

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.

Subscription Rates
By Mail in P. E. I.: \$4.00 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months
By Mail in P. E. I.: \$3.00 per year; \$2.00 for 6 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at
Hotelling's News Agency, Times Square, New York, 1010
South News Agency, Corner Milk and Washington, Boston

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1941.

Mr. King's Opportunity

Many Canadians will be inclined to echo Mr. Hanson's query: Why did Prime Minister Mackenzie King, refuse Prime Minister Churchill's invitation to attend an Imperial Conference in London in the near future? Mr. Churchill informed the British Parliament that his government "very much desired such a conference and had hoped the end of July or the beginning of August might be a suitable occasion."

Despite the severe conditions under which the ploughs were used, breakages were very few, and the Agricultural Committee report that on the whole this Canadian equipment has proved extremely satisfactory.

rose as high as five feet. For the most part, coarse grass overlay the remainder of the area, while valleys and steep slopes added to the natural difficulties encountered. The soils varied considerably in nature, and included thin chalky loams overlaying chalk, sandy loams, sections of clay with flints, medium loams, and smaller areas of heavy clay.

A firm of steam-tackle experts were first consulted, and their opinion was that the land was unploughable, except at a prohibitive cost in labour and equipment. The East Sussex War Agricultural Committee undertook, however, to do the work, using standard general purpose Canadian tractor ploughs.

Work was begun with ten tractors, and the number was increased throughout 1940 to a total of seventy. The ploughs were set to turn an 11-inch furrow with an average depth of 5 inches. The skim coulters were removed from the ploughs, it being found possible to achieve better results in burying the herbage by tilting the disc coulters several notches to land.

The turned-over grass was well covered by the methods employed, but the work called for intelligent setting of the plough to meet the special requirements. The operators were untrained before the war began, most of them being unemployed men, but they quickly acquired skill as well as enthusiasm for the work.

EDITORIAL NOTES
Dollar Day
From now on vacationists should be conspicuous by their presence.

What is apparently the C.N.R.'s loss may be the Northumberland Ferries' gain.

Farm work is well advanced, considering the backward weather and shortage of help.

The census takers are evidently operating unobtrusively, having plenty of time to count the depleted families.

"Never say die!" is the spirit animating stockbreeders who intend holding a live stock show in connection with Old Home Week in August.

Now that the Island is looking its best, let us give our visiting defenders a good time to make up for the unduly long, tedious winter.

Japan is more than likely to come down on the side of the Axis. Her interests clash with those of Russia in Asia, and it is all too evident that Germany's aggression of the latter is with the object of involving Japan, and likewise the U.S.A.

The war is returning us to foundational things, such as wood, coal, foodstuffs, and so it must be in the religious field, modern philosophies must make way for "true religion, undefiled" if our spiritual life is to be maintained and carried on by the next generation.

Tough Reception Committees
The British have learned valuable lessons from the battle of Crete which are now being applied in the intensive summer training campaign of troops in the Old Country.

"Where were you in the Great War?" was the question sons were to ask their dads after 1918. "Where you there, and if not why not?" will be the like queries boys will ask their dads when this conflict is over.

In consequence of the introduction of clothes rationing in the United Kingdom, British authorities have decided to apply to such gifts, mutantis mutandis, the regulations governing gifts of food. The provision that no parcel may contain more than two pounds of any one foodstuff, however, will not apply to gifts of clothes and no restriction has been placed on the weight of individual articles of clothing within an overall limit of five pounds.

Lord Kelvin, most eminent physicist of his time, born this date, 1824. His work covered every branch of physical science, and he published over 300 original treatises; did valuable work in thermo-dynamics; made submarine telegraphy a possibility; invented practically all the instruments at present used by electrical engineers for measurements; invented sounding apparatus, pressure gauge, tide gauge, tide predictor, and made great improvements in the mariner's compass. Raised to the peerage in 1892; and received the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in 1896.

Seeing that the ex-Kaiser who sought refuge in Holland after the first World War lived in comfort at Doorn, a correspondent of The London Daily Mail raised the question what should be done with Adolf Hitler when the Nazis have been finally defeated. The paper put it up to its readers and in three days hundreds of letters were received. The largest section—25 per cent—of correspondents want to see Hitler exhibited in a cage, proceeds to be given to bombed victims. Other suggestions are: Death penalty (by hanging, shooting, or beheading, in that order); 20 per cent exile (places suggested include Devil's Island, the Andaman Isles, the Ascension Isles, Arctic wastes, and the African desert); 15 per cent; lifelong solitary imprisonment, 15 per cent; to be made to live under war conditions of bombing, rationing, etc., 10 per cent; to be handed over to the Poles or Jews, 5 per cent; to be treated as a certified lunatic, 5 per cent; miscellaneous, 1 per cent.

Ploughs On The Susses Downs
In accordance with the British Government's policy of bringing under cultivation as much unused grassland as possible, the East Sussex War Agricultural Committee began work on the Sussex Downs in December, 1939, and to date have reclaimed for agricultural use approximately 3,500 acres of downland.

According to a news bulletin issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation, this particular portion of the Sussex Downs had not been cultivated for centuries, perhaps not since the Saxons came and opened up the weald nearly 1,700 years ago. Large stretches of it were covered with Bramble, thorn and gorse, which in some places

NOTES BY THE WAY

Little has been heard of the new foreign legions in training in Britain, exiled armies in embryo preparing to fight the Germans for restoration of their native soil. It has been known that their strength is constantly increasing, but how formidable a force they are becoming is made known for the first time in a special correspondent of The Times of London, who has spent some days in the training quarters of each nationality in turn. There are now separate establishments of Poles, Czechs, Czechs, Belgians, Dutch and French, each nation having representation in fast-growing camps. What started as a battalion of this or that nationality has now become a regiment, in some cases a brigade, and in one instance, the Poles, actually a home division. The Poles are the largest contingent. They guard an important Scottish frontier of Britain. The Poles are the second largest in number. The correspondent describes them as a splendid body of men, many of whom have come originally from a frontier centre of Europe. They are in the army as the readiest means of fighting the enemy. The Czechs, of whom there are several battalions, have won golden opinions from British military experts. The Dutch forces are composed both of men escaped from Holland and of Dutch residents in Britain and her colonies. They have their own officer corps. The Belgians are bilingual, have learned English military terms readily of all the nationalities. They comprise Flemings and Walloons in almost equal proportions. The Belgians are divided as soldiers and are transferred to the de Gaulle forces in the battle line as quickly as they can be equipped and organized, so that their camp is really a depot and equipment center. They include gunners, signallers, tank crews and motor experts, as well as infantrymen, and have already made their mark in the battles in Africa. — New York Times.

With 12,500,000 acres under the plough this spring—3,750,000 more than in 1939—Britain's agricultural leaders are planning how to protect her corn crops from Nazi fire bombs. The year Germany's air onslaught did not develop fully until the harvest was gathered in, but this year, combined with U-boat attacks on shipping, the menace to British food supplies is very real. Among the devices which may be enforced is the cutting of fire-breaks or lanes, about thirty feet wide, across the direction of the prevailing wind. The crops cut would be wasted, but made into hay or silage. Corn stocks can be protected by setting the rows as far apart as possible. Ricks would be set at least fifteen yards apart, and preferably out in the field to prevent enemy landings. For dealing with outbreaks of fire, water carts would be kept filled near the standing crops and further reserves stored in ricks or van covers supported on stakes. Fire-fighters will arm themselves with stirrup pumps, fruit spraying machines, liquid manure, and other devices. With fire-watchers, R.P. wardens and Home Guards in every parish, there will be no lack of manpower to safeguard the vital harvest of 1941. — By Robert Williamson.

Warning that the embattled elm tree, New England's pride, faces an outbreak of the elm leaf beetle comes from Dr. S. W. Bromley, Connecticut entomologist. The attack, of greater intensity than infestations of the past, has been encouraged by unseasonably warm weather. It will be particularly severe, Dr. Bromley believes in the New England states and New York. In certain respects, the elm leaf beetle is less of a danger than the Dutch elm beetle. The latter spreads has no cure. Under present conditions, specialists say, it is best not to attempt to save a diseased tree. The leaf beetle, however, can be controlled by spraying, using the standard and satisfactory control measure being a mixture of arsenate of lead—three to five pounds of powder—depending on the extent of the infestation, and 100 gallons of water. Both beetles are aliens, as are so many other of our insect pests, including both brown-tail and gypsy moths. The Dutch elm beetle does not arrive in this country until about 1907. The elm leaf beetle, however, was first found in the United States in 1838, near Baltimore, and is now generally distributed over the greater part of the United States. What property owners should do is plain. An immediate counter blitzkrieg will prevent widespread defoliation. Elms have more than aesthetic value. They are of great utilitarian worth to New England, responsible in no small degree for this section's scenic charm. Without elms, New England would lose a part of its appeal. The embattled elm deserves every consideration. — Manchester Union.

Two Oxford colleges were fined at Oxford for buying eggs more than the permitted maximum prices. The Master and Fellows of University College were fined 5s, and John Waite, a member of the college, was fined 5s. for supplying eggs to the college at 2s. 11 1/2d. a dozen, 2 1/2d. more than the maximum. It was stated for the defence that the order had not been published sufficiently in time for the defendants were unaware of the restriction. In the second case the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Worcester College were fined 2s, and Florence Bartlett, a member of the college, was fined 5s. for supplying eggs to the college at 2s. 11 1/2d. a dozen, 2 1/2d. more than the maximum. It was stated for the defence that the order had not been published sufficiently in time for the defendants were unaware of the restriction. In the second case the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of Worcester College were fined 2s, and Florence Bartlett, a member of the college, was fined 5s. for supplying eggs to the college at 2s. 11 1/2d. a dozen, 2 1/2d. more than the maximum. It was stated for the defence that the order had not been published sufficiently in time for the defendants were unaware of the restriction.

The reclamation of waste materials is an important phase of the Canadian war effort, providing, it does, materials valuable for the fabrication of armaments and providing a corresponding easing of the burden on the foreign exchange position of the country. But to be effective, this must be carried on in a properly organized manner to see that the most effective commodities are gathered and stored that the cost does not

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"A victory for the totalitarian powers would not mean the end of Christianity, but would cramp and cripple any practical expression of our faith." Rt. Rev. Audrey S. Tuttle, Moderator of the United Church in Canada

PUBLIC FORUM

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

MUSSEL MUD SUPPLY

Sir,—The government in its anxiety to serve the farmers of the province in the best way possible, and with an idea of retaining in the province the large sums paid out for neighbouring province for lime-stone, wondered whether it would be possible to utilize a suction dredge to have mussel mud landed on the shores of our rivers and bays. We find that the dredge would draw four feet of water; dig mussel mud to a depth of twenty-three feet; and discharge it with a discharge pipe sixteen inches in diameter. The mud would be discharged through this pipe for a distance of one mile. The water in a mile it could be elevated fifteen or twenty feet higher, but the higher the elevation the less mud would be obtained. The pipe floated on the water on pontoons. The dredge would dig approximately 1600 cubic yards in a ten hour day.

The cost of operation would be \$4,000.00 per month, and in addition to that there would have to be a tug alongside to move the dredge. The cost of another difficulty in connection with the matter is that if, in working under the water, she ran into silt or gravel, there would be no way of ascertaining that such was the case until the silt was being discharged from the pipe, at which time there would be many hundreds of cubic yards of useless material in the pipe. As the principal cost of mussel mud to the farmer is the hauling of same from the shore to the farms, it was decided that this plan, considering the cost, would not be feasible. However, the government is still considering some method whereby they may reduce the price of mussel mud to farmers.

I am, Sir, etc. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture

MUNICIPAL DOCTOR SCHEME

Sir,—In today's issue of the Guardian I read with keen interest an editorial covering the municipal doctor scheme in the municipalities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It seems worth recording the fact that this concrete social legislation, particularly in my home province of Saskatchewan, made more progress during the depression years than in the whole previous life of the community, since the province was established in 1905. This seems to me to be a strong fruit of a series of seasons when the chief crops in Saskatchewan either were failures or when the normal bushelage was grown but the price-structure collapsed, and the stuff was hardly worth hauling to market. Here, for some curious reason in human affairs and conditions, an enduring social movement to 28-cent wheat down on the farm? Apparently men and women will not learn in an easier school, that "infinite is the help man can yield to man."

Rural life, of course, is the chief beneficiary of the "municipal doctor scheme." To this reason, this is an interesting aspect of health insurance for the section of a modern community which our economic system makes the least provision for in terms of their share of the nation's income, is the least organized and, therefore, the most vulnerable to serious disaster. The situation reminds me of a statement by that master of word and action, the valiant British Prime Minister: "If I had my way, I would write the word 'insure' over the door of every cottage and upon the blotting-book of every public man, because I am convinced that small families can be secured against catastrophes which, otherwise, would smash them up for ever."

exceed the value of the articles and that every possible channel of waste is blocked. — Sherbrooke Record.

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THE TWO MACS

Associates, Not Allies

(Salt John Telegraph-Journal) The Russians are fighting our enemy. They are fighting to defend possessions the Germans want to take from them. They are fighting because they are Communists, not because they believe in our cause. Nobody pays the slightest attention to Hitler's claptrap, about attacking to forestall a Russian attack. This assault on Russia has been planned from the beginning, only its timing is changed. Hitler hoped to dispose of us first and then to turn on Russia who was meanwhile kept doped by treaties of friendship and hot air. The Russo-German clash had to come some time and it has come now. In many respects it is a good time for us, provided Russia puts up a real resistance. Possibly our intelligence organization knows how strong our weak Russia is; the public does not.

We and the Russians have at the moment a common enemy and the common object of defeating him. That does not mean that we are allies. The relationship is a simple association. Great Britain, through Churchill, has declared her policy of technical and economic help. Doubtless this would be extended to some military co-operation if that is in any way feasible. For example, our Berlin bombings may possibly be increased if Russia can hold onto aerodromes in Poland to enable a shuttle to be arranged. As present outposts are being undertaken in Berlin must be long-distance machines capable of the to-and-fro trip for each attack. More and lighter machines could undertake this and the number of raids increased if we could use such aerodromes in Poland to refuel and take on bombs for a return-trip attack. Possibly also we may have a chance to do something in the Black Sea and against Rumania and Bulgaria, Germany's allies.

Russia has pursued a policy of pure self-interest. We are entitled to do the same as regards Russia. We have no formal ties with her and are opposed to her Communist ideology. However, while lion and bear have the same packs of wolves and jackals to deal with, it suits both to help one another. Russians fight as Russians, not Communists, but Communists they remain. Doubtless the Leftists in our midst will try to make out that Russia is a democracy and talk much nonsense along these lines. Let us keep our heads and welcome Russia as an associate whose worth has yet to be proved. That does not ally us with Communists or draw us into Communist ideology. — A WESTERNER

Libyan Inferno (Winnipeg Free Press) The little told story of the fighting waged for some four days and nights on the Libyan border tells of ghastly grimness. The troops engaged fought in the terrific desert heat from another, Russian peoples have to flee at this season. The area confining the attacks gives an inkling of the ferocity of the onslaught. Tank crashed on tank more than bayonet clashed against bayonet, and the remains of tanks used are said to be the biggest thrown into close combat in the war. This was battling in an inferno.

The purpose of this deadly fighting has still to remain clouded. The movement of the start was said to be to encircle German and Italian forces in the neighborhood of Salum, and the menace of that threat appears to have forced the Germans to rush forward strong reinforcements.

These enemy tank additions gave battle magnitude to the primary effort. The Germans flung out a wider arc in an attempt to get behind the British, but failed to cut off the ultimate withdrawal safely back to the original line. Cairo announces its satisfaction with the outcome of all this fierce fighting. The enemy was forced to disclose his strength, which he had striven to conceal, so that he might, at his own choosing, bring it up in a surprise tactic to thrust far-

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the strange inactivity of the Germans in Libya. For more than a month they have rested in their tanks, halting their first advance much as the Italians halted their advance into Egypt. General Wavell began a tentative repulse last December to find out how strong General Graziani really was. He may again have started another tentative advance to discover General Rommel's strength. That movement has taught General Rommel something. It must have shown him how protracted can be the hell in which German troops meet British troops adequately equipped in combat. This veil lifted in the Libyan inferno gives a glimpse of the fighting to come.

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