

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink."
THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1942.

Archdeacon Scott's Cynicism

The veteran and venerable Archdeacon F. J.
Scott of Quebec has written in caustic terms to
the Montreal Gazette as follows:
"Sir,—May I quite unofficially make a sug-
gestion which might serve to quiet apprehensions
in the minds of our population at this time. As
Quebec Province, with its nearness to the At-
lantic Ocean, and its wide river stretches from
the sea-board is the pathway to both the Dom-
inion and the United States, and as air and sub-
marine attacks might easily damage our Quebec
Bridge, so blocking the St. Lawrence route for
many months and possibly years, for two twisted
steel spans lie still beneath the surface, and as
the important aluminum works at Arvida and the
cities of Eastern Canada lie open to surprise as-
saults from the air by an over-Labrador route, re-
course should be had at once to assistance from
our great ally to the South. As day after day
passes, we have to have our ears filled with talk,
not of defence, but of anti-conscription propa-
ganda. Of course, in a democracy, we must
tolerate free speech, even if it is uttered by people
who do not know what they are talking about.
My suggestion is that, while allowing this privi-
lege, we should take steps at once to prevent a
Pearl Harbor surprise on this gateway of the
continent.

"I would propose that, in view of the peril
that comes in this war from waste of time, we
should invoke the terms of our alliance with the
United States and invite the American army to
send three or four of its divisions to guard our
shores. They would consist of artillery, anti-air-
craft batteries and infantry. This army would
constitute a wall of defence around the arenas
of our parliaments, so that discussions pro and
con on the Plebiscite might be continued without
danger to our beloved Canada. After all, the Uni-
ted States cannot afford to lose the war because
we squabble, American troops are already on
guard in Newfoundland and Northern Ireland
and are now being sent to England. We are
told, rightly or wrongly, that their introduction
to the oldest colony has brought in many reforms
such as better roads, better housing conditions
and even pasteurizing milk. We could imagine
what a rousing form of our complacency in this
unprotected corner of Canadian life would re-
sult from the presence of troops who felt the
dangers that loomed over North America from
the wild East Coasts of Quebec. Whether or not
action on the lines I have suggested is possible at
the present time, I leave it to military and naval
and air experts to decide, but nobody can read
the speeches of Premier Godbout without a thank-
ful feeling that in high quarters our French-
speaking compatriots see the danger that threat-
ens us this spring. To quote, with a change, the
old Latin hymn:
'The times are very evil,
The hour is waxing late,
Be careful and keep vigil
The HUN is at the gate.'
(Signed) FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT.
Quebec March 6th, 1942.

New Tax Convention

Good news to Canadian investors in American
securities was contained in the recent announce-
ment of a new tax convention between Canada
and the United States. The Dominion Govern-
ment also hopes to benefit substantially, Revenue
Minister Gibson explained, through "the avoid-
ance of double taxation, the prevention of fiscal
evasion—and the general promotion of the flow
of commerce between the two countries."
Briefly, the convention follows along the
lines of a previous convention which existed from
1936 until April 1941. Deduction (taxation) at
the source in the United States was increased in
1941 from 5 to 27 1-2 per cent on dividends,
interest, rents, royalties and other periodic pay-
ments coming to residents in Canada. The new
convention reduces this to 15 per cent as and
from the last day of January, 1941. Canada also
deducts 15 per cent in respect of interest, dividends
and royalties going to the United States, so
that there now exists substantial equality of deduc-
tion at the source between the two countries.
Individuals resident in Canada who are not
citizens of the United States are not subject to
the graduated rates of tax in the United States
and are not required to file United States re-
turns, unless they have an office or place of busi-
ness therein.
For parent companies in Canada receiving divi-
dends from wholly owned subsidiaries in the Uni-
ted States, the deduction at the source is re-
duced to 5 per cent.
As the convention comes into force on the first
day of January, 1941, a refund will be made of
all taxes deducted at the source in excess of the
15 per cent or 5 per cent rate without application
being made therefor, as the refunds will be made
by direction of the Government of the United
States through the medium of corporations and
institutions which initially made the deduction.
The convention provides, "with a view to the
prevention of fiscal evasion" for an exchange war,
not to mention the House of Commons,

of information between the revenue authorities in
each country "insofar as such information may
be of use to the authorities of the other con-
tracting state in the assessment of the taxes to
which the convention relates." Matters of this kind
are public property in the United States, but not
in Canada, where federal income tax returns may
not be divulged even to succession duties au-
thorities of a Province without the consent of the
estate of the tax payer. The new convention goes
far to remove such secrecy, at least insofar as
investments of citizens of Canada in the United
States, and vice versa, are concerned.

Six Weeks of it

Our House of Commons, says the Ottawa
Journal, has been sitting for six weeks, and al-
ready members have read or spoken words which
fill some 1,200 pages of Hansard.
The first definite accomplishment of the ses-
sion was the passing of the plebiscite bill,
last week. For a month the members
opened their hearts on the debate on the Speech
from the Throne. For a fortnight they discussed
the plebiscite. And already they are making plans
for an Easter adjournment of a couple of weeks
after which, but without any improper haste,
the budget will be brought down.
The House has not been sitting Wednesday
and Friday evenings. Nowhere is there any sign
of urgency, any indication that the members feel
they are wasting time and money, that cabinet
ministers in this emergency could be better em-
ployed running their departments than sitting
through dull and repetitious debates.
Nobody will read the Hansard report of this
session without a sense of depression. There is
the political by-play, the jockeying for tactical
position, which make the reader wonder if the
House knows the Japanese are at large in the
Pacific, that Germany is threatening the world.
Little in these 1,200 pages speaks of drive or force
or inspiration; painfully little shows any under-
standing of the deadly peril in which we live to-
day.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We should be free from equinocial gales round
about the 20th, seeing experiences we have al-
ready gone through.
In Westmont residents have been fined \$10,
with \$4 expenses, for non-effective observance
of black-outs.

The S. S. Prince Edward Island must be in
poor shape, when with all six boilers going she
takes ten hours to negotiate the passage to Tor-
mentine.

As the Irishmen of the city are not going to
parade on the 17th this year, it does not matter
much whether or not the streets are fit to walk
upon dry-shod on that historic day.

Sugar in Australia, like wheat here is at a dis-
count. Because of the smaller quantity of sugar
purchased from Australia this year by Great
Britain, about 450,000 tons of sugar cane cannot
be harvested in Queensland this year. Production
of sugar will be about 60,000 tons below the out-
put for 1940-41, when 766,000 tons were made.

Remember—in fighting Japan we are not op-
posed to a civil ed,—far less Christian, foe. Jap-
an's conception of war-fare is "women and
children first—strike at the hearts and homes of
the enemy." They have done so in Hong Kong,
and for lack of white women and children have
taken the young lads in uniforms, tied them to-
gether, trussed them, and then gratified their
blood lust by bayonetting them. Of such is the
Kingdom of Hell.

Lucknow fell this date 1858; the Indian Mutiny
broke out in 1857 at Meerut; the chief centres
of the war were Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow;
Cawnpore was the scene of the "Bloody Well";
Lucknow is celebrated for the relief brought to
the British garrison by General Havelock; with
the capture of Delhi, the headquarters of the
rebel troops, the back of the rebellion was broken;
the Derby-Disraeli Ministry then transferred the
Government from the East Indies Co., to the
Crown; the last flames of the Mutiny, kept
alight by Nanna Sahib, were quenched by Lord
Gannig 1859-62, but the unrest in many parts,
especially Bengal, has been serious ever since.

Not before time, the Federal Government is
making an attempt to economize in stationery.
Every newspaper knows in this connection sinful
waste by the host of bureaux now in existence.
A five men committee, with Mr. Justice T. C.
Davis has been appointed to investigate and re-
port. The committee was formed after Mr. C.
U. Stapleton, manager of office services for the
Canadian National Railways, told a gathering of
interdepartmental officials that Canada faces a
stationary paper shortage of 100,000 tons this
year. Suggestions from various departments at
the meeting included use of cheaper paper, re-
duction of size of forms and elimination of un-
necessary types, economy in use of kraft envel-
ops, substitution of ordinary printing for emb-
bossing on letterheads and use of both sides of
letterheads.

Because he has accepted socialist Sir Stafford
Cripps as his deputy in the House of Commons,
Mr. Churchill has roused the indignation of the
old-time laissez faire of Cliveden days, and now
the two Astors, of The London Times, and The
Sunday Times are joining with the Daily Mail
and Evening Standard and other malcontents
with a view to curbing the powers of the Prime
Minister, who is also head of the Department of
War. The curious part of the controversy is that
one half of the critics blame Mr. Churchill for
having appointed Lord Beaverbrook, subsequently
dropped, to the production Ministry, where it
is alleged he got at loggerheads with both army
administrators and industrialists, retarding instead
of expediting, hence his substitution by Mr.
Oliver Lyttleton, a socialist, to whom the other
half object. Altogether Mr. Churchill has not
done well. "with a view to the prevention of fiscal
evasion" for an exchange war, not to mention the House of Commons,

NOTES BY THE WAY

Passage into other hands of the
travel agency of Thomas Cook &
Son is of interest to multitudes
whose convenience, comfort and
pleasure it has served so long.
Fortunately, its name, the girde it
has put round about the earth,
remains. It has seemed a superi-
ority to some to smile at Cook's tour-
ists. Yet Thomas Cook & Son have
no mean place among educators
and benefactors; and they had the
imagination of great enterprisers.
Thomas Cook began work at 10. He
was gardener, wood turner, printer
publisher, Bible reader, Baptist
home missionary, preacher of tee-
totalism. A temperance excursion
by a special train on the Midland
Railway in 1841 was his first ven-
ture into transportation. He
made excursions his business. In
this arrangement with hotel keep-
ers he invented those coupons for
hotel bills now familiar to most of
mankind. His son, John Mason,
was over here in 1866 and studied
the North American business.
Then he provided for special pas-
senger traffic on the railroads of
the Continent. His steamship and
postal service on the Nile, his
hotel and hospital at Luxor, his
transportation of the British
wounded and ill after the battle of
El-Kebir, of General Gordon
and British armies, marked suc-
cessfully his activity. He was mas-
ter of the Nile. He extended Cook-
ism to India at the invitation of
the Government. He devised means
for the safety of pilgrims to Mecca.
He steered the late German Em-
peror up Vesuvius and on his comic
expedition to the Holy Land. He
established an immense collateral
business of banking, exchange,
shipping. He got rich, as he deserv-
ed. He and his father wanted to
the experience and the happiness of
millions of men and women. It is
just that their honorable name
should continue to be written and
heard. — New York Times.

Our men are fighting not be-
cause fighting is their chosen pro-
fession, but for concrete purpose:
to preserve the decencies of de-
mocratic life at home. They can-
not be expected to face the savage
ordeal of battle life unless they
are certain that life at home is as
free, wholesome and courageous as
they left it. If life at home be-
comes timid or hysterical, if it de-
generates into stupid wrangling,
no command can forward into the
perils of battle can carry full
weight. What our marines did at
Wake Island in the face of over-
whelming odds and what General
MacArthur's men are now doing on
Bataan Peninsula and on Corregi-
do express the spirit of men who
love and trust the way of life they
left at home. At a time like this
the individual citizen can con-
tribute something vital to the war
effort by self-discipline. He can
assume an attitude of personal re-
sponsibility for the war. If he
keeps fresh in mind the principles
for which it is being fought, if he
understands the intimate relation
between his daily life, his home, his
job, his association with his friends,
his cultural life and the fury of
battle against the prophets of an-
nihilation, he can strengthen our
cause. Not only what he does but
what he thinks and says affects the
total war effort. — New York Times.

Two hundred tons of rose hips
gathered from the hedges of Eng-
land and Scotland last autumn
have been turned into syrup for
the older children in Britain who
cannot get a regular supply of
oranges. Like the orange, rose hips
are a rich source of vitamin "C",
the anti-scurvy vitamin. Before the
war it never occurred to anybody
to use rose hips, but when the sup-
ply of oranges dwindled a small
army of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides,
teachers and Women's Institute
members turned out into the lanes
with their baskets. Even house-
wives who were expert jam mak-
ers found it difficult to keep their
hip hats out of the syrup and the
hips were therefore sent off to
nine factories which have now pro-
duced from them 600,000 bottle of
syrup. Young children are sipping
it with relish at the rate of one
teaspoonful a day. Two teaspoon-
fuls in the twenty-four hours give
all the vitamin C which older boys
and girls require. Britain's min-
istry of health are so pleased with
the result that they are hoping for
a much bigger collection of rose
hips when autumn comes round
again. — By Robert Williamson.

Opposition will no doubt be met
by the law in Ontario re-
quiring those intending marriage
to submit to blood tests. Legis-
lation seeking the same object, but
broader in scope, in fact, had to be
withdrawn two years ago, because
it was so violently opposed. It is
difficult to understand the an-
tagonism to this principle. It aims
to benefit the general health of
the people and bears the promise
of healthier generations to come.
Several states require such ex-
aminations, and their experience
with these laws has been splendid.
Yet there are prejudices to be over-
come, and they die hard. — Wind-
sor Star.

British Columbia is to plant 10-
000,000 young trees on its logged-
off lands this year. That it is
planned, is the full schedule planned
by the Forest Branch and will
take all the seedlings available in
the Green Timber and Campbell
River nurseries. Ten million trees
will require a lot of handling and
will replant ten to fifteen thousand
acres of logged-off land. Prepar-
ing the land and planting will in-
volve a lot of work and the ex-
pense will not be light. However,
if British Columbia expects to keep
in being the forests which provide
the material for the province's
premier industry, there is nothing
for it but to undertake the work
and spend the money. — Vancouver
Province.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the
discussion of correspondents of
questions of interest. The
Charlottetown Guardian does not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

OVERSEAS MAIL

Sir,—From time to time I have
brought to your attention cases
where a considerable volume of
mail was lost due to circumstances
beyond the control of this Depart-
ment. Such a situation has just
come to light again and the Post-
master General, Hon. Mr. Mulock,
has asked that the case be brought
to your attention.

Word has been received that a
west-bound steamer, expected to
reach Canada, with 906 bags of
mail on board, has been lost due
to enemy action.
Naturally anxiety will be felt by
the addressees when letters and
parcels they may have been ex-
pecting fail to arrive and no doubt
complaints against the Post Office
will follow—you will, however, ap-
preciate our position.

While writing on a Postal sub-
ject, I might mention that the
volume of Military mails shipped
overseas continues to increase.
During the calendar year 1941
some 5,566 tons of Military mail
only were despatched—a gain of
3,568 tons over the calendar year
1940. The mail forwarded overseas
through the Base Post Office dur-
ing 1941 was made up as follows:—
11,413,820 letters.
1,346,751 pounds of newspapers
and magazines.
9,571,132 pounds of parcels, in-
cluding tobacco gifts.

Some 65,000,000 cigarettes are
now being shipped monthly to our
fighting services overseas by the
Canadian Postal Corps. In playing
their particular part in the en-
deavour to "keep the smokes com-
ing" (as our troops request repeat-
edly in their broadcasts from Eng-
land), Canada's Army Postal au-
thorities are giving every possible
attention to the careful and sys-
tematic handling of tobacco par-
cels through the mails, and are
shipping a supply sufficient to av-
erage, roughly, 125 cigarettes per
man overseas, every week to our
forces. As revealed by the break-
down above of the mails shipped
overseas, the tobacco gifts are just
a part of the entire volume of mil-
itary mails passing through the
Base Post Office.

The enormous gain in the volume
of military mails in 1941 and the
fact that an upward continues,
serves to emphasize the constant
need of co-operation by the mail-
ing public so that the full time of
the Canadian postal authorities may
be devoted to expediting a regular
flow of mails rather than diverted
to attend to letters which are im-
properly addressed or to re-pack
and re-address parcels which for
want of adequate preparation have
been damaged in the mails.

I am, Sir, etc.
B. J. FARRELL
Acting Director,
Post Office Department,
Ottawa, March 10

The Poet's Corner

WE MUST BE FREE
It is not to be thought of that the
of British freedom, which to the
open sea
Of the world's praise from dark
antiquity
Hath flowed with pomp of waters
unwithstood;
Roused though it be full often to
a mood
Which spurns the check of salutary
hands.
That this most famous stream in
bogs and sands
Should perish; and to evil and to
be lost for ever. In our halls is
hung
Armour of the invincible knights of
the tongue
We must be free or die, who speak
the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke; the faith
and meek bold;
Which Milton held: In everything
we are sprung
Of earth's first blood, have titles
manifold.
—Wordsworth, (1802.)

MACS HAIR Restorer

A delicately perfumed pre-
paration which restores,
strengthens and beautifies the
hair.
It will restore gray hair to
its original color, prevents
Dandruff and stops falling
hair.
Get your bottle today.
Price 60 cents.

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at prices to suit every one.
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is obtained in coughs, colds,
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MACS AMMONIATED
BRONCHIAL COMPOUND
This preparation is com-
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WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day
For A People At War

"Let us then march forward
together, facing danger, bear-
ing sacrifice, competing only
in the effort to share even
more fully in the great task
laid upon us all." — Franklin
D. Roosevelt, President of the
United States.

Tunnelling History

(Winnipeg Free Press)
A photograph of a group of
Canadians buying fruit from a
Spanish peasant woman is appear-
ing in United States newspapers. The
men are hard-rock miners who went
away to the war but have been
kept in the effort to share even
more fully in the great task
laid upon us all." — Franklin
D. Roosevelt, President of the
United States.

These Canadians have been open-
ing a book of history as they have
been fortifying the stronghold. The
pages of prehistoric eras have been
turned in the tunnelling into the
modern-day formation. Blasting
the jurassic sandstone has revealed
stratified evidence of geologic ages
and people swept away in them.
Hugh Miller once carved history in
the same way out of the sand-
stone, and gave life to the only
dead. But he was a stonemason, a
humble craftsman compared with
the Canadian rock-miners. They
blast their way excavating voids for
hospitals and all the accommoda-
tion needed by the civilian and mil-
itary population of a fortress be-
sieged.
Yet these untutored rock-miners
from Canada can rival savants, and
in their own rough hewing reach
back to the remotest ages as ac-
curately as did Flinders Petrie, by
digging, by excavating, and by a little
blasting, that famous Egyptologist
who wrote the long past history in an-
other Mediterranean field and un-
earthed long-lost Grecian cities in
the Delta of the Nile.
The rock-miners probed deeper
and the stratified fossils they found
and saved tell the stories of eras
that had passed before the Phar-
os became legendary among the
mixtures of races blended through
the centuries into the Mediterra-
nean the Germans despise, as they
would the little Spanish peasant
woman from whose basket the Can-
adian soldiers in the photograph
pick fruit to their liking.

The War Of Color

(Winnipeg Free Press)
The color question will be not
the least of the racial problems the
Germans have unleashed upon their
allies, the Japs, and may yet
upset the human relations of the
world.

The first thing the Japanese did
when they attacked the Philip-
pines was to shower leaflets in-
viting the Filipinos to join brethren
of their own color to drive the
white men out of the Far East.
That was not the first mention of
this racial purpose by the Jap-
anese, for they had long insist-
ed to Asiatics that the time had
come when the yellow people should
rid themselves of white intruders.
That appeal could conceivably
have force. In a way, it was the
motive behind much that had
swayed the Indians in their de-
mand for complete independence,
although their demand was based
upon recognition of their moral
and mental ability to rule them-
selves. The appeal bore fruit
when indiositively conveyed to
people of Thailand, and equally
indiositively found disciples in Bur-
ma. Mr. U Saw, the prime minist-
er of Burma was not the only Bur-
man who was turning to the Jan-
anese to rid themselves of British,
or white, sovereignty.

The leaders of India have no
misconceptions about the Japanese
and would not substitute the au-
thority of Nippon for the "benevo-
lent rule of the British. The Bur-
man might, and indeed are in-
deed, to have negotia- with the
Japanese long before their prime
minister was placed under restraint
as a military necessity. They com-
pose that ethnological section of the
population of Burma which have
represented the culture and superiority
of the people of India and detested
the Chinese. They were fertile soil
in which Japanese promises could
flourish. And to some extent their
leaders, particularly were rising to
divert their allegiance from British
rule to the imagined happier as-
sociation with Japanese domina-
tion.
So the war that Hitler was to
confine to Europe, so that his New
Order might be wholly contained
and constructed within a Europe
that would revolve around the
Germans themselves, spreads a
racial conflagration. It is a fire that

Public Examples

(Judith Robinson in "News")
Somebody said it was too bad
about Mr. Roosevelt deciding to
have Admiral Kimmel and General
Short court-martialed; they must
feel terrible about Pearl Harbour
anyway.
When the British Admiralty
court-martialed and shot Admiral
Byng for letting a French squadron
under Admiral Gallissoniere escape
from him a great many people in
England said it was too bad, and
the French thought it very funny. It
was an odd English custom, a wit
said; shooting one admiral to en-
courage the others.

Yet, as it turned out, that is what
it did.
Admiral Byng was condemned to
death "for not having done his ut-
most," and was shot at Portsmouth,
March 14, 1757, one hundred and
eighty-two years ago next Saturday.
And it was as though the shot
wakened England from a drugged
sleep. Admiral Byng was shot for
incompetence. It was not his fault
that he was incompetent, but he was
shot for it just the same. The effect
on all the other incompetents in the
British navy was swift. Less than
three years after the English Fleet
had muffed the play in front of
Minorca and dragged away through
the Straits of Gibraltar leaving the
garrison Byng had been sent to re-
lieve to its fate. English squadrons
under new commanders without in-
fluential connections were carrying
the flag and the name of England in
triumph over all the seas of the
world. It could happen that way
again for us all, if something can

CAPS FOR CHOOSY GIRLS

LONDON—(CP)—Factory girls
now have three cap styles from
which to choose. They have been
designed by experts for the Min-
istry of Labor because many work-
ers had preferred to risk head in-
juries rather than wear an ugly
mob cap.
DID MAN'S JOB
LONDON—(CP)—Mrs. Zoe Wil-
kin, Auxiliary fire service woman
manned a pump so capable during
a raid that her mates didn't know
until the next day she was a woman.
Use Minard's for dandruff.

WEEK-END SPECIALS
Men's suits, new Spring models 2 pants — \$22.50
Men's Trench Coats, Navy, Air Force, Fawn — \$5.95
Men's New Spring Hats — \$1.95
Men's Fused collar dress shirts — \$1.39
Men's medium weight brushed rayon two tone zipper jackets — \$3.25
Men's medium weight combinations — \$1.49
Men's heavy work shirts — .98
Men's heavy all wool work sock — .59
Men's jumbo kit work sweaters — \$1.79
Men's heavy tweed work pants — \$3.29
Men's Overall pants — \$1.19
Men's Bib Overalls — \$1.69
Men's Leather Work Boots — \$1.95
Men's Gum Rubbers, Red Sole — \$1.59
Men's Rubber boots — \$2.25
Men's dress rubbers — .85
Men's dress Oxfords, brown or black — \$2.75
Boys' Tweed Longs — \$1.95
Boys' Sweaters — \$1.49
Boys' Gum Rubbers — 98c—\$1.19

OUR NEW SPRING STOCK IS ARRIVING DAILY,
WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND INSPECT
OUR LINES.
The GREENDAL CO.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
144 GT. GEO. ST.
PHONE 1500

The GREENDAL CO.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
144 GT. GEO. ST.
PHONE 1500

waken us in time.
This is not an argument for
shooting admirals or generals a
such. It is not even an argument
for shooting politicians. But it is
an argument for letting a sense of
proportion develop with our peril.
Three thousand Americans died at
Pearl Harbour. Two thousand Can-
adians were killed or taken prison-
ers at Hong Kong. One hundred
thousand British soldiers were cap-
tured at Singapore. The facts are
huge and dark enough. They should
shadow the small importance of
those who did less than their ut-
most to ensure the humble actors
in these tragedies every chance the
training, equipment and intelligen-
leadership can give men fighting for
our freedom. They should silence
the cries of sensibility that keep the
keenest pity for the sufferings of the
well-connected.
If public examples can help con-
vince the smug inertia in high places
that high places are no longer
healthy for smug inertia, public ex-
amples should be made. It may be
uncomfortable for the examples but
it's an uncomfortable world.

LONDON—(CP)—Factory girls
now have three cap styles from
which to choose. They have been
designed by experts for the Min-
istry of Labor because many work-
ers had preferred to risk head in-
juries rather than wear an ugly
mob cap.
DID MAN'S JOB
LONDON—(CP)—Mrs. Zoe Wil-
kin, Auxiliary fire service woman
manned a pump so capable during
a raid that her mates didn't know
until the next day she was a woman.
Use Minard's for dandruff.

LIGHT HOGS
In view of the recent order prohibiting the slaugh-
tering of Hogs weighing less than 130 lbs. "warm,
dressed carcass weight" we would urge that all farm-
ers in selecting Hogs for market adhere to the prac-
tice that their Hogs weigh at least 200 lbs. live weight
when selling.
Your co-operation in this respect will result in the
maximum number of Hogs grading within the desired
weights.
DAVIS & FRASER
L-657-3-24

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Because they have what it takes. They make head-
way against obstacles, and our tobacco also has what
it takes. It has made headway with the public since
the day it first went on sale.
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