

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1941

Unseemly Liberal Squabbling

With every emphasis being placed on the necessity for speeding up Canada's war effort, it is unfortunate that Liberal family quarrels cannot be shelved. For the past week or more there has been an unseemly wrangle between the Liberal Premier of Ontario and the King Government over tax amendments, which is a direct result of the failure of the Sirois Conference. The Federal Government has imposed taxes on provincial bonds and has also invaded the corporation and personal income tax field, previously occupied only by the Provinces. Among other things, the legislation before Parliament increases the tax interest paid non-resident holders of Canadian securities: it applies to provincial bonds but not to Dominion bonds, and Premier Hepburn has threatened to "fight it in the courts" rather than give way. Mr. King has offered to put the tax back to the former level if Hepburn would accept the budget proposal that provinces vacate the income tax field and accept compensation from the federal treasury. In the meantime the business of the Parliament has been held up, awaiting Mr. Hepburn's pleasure in the matter.

Expressing disgust at the spectacle, the Globe and Mail (Independent) says that it has been accompanied by "a tiresome exchange of telegrams thrashing over the old straw of bygone political controversies." It warns that "internal strife spells discord. A divided house can never help but may greatly hinder the Empire in the struggle against the common enemy. The people will expect Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn to forget their senseless feud and join hands in a united war effort. In face of the grave peril from without, domestic disputes are not worth powder to blow them to Hades."

The rest of Canada, this Province included, is cooperating wholeheartedly in the Dominion Government's revenue-raising programme. There is no sympathy for the attitude adopted at this critical time by the Ontario Premier. But the trouble, as our Toronto contemporary points out, is due to lack of leadership at Ottawa as well as lack of co-operation on the part of Ontario. It goes back over a period of several years, in which Liberal leaders on both sides were engaged in knifing each other at every turn.

The attitude of the Opposition has been above reproach in this matter. Mr. Hanson and Mr. Coldwell, the C. C. F. leader, have both expressed regret at the lack of Liberal unity and have studiously refrained from getting into the present controversy. They have urged, among other suggestions, that Mr. King call a conference of all the provincial premiers. The impasse, however, threatens to continue. Liberal conferences seem incapable of getting anywhere, except into further hot water.

One thing is certain, the people of Canada will not stand much longer for this sabotaging of the nation's war effort. Mr. King must deal firmly with his truculent party leader in Ontario, and bring him into line, or find someone who can and will do so. If their enmity is such that they cannot bury the hatchet when the fate of the Empire is at stake, then one or both of them should get out of public life altogether.

British Naval Power

It is the opinion of Kirke L. Simpson, associated Press staff writer, that "at no moment in the Battle of the Atlantic was Britain's lifeline for food and munitions from the New World in graver peril than when the two Nazi battle cruisers, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, were at large cooperating with German U-boats and aircraft in a deadly cat-and-mouse attack on British convoys." With the withdrawal of those two mammoth warships to Brest, there was a notable slackening in British tonnage losses on the ocean. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau failed conspicuously as super-commerce raiders. Last heard of they were still at Brest, being mercilessly bombed by the Royal Air Force. These two ships having been put out of commission, Admiral Raeder planned a new campaign of hit-and-run surface warfare in the Atlantic, with the Bismarck as the naval flagship for the Nazi-U-boat and surface-raider pirates.

This whole programme has been nipped in the bud by the sinking of the Bismarck before she had got her second wind on her mission of destruction. Obviously it has been the belief at Berlin that powerfully armed and armoured British ships are being used to screen Atlantic convoys, and that nothing less powerful could stand up against them. But the Hood-Bismarck fight, and the subsequent destruction of Germany's biggest and newest battle cruiser, can now be scored as a British victory in as effective a sense as was the Battle of Jutland in the last war.

If Germany has any 35,000-ton battleship left, it can be only one, the Von Tirpitz, launched only six weeks after the newly completed Bismarck had put to sea. The next heaviest Nazi naval craft are the two 26,000-ton battleships,

the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, both of which lie crippled in Brest, after having been put out of commission by British planes. In addition Germany has two pocket battleships, the Luetzow and the Admiral Scheer, each of 10,000 tons, also two aircraft carriers, each of 19,250 tons, and at most about 7 cruisers. Such are the remnants to which Germany's navy has been reduced.

It is therefore abundantly clear that the loss of the Hood has been more than offset by the destruction of the Bismarck, and that the British Navy has emerged from that conflict relatively more powerful than ever. Britain has two new 35,000-ton battleships, the King George and the Prince of Wales, each at least as powerful as was the Bismarck, as well as from two to three more ships of the same class. In addition to these are the 34,000-ton battleships Nelson and Rodney, each equipped with 16-inch guns, as well as 9 lesser battleships and the powerful 15-inch battle cruisers Renown and Repulse, to say nothing of at least 8 big aircraft carriers. Despite all naval losses sustained to date there are still 70 cruisers and 4 formidable anti-aircraft ships in the Royal Navy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Perhaps the next parade will have lady war workers, as well as armed forces and school cadets.

A thoroughbred Aberdeen-Angus bull was auctioned at Pleasant Plains, Ill., for \$15,000, breaking a 20-year-old price record on the books of the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. The bull, Eileenmere 260, was sold by J. Garrett Tolan of Pleasant Plains to Col. A. E. Pierce of Canterbury Farm, Warrenton, Va. A five-month-old bull, son of Montvic Bonheur Har- to, world champion junior four-year-old producer, sold for \$2,500 at the National Holstein sale at Brampton, Ont. Sale officials said the price was the highest paid for a Holstein in North America this year, exceeding by \$450 the previous high at a United States sale.

Fitting America's man power to the rising demand of defense industry, Navy and Army for skilled workers, soldiers and pilots, is the task that an unlimited emergency has thrust upon one group of America's scientists, the psychologists. To Washington will go a manufacturer with a problem like this: An urgent defense order. On his staff now, forty men. Needed \$8,000. It is up to the Federal Employment Service to deliver, Dr. C. L. Shurtle of the employment service told the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently that psychologists play an essential role in finding and placing in defence posts the needed men through Uncle Sam's 15,000 employment offices.

Increased hope that sulfanilamide may prove the means of preventing rheumatic fever attacks appears in a report to the Journal of the American Medical Association and in editorial comment on that report. A record of no rheumatic fever attacks among fifty-five patients while taking continuous sulfanilamide treatment from November through June of each year between 1936 and 1940 is announced by Dr. Caroline Bedell Thomas, Dr. Richard France and Dr. Franjo Reichsman of the John Hopkins Hospital and University. During the same four years, fifteen major attacks of acute rheumatic fever occurred among 150 patients not taking sulfanilamide during the control period.

General John Burgoyne, British soldier, politician and playwright, died this date 1792. He caused a general outcry by surrendering to the American forces at Saratoga in 1777. Sir William Howe won the battle of Brooklyn, the first fight in the open field, and New York became the English headquarters. He won successively the battle of Brandywine and Germantown, but neglected to attack Washington with his half-starved army in winter quarters at Valley Forge, and worst of all, he did not cooperate with General Burgoyne, an equally indifferent commander, who, marching from Canada, down Hudson Valley, surrendered at Saratoga in October. Returning to England, Burgoyne abandoned politics and war for literature, and wrote several dramas, including "The Hand of the Oaks," and "The Heiress."

Conservative newspapers are not wanted by Nazis. Restive under the censure his administration of Norway had received from Hitler and attributing this in part to a bad press, the original Norwegian "Fifth Columnist" has annexed the most conservative paper in the country, the Stavanger Aftenblad of Oslo, according to a Stockholm dispatch in The Times of London, which continues: "It was founded by Hr. Oftedal and later inherited and edited by his son Christian, who was sentenced to death with nine others by a German Court-martial at Bergen in February on a charge of pro-British activities. Hr. Sven Oftedal, the brother of Christian, afterward edited the newspaper. 'The quillings removed him and the editorial staff and placed a notorious quillings agitator in the editor's chair, whom they instructed to continue the Stavanger Aftenblad as a quillings newspaper.'

War benefits harbours considerably. Operating revenues of the National Harbors Board in 1940, amounting to \$10,602,199, were the highest on record and more than \$1,500,000 over those of the preceding year, according to the board's annual report issued by Transport Minister Cardin. The report said the harbors of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal and Vancouver had aggregate operating revenues of \$10,034,760 against \$8,486,475 in 1939. The board reported operating income at Halifax as \$678,502 in 1940 compared with a deficit of \$3,015 at this harbor in 1935. At Saint John, in the same comparable years, operating income rose from \$50,094 to \$402,458. Chicoutimi which had a deficit of \$7,073 in 1935 reported operating income of \$18,802 and a Quebec deficit of \$315,284 in 1935 changed to operating income of \$180,910 in 1940.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An article in the Wellington Dominion describes how thousands of moa bones were excavated recently from a swamp near Oamaru, South Island, New Zealand. A selection of bones, comprising the remains of perhaps 100 moas, was taken to the Dominion Museum for cleaning and sorting. These gigantic featherless fowl, bigger than ostriches or any birds of earth in later centuries ago in the hill country of New Zealand, and are believed by the Maoris to have been able to kill a man or dog with a kick. Other large moa remains have been discovered in the same neighborhood in the past. In this latest discovery it is assumed that the massive bones, perhaps coming to drink at the brink of water, were then a hill lagoon, broy through the crust of the swamp and became engulfed in the bog. Their skeletons were preserved by the silt and by a deposit of heavy blue clay brought down by the creek from the swamp in later years. — London Times.

Britain, where the world's first toothbrush was made in 1780, is supplying overseas countries with more brushes than ever before. Last year she exported from twenty-five year thirty percent more brushes than in pre-war years, when sales totalled £400,000 annually, in spite of the loss of European markets, where British brushes have a long history. Progress has been made largely at the expense of Germany, are South Africa, India, and other Empire countries. More sales are being made in Canada, Australia and South America. The nine of Britain's brushmaking firms have been established for over one hundred and fifty years, and no fewer than twenty-seven are between 100 and 250 years of age. One made the first toothbrush by inserting hairs from a cow hide through a few holes in a piece of carved bone. Today they are developing the use of nylon, a synthetic substitute for bristle, as a material for various kinds of toilet brushes. It has been found to have several advantages over natural bristle. — By Robert Williamson.

According to a report from Boston, the day of the food-poll, long the subject of medical jests, may be close at hand. Experts in the field of nutrition have concocted a new mixture, one drink of which, it is claimed, will equal the caloric value of the equivalent of the steak eggs and other proteins found in a good square meal. What is more, the treatment of an ailment (which can be anything from chocolate for fastidious appetites, have a name. They are called "aminoids." Anytime now, therefore, the purchasing public may expect to be enticed by an advertiser, ads dilating on the merits of these scientific thinglyums, just as they do with regard to vitamins. Of course, aminoids, like vitamins, are not new creatures of an advertiser's thought creation. And while some people tend to become faddists about such discoveries, the value of scientific knowledge about vitamins is undeniable. It is in the field of medicine. Increasing acquaintance with the qualities and habits of the aminoids will also prove highly beneficial, no doubt. Just the same, one may delay any immediate fear of having to pay take of a small cube of powdered aminoids, with a tumbler of the same things in solution to wash it down. The doctors state clearly that their newly-developed extracts are not intended for people who are able to enjoy eating. With relieved anticipation, therefore, most people will continue to look forward to good tongue rests in which the vitamins and aminoids are successfully concealed in juicy steaks, with onions, gravy, potatoes and all the old-fashioned trimmings. By the same token, the grocers and butchers will still be able to remain in business for a few more years before being taken over entirely. — Bradford Expositor.

A correspondent in The British Chiropractic Journal writes of a remarkable cure of disease caused by bomb shock. A patient of his, he says, suffered from psoriasis, which, in spite of treatment gradually grew worse. The patient, despairing of finding a cure, wanted to stay with a relative. During her visit the place was bombed, and one bomb fell a few yards from the house where she was staying, rocking the building with the explosion. "My patient got the shock of her life, naturally," he writes, "but to her amazement the psoriasis began to clear up from that moment, and within three days all traces had disappeared. 'It is not suggested that all patients suffering from this disease should be grouped at vulnerable spots to receive Hitler's ironmongery with a view to a possible cure, but any sufferers find themselves in such circumstances they might take encouragement from this patient's experience and say, 'Hell, Hitler,' pronouncing it 'Real, Hitler.'" — Leeds Yorkshire Post.

Wood is regaining its position of importance as a material for aircraft construction, reports the forest products laboratory of the department of mines and resources. Wood was the principal material used in the early development of aircraft, but since the last Great War special light metal alloys have received a great deal of attention. Recent developments in adhesives for use in wood fabrication, particularly in the manufacture of waterproof plywood, have contributed to renewed interest in wood for aircraft. The two principal Canadian woods for aircraft are Sitka spruce of British Columbia and yellow birch of eastern Canada, the former for structural members, and the latter for plywood for wing and fuselage covers as well as for other interior members. Research has shown that birch, western white birch, silver birch, hard maple may also be used for aeroplane plywood, and that other species of spruce may be used instead of Sitka spruce for many aeroplane parts. Basswood, ash, black cottonwood, poplar, red alder, yellow cedar, western hemlock, the true firs, Douglas fir, and other species may also be used for special purposes in aircraft manufacture. — Winnipeg Free Press.

One evening last week, a student pilot made a forced landing in a field just outside the town of Rocky Mountain House. It so happened that the fields in which it landed belonged to James Horne, whose son, James Horne, Jr., is an enthusiastic air cadet. As soon as

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"So long as these Dominions stand, Great Britain shall not fail; but the business of winning the struggle has hardly yet begun." Prime Minister R. G. Menzies, of Australia.

National Income Is Higher

(Exchange)
The national income in Canada was tentatively computed at \$4133 million in March compared with \$367.7 in the same month of last year. The increase of 12.4 per cent was due mainly to the speeding up of the war effort. Even greater percentage increases were shown in the commodity producing and handling divisions, while the facilitating division consisting of finance, government and service recorded an advance of 8.5 per cent.

The national income in the first quarter of 1941 was no less than \$1,248.3 million compared with \$1,133 million in the same period of last year. The increase over the first part of 1940 was nearly \$110 million or about 10 per cent. The national income is defined as the net value of goods produced and services rendered. An alternative definition is the sum of the positive or negative savings of enterprises including government, and payments to individuals including salaries and wages, other labour income, withdrawals of working proprietors, dividends, interest and rent.

The index of the physical volume of business was 123.2 in March 1941, in the preceding month, due allowance being made for seasonal tendencies. Recession was shown in mineral production and construction, while manufacturing, electric power and distribution recorded advances. The index of manufacturing production rose 3.3 points to 137.3. The index of textile production was considerably higher at 155.2 against 138.1 in the preceding month. The index of the forestry industry rose more than four points to 125.6. The primary iron and steel industry was somewhat more active than in the preceding month. The railway freight movement was at a higher level while external trade was not greatly altered after the usual adjustment.

They Made A Fight Of It

(Coronet)
—This is the story of the struggle between the mind of man and the minds of beavers which went on near Ferns, Co. Wick, in 1940. The beavers' dam was dynamited. It was repaired overnight. A six-inch pipe was concealed in the dam to drain the water. Both ends of the pipe were plugged with mud. A hose was rigged to drain the dam. It was gnawed through three times. The entire dam was removed and a complete new dam built. A scarecrow was rigged up. It was torn down, divided into pieces and incorporated into the dam. The beavers were trapped and their skins nailed to the wall. But at least they made a fight of it.

COAL MINERS TRAPPED

WHITEHAVEN, Cumberland, England, June 3. (CP)—A number of coal miners were feared trapped tonight in remote workings far under the sea at William Pit following an explosion. A number of miners were taken to hospital seriously burned. Rescue parties rushed to the pit from mining districts all over Cumberland, working to reach the trapped men. Sunk in 1812, William Pit is the oldest undersea mine in Britain, some of the workings extend seven miles under the water.

AUSSIES' NEWSPRINT

MELBOURNE — (CP)—White shortage of newsprint is resulting in smaller newspapers in Australia, product on from large mills recently built in Tasmania will as time goes on replace the imported supplies.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN KING

SWANAGE, England — (CP)—Aeneas McDonnell, 21st Chief of Glengarry, who once sought to be King of Albania, and produced pictures of a row of kings to back up his claim, is dead at 66. The plane landed, Mr. Horne's son called up the other air cadets of the district and they acted as guards on the plane to prevent souvenir-hunting and other damage. The seven cadets stood on guard all night in two-hour shifts. — Calgary Herald.

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A Life-Long Enemy

(Ottawa Journal)
William Hoehenzollern, who used to be emperor of Germany and who strutted the stage of Europe for many years, is reported to be dying. If this for him is the end of the road it is to be hoped we will not let sentimentality throw justice when we survey his career. Hoehenzollern, like Hitler, was bent on conquest; Hoehenzollern, like Hess, died to safety when his own safety was involved. As the Kaiser he was marked by an inextinguishable hatred of Britain and the British, and with great deliberation he brought on war in 1914 in the belief that he would take over a world-wide empire from the "decadent" British, who would become supreme master of Europe. Probably his secret ambitions went even farther. Under his orders that war was waged with a ruthlessness and a degree of brutality which even Hitler could only match. In the Kaiser's regime, too, women and children were murdered, ships were torpedoed without warning, sailors were left to die in open boats, and with the Kaiser as with Hitler we had the sickening hypocrisy of the claim that the war had been "forced" on him, that all he wanted was peace, order and security. William-Hoehenzollern did the British Empire all the harm within his power, would have destroyed it utterly had he been able. Nor in his years at Doorn has he ever shown the least regret for the war he brought about, for the millions of lives taken by his act and policy, for the endless destruction he caused. Hitler took up the scheme of Germanic conquest where Hoehenzollern left off, went on from the vantage point of new weapons and more advanced methods. Obviously it would have been better for the world had the Kaiser never lived. An evil and unscrupulous adventurer, he brought to his times nothing but unhappiness and suffering.

The Poet's Corner
FROM: SAMSON AGONISTES
O how comely it is and how revealing
To the Spirits of just men long ago
When God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might
To quiet the mighty of the Earth,
The brute and boisterous force of violent men
Hardy and indomitable to support
Tyranic power, but raging to pursue
The righteous and all such as non-our Truth;
He all their Ammunition
And feats of War defeats
With plain Heroic magnitude of mind
And ceaseless vigour arm'd;
Their Armouries and Magazines contents,
Renders them useless, while
With winged expedition
Swift as the lightning he executes
His errand on the wicked, who surpris'd
Lose their defence distracted and amazed.
—John Milton.

War—25 Years Ago Today
(BY THE CANADIAN PRESS)
JUNE 4, 1916—Big Russian offensive started on the Eastern Front over 300-mile line from the Pripiet River to the Rumanian frontier. Canadians compelled to fall back in Ypres Salient under terrific artillery bombardment, suffering many casualties.

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