

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941.

Gas Wastage Is Sabotage

One of the most pungent statements on Canada's gasoline and oil crisis came last week from Mayor William Morrison, K. C. of Hamilton, Ontario.

"The wasteful use of gas in speeding and unnecessary driving when there is a shortage for military purposes," he said, "is sabotage; and there are many enemy agents in North America who will do their utmost to discredit and nullify, if possible, the voluntary conservation campaigns that have been inaugurated by the governments of Canada and the United States. One thing is clear: since we get practically all our gasoline and crude oil from the United States, we cannot expect the people of that neutral country to deny themselves the use of gasoline so that our bombers may have it unless we are already denying ourselves in a much stricter degree. Some people ask why compulsory rationing is not brought in by the government and exemptions made for American tourists. To begin with you cannot ration gasoline overnight like bacon or butter without upsetting the whole summer economy. It would take six weeks to work out and put in force a rationing system, and the six peak consumption weeks of the year would be lost, and you cannot exempt American tourists from rationing because the United States government and hotel and tourist associations would never stand for tourists who were under a 33 per cent. voluntary conservation order at home being able to tour Canada without being subject to any gasoline restrictions."

Asked whether he intended to make an appeal to the citizens of Hamilton to curtail their pleasure driving on Sundays, Mayor Morrison stated he did not consider it would be necessary. Said the Mayor: "An appeal has been made by the federal authorities and the newspapers all over the country are backing it up. Everybody knows about it, and all decent patriotic people are regulating their driving accordingly. I noticed by the paper that some motorists have been buying up containers for gasoline so that they can drive as usual on Sunday. Right-thinking people will have nothing but contempt for evasions of this kind, and I imagine that the public will find some way of dealing effectively with the comparatively few people who will try to beat the law and get more than their share of the available gasoline."

These comments are applicable to Charlottetown and other Island centres, just as much as to Hamilton. When it is fully understood that the "gasoline hog" is really sabotaging our war effort, there will be few reputable citizens who will care to place themselves in that category.

Not Fully Mobilized

After twenty-three months of war Canadian industry is mobilized and functioning on a scale never before equaled. But, says the Winnipeg Tribune, it is still short of the mark. The extent to which it is geared to the emergency is measurably short of a hundred percent. Production of fighting equipment for the forces is still the bottleneck in Canada's war effort, and yet it is easy with a little enquiry to find skilled men and precious machine tools standing idle or working part time.

The demand for "conscription" now being heard from one end of Canada to the other is in reality a demand for a war effort of maximum effectiveness. The need for men overseas is part of the picture, the need for total mobilization of Canada's capacity to produce guns, trucks, tanks, ships and planes is quite as urgent. We need both trained men and machines.

Actually, the Government does not know how many machinists are walking the streets, or to what extent Canada's war industries can be further speeded up. The problem of getting every able-bodied Canadian into the job which he can do best is left to the ingenuity—and the luck—of the individual Canadian.

Call it conscription, national service or any other name, the rationalization of Canada's war effort, industrial and military, is long overdue.

A Fine Example

According to a statement issued by the Bank of Canada, the sale of Dominion of Canada non-interest bearing certificates during May and June amounted to \$514,286. This brings the total issue of such certificates to the large sum of \$6,914,021, seemingly subscribed since the outbreak of war.

The sales of "A" certificates, which represent money loaned to the Government free of interest for the conduct of the war effort, amounted to \$411,333 during the two months in question and were purchased by 363 individuals or organizations. Included among them were 166 subscribers who had made previous purchases of these non-

interest bearing certificates. The sales of "B" certificates in May and June amounted to \$99,953 to 2,365 subscribers. Proceeds of this series are used by the Government for the relief of suffering caused by the war.

Both series of these certificates are issued directly by the Bank of Canada on behalf of the Dominion Government, for whom the bank acts as fiscal agent. No commissions are paid on the sale of these certificates.

A perusal of the list of these generous Canadians makes inspiring reading. There are several subscriptions ranging from \$1,000 to \$12,000; one for \$20,000, one for \$25,000, one for \$30,000 and one for \$50,000. All of Canada is represented, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We still could let Ontario share our weather, and be the better for it.

A process for treating cheese with hickory smoke to give it a novel flavour has been developed at Iowa State College of Agriculture.

From Ottawa it is learned, the Kent Regiment, which has been stationed at London, Ont., for some time, is making plans to move out early this week for further training in the Maritimes preparatory to going overseas.

There may be after all some advantage in having a farmer-premier in a farming province. Premier Godbout warns Quebec farmers against selling their land for the sake of a little capital. Money may vanish but the land remains, he tells them. Also, people must eat and only the farmer can feed them, whether he himself prospers or not.

Col. Manion is no more "Dr." or "Hon." or even "Leader of the Opposition," but merely a member of the Adjutant-General's Staff, Ottawa, under Major General B. W. Brown. He recently submitted a report on auxiliary services to Defence Minister Ralston and it is reported he may be given another special assignment; meantime he does duty as an ordinary member of the Defence Department.

Canada was strongly represented at a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Arts in London. The guest speaker was Lieut.-General McNaughton, G.O.C. the Canadian Corps Overseas Force, and the chairman was Rt. Hon. R. B. (now Viscount) Bennett. General McNaughton, who is also President of the National Research Council of Canada, delivered an able address on "Research in Canada."

Bermuda discovered this date 1609. Officially it is known as "The Bermudas" consisting as it does of about 300 small islands with the oldest colonial representative government in the British Empire. The area of the islands is 19 square miles; its population about 20,000, and its capital Hamilton. The names of the three principal islands are Bain, St. George, and Ireland, the last named an important naval dock yard greatly utilized at the present time.

Canadian troops did a big job of remoulding public opinion in Iceland on their arrival. "We were the first troops to arrive there and we found that 98 percent of the population had strong Nazi sentiments," said a returned Canadian. "As the months wore on they began to see that we weren't the ruthless people they had been told we were. We actually won their goodwill by our cheerfulness and democratic ways. When we left Iceland their entire attitude was changed."

The steepest tax bill in the history of the United States, a \$3,529,200,000 measure hiking income, corporation and excise levies, and taxing commercial radio broadcasts and billboards for the first time, has been approved finally by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. New surtaxes were voted on individual incomes ranging from five percent on the first dollar of taxable income up to 75 percent on incomes over \$5,000,000. The Treasury estimated that these would yield \$1,152,000,000. The filing of separate returns by husbands and wives to escape the surtaxes was prohibited.

The Federal Department of Agriculture announces that a survey of actual and potential dairy feed requirements in Ontario and Quebec is contemplated. A department statement says Agriculture Minister Gardiner had intimated that once the survey is made—and if eastern farmers could and would buy feeds—he had no doubt the necessary arrangements could be made to meet their requirements. The plans for a feed survey resulted from a suggestion made by Mr. Gardiner when he met a representative dairy farmers' delegation led by the president and secretary of the National Dairy Council.

Following six months of gradual advance, The Bank of Nova Scotia's Index of Industrial Activity in Canada surged upward in April and May. It rose from 127.4 per cent of the 1925-1929 average in March to a preliminary figure of 130.3 per cent in April and to something over 132 per cent in May. The latest figure is, of course, the highest on record, and is 16 per cent greater than a year ago and 32 per cent above the immediate pre-war level. This recent expansion results from the acceleration in war industry. The nature of the marked gain in employment and freight traffic makes this clear. It has been three months since this Bank's Index of Industrial Activity was published. The reason has been the delay in publication of the official employment statistics, consequent upon the problems arising out of the newly undertaken project of collecting earnings data with the employment figures. Even now the employment statistics are only available up to April 1st, and our employment figure for the full month of April is no more than a very rough estimate. It is expected that the delay in the publication of the official employment statistics will be gradually overcome.

NOTES BY THE WAY We're In The Army Now

Few more compelling arguments for recruiting could be voiced than that of Anthony L. Moor. He urges young men to look to the future and upon them in the future will later lie if they do not today undertake to do their duty for their country. There are many men in Canada today who could tell the future of the country as well as the knowledge of having slackened in the hour of need. They are the ones who are suffering bitter remorse and shame because, at the last war, they hung back, and now cannot look a veteran of that war in the face. — Windsor Star.

Tendencies toward sympathy for the parents of the Dionne quintuplets in their expressed desire to have all their family under one roof, and for them to have sole control of the fortunes of the quintuplets, may be somewhat lessened by announcement of a financial statement showing that the quintuplets have about \$90,000 invested in land bonds and that the parents receive \$300 a month in addition to \$2,500 paid annually to Mr. Dionne as a quint guardian. Could the parents have sole control of the funds they had had sole control from the first? — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

A mother of an enlisted young soldier from my church told me she had received, just recently, a letter from the boy, who was at a Quebec prison with his company fifty. He said he had a morning came, and 11 of them were United Church fellows, and they talked together about going to church. They talked about that, and he said that he had a church four miles down a country road. To this little rural church they walked and attended the service. One can see the difference between the church and congregation to have these boys come in unexpectedly upon them. They had a great reception. We, who stay home, must match so with the boys as that. — United Church Observer.

Wall boards from Ceylon coconuts, macarons from New Zealand grapes and cherry stones. Building blocks from the coral mud of British Honduras and canned chicken from India are among the investigations reviewed in its new report by the Institute of International Trade. The Institute has carried out experiments on the production from Malayan seaweed of agar-agar, a substance used for such things as chewing gum, American ice-cream, Chinese bird's nest, electro-plating, and a laxative. Malayan tonka beans, which impart to tobacco the scent of new-mown hay, are being mined, as have Australian substitutes for Swedish and Spanish welding rod coating materials. There are reports on ruby-mica from India, South African diamonds, and New Zealand pigs' hair, sheepskins from Tanganyika and banana stems from Palestine; Antigua cotton seed, Nyasaland tung oil and Nigerian rubber. The Institute's work is secret, but may be stated that the Plant and Animals Department made reports on 212 samples and dealt with 1666 from thirty-three Empire countries, while the Mineral Resources Department examined 1884 samples and dealt with 1,715 inquiries.

Hiring out dresses for copying is the latest scheme for bringing American dollars to Britain. It is the idea of Miss Raymond Bahvis, a leading London fashion designer, who has left for New York with fifty dress models and forty coats, together with hats and other accessories, all autumn designs, for days and nights in New York. Miss Bahvis will exhibit her dresses in New York and charge American designers 100 dollars entrance fee, which will enable them to copy one dress. Afterward, the dresses to be copied to Chicago, Hollywood, New Orleans and Kansas City. This "Hire to Copy" scheme will be an ideal form of export for Britain, for it entails very little use of material; it is, in effect, an export of British ideas. The models emphasize the dropped shoulder, achieved with yokes and insets of contrasting colour. Collars have incrustations in the shape of labels and considerable attention has been given to embroidery. The tweed ensembles feature unusual details like grey herringbone for the skirt and brown herringbone for the jacket.

Fish which has been flattened and dried so that it looks like a piece of cardboard is Britain's latest device for economizing in shipping space. It is a modern version of the stock-fish which in Tudor times was exported in huge quantities from Scotland to the Catholic countries of Europe. The Spanish Armada, sailing in 1588 on its abortive attempt to invade England, carried 600 quintals of stock-fish to feed its crews. By the modern method, which is applied to ling and cod, much of it from Newfoundland, the fish is sliced open and the insides removed. The way is drained out until the fish is only one-third its original bulk. Packed in salt it will then keep for many weeks and does not look particularly appetizing in this form, a soaking in warm water brings it back to its original freshness. It is then boiled, fried or grilled according to taste.

A Toby Jug of Mr. Winston Churchill's resolute and cheerful face is a best seller in the United States. The makers of the jugs have doubled the value of china figures sent to North America since the war. All told, Britain shipped nearly \$2,000,000 worth more pottery overseas last year than in the year before, and was at the same time making much more industrial pottery for home use, especially chemical stoneware to take the place of metals needed for the war. Chemical stoneware is now being used for pipe lines, valves, tanks, and storage vessels. It compares in strength with grey cast iron; it can be worked with a chisel and it can even be ground to the most precise measurements. Stoneware, moreover, resists corrosion except by hydrofluoric acid. Once Germany alone was making laboratory porcelain. To-day, Britain is supplying herself with laboratory porcelain and also with porcelain filters for water and acid filtration and for laboratory research.

Make It Compulsory

(Globe and Mail) Although it has received virtually unanimous approval, the Government's plan for the curtailment of gasoline consumption was badly conceived and does not go far enough. It was a mistake to announce it at a time when it was bound to discourage American tourist traffic. Irreparable damage was done by inaugurating the restrictions at the height of the summer season. No matter what steps are taken now to modify the order as it affects tourists, the ground cannot be recovered.

If the Government wanted to effect economy in the use of gasoline for pleasure purposes it ought to have introduced a well-considered rationing plan. There are a lot of people with cars who are now drawing full pay envelopes for the first time in several years. Many of them may feel like having their fling. Voluntary effort may accomplish a limited saving, but it will not achieve the objective of a 50 per cent reduction in the consumption of gasoline. Mismanagement and timidity when effective and stern measures are demanded cannot be condemned too strongly. It is futile for the authorities to indulge in threats. Mr. Cottle knows full well that the surest way to save gasoline is by mandatory order. If the Government of the day will support the oil controller in necessary measures, a worthwhile saving can be made during the remaining months of the summer and autumn. As the winter ap-

proaches the use of gasoline for pleasure will be curtailed in any event. The authorities should not experiment with a voluntary system of half measures but should take the necessary action to enforce rationing, which the public will cheerfully accept to help win the war.

on the problem of religious knowledge, we discover that he defines his own position as "critical monistic realism" midway between "overdogmatic mystical epistemology" at one extreme and "epistemological idealism" at the other. If we look to the writings of a world-famous philosopher and mathematician at another of our great universities for information about a logical system of ideas, we learn from him that "in the becoming of an actual entity the potential unity of many entities—actual and non-actual—acquires the real unity of the actual entity; so that the actual entity is the real consecration of many potentials." And so it goes in bewildering fashion down the list of intellectual leaders in economics, in biology, in physics, and in all the other departments of our first-rank American universities.

Great admirer though he was of everything American and proud possessor of honorary degrees from several of our largest universities, that distinguished man of letters, the late John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir) felt obliged to object to the American "academic jargon. . . which is hideous and almost meaningless." Must we simply agree with him and let it go at that, or can we reform the literary habits of the members of our university faculties?

Academic Jargon (Cyrus S. Eaton in the New York Times) Will we ever be able to understand our university savants? Expressing themselves in technical language intelligible only to their fellow-experts, these great minds don't give us a chance to profit by their wisdom. We laymen await their books with keen anticipation, but more often than not, find little we can read with comprehension. If we turn to the work of one of the noted chairmen of the department of religion at one of our leading universities, in search of new light

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NOTICE CANADA PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in the matter of the "Voluntary Winding Up Act" 1940 and the Lake Verde Dairying Company. There will be a meeting of the Share-holders of the Lake Verde Dairying Company and others interested therein at Lake Verde School at Lake Verde in Queen's County on Tuesday the 5th day of August A. D. 1941 at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening. Time for the purpose of receiving an account of the winding up of the said Company and hearing any explanations in regard thereto by the undersigned Liquidators of the said Company and for any other business that may appertain to the winding-up of the Company. Dated this 23rd day of July A. D. 1941

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