite of the rigid and savage control of the Gestapo throughout Poland, sabotage continues.

At one point on the Vistula, the principal river of Poland, where tributaries made it necessary to build three railway bridges, one of them an important steel and concrete structure, Polish patriots got busy one very dark night and in the morning all three bridges had been destroyed by dynamite. Railway traffic from the big industrial districts of Silesia, including urgently needed munitions, was completely disorganized for several weeks.

Nor have their activities been confined to the railways. A few miles from Warsaw a deep pit was dug on one of the main highways, and carefully covered with planks and dirt, just before the passage of a large convoy of German trucks carrying ammunition to the Russian front. The first truck fell into the pit and was blown up, which brought about the destruction of several of the following lorries. This part of the highway was put out of commission for some considerable time.

Ferocious reprisals, of course, follow every such act of sabotage, but they have no effect upon the Poles, except to stimulate them to increased exertions.

Those who escape the Gestapo go underground, and on the first opportunity carry out carefully-laid plans for the derailing of trains and the burning of German military stores.

In the course of a speech in London, to pay tribute to the martyred intellectual leaders of Poland, victims of Prussian brutality and sadism, Gilbert Murray, one of the most eminent of living English scholars, told of a letter he had received from a friend who had spent a night in the ruined castle of a Polish noble.

Almost everything had been destroyed. The old count and his daughter entertained Murray's friend with distinguished courtesy. But they sat in a cellar, for the walls above were wrecked, and by candle light for the electric system had been destroyed.

There was a grand piano, of which two notes were broken, but the others held. On the piano there happened to be some buttons and marks of rank, which had been found by a peasant in a pit of nameless corpses, and served to identify one uniform as that of the old count's only son.

They wept as they sang at that piano with the broken notes, but they sang songs of triumph because Poland was free.

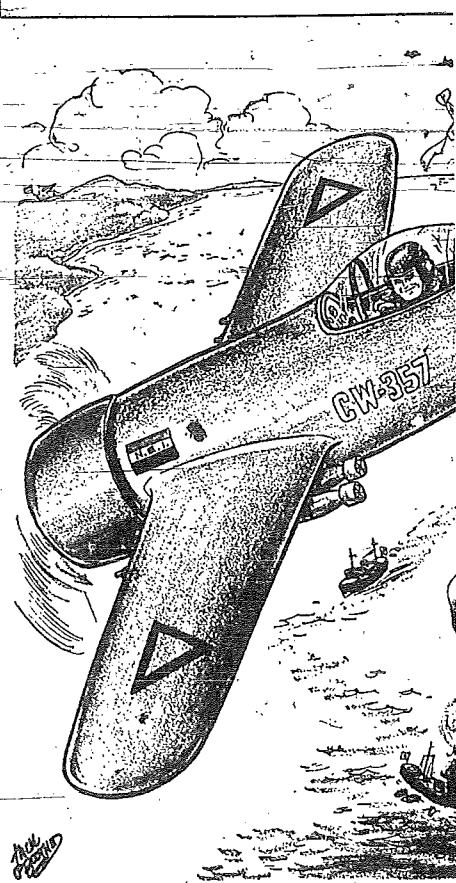
This was after the last war, relatively humane compared with the studied cruelty of the Germans of today.

Dr. Murray told the story to illustrate the unconquerable spirit of the Poles, who are always prepared to put the welfare of their country before the safety of themselves or their families.

"No wonder," he said, "the Nazis nurse a special hatred for Poland." It is so hard to find any Pole who is not a patriot; any Pole who has not some free intellect, some poetic imagination.

"There seem to be no Quislings, no Seiss-Inquarits, no Lavalis, no nation of ready and obedient subjects."

## The Modern Flying Dutch



## What Price Free Speech

By R. T. ELSON

(Resident Correspondent of The Vancouver Daily Province in New York)

WHAT price free speech? Where does it end in wartime? These two questions may force reconsideration of United States administration policy, which has been to interfere as little as possible with free expression of every legitimate point of view.

Under the curtain of misfortune certain defeatists are creeping out of their holes here and there trying to exploit the gullible or undermining the confidence necessary to uphold the United Nations. Recent developments have focussed attention on their activities—new outbursts of pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic sentiment have been exposed.

These outbursts are not typical but they are important as indicating how the enemy bores from within.

These people are not traitors — at least in their own minds—but they have helped mightily to spread the gospel of calamity in Washington where, as the President so aptly said, more lies are spoken and repeated than in any other place in the world! That includes a lot of territory, but it is true.

Consider the case of Congressman Jesse Wolcott, who at Lapeer, Michigan, said last week that current lack of information on United States naval activity in the Pacific is due to the fact that America lost control of the Pacific at Pearl Harbor. This control was lost because eight out of nine capital ships . . . which were in Pearl Harbor on December 7 when the Japanese attacked were destroyed as well as 473 bomber planes.

No one suggests that Congressman Wolcott is a fifth columnist, but the question does arise: Supposing such information were true, has a member of the House of Representatives the right to spread such military information on the public platform?

The President said—such reports are R-O-T, meaning "rot."

In this same New York Times Premier Mitchell cently that his o the naval situati unity.

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What price fr feed a question.

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