

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1941

President Roosevelt's Speech

President Roosevelt's long-awaited statement on the war situation brings the United States squarely into line with Britain in her battle for freedom and democracy. It was accompanied by the issuing of a proclamation declaring "that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defences to the extreme limit of our national power and authority."

He charged that it was the purpose of Nazi Germany to dominate the world and "strangle the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada." Every possible aid to Great Britain, which stands between the Axis and such domination of the seas, is therefore a first and foremost consideration. Noting that the U. S. Navy is doing patrol duty in the North Atlantic and stating that the ships in that area are being constantly increased, he pledged "all additional measures necessary to deliver the goods."

Two articles of national policy were thus announced by the President: "First, we shall actively resist wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the western hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We shall insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas."

"Second, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combinations of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians, who, with me, will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed."

This ringing challenge was accompanied by an appeal to "all loyal citizens to place the nation's needs first in mind and action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this nation."

The President's speech, broadcast throughout the world, will have tremendous repercussions. In Great Britain it cannot fail to rouse renewed courage and confidence. Among the Dominions, it has of course particular interest for Canada. To the whole world it signifies that our American neighbors, in all but the name, are in this war to the finish.

The "Hood" Avenged

History is being made these days with a speed which is breath-taking. The battle for Crete has been waged for the past week on land, sea and in the air with unprecedented ferocity, but in the meantime another drama has been enacted in the North Atlantic, rivalling the most exciting chapter in Britain's naval annals. The sinking of Germany's crack new battleship Bismarck "in stern revenge for the sinking of the battle cruiser Hood" was achieved by torpedo planes from the aircraft carrier Ark Royal—the same Ark Royal which the Nazis claimed to have sunk in the early days of the war, and, with cynical inconsistency, on many occasions since. It was just three days after the Hood went down. An "unlucky hit" had blasted the British warship's powder magazine, but there was no element of luck in the grim sequel which sent the Bismarck to the bottom. It was achieved by British tenacity and efficiency. They virtually combed the ocean for the scurrying enemy. Yesterday's dispatches indicate that the Nazi battleship was deserted by her escorting cruiser the Prince Eugen. "Measures are being taken," to bring her also to book. In any case, says an Admiralty announcement, the destruction of Germany's newest battleship is "a very definite simplification of the task of maintaining an effective mastery of the northern seas and maintenance of the northern blockade."

There is significance for Hitler in the fact that the Bismarck, after eluding her pursuers on Saturday night in bad weather, was spotted by a United States built Catalina reconnaissance plane before mid-day on Sunday. Planes of this type are being sent to Britain in ever increasing numbers and are proving of great value in long-

distance flying. In the waters around Crete, British warships are described as having written a new chapter of courage under one of the heaviest air attacks in history. Losses in such circumstances are inevitable. Two cruisers and four destroyers of the Royal Navy have been sunk, and other warships damaged. The other side of the story is told with grim brevity in the statement: "No sea-borne enemy troops have landed in Crete." We have also Prime Minister Churchill's assurance that there is "no question whatever of our naval position in the Eastern Mediterranean having been prejudicially affected."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Farming has had a chance the past couple of days, though the land is in a quagmire condition in many sections.

Parliament will be rising soon, yet still there is no indication of a move on the part of our representatives to obtain worthwhile war industries for this province. Every province is getting them except Prince Edward Island.

The unemployment scheme does not apply to workers earning \$2,000 and up annually, or to workers in agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumbering and logging, transportation by air or water, stevedoring and private domestic service. Only the few here will benefit any from its operation.

Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, M.P., Dean of Arts and Sciences, McGill University, will present Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, and Miss Dorothy Thompson for the honorary degree of LL.D. on the occasion of the annual Convocation.

Speaking of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan our local contemporary expresses satisfaction that we have "A REPRESENTATIVE at Ottawa with the intellectual attainments to play a leading role in the enactment of a measure of national significance." What about the others, Col. Ralston, Dr. Grant and Mr. Douglas? Are they devoid of intellectual attainments or is it a case of comparisons being odious?

King Leopold of Belgium surrendered to the Nazis this date, 1940. The Germans had launched a heavy attack on May 26th. Next day the enemy crossed the Lys at several points. The British front remained intact but the French and Belgian gave way. Thousands of Belgian civilians rushed into the roadways and were ruthlessly bombed by German airmen. King Leopold without consulting his government or allies asked for suspension of hostilities which was granted, while his government went to Paris and ultimately London, declaring they would continue the fight.

It is known that Germany, with ample resources of most essential supplies, is producing planes in very large numbers every month. The extent in which the production has been slowed by British bombardment is not known. It may be great or little but there has been no evidence yet that the Nazi air arm is weakening. British air supremacy, in these circumstances, seems conditional upon the flow of machines from the United States, particularly in the heavy bomber class, and reports from Washington in this respect are interesting. The substance of them is that a rate of output beyond the German capacity to equal will be reached in the summer of 1943. This, of course, does not include production in other categories, which is very large, but it suggests that complete air supremacy "before many months are out," as claimed by Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald in Toronto recently, is not a promise to be realized in a matter of weeks. It will be fulfilled, but not overnight, and in the meantime the citadel must be held. Canada must help hold it, not with departmental blueprints but through the total mobilization of all its resources in the least possible time.

Says the London News Chronicle, the leading Liberal newspaper in England, and recognized as the mouthpiece of Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister of Munitions and Liberal Leader:

"We, the British people, want you, the American people, in this war on our side—fighting. Not to save us from defeat but to help us to victory—quickly."

"We are convinced we cannot lose this war. We also are convinced we are going to win this war. Eventually. That is the rub. Time!"

"We don't want this war to drag on years . . . We know, too, that unless you come into this war and fight it with us it's going to take us a long time to win it. It may take us years, wasteful, wasted years."

"But if you will come in and come in fighting we can whip these savages back into their caves before the end of next year."

Thus writes the Washington Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:

"The Noose Tightens: When the President postponed his 'important' speech to the nation scheduled for last Wednesday, Washington observers (including this one) made many wild guesses as to the cause for this action. Some set it down to the President's illness, some to the Hess incident, others that public opinion had not sufficiently crystallized to receive the convoy announcement the President was expected to make."

"Not until the Friday press conference with Mr. Roosevelt did we learn the real reason. The President stated it in declining to answer most of our questions on foreign policy; he said things were moving too fast, situations were changing from hour to hour too radically, for him to give any proper answers to questions about America and the war."

"A few hours later the full significance of the President's reason came crackling over the wireless. France had capitulated completely to the Axis; German specialists were pouring into Dakar; the French fleet might be requisitioned by Hitler for the battle of the Atlantic; Martini-que in the heart of America's defence system was theoretically an Axis base of operations; in short, America suddenly was in mortal danger."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The people were magnificent. That phrase has become almost a cliché, but it was never more true than of the workers of the Clyde-side. They gave the answers, not only to the Nazis, but also to those of little faith who have been saying consistently that "Red Clydeside," ridden with defeatists, would crack. They had very little understanding of the temper and temperament of the Clyde workers. They had very little understanding of the Glasgow transport workers who voted solidly against driving through the blitz—and then drove through the blitz!—London News Statesman.

J. H. Buckingham and Company, Limited, of London, England, will collect most of the accounts, even if they have lost their books through enemy action. The C. H. Smith Company in Windsor is one of the firm's customers. A letter to Mr. Smith tells of the trouble of being bombed. The company is writing to all its customers and asking them to write in saying how much they owe. No firm will want to appear to be in arrears. The Hamilton company's dilemma. There is honesty in business, because if there were not, business could not survive. The firms that keep dealing with their customers and with established clients have proved their reliability. Many queer quirks have resulted from what the people of Great Britain so calmly described as "enemy action."—Windsor Ont., Star.

I travelled recently on two long journeys from England to remote parts of Scotland (writes G. T. H.). It is not giving military secrets away to say that in both directions on both journeys the trains were crammed with naval, military, and Air Force men of every conceivable dimension, unit, disposition, and nationality. Yet strangely, there was one thing which all these men appeared to enjoy in common. I refer (to use Mr. Micawber's phraseology) to more than a modicum of somnolence—in short, to profound sleep. For among them I noticed one thing which surprised me to observe that none played cards, none read books, none argued over the war or the "new order" either Hitler's or anyone else's in truth. I noticed that in a crowded train compartment, only a handful read newspapers; but ninety-nine per cent indulged in almost continuous sleep. We rumbled past vulnerable points, over vital bridges, alongside vast works belching smoke and steam, through leagues of fields getting ready for spring. Hapless, nervous civilians like myself, marvelling and awestruck at the marvellous and precious panorama. But to it our travelling companions turned a closed eye. As I sat wedged among our snoring defenders and the equipment in a crowded train compartment, ex-dining-car only one other person seemed awake. He was an Allied airman, small, dark and with twinkling eyes. "Very interesting," he remarked, surveying the extraordinary scene. "It'd do good to Hitler to see them. It would be terrifying indeed to him to hear them sleep so. They are truly not worried about his war at all."—Manchester Guardian.

The tradition that a country will not be kept back from war because of financial problems is amply confirmed by Japan's experience during the past few years. Even before the Manchurian "incident" the national debt stood at 6,000,000,000 yen. By December, 1931, last December the dreaded ten-billion yen mark had long since been passed, and the total had risen to 27,750 million. The real problem in Japan's military effort is not financial but productive. The level of industrial output has changed little since 1937, after having doubled in the six years following 1931. Production of military supplies has increased, it is true; it is true at the expense of civilian output; but even its rate of expansion has notably slackened in the last two years. It is estimated that the Japanese rate of military production was devoted to military purposes in 1940. This is far less than the 63 per cent credited to Britain and the 72 per cent for Germany. But it is not the rate of production that can further increase military effort; for Japan is a far poorer country than the others, and its margin of output over a bare subsistence is far smaller. There is some reason to believe that it is close to the practicable limits of the curtailment of civilian consumption and the reduction of the standard of living. No change in the underlying situation seems probable in the near future, and the present inflationary trends are therefore likely to continue. Financial disaster is not, however, to be looked for. There promises rather to be a sharpening of the present trend toward a highly centralized and regimented economy which will at least postpone the problem, whatever may be its ultimate consequences.—New York Times.

In Rome, as in Berlin, and even in Moscow, the news of each fresh American military success is welcome indeed. And why should it not be? Who profits from these strikes? Certainly not the American workmen. Certainly not the American employers. Certainly not the American nation. Not even the small group of persistent social renovators in the New Deal gains therefrom. At a critical moment when the almost unanimous wish of Americans is that the nation's defenses shall be made ready as quickly as possible, the succession of strikes is crippling the preparedness program. But the presence of the policy of all aid for Britain depends for its success or speed, delays caused by strikes are nullifying the President's efforts and the nation's wishes.—New York Herald Tribune.

Since the arrival at Singapore last month of a large contingent of Australian troops, tensions in the Pacific have eased somewhat. This may only be the lull before another storm, one that may possibly break out following Foreign Ministry Matsuoka's visit to Moscow, Berlin and Rome. But the presence of temporary though it may be, of two squadrons of American warships in the South Pacific should tend to restrain any revival of the Japanese

Toil And Sweat

(Globe and Mail) It is not difficult to credit the remark of Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald that he would rather run a mile than make a speech. The popular impression that all public men are able to get up and talk to their own satisfaction, any time they happen to be called on is erroneous. Even the greatest orators burn the midnight oil in the preparation of important speeches. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who was one of the best speakers in the Chamber of Commons, once said that eloquence was 5 per cent inspiration and 95 per cent perspiration. Senator McPherson, who by common consent is the ablest debater in the Canadian Parliament speaks without notes or manuscript but when he rises he knows exactly what he is going to say. He has a richly stored mind and a marvelous memory.

The Senator's famous Winnipeg speech comes to mind. It was delivered at the national Conservative convention, and was a defence of his celebrated Hamilton speech and had offended some people. Mr. Meighen's effort was so logical and so convincing that he swept the convention off its feet, and could easily have retained the leadership had he not been hampered by the fact that he had given an advance copy of the speech to a friendly Toronto editor, and although he used nothing but his own words on the platform, the speech, as delivered, did not deviate in any particular from the manuscript. The notion that Lincoln's Gettysburg speech was inspired by the scene on the battlefield or composed on a piece of cardboard glued down on the train from Washington is entirely wrong. Lincoln burned the midnight oil in its preparation, according to the secretary who accompanied him and most orators will agree that all serious speeches should be prepared in the same manner provided they don't smell of the oil.

It is said of Hon. Edward Blake, one of the finest speakers Canada produced, that there was no living with him for four days before he had an important speech to make. And any one who thinks that men like Churchill and Roosevelt simply go to the microphone when they are something to tell the world and probably would be disillusioned if he knew the facts. Mr. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt might be able to tell interesting stories about the preparation of memorable radio addresses delivered from No. 10 Downing Street and the White House. Undoubtedly Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt are able to think on their feet. But for their masterpieces of oratory they do not trust to the inspiration of the moment. They would be among the first to admit that eloquence is 5 per cent inspiration and 95 per cent perspiration.

By Shakespeare's Avon Now

(Vancouver Daily Province)

They have kept the Shakespeare Festival as usual in England, or if not quite as usual, then perhaps a little better than ever. They crowded the memorial theatre on Saturday afternoon with more than 10,000 people, and they heard immortal lines that might go for a sufficient commentary and last word upon all defeatism and faint hearts and croakers now. For God's sake, let us sit upon the ground, And tell sad stories of the death of kings. It was Shakespeare Festival not quite as usual, the accounts say. There were the sounds in the evening of the wind and rain and the roar of the R. A. F. fighter planes, taking off from some nearby Warwickshire field.

But, anyway, in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon, they went in procession from Stratford Town Hall to the church. His Worship John Knight and High Steward of the town Sir Archibald Flower leading the way, and they heard the vicar in his praise of the great poet of England who is the great poet of English-speaking men everywhere. "The humanity, generosity, courage and staunchness that Shakespeare found in the English character lives again in these days. . . . And the love that Shakespeare felt for England is felt by Englishmen now, and by people from the Empire who have gathered at our side."

Submarine Hunt

(Halifax Chronicle) London circles hint that waters near the coast of this continent probably will become a battle-ground in the campaign against U-boats. That means waters near the coast of the province.

Naval authorities on this side of the Atlantic will receive such a development with something less than elation. They have responsibilities enough as it is. Convoy and patrol duties already have been weighty. But many of the men who man naval vessels operating from our shores are such a development with considerable relish. There are many of them who are eager to strike a blow at the enemy. Patrols off this coast are being increased in number if nothing occurs to provide excitement. Many a sailor-man would welcome a brush with a submarine as a chance for action. Another man would be delighted if enemy undersea raiders venturing into our waters were promptly destroyed.

tendency to press down toward Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.—Washington Post.

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If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties.

G. F. Hutcheson G. F. HUTCHESON

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR "Each person in the state must be interested, upright, intelligent if democracy is to survive and flourish. The greatness of the state cannot in the long run be greater than the character of the average citizen."—Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto.

How Hitler Milks France

(Sydney Post-Record)

Under the terms of her armistice France is obligated to provide 400,000,000 francs a day to meet the cost of the German Army of Occupation. These funds are provided by advances made by the Bank of France and paid into the German occupation account. But the actual costs of occupation are calculated at no more than 125,000,000 francs a day, or 275,000,000 francs daily less than the Germans are receiving. The balance of the excess occupation cost is not going to waste. The Nazis are using these funds to buy control of various French industries and of French holdings in the industries of other countries. There has been a substantial increase in the volume of note circulation. Estimates place the probable total by mid-March at 810,000,000,000 francs, which is an increase of 140,000,000,000 francs, or 8 per cent, over the circulation reported on June 10, 1940. About two-thirds of this inflation, it is calculated can be charged to the activities of the German occupation balance being due to the failure of the French Government itself to find revenues to balance its expenses.

The entire situation is another illustration of the ruthless cunning with which the Nazis have developed their techniques of economic and financial aggression. France is being systematically milked. The logical end of the process will be to find the Nazis in possession of most of France's industry and foreign investments and to reduce the French with a debauched currency system.

The Company They Keep

(Winnipeg Free Press)

One sees by the papers that the Nazi propaganda agencies have deluged Spanish American countries with pamphlets containing reprisals of Lindbergh's speeches. Also that Mr. Hoover's recent address has been given wide publicity and warm praise in the Italian press, no doubt under orders from the Fascist official who tells the press who to say. The line taken by the Italian press is that Mr. Hoover has made it clear that the United States is unprepared for war, either materially or morally. The country is represented as disunited and unprepared.

That these speeches should be precious to the totalitarian powers is natural. They are precisely the kind of propaganda that their open and paid agents in the United States would deliver under their instructions; and it is a great break for them that they should get the gratuitous and voluntary presentation of these arguments by citizens of the United States who have easy access to the air and are always sure of a wide audience.

We begin to note in United States publications observations to the effect that Mr. Hoover, Mr. Lindbergh, Senator Wheeler, General Wood and others in the isolationist camp might profitably give some attention to the position of the audiences that gather to give them an enthusiastic reception when they make English-speaking men everywhere. The audience of the audience overseas which dole upon their word and hasten to give them further circulation. The old saying that men are known by the company they keep is true in reverse; men are known by the company they attract. On this basis, the gentlemen we have mentioned and others associated with them might well give some thought to the

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Romance of Hymns

By KATHLEEN BLANCHARD "God will take care of you." A certain hymn of increasing popularity is the composition, so far as the beautiful words are concerned of Mrs. Stillman Martin. The music which has served in large measure to popularize the hymn was provided by Rev. Stillman Martin, and the thought of the lyric was provided by a comment of their young son. Out of the mouths of babes again. Many of our most popular hymns have been written by women. This was the case with the hymn given. Mrs. Stillman Martin, wife of the Rev. Stillman Martin, was an invalid—more or less.

There were often times when she was able to accompany her husband to churches where he was invited as guest preacher. She often came a special time, when Mr. and Mrs. Martin and their young son were invited to visit in the great city of New York. Their friends thought it well to make their own way to making their own way. Stillman Martin was immediately booked up to preach at a certain well-known church one Sunday morning. Meanwhile his wife became seriously ill.

As Sunday dawned, Mr. Martin felt very unhappy at leaving his wife for so long alone. . . . and after much anxious thought, decided to go to his engagement. But, said his small son, "God will take care of my mommy." Struck with remorse at his own lack of faith he filled the organ with hymns and sang. . . . He found his wife very much better. The simple words of her had fired her faith too. . . . she was inspired to write the words of this now familiar lyric. That same Sunday evening Stillman Martin sat down to the organ in his own little room and before long had composed the popular tune we all know. The public soon made it a favorite; and it was widely sung at mission services.

God will take care of you be not afraid. He is your safeguard through sunshine and shade; He'll be watching and keeping His own. He will not leave you to wander alone. God will take care of you still to the end; Oh, what a Father, Redeemer and Friend! Jesus will answer when ever you call; He will take care of you; trust Him for all!

God will take care of you through all the day; Stealing your footsteps, directing your way; He is your Shepherd, Protector and Guide. Leading His children where still waters glide. God will take care of you still to the end; Oh, what a Father, Redeemer and Friend! Jesus will answer whenever you call; He will take care of you; trust Him for all!

God will take care of you, long as you live, Granting you blessings no other can give; He will take care of you when time wears past; Safe to His kingdom will bring you at last. God will take care of you still to the end; Oh, what a Father, Redeemer and Friend! Jesus will answer whenever you call;

Say to Your Grocer I Want BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA You will enjoy its superior quality

MOW 'EM DOWN!

The battle cry of Charles McCarthy is a good slogan for this time of year. In other words don't let any grass grow under your feet. Its good advice also to stick to old and tried friends in whom you have gained confidence through experience. Among many a man's friends can be counted the always steadfast.

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Attention Farmers Near Charlottetown Reports which we have been able to obtain are that Ontario are cutting quite heavily their acreage on Turnips due to a labor situation. In conversation with many farmers near Charlottetown, we find there is a slight cut here. I would not recommend cutting your acreage too heavily this year. The cost of growing an acre of Turnips is small; the labor can be done principally by the youngsters and with the increased amount of business and new markets that we have reached in the past season, we are looking forward to really good demand throughout the fall and winter months for Turnips. This is for your information. FRANK B. CLARKE L-395-5-23

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