

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1941.

Speeches, Good And Otherwise

The stirring speeches delivered by the Prime
Minister of Australia in Ottawa have received
favorable comment throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker replied that "instructions have
been given for the printing of 800 additional
copies of Hansard for Wednesday, May 7, the
day on which the Prime Minister of Australia
attended in this chamber."

Mr. Hanson replied: "I suggest, Mr. Speaker,
that that hardly fills the bill. I should like to
send out the speech of the Prime Minister of
Australia alongside that of the hon. member for
Beauharnois-Laprairie (Mr. Raymond)."

Mr. Hanson's objection is well taken. The
speech of the Liberal member from Beauharnois
was of such a subversive nature that the
Minister of Justice, Mr. Lapointe, had to re-
pudiate it on behalf of the French Canadian
people. It would certainly be detrimental to the
recruiting campaign launched by Defense Min-
ister Ralston to have this speech distributed
at public expense throughout Canada.

Apartment from other considerations, it would
be an insult to the Prime Minister of Australia
and the loyal people he represents, to associate him
in any shape or form with the utterances of the
Liberal member from Beauharnois.

"Eat More Lamb"

One way in which we can further Canada's
war effort, says the Lethbridge Herald, is to
"eat more lamb." Canada, it is pointed out, needs
more wool for war purposes. The sheep ranchers
could easily raise the sheep and provide the
wool. But they could not afford to do it for the
sale of the wool alone, and we do not eat enough
lamb to provide a market for the additional num-
ber of sheep.

But there is a war on, and, according to the
Herald, we really do not need to change our diet
very much to do the trick and enable the sheep
men to produce the required wool. It suggests
that "if Canadians would eat 5,000,000 pounds
more lamb annually, it would relieve the situa-
tion. It would mean an increase of 100,000 in
the range flocks and nearly 1,000,000 pounds
more wool annually."

5,000,000 pounds for 11,000,000 people means
less than half a pound annually for each of us,
more than we have been using. That looks easy
enough. If the wool is badly needed for war
equipment and if the sheep ranchers are ready
to produce it, there should be no great difficulty
in inducing the Canadian people to consume a
little more lamb than they have been accustomed
to.

Just to stimulate the demand, the Herald tells
us that in Australia and New Zealand the people
eat more than 75 pounds of lamb yearly per
capita, and as a result, sheep ranching is their
leading agricultural industry. In Canada, the
consumption is only about six pounds per capita.

Some Scottish Names

The people of England are said to be having
some trouble pronouncing the name of the Prime
Minister of Australia. The spelling is Menzies,
and the generally accepted English pronunciation
is as if the middle letter was hard g—
Mengees. The Australian Premier's parents were
Scots, and in their native land the Scottish pro-
nunciation is exactly as it spelled—Men-zees.

The Scots dialect, notes an exchange, contains
many tongue twisters for other people,
particularly that "ch" combination, as in
Buchan. Englishmen are baffled trying to pro-
nounce Buchan as the Scots pronounce it, the
"ch" sounding not like "cha" but like the Ger-
man "ach" in the back of the throat. The Eng-
lish usually pronounced it like Buke-ann, and
sometimes Bu-chen. Perhaps it was fortunate
for Canadians also that they were more correct-
ly able to refer to John Buchan as Tweedsmuir.

Scots would be surprised to find Hepburn
pronounced He-burn as is so often done in On-
tario. In Scotland, pronunciations generally fol-
low the spelling exactly, thus, Hepburn is Hep-
burn. There are no Murdocks in Scotland—
only Murdoch's. There again is the "ch" sound
that defies the English throat, and it may have
been its difficulty for our Canadian vocal cords—
too, that caused it to be changed to Murdock.

There are a few exceptions to the rule that
Scots names are pronounced as spelled, the most
notorious being Colquhoun, which is pronounced
Cohoun. There are many Cohouns in Canada, but
away back their names were probably Colqu-
houn.

There are numerous tricky English names
of people and places. The classic examples
among surnames are Cholmondeley, which is pro-
nounced Chumley, and Majoribanks, which is
pronounced Marchbanks.

Making Too Much Of Him

Ottawa city council has asked the Public Li-
brary board to remove from circulation its copies
of books written by Charles A. Lindbergh.

One can understand the motives behind this
action, says the Ottawa Journal. Lindbergh is
actively pro-German and anti-British. By doing
everything in his power to prevent the United
States from helping Britain he is working for a
Nazi triumph. To all this he adds a singularly
mean ingratitude, because it was to Britain he
fled when life in his own country became un-
bearable. Few Canadians, while war passions ride
high, would want to read the books of such a
man. But officially to exclude them from a pub-
lic library is another matter. If Lindbergh were
to write a book about the war, or bearing on the
war, it should be excluded from this country
as enemy propaganda. His present works,
however, were written some years ago and so
far as is known dealt entirely with his experi-
ences in aviation. They can do no conceivable
harm to our country and cause, and we shall
be accused of petty intolerance if we throw them
out.

EDITORIAL NOTES

On this date 1879 we had "hail and snow,"
according to the newspapers of the day.

If you were told that Faith, Hope and Char-
ity spent their birthday knitting socks for the
troops, it might not mean much unless you notice
the "their." It's rather different when you notice
that they are Britain's oldest triplets—it was
their eighty-third birthday.

The Rumanian decree announced recently for
two breadless days a week has had to be rescin-
ded as a result of public protests. Bakers tried to
sell their customers a Rumanian specialty called
mamaliga. The public refused it, however, and
there was rioting both in the capital and in the
Provinces. Political agitators made the most of
the situation and the government finally with-
drew the decree to prevent further trouble.

It is expected that the third class of four-
month trainees, which will be called up today
May 20, will serve for the duration of the war
and will not be dismissed at the end of the four-
month course. If this system is maintained, it
will mean that 55,000 unmarried men 21 years
of age will be undergoing training this year, in
addition to the regular volunteer army at home
and abroad.

Thomas Edward Shaw, "Lawrence of Arabia"
scientist, explorer, spy and litterateur, died this
date 1935. Research Fellow of All Souls, Ox-
ford, assistant in British museum exploration de-
partment; attached to staff of General F. Wing-
ate, Hejaz Expeditionary Force, 1917; trans-
ferred to Gen. Allenby's staff, 1918; British
Delegation to Peace Conference 1919; Adviser
on Arab Affairs, Colonial Office 1921-22; pub-
lications "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," "Re-
volt in the Desert," etc.

Britain's Minister of Food has formed the Na-
tional Vegetable Marketing Company and ap-
pointed as its managing director Major Edgar
Monro, one of the largest fruit and vegetable
merchants in London's Covent Garden. As such
the Major will buy and sell among other things
all the onions and carrots grown in Britain on
holdings of more than one acre. His especial
function is to keep down the prices of all veget-
ables.

From Income Tax returns in U.S.A., Mr.
Louis B. Mayer is credited with having the
biggest annual income, viz., \$697,048. But most
of this will go for Government Income Tax.
Omitting exemptions and possible deductions,
and assuming that \$697,048 was Mayer's tax-
able net income, he would pay \$504,453 in fed-
eral income tax this year. Under the new income
tax schedules proposed by the Treasury, the tax
would be \$539,346.

An envelope mailed from Hawaii in 1855
bearing both United States and Hawaiian
stamps was bought by a Michigan private col-
lector for \$600, at the auction of the Edward S.
Knapp collection of Philatelic Americana. The
same collector paid \$550 for an envelope with
United States and Hawaiian stamps with ad-
joining red and black postmarks. A New York
private collector paid \$400 for an envelope with
three Hawaiian provisional stamps and various
United States stamps. A California private col-
lector gave \$275 for an envelope mailed from
Hawaii with three Hawaiian and two United
States stamps.

French newspapers in the unoccupied zone
will double their price next Friday from 50 cen-
times to 1 franc. This increase, caused by the
cost of newsprint, will certainly hit them hard,
since the reading matter is restricted to a single
sheet of four pages twice a week. In view of the
circumstance that censorship, dearth of news
and other factors tend to make all papers uniform
in appearance as well as in contents, it is prob-
able that papers with a national circulation—
zonal would be a more correct term—will suffer
more than provincial sheets that give local news.
Of Parisian papers still appearing, the Temps
and the Figaro are printed in Lyon, the Journal
debates in Clermont-Ferrand and the Jour in
Marseille. With reduced railroad schedules, dis-
tribution is another problem. In the circum-
stances, advertising has dwindled to nothing ex-
cept for local announcements.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Citizens who take a realistic view
of the war are applying a par-
ticular gasp to the Toronto w.dow
who sacrificed a new spring hat
to give to the war services fund. That
is the type of sacrifice which will
assure victory for democracy—
Kitchener Record.

I give to America a practical,
specific plan. Furnish to Britain
today and tomorrow and the next
day, for her desperate need, ships
—the ships in our docks, the ships
in our coastwise trade—until it
hurts the impounded ships of
the nation. Give to her destr-yers,
and, if necessary, see that those
ships, loaded with the ever-in-
creasing production of American
factories and farms, deliver their
cargoes safely to the ports of
western and northern England.
Thus England will survive.—
Wendell Willkie in Colliers.

It has been stated authoritatively
that there is an annual loss of al-
most \$100,000 in Ontario alone
through attacks made by dogs on
flocks of sheep. Perhaps the cure
for that situation has been found
in Osgoode Township where the
assessor, armed with a gun, was in-
structed to shoot at dogs not en-
rolled on his roll and on their
acknowledged owners. Fifty dogs
were shot in the first year and
sheep losses in the township have
dropped from \$125,000 to less than
\$20,000.— Brockville Recorder
and Times.

The heroism of the Battle of
Greece will stand side by side with
that of the Battle of Britain, giv-
ing new life and inspiration to
the Soul of Democracy throughout
the world, and in establishing a
rallying point of moral forces that
in the end must prevail against
the evil genius of Nazism that has
threatened to stretch out its four
claws over the entire surface of
the world. The fight in Greece
encourages not only the em-
battled forces of the British Em-
pire and the United States, now
joined in an indissoluble bond for
the defeat of Nazism, but also the
people of the free world, who are
gradually, the building up of that
physical might that is so sorely
needed to seize and to hurl Hitler
and his crew down to the bot-
tomless pit of defeat and in-
famy.— Financial Counsel, Mon-
treal.

It is perhaps true that outside
Germany no one knows exactly
what present and prospective sup-
plies of oil that country can obtain
to keep the wheels of her great
military machine turning. There
are those who maintain that this
problem is one of the greatest faced
by Berlin in her campaign of ag-
gression, but the opinions expressed
about it are varied. For instance,
Sir Percy Alden says Ger-
many can only get small supplies
from Russia because it is so diffi-
cult to bring it overland, and he
does not believe that more than
2,000,000 tons are being received an-
nually from Rumania. He says Ger-
many makes, normally, 5,500,000
tons of synthetic oil annually, but
that British airmen have been
bombing the German oil tanks and
depots and plants all the time and
that Germany's production of syn-
thetic oil is now only half of what it
was. This does not take into ac-
count the possibility that Germany
may have established new synthetic
oil plants beyond the reach of the
British attacks. The York-
shire Post believes the debate on Ger-
many's oil supply is wholly incon-
clusive. No one knows precisely
what were the oil reserves of Ger-
many in times of peace; no one
knows how much oil Germany has
seized from occupied countries; no
one knows exactly how much she is
getting from Russia and Rumania.
The Post admits, however, that
from the foreign oil fields now open
to Germany she cannot obtain a
sufficient supply to keep up with
her requirements. Some of these
fields are being developed, but they
do not feel sure how far, or for how
long, our bombs have crippled them.—
Victoria Colonist.

India's khaki industry is about
to be taken over wholly for ser-
vice requirements, and an exten-
sive program to consular, armored
vehicles is now in progress. These
are among the latest
items in India's steadily expanding
war effort. Her position as a centre
in the Eastern Supply scheme is
daily proving its importance in
ready manufacture and the saving
of shipping. As a minor illustration
she is making 36,000 sarrup pumps
for herself, which she would have
had to be brought from this
country, as a major illustration she
is supplying fabricated steel build-
ings and their components for the
army in the East. Some of these
would have had to be transported
from this country, and adding
swiftly to our munitions production
power thousands of miles nearer
the spots where the armies are
wanted than we are. It is an inci-
dent of the war that India's very
many beautiful timbers are being
more sought after than ever. Motor
body building is becoming a sub-
stantial, instead of a small, in-
dustry, one workshop alone being
asked to consider building 500 bod-
ies per month from June onwards.—
Ottawa Journal.

—It is painfully apparent that
enemy superiority in men and
equipment is the cause of with-
drawals by the British armies in
Greece and Libya. Bluntly stated
there is a shortage of men, guns
and tanks on our side. All things
considered it is not surprising. The
British must first of all man the
island fortress, then provide armies
for the Balkans, North Africa,
Egypt, East Africa and points east
to Singapore. This is a terrific
drain on the military manpower of
a nation of 43,000,000 people who
are also engaged in a gigantic arms
production program. Questions are
being asked on the whereabouts of
the Canadian army. According to
the latest official information
which comes, rather strangely, from
Hon. Leighton McCarthy's press
conference at the Legation in Wash-
ington on April 14, two-thirds of
the active force is still on this side
of the Atlantic. The Canadian ac-
tive army now consists of 180,000
officers and men, of whom about
65,000 are in Great Britain to quote

Theories About Hess

(Sydney Post Record)

The mystery surrounding the
fantastic adventure of Rudolf Hess
grows deeper and thicker in the
melody of confessed speculation that
the event has set loose in the press
of Great Britain. While some Lon-
don papers still portray Hess as a
remorseful, repentant Nazi, bent on
saving the world from the horrors
of Hitler's war, others point to his
brutal, bloody record as the Fue-
hrer's chief henchman, and the
Manchester Guardian brands him
badly as a skulking Trojan Horse.
On the whole, Hess's flying visit to
the United Kingdom has evoked
more vituperation than sympathy
or welcome from the British press.
The statement Mr. Churchill is
scheduled to make in the House of
Commons today may cast consid-
erable light on an unexpected char-
acter on the whole incident.

Of peculiar interest is the opin-
ion of Dr. Otto Strasser, noted anti-
Nazi refugee now living in Mon-
treal, that Hess fled Germany to
escape death at the hands of Air
Marshal Goering. Dr. Strasser's
theory is that Goering and the
army leaders are under mutual
covenant to oust and destroy Hitler,
then to make the best peace with
Britain that they can, and there-
after to rule Germany as a military
oligarchy.

The execution of this conspiracy,
Dr. Strasser explains, only awaits
one of two developments, namely,
an abortive invasion of England for
which Hitler will be held responsi-
ble, or failure on his part to make
good his promise to bring victory
to Germany by next October. That
is the Fuehrer's theory to be sac-
rificed as the authentic Nazi goal,
for the appeasement of an infur-
ated German populace, when the
deadline for national disillusion
arrives. When Goering gets in the
saddle, in conformity with this
previous plan, Hitler and Himmler
and Goebbels will be inconspicuously
executed by a firing squad. Because he
foresees all this, Hess left the coun-
try. This is a tidy theory and may
turn out to be correct in the last
detail. Where Nazi Germany is
concerned, Dr. Strasser should
know his stuff.

But whatever Rudolf Hess, mo-
tives may have been in the mind
of Germany, one thing is tolerably
certain—he did not fly to Scotland
for the purpose of disclosing Nazi
secrets to Prime Minister Churchill
or of helping Britain to win the
war. The event may show him sim-
ply as a terrified refugee, ready and
willing to improve his time while
imprisoned by trying to end the war
he helped Hitler inflict on Europe.

This Is The Price

(Winnipeg Free Press)

All over the world there is horror
over the bombs that have fallen
upon Westminster Abbey and West-
minster Hall, the one the fane built
by Edward the Confessor, the oth-
er the fane where gathered Simon
de Montfort's Parliament in the 13th
century; both stand side by side
with the present House of Parlia-
ment, which were also struck and
wrecked.

More of these losses will follow.
Old London was built along the
banks of the Thames, which was
the great highway of the city, and
the Thames today is the landmark
guiding the Nazi bombers to "their
marks. It may be taken for granted
that, before this war is over, almost
all the famous pilgrim haunts will
have become piles of broken stone;
and after the war, when visits are
once more paid to London, many
historic monuments will exist no
longer.

While this is sad enough,
there is no member of the English-
speaking world who would not pre-
fer to visit a London free, even if
physically ruined, than to visit it
imprisoned under the guidance of a Nazi
guide and with the knowledge that
the swastika was floating over
Westminster Hall. Rather, far rather,
accept the destruction than to
accept of a surrender for the sake
of maintaining the tokens of an
age when the Anglo-Saxon world
was made up of free men.

Chile shipped over 250,000 gallons
of wine to other countries last year.

from Mr. McCarthy's press release.
The remainder are either in Can-
ada, Iceland, the West Indies or
Newfoundland — in other words
two-thirds are still engaged in
training routine duties, outside
the theatre of war. — Toronto Tele-
gram.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

We have just received a ship-
ment of

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A cheap but thoroughly effec-
tive remedy. Grain growers
would be wise to act promptly
in order to have seed properly
treated before sowing.

One pint to every 40 gallons
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Full directions given with
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PRICE 40 CENTS LB.

We also carry the new and
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CERESAN

A dust disinfectant for wheat,
oats, barley. One pound treats
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1 Lb. Tin \$1.10. 5 Lb. Tin \$4.40

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Tones up the system, cures all
skin troubles and gives a
gloss coat of hair. For swelled
legs, Purifying the Blood and
as an Eradicator of worms it
is an unfailing remedy. Price
50 cents per package.

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WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"The people of England are
running this war as they
never have before, and under
the leadership of Winston
Churchill they are making an
excellent job of it." — Col-
George Nasmith, former
Overseas Commissioner of the
Canadian Red Cross.

"Collaboration"

(Halifax Chronicle)

The Men of Vichy have placed
the seal of approval on Almiral
Darlan's deal with Adolf Hitler.
Details of that deal have been
withheld but it is described as a
step toward greater collaboration
between France and Germany in
Vichy it is described also as a
check to U. S. belligerency, a move
to offset U. S. aid to Britain.
It is another sad episode in the
melancholy story of France since
her collapse. "Collaboration" is a
misnomer. Such a deal will only
serve to place France more securely
than ever in the Nazi group. More
than ever will France's future de-
pend on the liberation that only
the defeat of Nazi Germany can
accomplish. The Men of Vichy have
been under the dominance of
Berlin. In this latest deal they will
surrender still more of their dignity
and authority.

Nor will the deal check the pro-
gram of U. S. action. French
colonial resources and strategic
areas can benefit Nazi Germany,
but not enough to outweigh the
potential strength of the Allies. The
United States has set out along a
path from which there is no turn-
ing back. Admiral Darlan and his
associates only do their country an
ill service by making new terms
with Herr Hitler.

Apprehension has been thorough-
ly disproven, and France could look
for no special favors if Nazi Ger-
many were victorious. France would
be a German province—and would
be less likely to resist any policies which
the Nazi leaders decided to impose.
Admiral Darlan and his associates
lose still more honor by their lat-
est actions.

MERCURY IN FOOD

CHICAGO, May 16—(CP)—Ev-
erybody eats a little mercury every
day. Nearly all common foods con-
tain it, scientists at the University
of Tennessee have learned, although
as a rule the quantity is far too
small to cause trouble. Its source
probably is the soil where plants
grow. Mercury was found even in
the tissues of newborn babies.

RESCUED AFTER WETLISH TRIP

LONDON, May 16—(CP)—Five
members of a Royal Air Force
bomber have been rescued after
spending three days in a rubber
dinghy following a raid over Ger-
many. They dropped their bombs
on the target but during the at-
tack the aircraft was hit by shrap-
nel and later forced down into the
sea. The crew baled out the dinghy

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Many people never seem to get a good
night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake
and count sheep. Often they blame it on
"nerves" when it may be their kidneys.
Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the
blood. If they are faulty and all poisons
stay in the system and sleeplessness, head-
ache, backache often follow. If you don't
sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for
half a century the favorite remedy. 103

Dodd's Kidney Pills

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such as to make this a mat-
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vide the people of this vicin-
ity with every item of equip-
ment and with the system
and methods that the most
modern service requires.

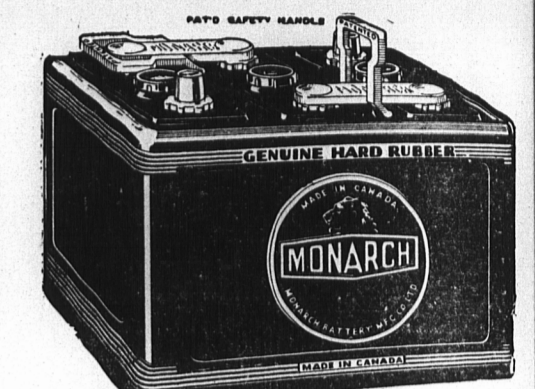
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the value of such service
when you require medicines
prepared, and the security
afforded costs you nothing
extra.

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POWER—because Monarch Batteries are noted for giving
quick starts under the most adverse conditions and the
ability to operate all accessories at top efficiency.

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