

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLane Vice-President: J. E. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director: J. E. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service) "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944

Alberta Bonds

The Social Credit government of Alberta has called an election in the midst of its efforts to secure a compromise settlement with the bondholders, in which there appears to be a good prospect of success. Such a settlement and the restoration of Alberta's credit, says an exchange, would be the most important thing that could happen to that province, and the present efforts of the government are an admission of the serious mistake in past years of repudiating half the interest charges and in long refusing to consider a settlement and refunding of the debt except at an extraordinarily low rate of interest. The matter is of considerable interest to other provinces, including Prince Edward Island, which has Alberta bonds in its sinking funds.

Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer, lately indicated that he was seeking a refunding of the debt at 3.6 per cent—against the less than 2.5 per cent paid since the arbitrary reduction eight years ago—and that the Government would pay part of the millions of dollars of interest arrears. The repudiation had destroyed Alberta's credit so that new capital could not be obtained for housing or any other enterprises. The prospect of repairing a great financial blunder and re-establishing the credit of the province was something to be generally welcomed.

But there are some die-hard members of the Social Credit party who are against yielding as much as the Government proposes to do in securing a settlement with the creditors. And Mr. Elmer Roper, C.C.F. leader in Alberta, doubtless had his eye on those members when he assailed the proposed agreement as too generous to the bondholders. It might, he said, "shackle a new Government with a rate of interest higher than was necessary." To pay 3.6 per cent and also to make substantial provision for payment of arrears of interest, was too much, according to Mr. Roper.

Gestapo Quitting Paris

Fighting French authorities in London, quoting "exceptionally good sources of information" say that the Germans are sending to Nancy, 50 miles from the German border, some of the hordes of Nazi civil servants quartered in Paris since the black day in June, 1940 when the enemy legions marched into the heart of the city. According to these reports, the evacuation of Gestapo units, members of the Todt Military Construction organization, and members of the Economic Control Boards began to move with all their archives from the Majestic Hotel a few days ago.

The reason the Germans have decided not to make a stand in Paris, according to these sources, is not that they have any desire to spare one of the world's most picturesque and historic cities, but because Paris is exceptionally difficult to defend, although it is the railway heart of all France. It is recalled that the French Armies in 1940 made no attempt to defend Paris, but fell back to a line below it without offering battle for the city itself. It is finally pointed out that at Nancy the Germans will be in an area both safer and much easier to defend.

November Election?

It is assumed the King Government will go to the country in late November, after the U. S. Presidential election in which it is predicted Roosevelt will have more or less of a walk-over. Liberals (according to the Letter-Review), are inclined to figure that the three parties will be fairly equal in strength—allowing for the Liberals holding a fair section of the Quebec seats. Therefore, the more enthusiastic Liberals argue that Mr. King will again be P. M., by making a trade with the C. C. F. Defeat of this theory is that it assumes that Mr. King will have more seats than Mr. Coldwell—which seems improbable. A Liberal-C. C. F. alliance in the next House would simply mean that the Liberal party had abandoned any hope of existence, and that Mr. King had openly gone Socialist. Not all the Liberals in the House would follow him, and in any event a Liberal-C. C. F. combination is most unlikely to have a working majority. Pro-Cons. claim a victory which will leave them independent of alliances, but have little real hope of this. Almost certainly, the Pro-Cons. will elect more Members than the Liberals, and, without abandoning principles, there could be a Liberal-Pro-Con. alliance. C. C. F. also claims a clear victory, but does not really expect to win one.

Russia And Europe

Whoever may be worrying about Russia being too powerful in Europe after the war, it is not the staid old London Times. "Russian policy in Europe," says the Times, "will display the qualities of stability and moderation which are most certain to win British confidence in proportion as Russia in her turn feels confidence not only in the good will, but in the vigor and effectiveness, of British policy. Whatever may remain obscure about the attitude of Russia as she faces the world today—at a moment when even the glories of military victory cannot lift from the horizon dark clouds of anxiety for the future of Europe—two things are open to no shadow of doubt: first, that Russia has no desire to return to the isolation of the past; secondly, that she can be most sure-

ly and fully won for co-operation in policies which are themselves constructively conceived and vigorously pursued. The principal danger to future concord in Europe is not that Russia seeks to pursue there a policy incompatible with that of Great Britain or of the United States, but that the moment of victory may arrive without any serious attempt by any of the three Powers to formulate and agree upon constructive long term projects."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Five months' supply of aviation gasoline is required as a working stock for every one of the 11,000 aircraft that are backing up the Allied ground forces during the invasion.

Canada's navy consumes more than 2,150,000 gallons of fuel every week. One battleship alone takes enough fuel in one refuelling to heat an average house for 350 years.

Marie Anne Corday d'Armont, heroine of the French Revolution, better known as Charlotte Corday, died this date 1793; of a noble family of Normandy where the British and Allied forces are now fighting, Charlotte was carefully educated and nurtured; she absorbed Roman republican ideas, and, emulating Brutus, assassinated Marat as the tyrant who had overthrown the Girondists; she was guillotined.

The principal part of the announcement of Mr. Gardiner concerning the 100,000,000 lbs. of beef ordered by Britain, 53,000,000 of which has already been sent across reads: "A new floor price arrangement will be effective on Aug. 21, when the present variable and graduated floors in effect during the 1943-44 season will be replaced. The new floor prices will remain level throughout the year."

Canadian Meat Board purchases of bacon for the United Kingdom to July 1 totalled 464,000,000 pounds, equivalent to 92.8 per cent of the total minimum commitment for the full calendar year of 1944. The United Kingdom is taking all the bacon which can be made available by Canada. Under the two-year agreement Canada agreed to supply a minimum of 900,000,000 pounds in the years 1944 and 1945, but assured that every effort would be made to provide additional quantities.

Under a 1939 contract Canada supplied 330,000,000 pounds of bacon to the United Kingdom. Under a 1940 contract more than 440,000,000 pounds were provided. Under a contract in 1941, 600,000,000 pounds were shipped and in 1942 a contract was made to ship 675,000,000 pounds by the end of 1943, and this contract was met. In the fall of 1943, an agreement was made under which not less than 900,000,000 pounds would be shipped in the next two years.

Both Colonel and Cook. When General de Gaulle arrived in Newfoundland on his way to Washington and Ottawa he was hungry. He was too late for the regular mess, so the officer commanding the area where he landed, Lt.-Col. D. J. Maxwell took the French leader to his own quarters, donned an apron and cooked up a plate of bacon and eggs. While they were frying, de Gaulle sat in the kitchen and chatted. A native of Halifax, between wars—he is a veteran of 1914-1918—Col. Maxwell is an inspector of headlight and carlighting equipment for the Canadian National Railways.

Wouldn't they like to be here? Reuters' correspondent with the R. A. F. in France writes: "I was struck by the number of German prisoners I have seen coming out of Caen who asked, 'When are we going to Canada?' They seemed to think all enemy prisoners were sent to Canada. One German insisted he was going there because he had received a letter from a friend who was having a fine time in the Dominion. There is little arrogance or sullenness about these prisoners. Most of them are weary, gaunt and badly shaken. The majority are glad to be out of the war."

A story taken from a recent issue of the Belgian secret paper L'Alouette: A young man called Bebert was called up for compulsory labour service. His uncle, a keeper at a Zoo at Antwerp, enabled him to go into hiding by disguising him as an orang-outang. One day his mother came to see him. Bebert was delighted, and jumped about on his trapeze to show how well he had learned his part. Suddenly he fell into the next cage, where two lions were prowling up and down. Bebert's mother yelled with terror. At first the lions took no notice. Then one of them came up to the bars and said: "For goodness sake be quiet, Madame. Do you want to give the whole lot of us away?"

Notwithstanding Godbout's claims of having authority to have released all sorts and conditions of soldiers, or potential soldiers, for farm help, an army official pooh-poohs the idea. He says the procedure for farm workers now in the army wishing to return to farm work is to make application to their commanding officer. They are required to prove by letter or other means the need for their services on the farm and they are then granted leave "if they can be spared." Length of leave depends on the circumstances. Men who fail to respond to call-up notices are dealt with in court and turned over to military authorities, becoming subject to military regulations. Farm workers when called are entitled to postponement upon application to a mobilization board. Regulations covering such postponements say: "The board shall, upon the application of a person employed in agriculture, grant him a postponement order until further notice, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the board that such person is not an essential worker in agriculture or that such person has, since March 23, 1942, ceased to be a person employed in agriculture." Postponements granted under this section may be cancelled if the person ceases to be engaged in agriculture.

Notes By The Way

Salmon tagged and dropped in the Atlantic has been caught in the Pacific, by chance, though, crossing those prairies, Windsor Star.

Surely if an apple tree can be induced to bear five kinds of fruit one will not be too far from the mark. —Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Our new air bases in Russia make it possible for us to have bombing service to every part of Germany. Equal opportunity for all has been an American motto.—New Yorker.

We are inclined to blame the Nazis for everything that is evil in the world—and there is reason for that—but we should remember that had it not been for our indifference to Hitler we never have risen to power.—Chatham News.

A few years ago we heard of Brazil dumping boatloads of surplus coffee beans into the ocean, and using them for fuel. Now we come that a surplus of 11,000,000 bushels of wheat from the 1941 crop in Argentina has been allocated for use as fuel in the West. Family Herald and Weekly Star.

William Howard Taft had learned from experience the duty of fitting his tremendous bulk into an upper berth, says Ralph MacParlan in *Conversations*. When he occupied the berth below which he audibly groan, the ex-President took the curtain and said: "I'm not sleeping in the upper berth. The last time I did the blamed berth broke down. I hope to heaven this one will hold me. He then strode off to the smoker to enjoy a cigar. Some time later he returned to find the little man soundly asleep in the upper berth."

In 1863, a Paisley Crimean veteran, Sgt.-Major Goodman, was one of the guards on the sailing ship *Macpherson*, which brought 500 prisoners from England to Australia. When he grew up, Edward joined the Mounted Volunteer Horse Artillery, and when it was disbanded he went to the West Indies, where he was granted a plot of land as an unconditional gift from the Imperial Government. Edward took the grant, and died at eighty-seven in April this year, regretting that the block of land he had been granted was never used. The Australian Houses of Parliament and other valuable West Perth property.—Australian News Letter.

Arrangements to relay services from St. Mary's Church, Chatham, to an adjoining hall, where those who wish can sit and smoke as they listen might have seemed a trifling concession to some church-goers of the past who claimed the right to enjoy a pipe even inside the church. In some English country houses, as late as the middle of the century, the start of the sermon was regarded as a general signal for male members of the congregation to light their pipes. The *Heart of Midlothian* will remember an important personage who through the kindness of a German smoked tobacco borrowed from other passengers.—Manchester Guardian.

The pre-invasion ban on travel between Great Britain and Ireland, which was imposed three months ago, is being relaxed a little by little, and priority may be given to claims of Northern Ireland. It is a general misconception that the British Government has asked the Irish Government to stop travel between Great Britain and Ireland, and nothing will be done until that is agreed. Government officials who are at present held up in Belfast and London will be the first to travel. Buyers of commercial travellers would be next, for business on both sides of the water is suffering. Buyers of commercial travellers would be next, for business on both sides of the water is suffering. Buyers of commercial travellers would be next, for business on both sides of the water is suffering.

Here is one new wrinkle from the "new" English farmers which might be of some use in a wet season. The South of England farmer who frequently has difficulty in curing his hay, says that he has introduced a new grass-drying system. The hay is cut when it is green and is dried in a shed with hot air that all its nutrients, color or flavor are retained. When it is done it looks like green chaff, and is baled and stored for winter use. As a feed it contains all the advantages of new-mown grass, is not so bulky, and is more palatable. The chief objection is the cost which in wartime is running at about \$20 a ton. It is hoped that the man who has introduced co-operative plants are built, to lower this figure. The benefits are many. The plants are cut and processed, and that it does not suffer from heating or from mildew as hay will if put into mow when damp. The process is new and probably needs a good deal of testing but it may point a way to a more efficient way of handling one of the most important of our farm crops.—London Free Press.

It is a lost art now, but in the period following the Civil War no Fourth of July celebration was complete without shooting anvils, says Glenn Stewart in *The Chicago Tribune*. A blacksmith's anvil weighs about 125 to 250 pounds. There are two anvils, one of which is usually a hole or depression in the base large enough to hold half a pint or more of liquid. Two men, a keg of black powder, long iron rod, and a bonfire were the essential materials. And four men, if the job was to be done shipshape and Bristol fashion. An anvil was turned upside down on the ground so that the hole was on top. One man filled the hole with powder, and either left a train or laid a fuse. Two more lifted the second anvil and set it on top down on the other, thus confining the powder charge. The fourth, who had been keeping his iron rod red hot in the fire, touched her off. Sometimes a third anvil was laid on top. The explosion would of itself send the anvil flying into the air and the noise was terrific. A good crew could fire their anvils as fast as a gun crew on a muzzle-loading 12-pounder, and make more noise. In those days artillerymen back from the war got the first call when it came to shooting anvils.

Potential Danger To P.E.I. Farmers

The Japanese Beetle By A. M. Bell, M. D.

(Continued from Saturday's Guardian)

The Japanese Beetle has a marked preference for the foliage and fruit of apples, plums, cherry, raspberry, and especially the foliage of grapes. Among the shade trees it is especially fond of the linden, horse-chestnut and elm. In the vegetable garden it has marked preference for the silk of corn, and feeds on the foliage of beans, asparagus and rhubarb. The larvae and grubs (when in that stage of development) feed on the roots of grass and legumes, and prove very troublesome to pastures and lawns. It has recently been found that they attack the growing potato plant when other preferred foods are not available. They have been known to feed on the roots of strawberry, corn, bean, cauliflower, beet, onion and other vegetable crops.

The most serious injury inflicted (while in the grub stage of development) is to the roots of grass. The appearance of a pasture or lawn suffering from injury by these grubs, is similar in the early stages to that of a pasture or lawn retarded by inadequate supply of moisture or nutrients. If the damage is not checked soon, it is examined and a number of grubs are found, a person may be certain that the grubs are causing the damage. As the injury becomes more extensive the portion of grass above the ground is often completely severed from the roots, so that the turf can easily be rolled by the fingers.

The Japanese Beetle has mouth parts adapted for chewing. In general it consumes the entire tissue between the veins of the leaves and also the fruit. The leaves are skeletonized wholly or in part and the remains of these leaves soon turn into a fine powder. This beetle is phototropic, preferring to feed on the portions of the plant exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and works downward from the upper and outward portions of the plant, and inward. When the infestation is severe, even large trees may be completely defoliated within a partial second crop of leaves may be produced after the infestation has ceased. This increases the liability of winter injury to the twigs and the tree trunk. Repeated cutting of infested trees weakens them and ultimately may cause their death.

The Japanese Beetle where the infestation is marked, generally injures fruiting plants, especially peaches and plums and often grapes. The common smartweed is very attractive to this beetle and a persistent insect with them may first be discovered when they infiltrate into a garden. It has been known to attack the most common plants. When the infestation is marked, it attacks many different varieties of plants.

The Japanese Beetle passes the winter in the larvae or grub form. The grubs are found throughout the ground. It burrows 3 to 6 inches deep, depending on the climate. As the warmth of summer approaches, the larvae migrate upward and downward, but still usually remain in the middle of the ground. Early in June (the time depending on the location) in infested areas, the larvae undergo change to the pupal stage, and remain in the ground for a period of from 3 to 4 weeks, occasionally a little longer. From the pupal stage, the full grown beetle emerges in the middle or last part of June and continues over a period of from 6 to 9 weeks, but it is not usually seen until the middle of July. As the migration of this pest progresses further north, where the climate is cooler, this may occur somewhat later.

On reaching the surface of the ground, the fully grown Japanese Beetle flies or crawls upon some plant nearby and proceeds to feed on its foliage or leaves or flowers or fruit. Mating of the sexes may occur soon after emerging from the ground and is repeated at frequent intervals throughout the summer. Mating usually takes place in the evening, and the food plants, but it may occur in other situations, such as early in the beetle season on turf where the grubs are seen. Early in the emergence season the males and females are attracted to each other by a large number of males to attach themselves to one female. On warm sunny days the beetles feed and fly about vigorously and the hotter the day the more active they become and then the slightest disturbance or approach of a person will cause them instantly to fly away from where they are feeding. But when the air is quite cool they appear quite sluggish and inactive and often, when the plant on which they are

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on is slightly shaken, they shamble dead and fall to the ground and thus remain for a short time. They are very readily, in warm weather, fly a considerable distance—even against a strong wind, it has been observed, especially when the wind has wafted to their keen sense of smell the fragrance of some food they prefer. They are naturally gregarious and this habit of congregating together in large numbers adds to the difficulty of control as beetles are attracted in large numbers to certain plants and feed, leaving other plants untouched, that apparently would be equally attractive to them. After feeding, the females enter the ground to lay their eggs. For this they appear to prefer a medium moist loamy soil with the grass on it short—near the ground surface, as in pastures, lawns and golf and croquet grounds. But they often deposit their eggs in cultivated grounds and in flower beds. After burrowing to a depth of from 2 to 4 inches in the ground the female beetle deposits 1 to 3 or 4 eggs at one time and then emerges from the ground and spends a day or more above the ground feeding, after which she again returns to usual depth in ground to deposit another complement of eggs. The majority of eggs may be laid also during the day. This middle of August. This of course varies somewhat, according to latitude where there is an infestation.

During each beetle season the female lays about 40 to 60 eggs. The eggs hatch in about 12 days, after which the young larvae feed on the roots of growing grasses (which they thus destroy) until cold weather, when they burrow deeper and deeper as the cold becomes more intense. There is but one generation each year. This beetle very seldom feeds in dark places, or on the under side of leaves, but as the jaws of this

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NOTICE To encourage the breeding of cattle, The Provincial Department of Agriculture will donate exhibitors of cattle at the P. E. I. Exhibition, 1944, if more than five herds of any one breed consisting of three or more exhibits are shown, as follows: If six herds are shown 60 per cent of regular prize money. If seven herds are shown 70 per cent of prize money. If eight herds are shown 80 per cent of prize money, and so on up to ten or more herds when the prize money is doubled. W. F. ALEN STEWART, Minister of Agriculture.

WOOL RECEIVING Wool will not be received at the Canadian Wool Board warehouse, Charlottetown, after July 25th. Shippers kindly take note and have deliveries made at the earliest possible moment. Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders'

ICES CUBES Within these crystal forms is pent a proud and tasteless element. That rots the air as mist and rain. Dry and shining, with the main Till man, by thoughtful artifice. Outwitted it. These shapes of ice, These glassy forms that have sun-dried, The liquid drop and lie enchanted. A little span, can cool the throat. Dry and shining, with the main Till man, by thoughtful artifice. Outwitted it. Ere they turn liquid once again. Though man, like a magician locks Water in ice—a paradox—It still is water and will be Free as the cloud, the mist, the sea. —John Richard Moreland in the New York Herald Tribune.

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