THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail in P.E.I., $4.00 per year; $2.50 for 6 months $1.25 for 3 months; 50c for one month
City Delivery $5.00 per year; $3.00 for 6 months $1.75 for 3 months; 60c for one Month.
By Mail to other Provinces and U. S. A. $5.00 per year
Saturday Weekly: $2.00 per year; $1.00 for 6 months, 50c for 3 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at Hotaling's News Agency, Times Square, New York; Old South News Agency, Corner Milk and Washington, Boston; Metropolitan News Agency, 1248 Peel St., Montreal; J. Fine, 354 Bay St., Toronto; News Stand, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; Wolfe's News Stand, Sudbury, Ont; Hub Tobacco Shop, Moncton N. B.

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

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1942.

Empire Ideals

The holiday to be observed on Monday is "Victoria Day", though it is also associated with Arbour and Empire Day, which falls on the last public school day preceding Victoria Day. To the public generally, Victoria Day and Empire Day mean the same thing. And the public is right—they do. The long and glorious reign of Queen Victoria, great grandmother of our present Sovereign, will forever be associated with British institutions and Imperial solidarity. Her life was, by choice, one of the most austere simplicity and homeliness. It was an abiding lesson in the paramount importance of character. John Bright said of her that what specially struck him was her absolute truthfulness. Fighting, as we are today, foes to whom truthfulness is utterly incomprehensible, to whom lies and treachery are weapons no less serviceable than guns and submarines, this tribute to the Queen whose birthday we associate with our ideals of Empire is not without its significance.

Exception has been taken to the terms Empire and Imperialism as applied to the British Commonwealth. We hear little of this criticism now that we are at war, but it used to be argued that we were a "federation" and not an Empire, that the latter word was someliow derogatory to our status under the Westminster Act. We know now that the nationalists were wrong, and the Imperialists right. We *are* an Empire, and it is "the whole and its unity" not the part and its independence, upon which our safety depends. Indeed, we are embracing an even wider conception than Empire when we speak today of the United Nations.

No finer definition of British Imperialism has been given than in the words of His Majesty King George VI, in the course of a speech given here in Canada a few months before the outbreak of the war. *"It is not in power or wealth alone, nor in dominion over other peoples,"* said His Majesty, *"that the true greatness of an Empire consists. Those things are but the instruments; they are not the end or the idea. The end is freedom, justice and peace in equal measure for all, secure against attack from without and within. It is only by adding to the spiritual dignity and material happiness of human life in all its myriad homes that an Empire can claim to be of service to its own peoples and to the world."*

"Always Preserve Your Dignity"

Everybody's doing it now, or will be before the war ends. Doing what? Why, cycling. It's quite the fashion. A mainland exchange is to be commended, therefore, for resurrecting a "code of manners for gentlemen cyclists" which dates back to 1897. Here it is, and an excellent code at that:

"In mounting, a gentleman who is accompanying a lady holds her wheel. When the end of the ride is reached, the man quickly dismounts and is at his companion's side to assist her, she in the meantime assisting herself as much as possible.

"If you have the misfortune to run down a pedestrian on the road, do not run away, but stop and give what help you can. On a path too narrow for two riders to go abreast, always let the lady go first. It is always proper to speak to a wheelswoman who may be in need of assistance—humanity requires it. Of course a gentleman will always remove his cap when making inquiries of a wheelswoman in distress.

"When coming up behind a rider going at a slower pace, you should ring your bell and swing off to the left. It's not good form to ring too violently on the bell unless an emergency requires it. Don't stop to repair your wheel on the path.

"And always preserve your dignity. Pay no attention to small boys or dogs—both are perfectly harmless to the average wheelman."

No Room for Complacency

Far too prevalent is the kind of wishful thinking thus described, with admirable brevity, by a correspondent in the *Ottawa Journal* "Around the tea tables these days, my wife tells me, women are saying that 'the war will be over by Christmas.' I assured her that they are talking bunk. The serious part about it is that it is an excuse for people not to make the war sacrifices that are urged upon all of us. You tell 'em."

To which the Journal editor replies, despondently: "What's the use? People who talk that way either do not read comment in newspapers or haven't the sense to understand the import of it when they do. If the war ends 'by Christmas' the peace may be worse than the war."

The current issue of Canadian Business supplies some cogent reasons why the war will be protracted. At the start of the war the Axis had one-quarter of the world's steel capacity. They now control about 43 per cent of it. When war broke out, our enemies had none of the world's rubber resources. They now have 91 per cent. Their proportion of the world's tin has grown from 9 per cent to 73 per cent. Their resources of iron ore were limited to 7 per cent of the world supply but now it is 45 per cent. They even have 35 per cent of the wheat acreage of the world, against 13 per cent at the beginning of the conflict. Their crude oil supply is 7 per cent of the total as against 4 of one per cent two and a half years ago. What the Axis nations have gained the United Nations have obviously lost, and raw materials have become the greatest limiting factor in North American production.

A few weeks ago, Mr. R. C. Berkinshaw, chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board, obviously had this in mind when he told a Toronto audience that: "Up to six months ago, the United Nations controlled sources of essential raw materials far superior to those then available to the Axis powers. It was not until Japan struck with cataclysmic suddenness that our statistical stock pile superiority vanished before our eyes." All this adds up to the unpleasant fact that Canadian, as well as American, civilians must be prepared to do with less. From now on, we shall experience a lack of supplies which will reduce per capita civilian consumption to the deepest levels of the last depression. Belts must be tightened; non-essential activities curtailed or eliminated. But out of what Mr. Leon Henderson calls these "glorious scarcities," we shall find a solution which will mean not only the "winning of the war but discovering the world of tomorrow."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

On the subject of tire and gas economy, what about those railway motor trucks which some time ago attempted to supplant our truckmen?

* * * *

Numerous dwellings are still being converted into apartments in order to provide for increased population and to reduce expenditure; war taxes making economists of most stay-at-homes.

* * * *

Vancouver shoppers who take dogs into a grocery or vegetable store will be liable to a $100 fine under a city council amendment to the health by-law. The amendment was approved at a meeting of the Council this week.

* * * *

One institution, of not a few in our midst well managed and meeting with popular favour, is the P. E. I. Hospital. It has been and is, progressive and alive to the best interests of its patrons who swear by it.

* * *

It is interesting to note that the Washington Government have been more considerate of the farmer than the Ottawa administration, so far as ceilings are concerned. The only exceptions to the articles under retail control are a limited list of food commodities. These include butter and cheese; evaporated, condensed and other canned milk products; poultry and eggs; fresh fruits and vegetables (except bananas); flour mutton and lamb, fresh fish, seafood and game, nuts, dried prunes and dry beans. Anything else sold in a food market is covered by the ceiling.

* ** *

In Quebec the Provincial Government has not deprived farmers the right to appeal to the law courts to decide the value of expropriated land. Mr. Justice Angers, of the Exchequer Court, is hearing argument relative to the values of two farm properties expropriated by the Federal Government to complete the airport at Dorval. One property, measuring 51 arpents, borders Cote de Liesse road; the second, with an area of 65 arpent, adjoins Cote St. Francois road. The former belonged to Emma St. Aubin, widow, and the latter was owned by her son, Leandre St. Aubin. The Government offered $15,528 for the one and $12,918 for the other, but the proprietors respectively set the purchase prices at $37,094 and $36,410. The two farms were worked by Leandre St. Aubin, and evidence was to the effect that the lands were highly productive.

* * * *

John Davison Rockefeller ("J. D.") American millionaire, died this date 1937; formed the first great "trust" which led to the revolution in commercial and industrial relations, the application of ruthless pressure to absorb or suppress competitors with a view to increasing profits, lowering cost of production and creating monopolies; he began with oil "The Standard Oil Co." and followed up with railways; with the millions he thus made, he became, a philanthropist and patron of arts, education, charities and religion, contributing immense sums of money for the "uplift" and development of such deserving institutions and objects; he endowed the Rockefeller Foundation with $25,000,000 for the purpose of "promoting the well-being of mankind throughout the world," the capital consisting of stock in the Standard Oil, which thuswise obtained world-wide promotion and popularity: "Do you know the only thing that gives me pleasure? It's to see my dividends coming in."

* * * *

Not many worthwhile, physically-fit newspaper men of military age will be left in Canada ere long. At the outbreak, literally hundreds joined up, and ever since additions have crossed to join their fellow craftsmen. In the last contingent to arrive in Britain were many scribes, mostly air-minded, and they produced a daily newspaper on board which made a hit with the troops. Among the staff were: Chick Spence of Strathroy, Ont., Cyril Radford of the Toronto Telegram, Les Powell and Ken Wright of the Montreal Gazette and Joe Grampton of the Montreal office of the Canadian Pacific Steamships. Aboard another vessel was a former Montreal Gazette reporter, Sgt. Observer Don Curtin, who gave up a commission in the Grenadier Guards to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. He was a surprised man when he discovered that the first detachment of the Grenadier Guards to go to England was travelling in the same convoy. Another newspaperman who quit the army for the air force was P. O. W. G. Marcel Oliver, formerly of the Sherbrooke Record. The army was not without its scribes. Three former members of the St. Thomas (Ont.) Times-Journal staff were with the Elgin Regiment. They were Capt. W. B. Brodie, Lieut. N. M. McDougall and Lieut. Frank Greene.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Propaganda leaflets on the theme, "The Yanks Are Coming," falling on France, must remind French old-timers of a strange race that fought for souvenirs. — New York Sun.

New quick-freezing and dehy-drating processes for food are going to make the diet for this war's soldiers better than it was for the doughboys of 1918. That's the word of Luis Bartlett, University of Texas engineer and inventor of a process for dehydrating sweet potatoes. "Especially at training camps is it practical to use dried foods," said Bartlett. "It solves a transportation problem and releases tin cans for where they are needed—at the front."—Refrigeration.

It is unnecessary to go to war with Vichy: it is necessary from now on only to disregard it. The main point has been established. We have no wish to fight the collection of senility, treachery and defeatism which Vichy represents, but we can no longer afford to risk our survival upon its confusions. The United Nations simply must act in their own defense wherever they are threatened by this soft spot of corruption; we can feel reasonably confident, in the meanwhile, that to most Frenchmen the truth will be as clear as Darlan and the others have now made it to us. — New York Herald Tribune.

It should be a matter of great unction to thousands of Frasers in Pictou County the news that the leader of the Commandos who created such havoc in their daring raid on Nazi occupied France, was Lord Lovat, the chieftain of the Fraser Clan. His father who at one time visited Canada won distinction in the South African war with the Lovat Scouts. His great grandsire was the hero of Quebec and now Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, gives the Nazis the jitters when he leads across the channel an attack upon German strongholds, and firmly establishes that man for man, the enemy is 'easy meat' for a daring British assault when led by a Scottish chieftain. Frasers generally can turn this incident over and be proud. — New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle.

Internal economic warfare is hampering America's external war effort. Some soldier may be dying on a foreign field because of a trade restriction operating back in his home town. Some skillful and courageous aviator may be grounded in the Far East for want of the necessary parts to repair his fighting plane because this home State prevents the free movement across its borders of products or labour required by industry. While Americans look forward with hope to the day when the United Nations will achieve the unity and equipment which will enable them to launch a powerful offensive against the enemy, the United States' own war production effort finds itself on the defensive against disruptive State regulations and local ordinances which make America into a motley of small rival economic areas, each engaged in its own strategy of selfishness. —Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

With the discontinuance of all non-military manufactures using metal, the United States will take one more long step toward actual totality of war effort, which is and must be our goal until this war is won. This step is going to hurt. The mere statement that 17,000 fabricators, wholesalers and jobbers in the Detroit WPB region will be affected by the order is a sufficient reminder of how nearly ours has become a civilization dependent on metal. Some of these trades will be able to use substitute metals and some will shift over to war production. But there will be much unemployment, and doubtless bankruptcy, and it is those thus affected who will suffer the first real hurt. The rest of us, at any rate for the time being, will be no more than inconvenienced. Later, doubtless, we shall begin to know better what the President meant when he said that war inevitably must lower our standard of living. —Detroit News.

How long will it be before we require our diplomats to be as tough and hard-boiled as our soldiers? We think there is still too much pat-a-cake in the relations between our State Department and Vichy. All right, the English have invaded Madagascar, as once they attacked the French fleet at Oran. (We've never done anything so impolite, of course.) But our representatives are still cooning in Vichy, still recognizing a government of conspirators and gangsters, still unable to make up our minds whether to stay or go home, and still trying to do both at once. When will our State Department stop writing notes to Fascists and realize that Europe is waiting for us to promise death or some other appropriate punishment to all of this evil breed? We think the note to Laval, warning him not to resist the English, was only fair-to-middling. No note, but a promise to bomb hell out of Vichy if it gave one little rowboat to Germany or Japan would have been better. Is this a war or a conference? — New York Post.

Women in Britain are going without hairpins and hairgrips so that the mild steel from which they are made can be turned into barbed wire for military purposes on all the fronts. At present their ration is one-fifth of the pre-war time hairpin allowance of many millions a month. But hairgrips are in even shorter supply; the number now being produced each month is only one-twentieth of the quality used before the war. The reason is that supplies of the mild steel for hairpins, commonly known as "iron wire," are rather more plentiful than the hardened tempered steel wire for grips. Apart from material, labor supply limits the output severely. One of Britain's largest manufacturers is making hooks and eyes, snap fasteners, buckles and slides for the uniforms of the navy, army and air force, as well as women's services like the W.R.N.S., A.T.S., and W.A.A.F. One difficulty these manufacturers have found it that both skilled and unskilled workers are disinclined to make these accessories for civilian wear as they feel that they would rather be engaged on war work It has to be explained to them that the very women workers on whom so much of Britain's industrial war effort depends have to have fasteners for their dresses and grips for their hair. — By "The Londoner".

Inventions To Win The War

(Leonard L. Knott, in Canadian Business)

Last year 7,000 Canadians invented something which they thought would win the war and offered it to their country. Few of them sought any reward, except victory, but all of them added that if their inventions had any commercial possibilities, apart from winning the war, they would like to collect some royalties.

Every year Canadians invent things and the patent offices are kept busy registering their claims, handing out numbers and filing their plans and drawings and detailed descriptions. But only in wartime does the inventor get a real break, for whether he has filed a patent application or not, his brain child gets expert scrutiny from a man or group of men able and eager to put his idea into practice if it is even reasonably sound. In peacetime the inventor may be considered a pest or a crackpot, but today he receives all the encouragement in the world from the powers that be and, if he's missed the boat with one try, he's cordially invited to come back again.

To make sure that things Canadians invent get a fair trial and that Canadian inventors get a new deal, the Dominion Government established in January 1940 a section of the National Research Council known as the Inventions Board. Already by that time the wartime flow of inventions from patriotic inventors had commenced and plans and specifications were being shipped helter-skelter to offices and departments in the vast National Research Council building on Sussex street in the nation's capital, to various Government departments, and to officers of the army, navy and air force. Hundreds of people obviously had ideas about winning the war but did not know what to do with them. Establishment of the Inventions Board was the answer, and detailed instructions were prepared and printed for distribution to all who wanted to know what to do with their inventions.

Inventors were not slow to take advantage of this new set-up and by the end of 1940 some 3,000 inventions had been received, examined and for the most part, unfortunately rejected. From the standpoint of the inventors, may of whom have undoubtedly stayed awake all night thinking about some pet plan to outwit Hitler, that is the sad part of the story. But there are some encouraging aspects to it perhaps most of them do not realize.

* * * *

First, officials connected with the Inventions Board, say it is a mistake to think that most inventors are crack-pots or that their inventions are of the Boob McNutt variety. The majority of ideas submitted to the board are thoroughly sound, in may cases quite practical and usually well designed and though out. The chief reason for rejection is that the same idea, in perhaps some other form, is already in use and sometimes in secret use, so that even the unfortunate inventor who submits it canont be informed openly why his plan has been turned down.

A second common reason for rejection is that the idea advanced, while it might be quite practical would take years to develop and by that time the war might have been won or lost. In other words, there is not time during a war to test, develop, experiment and work with an inventoin that requires a complete substitution for methods or equipment now in use. In this category fall the new type engines, rocket ships and guns or munitions which operate under entirely new principles.

A third, and less common reason for rejection, is that the invention if adopted might, through failure to operate under all conditions, be less useful than the present device. For instance, officials point out, one of the most common of all inventions submitted to the board is a variation of a new type carburettor which is designed to reduce consumption of fuel. This, by the way, has been a particularly popular type of invention since introduction of gasoline rationing and publicity about the shortage of oil. One such device submitted worked out very well under tests and did convince examiners that it would increase mileage. But, officials added, the device had to be attached to the equipment in such a way that if it should be even the slightest bit out of line it would completely fail to function. In that case the military vehicle would be without gas at all, which would be much worse than simply consuming more gas than it should.

The fourth class of invention to get a rejection slip is the impractical, perhaps some people might call it crazy, idea that entitles its creator to a padded cell. This is the smallest group of all and, officials point out with some secret amazement, only four perpetual motion inventions were received last year. The four who submitted them received polite replies which may or may not have indicated that these inventions were already in use. Only one of them wrote back and accused the examiner of stealing his idea.

Personnel of the Board

Idea stealing is one thing that no inventor can fear from the Inventions Board. Chariman is Dean C. J. Mackenzie, acting president, National Research Council; members include, W. Gordon Mills, acting deputy minister of National Defence (Navy), Col. Henri DesRosiers, acting deputy minister of National Defence (Army), S. L. deCarteret, deputy minister of National Defence for Air; the examining committee includes Capt. R. O. King and Paul L. Pouliot, with S. J. Cook as secretary, and the consulting panel consists of Dr. R. W. Boyle, Dr. W. H. Cook, J. H. Parkin and Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, from the National Research Council; three representatives from the army, three from the air force, four from the navy, and J. T. Mitchell, from the patent and copyright office, department of the Secretary of State. No one in that group is likely to want to steal an invention for himself.

Inventors who think they have an idea are invited to submit it to the Board in writing. Details may be submitted, or the plan may be sketched only in outline. Preliminary enquiries will be answered by the board and discussions or negotiations may be continued from there. All proposals are treated as confidential and submission to the board does not prejudice the grant or validity of any patent or claim In other words, if the country can use the invention, it is grateful for the opportunity and will help the inventor protect his rights. If the idea is not immediately useful for military purposes but has possible commercial use, the idea can still be patented by the creator and proceeded with in the usual manner.

Greatest influence on the trend of inventions, is as might be expected, the daily news. When sinkings off the Canadian coasts are heavy, the Inventions Board is flooded with ideas for anti-torpedo devices, subchasers, unsinkable ships and rescue apparatus. . . When London was being bombed night after night by the Luftwaffe, the inventors came to the rescue with veritable swarms of designs for anti-aircraft equipment, plane traps, incendiary bomb quenchers and protective bomb nets. Commando exploits brought strings of inventions of mobile pill boxes, portable long range guns, barges on wheels and other attack equipment. And at irregular intervals come the rocket ships, the new type motors and engines, radical type planes and blackout devices.

An outstanding illustration of the influence of the news on invention activity came when a Nazi bomb fell, and failed to explode, in St. Paul's church. The morning after the raid three telephone calls were received, one from Montreal, one from Toronto and one from Vancouver. Each offered a method of extracting the bomb without setting it off and blowing up the church. One idea was considered so good that the board transatlantic telephoned it to Britain, where it was turned down for a very obvious reason. Neither the nature of the invention, nor the reason why it was rejected, may be divulged until after the war.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"We must prepare for a prolongation of the war and for greater difficulties in the future." — General Chiang Kai-shek.

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.

OUR "TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION"

Sir,—"Another Citizen's" reference to prohibition enforcement demonstrates how vicious has been the propaganda spread abroad by the liquor interests and the booze fraternity. Sincere, socially minded, but uninformed people have been grossly deceived by the voices decrying every attempt to reduce liquor consumption.

True, there is room for improvement in law enforcement. On the other hand, while the Prohibition Act has been a blessing to every district in this province, its real value is now becoming increasingly evident. With liquor sales in Canada soaring to the staggering height of a quarter billion dollars annually (the cost of 12 battleships) this Province alone has refused to join in the orgy. The tragedy of the government sales system and of non-prohibition is revealed in the Dominion Government's refusal to restrict the use of liquor as it did the use of sugar, gasoline, and various luxury products. The Government, while aware of the critical need for restrictive measures allowed itself to be intimidated by Mr. Hepburn and the liquor combine. At long last and in this awful manner, the works of evil have been made fully manifest. The nation is unable to rid itself of an incubus.

There is no more damning indictment of the "Government control" system, and no more triumphant vindication of the principle of prohibition than conditions in Canada today.

We are, Sir, etc.,
PRESS COMMITTEE,
P.E.I. Temperance Federation

DEHYDRATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Sir:—The accompanying instructive letter from Dr. G. H. Barton, Deputy Minister, Dept. of Agriculture Ottawa, places the Dominion Government, in the matter of the installation of a dehydrating plant in Prince Edward Island, in a much more satisfactory position than has been supposed locally during the past few days. What the Ottawa Government has been doing so far has been simply to experiment with a view to perfecting methods, utilizing for the purpose existing dehydration plants in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario, which plants have been instituted chiefly for the evaporating of apples and other fruits.

These experiments, apparently, are meeting with satisfactory results. On the other hand, the demand for the dehydrated products has not yet been established. If and when that has been done there seems to be no reason why this Province, so particularly capable of growing fruits and vegetables to advantage, should not have at least one dehydrating plant installed under Dominion Government supervision. Presumably the financing of the plant would be effected, at least partially, as a private enterprise. In any event our Provincial Government will no doubt keep in close touch with the Ottawa authorities, so that the plant may be installed prior to the 1942 harvest of potatoes and turnips. The saving to our farmers as a result of the evaporating process is very real, for the freight charges should not exceed one-seventh of that now being paid for delivering our products to Quebec, Ontario and the United States, while the saving may be even greater if the finished product is shipped to Halifax for delivery in Great Britain.

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING

(Enclosure)

Ottawa, May 19th., 1942.

Dear Mr. Hemming:

I have your letter of May 16th., asking for particulars regarding the process used in the dehydration of vegetables and the machinery required for vegetable dehydration.

The vegetable dehydration project to which you refer had two objectives. One was to work out a factory technique, based on laboratory practices developed in England and Canada, that would turn out dehydrated vegetables of superior palatability, vitamin content, and keeping the quality to any heretofore produced on this continent. The other was to secure commercial-scale samples of Canadian dehydrated vegetables for placing with potential purchasers of such products for war purposes in the hope that an active demand for Canadian vegetables in the dried form might result.

With these aims in view, the Agricultural Supplies Board was given authority to place in five Canadian plants already engaged in dehydration work the extra equipment called for in experimental processing to the new specifications, and to have these plants purchase and process for Government account, under supervision of the Board's representative, certain quantities of vegetables of 1941 production. Of the plants used in this experimental work, one was located in British Columbia, two in Ontario and two in Nova Scotia. Plants were selected on the basis of their experience in processing fruits and vegetables and on their facilities for taking on this limited Government order with a minimum of extra equipment called for in processing to the new specifications.

The above project was completed some weeks ago, and it is believed that the technical problems of processing and packaging have been largely solved. The product turned out experimentally is felt to be of good quality. Considerable quantities have already been placed with Canadian Defence Forces, particularly for use as emergency rations in Coastal Defence areas, whilst it is hoped also that an outlet will be found for these products with British purchasers of foodstuffs for war purposes. So far, however, there is nothing to indicate an unlimited demand for dehydrated vegetables.

We plan to carry out further work of this kind, but feel it imperative that vegetable dehydration be done under strict Government supervision, at least for the present, since experience shows that there are many critical points in securing a quality product. Before any new projects are undertaken, careful study of potential vegetable supplies and of existing factory facilities will be made. In this connection, representatives of this Department are now in the Maritime Provinces studying their potentialities and have, I understand, recently conferred with agricultural officials and others in your province.

Respecting the process of vegetable dehydration, this is a highly technical matter and I am not sure whether the Department has anything in printed form for public distribution. The equipment used

(Continued on page 5, Col 5)

The Poets' Corner

INVITATION TO SPRING

Spring tapped upon my window
And called with laughter gay
"Come out and greet the dawning,
Come out and greet the day.

"The morn in em'rald mantle
With dewy diamonds hung,
Has danced across the garden
To tunes by robins sung.

"Come, leave your winter worries
So practical and cold,
Come out and meet the morning
Before the day is old."

But I, in all my wisdom,
So full of fancied fears,
Just whispered "Yes, 'tis lovely,
But who the devil cares?

"When life is real and brutal,
And beauty but a dream,
What good are springtime mornings
Beside a singing stream?

"Such things are merely silly,
Like fairies, elves and sprites,
What good is springtime beauty
To get a man his rights?"

But Spring just laughed and whispered
Among the daffodils.
And smiled in sweet seduction
From blue and misty hills.

And, as I sat, a cynic,
And brooded over woe,
In trees outside my window
Spring sang and whispered low.

All day I was most bitter,
And pondered hate and war.
Till twilight kissed the garden
And lit the evening star

Then Spring tapped on my window
In silver mantle bright,
And I, in gay abandon,
Went forth to greet the night.

—Ariel.

Final Appeal

RED CROSS

WAR SERVICES CAMPAIGN Definitely Ends, May 30th.

It is now only a matter of days and hours before the curtain will drop on the 1942 RED CROSS WAR SERVICES CAMPAIGN.

If you are one of those delegated with the responsibility of collecting in any certain district, has the work been completed and the returns sent to district headquarters? If not it is ABSOLUTELY IMPERATIVE THAT THIS BE DONE AT ONCE in order to conform to the Government ruling that the Campaign definitely end Saturday, May 30th.

On the other hand if you should be one who has been overlooked— or one who, considering the patriotism and pathos of the appeal, wishes to increase his contribution, give same to County Organization, or mail same to Red Cross Headquarters, 62 Prince Street, Charlottetown, if more convenient.

But whatever you do, please let it be known that the Red Cross Campaign ends next Saturday. Will you kindly co-operate in every way that you can, so that Prince Edward Island may close the campaign creditably to all concerned.

D. J. BONNELL,
Provincial Chairman.

PROTECTION NOW

The Life Insurance plan offers protection and security—not after 20 or 30 years of saving —but now.

A Life or Endowment policy is an insured savings plan with guaranteed values for retirement.

Conserve the Home and stabilize the Nation.

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