THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1940.

The Mill Feed Problem

Writing in the Saint John *Telegraph Journal*, Mr. Dan J. Barret, Saint John, expresses surprise and disappointment at the result, as reported, of the conference held at Moncton on Aug. 29 to discuss the matter of reduction in the cost of mill feeds to Maritime farmers. The conference was attended by members of the three Maritime provincial departments of agriculture together with leading feed merchants. A few days ago The Guardian expressed the hope that these gentlemen would have more success than our political representatives in impressing the importance of this question on the authorities at Ottawa. But apparently we were too optimistic. According to Mr. Barret, the suggestions reportedly made at the Moncton conference are not likely to achieve any result, as they were quite incompatible with a practical Canadian war economy.

The conference reportedly reached the conclusion that there was no real possibility of importing mill feeds from Argentine and Hitler. In this, says Mr. Barret, does not grow a bushel of oats or wheat or corn and there is not a four footed animal in the republic. Argentine offers plenty of mill feeds or corn would have to be paid for in American dollars, which are needed in Canada for the purchase of war supplies. Maritime farmers at the last session of Parliament were taxed upwards of $500,000 by the imposition of an import tax on fertilizers, stopping most of such concentrate feeds as cotton-seed meal and fish meals; a tax intended, according to the Minister of Finance, not so much for the purpose of producing revenue as to conserve Canadian dollars. In view of that it is very doubtful that a permit would be granted to buy American dollars for the purchase of Argentine wheat by-products or corn. Especially since Canada today has an estimated wheat surplus of 600,000,000 bushels above Canadian domestic requirements.

Nor does the suggestion also mooted at the conference, of importing mill feeds from Central Canada by water, impress Mr. Barret as consistent. How, if our much discussed railway problem, Mr. Barret asks, should the railways not profit by the competition on mill feeds coming to the Maritimes the same as they meet the wheat coming on Maritime potatoes going to Central Canada? The point is well taken. In any case the high freight rates prevailing within the Maritime Provinces would tend to offset any advantage gained by lower water rates to Maritime ports. Mr. Barret points out that the rate on a car of mill feeds from Saint John to Sussex, a distance of only 45 miles, is four times as great as on a car load from Toronto to Montreal, a distance of 345 miles. The same applies to similar rail rates in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Examples of this discrimination have frequently been given by our boards of trade.

Mr. Barret concludes his analysis of the mill feed situation with the following comment:

"I am of opinion" (he says) "that there is an Ethiopian in the wood pile somewhere and the sooner the Maritime farmers take him out and have a look at him the sooner will they be treated at least as well by the Board of Transport Commissioners as they are now treating the few foreign countries that are still free from the heel of the Hun. Maritime farmers import approximately 125,000 tons of feeds per year and the granting of the export freight rates would mean a saving of approximately $350,000 per annum and would help in some measure to compensate them for the huge tax imposed on them by the present Parliament. It will take a lot of non-existent profit off Maritime pork and butterfat to make up that $350,000."

The 4,000,000th Man

Somewhere in Britain on Aug. 1 the 4,000,000th man registered for military service. He was one of the 1due class, or one of the younger men who reached the age of 20 since June 22, 1940. The total for August was 340,840, thus distributed: England, 289,982; Scotland, 33,261; Wales, 17,597. The 4,000,000 are exclusive of the large number of volunteers who have joined the service during the recruiting drive in the twelve months before the war and since the war began. No dates have yet been fixed for the registration of the three remaining classes specified in the last royal proclamation. They are those born in 1905, 1904, those born subsequent to May 9, 1903, and succeeding batches of young men who will have reached the age of 20 on the three new registration dates.

Red Cross Appeal

The British Red Cross has asked the Canadian Red Cross to lighten Britain's food burden by providing 5,000 food parcels a week for British and Canadian prisoners of war in Germany. These supplies are to be bought and packed in Canada and distributed through International Red Cross channels. The Canadian Red Cross is also asked to help in the supply of clothing, etc., to 100,000 refugees who are sheltered in Britain. Another appeal has come from the Dominion Government, requesting the Canadian Red Cross to provide and maintain a number of convalescent hospitals in various parts of Canada.

These are but a few of the important undertakings for which additional funds will be required by the Canadian Red Cross in the near future. Of the work already done by this organization since the outbreak of war, in providing emergency supplies of all kinds, the public has been kept informed. Every cent of the money subscribed a year ago has not only been well expended, but expended more effectively than could be done through any other channel.

A national appeal for funds for meeting present and future war demands is being launched by the Canadian Red Cross Society on Sept. 23. The work is of such importance, both from patriotic and humanitarian standpoints, that there should be no doubt as to the nature of the response which the public will give.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

The new War Loan Campaign has got off to a good start, and every indication points to a most successful flotation.

* * * *

Mrs. Robert Cano, feeding her chickens in West Virginia noticed a large red fox near the pen. She set out after the fox with a broom and chased it into the hog pen. The startled hog gave one look and then seized the fox in its jaws. The chase ended right there.

* * * *

With Great Britain needing U. S. A. moral and material aid in her courageous single-handed fight to preserve freedom for the world, it might be well to mention that during the Spanish-American War when the United States was sorely in need of warships, Great Britain sold her two newly completed cruisers. These were the New Orleans and the Albany. They were built at Barrow-in-Furness.

* * * *

Now it can be told that among the volunteers who sailed from an Eastern Port and arrived safely at a North British Port yesterday were a number of Islanders, including Lieut. J. B. Johnston, Lieut. Lloyd Wellner, Signaller G. D. Fitzgerald, Terence Fitzgerald, George M. Burnett, and Artilleryman Fred Smith. They left in the highest possible spirits "to have a lick at Hitler," one of them remarking let "there be no moaning at the bar when we put out to sea."

* * * *

Births registered in July in 66 cities and towns of Canada having 10,000 population numbered 9,002 and deaths 4,334 as compared with 7,455 births and 4,074 deaths in July 1939. An increase of 21 per cent in births and 6 1-2 per cent in deaths. During the first seven months of 1940 the births in these cities and towns was 55,111 and deaths 31,627, as against 50,861 births and 31,883 deaths during the corresponding seven months last year. This was an increase of 8 1-2 per cent in births and a decrease of 1 per cent in deaths.

* * * *

There will evidently be plenty British Naval officers and ratings to man the 50 new old destroyers acquired by Britain from the U. S. A. The World War produced by its rapid naval promotions a large number of British rear admirals, more than can be used at present on active service. For the waiting ones a Naval Home Guard has been formed, with a personnel made up of experienced river men selected from the Local Defense Volunteers. The mouth of every navigable river now has its River Home Guard, commanded by a rear admiral, and darting about in former yachts. The corps which guards the Thames and its tidal estuary numbers over 1,000 men and is commmded by Rear Admiral Sir Basil Brooke. His men have naval rank and are trained in riflefire, observation and night sailing. Their uniform is sweater, monkey jacket and yachting cap. Photographs showing the Home Guard Navy at work —spotting enemy planes and removing magnetic mines —were recently released to the press by Hon Alfred Duff-Cooper, Minister of Information.

* * * *

The Mayflower sailed from England this date, 1620. The Pilgrim Fathers, name applied to the 102 English separatists (74 males and 28 females), members of John Robinson's Church at Leyden, who on board the Speedwell (60 tons) set sail from Delft Haven (July 22, 1620) under the leadership of William Brewster. Arrived at Southampton, they found the Mayflower (180 tons; port of registery Yarmouth) awaiting them with their fellow passengers. The two ships set sail about August 5, but the Speedwell proving unseaworthy put in at Dartmouth, where repairs were undertaken, and again essayed the voyage. Off Land's End Speedwell was falsely declared by her master to be in a sinking condition, and again the vessels put into Plymouth where Speedwell was abandoned. On Sept. 6 the Mayflower ultimately sailed, arriving off Cape Cod, Nov. 9, and the Pilgrims landed on "Plymouth" rock on Dec. 1 where they founded the Plymouth Colony. The Pilgrims are to be distinguished from "Puritans" who, in 1629-30 founded Massachusetts Bay Colony.

* * * *

There is more than an excuse to spy out the land in the R. A. F. bombing Berlin and other residential quarters in Germay with leaflets. The population of Berlin, has been advised by leaflet that it had the reputation of being the "brighest" of all in Germany, and is requested on the title page to realize futility of the German cause. Against Adolf Hitler's 200,000,000 people, the leaflet proclaimed, Britain with her empire had 492,000,000 plus the fleet, which is "mightier than all those in Europe put together." Britain, it was stated further, will decide when and how this war will end. The war and Herr Hitler's reign, the leaflet continued, will end together. Herr Hitler is said to have seriously miscalculated his chances this time. "The war that he began will continue," it is stated, "until he and the Third Reich go under." America is depicted as Britain's ally with President Roosevelt, William Randolph Hearst and General John J. Pershing in the forefront of her supporters in the United States. Mr. Hearst, it is stated, announced that America must join in the fight against the Reich. It is further stated that 88 per cent of the American people want to take up arms against Germany. American experts, the leaflet explains, ominously forecast a famine in which 300,000,000 people will suffer starvation in Europe next Winter because of bad crops. Hence no doubt Hitler's wrath and threats.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is one of the incongruities of war and its associated bitterness that it stirs also a turning toward the spiritual side of life. This is made evident by Bishop Wells, senior chaplain for the Canadian army, who has found on the part of the enlisted men a gratifying response to the service provided by the chaplains. This view was expressed following visits to military camps throughout Canada. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

Don't keep the dog tied up and exposed to the sun this hot weather. Dogs can endure cold better than heat. Too much heat makes them uneasy, nervous, cross and sick. If a dog must be tied at least let it run on a chain that slips along an overhead wire from post to post or between buildings and so it can be in the shade. Let the dog have plenty of cool shade and water and it will be comfortable and good natured. Take good care of the dog or else don't keep one. — Pueblo, Col., Indicator

Here on a brief visit, Hon. R. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, has been renewing old acquaintances and revisiting the scenes of his student-days. His return to the House in the last general elections restored to Parliament the services of one whose industry, ability and experience are valued by all parties. His leadership of the Opposition at the last session still further established him as one of Parliament's most capable and useful members. — Halifax Herald.

For centuries gold has been the final standard of value and exchange between individuals as well as nations. The phrase, "good as gold," was not an idle one, but meant that gold was recognized as the universal standard of value. It is admitted that some generally accepted standard is essential for industry, business and finance in nations as well as between nations. The ingenuity of men has not been able to devise a better medium than the one that appealed to Solomon — gold. During the centuries there have been hundreds of proposals and plans for the dethronement of gold. At the present time —because of the troubled condition of the world—the question of gold as the universal standard of value has been widely discussed. Impetus has been given to the discussion by the fact that one nation — the United States—holds a large percentage of the world's supply of gold. The claim is made that Europe is living without gold, and that after the war a change of standards may be possible, with the result that the United States may be left with an immense amount of gold that has no value except as a metal of utility. — Timmins Advance.

Once upon a time, back in the good old days before the war, this was the season of the year when editors had nothing to worry about except the weather, the depression and where in the world they could find subjects for comment. It was the so-called silly season when some writers turned to the sea serpent, others to the equally mysterious currency question. Now, of course, there is no time for such frivolity. The larger lunacy in Europe spreads its moonbeams throughout the world. Instead of the innocent od sea serpent we have the monster in Berlin—a much less accommodating sort of bogey. Now the editor, trying madly to keep abreast of the swirling tide of events, casts his eye from China to Peru and back again, only to find that during the course of his survey the whole mess has come completely unstuck again, and his words of wisdom have been turned to folly by the relentless logic of events. A sage of old once remarked "Happy the land that has no history." To this we might now add, "Unhappy the commentator who has to grapple with history in the making." — London Free Press.

Here is a true story over which all Australians will chuckle admiringly. King George inspected the latest Aussie arrivals at their camp somewhere in England. He went there from London by car, and was driven, of course, by his own royal chauffeur. The latter is an ex-serviceman who presumably has met the Aussies before. Directly the royal car reached the camp, the military chiefs greeted King George as he stepped out, and led him to where the troops, on tiptoe of keen expectation, awaited his arrival. His Majesty then proceeded to inspect them with that keen scrutiny and personal inquiry to which the services are now accustomed. But the moment the royal car drew up and even whilst the King was shaking hands with the Higher Command, his chauffeur skipped out, dashed to the bonnet, and expertly removed the miniature royal ensign which adorns it. This silken emblem he then carefully stowed away in his coat pocket. Having done this, he strode to the back of the car, and did just the same with the two small enamel crowns attached to that. This gesture of necessary precaution did not pass unnoticed by observant Aussie onlookers who grinned appreciatively at its innuendo. — London Journal.

That chap from Missouri who edits the Peterboro Examiner has a complaint, or suggestion. Noting that the first peaches have been picked, he hopes there is no red netting over the basket to make the fruit look ripe when it isn't. The netting is only supposed to keep rain off! Niagara district sun-kissed and ripened peaches need no artificial coloring, and anyone can get further information about that from H. W. Hunsberry, Sage of Jordan.— St. Catharines Standard.

Reminding tourists of America's pioneer days, a gigantic yoke of oxen, drawing a covered wagon across the plains, has been reproduced near the outskirts of Kearney, Neb. Built on a scale of one and one-half to one, the team is seven and one-half feet high, having been molded entirely by hand in concrete reinforced with steel. Wood was used for the wagon structure, the wheels, however being encased in a layer of concrete. —Popular Mechanics.

San Francisco's branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals believes it is better for boys to get acquainted with game animals than to shoot them. But everybody likes to have a little sugar on his pills of persuasion, so the society offered to exchange a new camera for each workable gun brought in by a boy. Nearly 100 boys have been persuaded that hunting with a camera takes more skill and yields more fun the originator of this ingenious scheme would be a good nominee for a delegate to the next disarmament conference. — Victoria Times.

Navy Ways

(Special To The Guardian)

"PARTING BRASS RAGS"

"Parting Brass Rags" means that two pals have fallen out. When the order **Quarters Clean Guns** is given in the Navy, all brasswork in the ship has to be cleaned, and the duty men work in pairs. In a freshly commissioned ship this provides opportunities for starting friendships, since the men talk freely and share their brass rags as they polish.

The custom has grown up of referring to a friend as "raggy". The term **"Parting Brass Rags"** first became used in this sense in the last century, after a notorious instance in which two "raggies" quarrelled at their work and one struck the other and killed him.

At first the description referred only to "raggies" who agreed to differ and asked to be allotted new partners, but the term soon became general.

Count The Youngsters In

(New Glasgow News)

In wartime, perhaps going to school could be made a bit more exciting—more directly valuable to the state. For one thing all the older male pupils should be given cadet training. The experience gained cannot be underestimated. The discipline and teamwork taught in cadet instruction is worthwhile at any time—but doubly so at a time when the nation is at war and facing the prospect of many years of it.

The youngsters below the age of cadet training can also be of use to their country—and don't think their country and the war means nothing to them. Far from it; they'll jump at any opportunity to help.

What can they do? First teachers can teach them thrift; persuade them to invest their savings in war savings stamps. Remember that every one of those silver bullets counts.

And there is no reason why the assistance of the children cannot be used throughout Canada as it has been used in England in the collection of scrap and waste materials. Metals are perhaps those most urgently needed but the lowly tinfoil and toothpaste and other tubes should not be scorned. The school offers the logical place to organize child waste collection.

No definite step having been taken by the Canadian Government along this line, we suggest that local women's societies organize the children, picking up what they find and bring in and distributing it where it will do the most good.

Successful Crossing

(Halifax Chronicle)

More Canadian troops have arrived in Great Britain to take their places beside the forces already guarding the British Isles. The defenders grow steadily in strength and numbers. The fortress that is Great Britain today is well manned, by stout-hearted men who are determined that Nazi tyranny shall vanish from the earth.

Nowhere in Canada is the news of a safe arrival received with more general relief and pleasure than in the port from which the contingent sailed. The people in such a port are close to the war. They see its activity; they understand its dangers. They appreciate the undertaking of transporting large bodies of troops across the ocean.

The magnitude of the task is impressed on them the more because they see the great transports, bearing thousands of troops, moving out of the port to the open sea. The responsibility involved in ferrying these great crowds of humanity is only fully appreciated when one sees the liners with their decks covered with khaki-clad men, their rigging dotted with more, and the tops of dummy stacks fringed with still more waving, cheering soldiers.

Some days ago a stately procession of transports moved out to sea. It was noontime of a beautiful summer day. The transports could be seen for hours until they dropped behind the horizon far to the east. And those who sawe them go prayed for a safe crossing.

But, as always, the progress of the voyage was a strict secret. Nothing was heard of the movement until last night when the press wires brought word that the transports had reached a port in Great Britain. Once again a troop convoy has eluded or beaten off the prowling undersea and surface raiders of the enemy. Another contingent of Canadian troops has been ferried safely across the Big Pond.

May the record be maintained unbroken.

The Poets' Corner

YOUTH IN THE SKIES

Those who were children yesterday
Now move in lovely flight,
Swift-glancing at the shooting stars
That cleave the summer night;

A moment flashed, they came and went,
Horizons rise and fall,
The speed of valor lifts them up
And strength obeys their call,

Below the downs are breathing peace,
With thyme and butterflies
And sheep at pasture in the shade—
And now from English skies

These who were children yesterday
Look down with other eyes;
Man's desperate folly was not theirs
But theirs the sacrifice.

Old men may wage a war of words,
Another race are these,
Who flash to glory dawn and night
Above the starry seas.

—Herbert Asquith in The London Times.

Power Of Advertising

(Exchange)

Last September the Canadian apple industry faced ruin. With a crop over two million bushels larger than that of the previous year, with the prospect of greatly reduced exports, growers in Nova Scotia, in Ontario and in British Columbia were bewildered, faced losses which they feared would amount to several million dollars. Worse still, they expected millions of bushels of first class apples might be left to rot. The story of how this situation was saved is a fine example of the way Government can help producers, and of the power of a well-directed advertising campaign.

It can be said with all truthfulness, says The Ottawa Citizen, that advertising saved the situation, advertising plus intelligent effort and co-operation. As a result of the largest advertising campaign the Department of Agriculture has yet undertaken a new drink was sold to Canadians and the domestic consumption of fresh apples increased by thirty-three percent in a single year. It cost the department $140,000 to do this and every type of advertising was used—newspapers, billboards, magazines, dealer services, radio, displays and menus. But the amount spent is small when compared with the value of products sold and the fact that apple juice was practically new to the Canadian people.

The figures connected with apple juice sales are almost unbelievable. The consumption in the 1938-39 year (previous to war) was only 60,000 gallons. Consumption during the present year, 1939-40, will amount to about 1,500,000 gallons. Canned apple juice is so new, not only to Canada but anywhere else in the world, that four years ago there was not even a can made which would hold the liquid. The special lining for apple juice cans was discovered after years of effort, in the laboratories of the National Research Council in Ottawa.

As a result of this campaign and its outstanding success stocks of apples in storage were normal by April of this year. Yet at the end of the growing season last Fall growers faced the task of disposing of 13,355,618 bushels as compared with a normal domestic demand of 7,203,954 bushels. True, growers made little money on their crop, but most of them got from under with expenses paid, something they could not hope for when the crop was harvested.

CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORAGE

OTTAWA, Sept. 5—(CP)—Canadian wheat in store for the week ended Aug. 30 totalled 303,869,756 bushels compared with 292,874,536 the previous week and 142,999,827 for the week ended Sept. 1 last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 31,599,292 bushels compared with 31,212,368 last week and 7,207,003 a year ago.

During the week ended Aug. 30 export clearances overseas of Canadian wheat amounted to 2,997,614 bushels compared with 1,538,471 in the same week last year. Oversens clearances from Aug. 1 to Aug. 30 totalled 7,530,564 bushels compared with 10,547,763 in the same period the previous crop year.

SHINY STOVE

Have you ever tried adding a little common vinegar to your black lead? You get a positively dazzling shine with almost no effort if you do.

ALFALFA SEED CROP IN SASKATCHEWAN

In the production of alfalfa seed, the Province of Saskatchewan in recent years has taken a leading part. In 1938 the alfalfa seed Grand Championship at the Royal Winter Fair was won by a grower in that province and, according to inspection reports, the 1940 crop bids fair to maintain Saskatchewan's eminent place as a producer of alfalfa seed. It is estimated that there will be about 35,000 acres inspected and on the basis of this acreage and what is known concerning the set of seed, there should be an average yield of about 100 pounds per acre.

Estimates in various areas run from 50 to 300 pounds. A reasonable estimate promises a total crop of registered and certified seed in Saskatchewan of at leart 2,500,000 pounds.

In Montreal
THE Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. Alderic Raymond,
Vice-President
WZ

Louisiana Purchase

(Halifax Chronicle)

President Roosevelt's comparison of the new agreement for defence bases with the Louisiana Purchase indicates the importance he attaches to the arrangement, for the Louisiana Purchase was a great event in United States history.

The "Louisiana" to which France ceded the entire valley of the Mississippi. Due to some transfers, however, the land involved in the purchase was, for the most part, the valley on the west of the river and the island of New Orleans. At the beginning of the 17th century, the United States was a young and growing country. The increase in settlement, the gradual movement westwards made it imperative for the United States that the freedom of the Mississippi be maintained.

Domination over the river by a nation so powerful as France was unwelcome. U.S. statesmen sought ways and means to effect a change. Negotiations were instituted for the transfer of strategic points when Napoleon hard pressed by events abroad and despairing of colonial success in America agreed to sell the entire territory. So it was that in 1803 the United States bought "Louisiana" from France.

The territory involved was about one million square miles in area, one of the richest agricultural regions in the world. The price was about four cents an acre.

Acquisition of the area was a turning point in United States affairs. The resources of the area gave the young country a new power and dignity in international affairs. It opened up vast opportunities for expansion and development. It was the beginning of a new era.

IT'S 1940 MINKS FOR 1941 COATS

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 —(CP) — That mink coat Milady will buy at the 1941 August fur sale is already in production —on the mink farm.

Minks from which 1941 coats will come were born last spring.

Living on a balanced diet, a mink comes to the age of six months with all attention of the owner on its fur. When this reaches peak in texture and shade, the "twilight sleep" treatment is applied and the pelt enters the processes which precede its selection for a particular garment.

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If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness — consult a specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties.

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GET YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 60c per Bottle

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Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowls should get a bottle of Dr. Evan's Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms
Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture, taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assist digestion and improves the appetite.
DON'T DELAY ORDER YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 85c

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Why not call and see our stock of Max Factor Society Beauty Aids and take advantage of the tremendous drop in the price of these products.
Never before has the price been so low in Canada.
Now is your chance to Buy. DON'T DELAY.
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FAREWELL TO BACKACHE!
Her back ached—she felt miserable—no pep—she couldn't be "bothered" to go out—lost contact with her friends and was lonely. Her sister advised her to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Her backache soon vanished—enthusiasm and energy returned—her eyes sparkled—her step was sprightly—and once again she was her "old self." 115

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