

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1939.

Dr. Manion's Protest

Loyal Canadians from coast to coast will endorse Hon. Dr. Manion's statement that if Canada is to make a united war effort it is high time that the pernicious system of party patronage and favoritism should be eliminated. The country now has Dr. Manion's assurance—based on a steady stream of complaints received by him from every part of Canada,—that party politics has not been eliminated, notwithstanding the Prime Minister's solemn pledge given in Parliament.

Mr. King, in reply, challenges publication of the details and promises to investigate any "specific charges." But surely the place for probing such matters is in Parliament. Dr. Manion forestalled the Prime Minister's rejoinder on this point by suggesting that the House of Commons be called early in January in order to obtain an accounting of all war activities, with the accompanying parliamentary privilege of examination, inquiry and discussion.

The loyal support given by the Conservative leader and party to the Government's war programme at the last session is a guarantee, if such were needed, of the sincerity of Dr. Manion's motives in this instance.

Circumstances have transpired to make it necessary to emphasize that the official Opposition "has not abdicated its duty as constructive critic in the interests of Canada and the Empire," and that if the Government is to continue to receive the wholehearted support of the people, it must show a better realization of its very grave responsibilities.

C. N. R. Improves Its Position

A gratifying feature in the news the other day was the latest financial statement on the operations of the Canadian National Railways, revealing as it did a greatly improved position over the same period last year. For the month of September last the total operating revenues were \$2,645,393 as compared with \$17,849,629 for the same month last year, giving a net balance of \$6,364,642 over operating expenses as compared with \$2,661,439 in 1938. This gives a net gain of \$3,643,203 for the one month.

Then, for the nine months period of the present year the total operating revenues were \$142,245,937 as compared with \$130,337,434 for the same period in 1938. The total operating expenses for the nine months of 1939 were \$135,593,583, leaving a net revenue of \$6,652,354. This compares with a deficit for the same period of last year of \$2,455,254.

While this does not mean that the Canadian National is out of financial difficulties as yet, it does show that increased business is one of the solutions of the deficit record, and that if the system were working to full capacity, such as may be anticipated for the next year at least, there would not be any excuse for the criticism of government control as has been heard so frequently within recent years.

A Lesson From The Past

As Remembrance Day draws near it is fitting to recall, in some detail, the magnificent record of Canada and her army in the years between 1914-18. As set down in statistics, it is even more impressive than when gathered from patriotic addresses. At this particular time it should prove not only a matter of pride but of inspiration to still greater effort, if necessary, in the struggle that lies ahead. The facts and figures cited below are from a review by J. V. McAree in the Globe and Mail based on an official pamphlet issued in 1919 by the Department of Public Information.

Canada's enlistment during the last war amounted to 595,441; and then comes one of the most significant figures in the whole record. No fewer than 465,984 enlisted voluntarily. Of the total enlistment, those who actually proceeded overseas numbered 418,052; and on Sept. 30, 1918, 160,000 were in France. This is exclusively, of course, of those who were under French soil or who had been wounded or were on leave. The total casualties of the Canadian Army were 214,433. Of these 35,684 had been killed in action; 12,437 died of wounds, and 4,057 died of disease. The number of Canadians taken prisoner 3,049, is significantly small.

Fifty-three Canadians won the Victoria Cross and 5,300 were decorated. Six thousand six hundred and ninety-seven won the Military Medal, and 1,882 officers were awarded the Military Cross. Other military decorations amounted to thousands.

Canadian railway units were attached to all the British armies, and the record reads: "Canadian railway troops were responsible for the whole of the construction of light railways and of 60 per cent of the standard-gauge railways in the area occupied by the British forces."

Most readers will be astonished to hear that in the Great War Canada built submarines, no fewer than eighteen of them. Still more impressive and solemn is the fact that the net debt of Canada stood at about \$336,000,000 before the war, and when the war ended it was \$1,307,429,661.

One of the most astounding chapters in the book is that which reveals Canada's performance in the matter of munitions. From beginning to end she produced and exported munitions and war materials to the value of more than a billion dollars. The value of exports between August and December, 1914, was only \$28,164 and

in 1917 this had leaped to \$388,213,553. Fortunately for Canada, it was found that basic steel, the only kind made in this country, was suitable for shells. The Imperial Munitions Board was responsible for the production. Raw materials were purchased and passed on from one contractor to another, each being paid successively for his labor.

Canada also built in the course of the war more than 2,500 aeroplanes for training purposes and also bombing planes for the United States Navy. She built forty-three steel ships and fifty-eight wooden ones, having a total tonnage of 360,000, as part of her war effort. In 1917 the Imperial War Cabinet issued a report in which it said: "Canada's contribution during the past year has been very striking. Fifteen per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of the year were incurred in that country. She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18-pounder to the 9.2-inch. In the case of the 18-pounder no less than 55 per cent of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from Canada, and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent of the total 4.5-inch shells, 27 per cent of the 6-inch shells, 20 per cent of the 60-pounder H.E. shells, 15 per cent of the 8-inch and 16 per cent of the 9.2-inch."

But all these exports may be said to have been exotic. Canada is not an armament-making nation. Submarines do not naturally thrive and come to full flower here, nor was Canada accustomed to shipping armies overseas. When it came to her natural products she fairly poured them out. In 1918 she even exported more than a million dollars' worth of tobacco, compared with a little more than \$100,000 worth on an average in 1912-13-14. Her total exports of foodstuffs, metals, leather and other normal domestic products amounted in value to \$833,389,047, compared with \$188,958,091, which was the average for the three years immediately preceding the war. It was indeed a gigantic effort which nobody could have expected and which in manpower, munitions and food had a tremendous effect upon the war.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Acre, Syria, captured from Ibrahim Pasha this date, 1840, occupied by Allenby's troops in 1918.

Nothing is to be gained by a controversy on "what might have been." The resurrection of the potato price dispute is not going to put a cent in, or take a cent out, of either the producers' or the exporters' pockets.

It is reported that new orders for mine sweepers and anti-submarine craft will increase shipbuilding activity in Canada practically to the limit of its capacity. A decision as to exactly what design of mine-sweepers will be needed will probably be made shortly. The cost of mine-sweepers varies between \$200,000 and \$500,000.

General Beith, better known as Ian Hay, has been appointed head of the public relations department of the British War Office, and is arranging for war correspondents to take up their posts on the Western Front. It was General Beith who wrote the graphic account of the early days of the last war in a book entitled "The First Hundred Thousand."

Col. Wilfrid Bovey has been appointed chairman of the educational branch of the Canadian Legion War Services. He will serve without remuneration. Work of the department which will be undertaken by the Canadian Legion war services in collaboration with the Canadian Association for Adult Education, is to provide facilities for supplementary education for soldiers to prepare them for their return to civil life when the war is over.

Mr. Crerar has taken an executive staff with him to London, combining business with patriotism. They are Mr. George McIvor, chief commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, Mr. A. M. Shaw, head of the Agriculture Department's department of marketing and Mr. L. D. Wilgress, chief of the Trade and Commerce Department's commercial intelligence bureau. After the conference proper discusses the European situation, and the inter-dominion economic problems, which is calculated to take two or three weeks, the military and economic experts will remain in London to continue the work.

The uncertainty of obtaining New Zealand cold storage butter in Trinidad has created a close interest in Canadian sources of supply with the result that during the past two or three weeks there has been an increasing sale of Canadian cold storage butter in one pound and two pound prints at about 31 cents per pound f.o.b. While the overpayment, through its Committee of Supply, exercises control over the importation of foodstuffs and may refuse permits for non-essential foodstuffs, Canadian barrelled apples and chocolate confectionery are the only two items which have been refused permits to date for Trinidad.

When Bernard W. Russell, Police Magistrate for district No. 1 of Nova Scotia was charged with drunken driving, Judge Alan MacDonald of Antigonish dismissed the case as not proved. "Being under the influence of liquor and being intoxicated are two different things," Judge MacDonald declared. "That is a matter of common sense. To be intoxicated a driver must be a menace and I am not satisfied that the accused was incapable of driving his car." In the same issue in which this report appears, Halifax Chronicle remarks apropos of nothing in particular: "Prosecutions and judgments must apply fairly to all, else liberty is vanished. If influence were permitted to bear upon the conduct of our courts, no one would be safe. Anyone who won the disfavor of the existing authorities would be in danger of imprisonment. Such a state of affairs would open the way to a dread system of 'frame-up' which would be intolerable in a democracy. These traditions and principles which are ours, surely are worth safeguarding. We are at war abroad for the preservation of such principles. Let us not forget to safeguard them at home."

NOTES BY THE WAY

some people will find this long tale of stupidity depressing. I find it otherwise. Stupidity is not such a bad thing as is generally supposed. Stupid people at least save us from the dangers of being ruled by clever people; and England has often happier, I am sure, under a series of comparatively stupid cabinets than she would have been under rulers as clever as Napoleon. English stupidity has its own solid virtues. Perhaps it was of it that a great German writer was thinking when he said: "Against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain." If the gods cannot prevail against it, we may be sure the Germans cannot prevail against it. — Y.Y. in London New Statesman and Nation.

Every noble method of war-winning deserves publicity and praise. Here is one, in the form of an official notice: "To...I notice that there is a practice of wearing somewhat unorthodox clothes by the women members of this staff. I should be glad if you will discontinue this habit as I prefer that the women members will come on duty in what can be regarded as normal women's clothing. (Signatures illegible). Air Raid Precautions Controller." The normal women's clothing in question was, I understand, slacks — in which no war could be won. — London Spectator.

In London comment on the swift march of events since the fateful decision, a tribute is paid to the speed and efficiency with which the economic system has been adapted to war conditions. What has been done is described as a mixture of control and the maintenance, so far as possible, of existing conditions. At the same time it is obvious there is none of that spirit of "business as usual" which marked the opening stages of the war in 1914. The slogan may have been admirable then as a sign that the nation was not cast down into despair by the ordeal at hand. But it was open to misunderstanding, and on the testimony of some witnesses, it was sadly misunderstood abroad. In France, particularly, it was said to have done harm. Many factors—notably the enormous financial and economic strain of modern war, and the submarine campaign—proved that business as usual was not possible. With the lesson still remembered it is not now being suggested. In itself this is a favorable sign. — Auckland News.

An encouraging report has been made by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Automotive Safety Foundation. Thanks to the cooperative efforts of national organizations whose total membership is more than 9,000,000, in support of the work of public officials, the fatality rate for each vehicle mile driven in the first six months of this year to 10.9. In 1935, when the Safety Foundation was started, it had been hoped that in four years the rate might be reduced to 13. The result actually accomplished represents a reduction of 37.8 percent. Let them sing it loud and long. We lift our hearts in a joyous song; We lift our hearts to Heaven above, Singing the glory of her we love—ENGLAND!

Current edition of Liberty Magazine brings to mind the dying words of Madame Roland: "O Liberty, what things are done in thy name!" "Stay out, America!" is the advice that Liberty Magazine gives to its readers. It quotes a number of American overseas correspondents on the question of getting into the war. One by one they warn the United States not to be "charmed" into the war by England and France; not to become a "sucker" in power politics. One of the writers jeers at the very idea of England and France being regarded as democracies or having any high motives at all. Another one brings up the war debts as evidence of Allied double-dealing. In the same issue Liberty seeks to "expose" British propaganda that dragged the United States into the last war. In an article headed: "How Foreign Nations Poison Our Minds," it seeks to demonstrate that the British led the American people on fiction. This is the kind of calumny to which Liberty sinks. But Liberty publishes a Canadian edition. From it all such poison is drained. For Canadian readers Liberty sheds its anti-British policy and disguises itself as Canadian. It tells of the menacing shadow of Hitlerism. "It is indeed unthinkable that Canada should not face this challenge. Canada is in this struggle until the world has been freed from this bondage of fear," it says. Could there be greater hypocrisy than a magazine telling one story to its American readers and another to its Canadian readers? — From the Financial Post.

If rain didn't return water taken from oceans by evaporation science reports, they would dry up in 3,000 years, here, at last, is the solution to the submarine problem. — Sherbrooke Record.

A United States senator wants to bring not only Canada but Australia and New Zealand under the Monroe Doctrine. Nobody in these British dominions will object to the plan so long as the

The Health League Of Canada

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccine is a preventive measure against tuberculosis in infants developed in France chiefly through the influence of Albert Leon Charles Calmette, a distinguished bacteriologist and Alphonse Guérin, a French surgeon. It is called B.C.G. the "B" indicating that the contained bacillus grows on bile while the other two letters serve to perpetuate the names of the inventors. The vaccine consists of living cultures of bovine tubercle bacilli that have been grown over a period of many years on glycerinated ox bile so that their virulence has been greatly reduced. This vaccine is given by mouth. More than 10 years ago the Swedish National Association undertook a campaign of vaccination of the new-born against tuberculosis with this vaccine. By the end of 1937, 13,103 babies had been given B.C.G., at birth, whereas the parents of 34,845 babies had declined treatment. The work was in the hands of Professor Carl Naefflund of Stockholm.

Two matters of significance were noted, first that there was an obvious fall in the general mortality among the vaccinated and that the decline in the tuberculosis deathrate among the vaccinated for the B.C.G. children was 1.5 per 1000 and that of the non-vaccinated was 6.3 per 1000, the actual number of tuberculosis deaths being 18 and 199 respectively. In all of the children observed, during a ten-year period, there were 754 deaths or 6.10 per cent, from all causes among the vaccinated and 3501 or 11.17 per cent, among the non-vaccinated. The results of this experiment form a strong argument for the use of B.C.G. in the prevention of tuberculosis. The remedy is said to be entirely safe for use. It is largely employed in France. The Swedish experiment is the first serious one to be tried in any other country. By John W. S. McCullough M.D., D. P. H.

The Poet's Corner

ENGLAND'S DEAN OF LOVE

The following poem of a quarter century ago by a citizen of the United States is of some significance. At the time when all were singing the Hymn of Hate the writer was inspired to make this reply:

A song of hate is a song of Hell; Some there be that sing it well. Let them sing it loud and long; We lift our hearts in a joyous song; We lift our hearts to Heaven above, Singing the glory of her we love—ENGLAND!

Glory of thought and glory of deed, Glory of Rannymede, Glory of ships that sought far goals, Glory of swords, and glory of souls, Glory of songs mourning as birds, Glory of triumph of magic words, Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson, Tragic glory of Gordon and Scott, Glory of Shelley glory of Sidney, Glory transcendent that perishes not. Here is the story, hers be the glory, ENGLAND!

SLEEP AND AWAKE REFRESHED

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British Isles which are nearer to United States than Australia and New Zealand, are also included—Kingston Whig-Standard.

One of the world's most striking contrasts is getting into Helsinki, Finland, after leaving Leningrad, Russia. A few short miles; just overnight by ship. The contrast can't adequately be described in words—or words can't smell. It has to be seen—and scented. It is like going from a fish market to a flower garden. — New York World-Telegram.

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Boys' Heavy Whipcord Breeches pair \$1.29
Boys' Sweaters Ass. kinds each 79c
Boys' Knicker Pants pair \$1.19
Boys' Cheviot Pants pr. 75c
Boys' Doeskin Shirts each 69c
Boys' Leather knee and double seat Breeches pr. \$1.59
Boys' O'alls sizes up to size 34 pr. 79c
Kiddies' Snow Suits Coat, Leggings Cap Assorted Styles and sizes \$3.98
Ladies' House Dresses all sizes assorted styles each 59c
Ladies' Soiled Underwear pr. garment 25c
Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose pair 24c
Ladies' Wool Dresses each \$1.95
Ladies' Heavy Winter Coats \$10.95 for

The Mark Of The Beast

(Montreal Star)

The horrible revelations contained in the new British White Paper dealing with conditions in German concentration camps and based upon pre-war reports of accredited British diplomats will have come as a shock even to those who had been prepared for something of the kind by various statements in books written by men and women who had had partaken victims of Nazi brutality but had escaped into friendly territory.

The facts as cited in the record do more than bear out the terrible details contained in a score of such books as well as in several novels which are based upon the inhumanities of the concentration camps. They constitute the most ghastly indictment of a Government known in modern times, and they are the conclusive and irrefutable proof for something of the kind that the Fatherland today is a country of peace and contentment, to say nothing of the grim contrast they provide to conditions in other countries which have been denounced by the Fuehrer as "Macedonian" in nature.

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LAWRENCE IMAGE WARHAM England—(CP)—A recumbent figure of T. E. Lawrence—Lawrence of Arabia—has been presented to the Church of Saint Martin here by Lawrence's brother, A. W. LAWRENCE.

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The Boys of The Old Brigade. WERE MARCHING YESTERDAY—1914. TODAY ARE MARCHING AND AGAINST THE SAME FOE. AS IN 1914 OUR TOBACCO MOVES WITH EVERY ISLAND UNIT OR REGIMENT. HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST Chewing 10c Per Fig. Manufactured By HICKEY and NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO., LTD., Charlottetown.

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