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

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1940

Same Old Teutons

The Legionary, official organ of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., has a few words to say in its current issue to those who, in this country, are beginning to talk defeatism and to cover and whimper that Hitler is invincible.

"Hitler," says the Legionary, "is not invincible, nor are the goose-stepping automatons whom he sends forward as cannon-fodder invincible. All they have that we don't have at the moment is just lots of equipment. A quarter of a century ago, when we of the older generation were given anything that had even the faintest resemblance to a break, we tramped these Teutons to a standstill. We have seen them frantic with fear, dashing around with their faces blanched and their whole bodies quivering in terror. We have heard them whimpering and grovelling, and seen whole battalions marching towards us with their arms in the air."

"They are not supermen, these young brutes who shoot down helpless women and children, who resort to the vilest treachery and the most cowardly subterfuge to gain their ends. They are merely men who have been well organized, well equipped, well taught in the methods they have made peculiarly their own, inflamed by a fanaticism that has worked upon them throughout their most formative years, and supported by a co-ordinated machine which has concentrated all the resources of Germany on this one aim. Give them victories, give them the hip-hip-hurray stuff and they will keep on enduring a great deal. Give them defeats, and they will wilt—just as we saw them wilt, and wilt badly, twenty-two years ago."

"Therefore, we have got to throw ourselves with complete abandon and without loss of time into the one, big task of defeating them."

Mr. King Names His Price

Prime Minister Mackenzie King has made it abundantly clear what is the primary test for entry into his Cabinet. He said in Parliament: "When I take into the administration additional gentlemen in order to strengthen it, one of the first qualifications which I shall require of them, as of anyone else, is loyalty to myself, and not a disposition to stab the leader of the party in his breast when he is trying to serve his country to the best of his ability in time of war."

If this means anything, says the Financial Post, it means that any person entering the war Cabinet must pledge himself to support of Mr. King personally and support to the party of which Mr. King is the leader, regardless of the character of the war leadership given by the Prime Minister. It is well that the country should know the terms Mr. King is exacting from new members of the Cabinet.

Vast Colonial Empire

Responses that have poured into General De Gaulle's headquarters in London from all parts of the French colonial empire in answer to his appeal to stand beside Britain in continuation of the war draws attention to the vast extent of the overseas domain of the shattered Third Republic.

Scattered over Asia, Africa, America and Oceania, French colonies, including protectorates and mandates, have a total land area of 4,681,798 square miles and a population of 60,148,273. This compares with an area of 212,659 square miles and a population of 41,928,851 in France itself.

The following comprise this vast colonial empire:

Table with 3 columns: Region, Sq. Miles, Population. Includes entries for IN ASIA, IN AFRICA, IN AMERICA, IN OCEANIA.

Most important of these possessions just now in view of the expressed determination of the local administrators to ignore France's armistice with Germany and Italy and to continue the fight at Britain's side, are those in Africa, particularly those skirting the shores of the Mediterranean. The other colonies, with their rich resources, also provide a vast reservoir upon which the Allies might draw as the conflict expands.

Algeria, with its coastline of 650 miles along the Mediterranean, between Tunis on the east, and Morocco on the west, has a standing army in conjunction with Tunis of approximately 3,000 officers and 70,000 men, including the far-famed French Foreign Legion. In addition the Air Corps has a normal complement of over 2,000 men. In view of hostilities with Italy it is

more than probable that these forces have been materially expanded since last September. And it is at Algiers, one of the country's chief ports, that a section of the loyal French fleet is reported to be concentrating.

Tunis, on Algeria's eastern border, is one of the former Barbary states under Turkish suzerainty. With Italian Libya on its eastern frontiers, Tunis becomes one of the centres of Franco-Italian conflict in Africa. A strong garrison of colonial troops is maintained in the country, and the French Resident-General has declared the colony's intention to continue the conflict despite orders to the contrary from the home government.

Morocco, a French protectorate, also bordering on the Mediterranean, promises to play an important part in the present conflict, as a large part of the French fleet is reported to be based at the Moroccan Atlantic port of Casablanca. And the French Resident-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Albert Nogues, has declared himself strongly in favor of continuing the fight against Europe's brutalitarian powers.

A fourth French colony involved directly in the war is French Somaliland, where authorities at the port of Jibuti, ceded to Italy in the armistice, announced they intend to fight on.

The tri-color of the Republic still floats with pride in many scattered sections of the world, and it may be, as time goes on, that the colonial empire will restore to France some of the prestige lost in the fateful negotiations of the past fortnight.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Joseph Chamberlain, British Statesman, died this date, 1914. "Think Imperially. The day of small nations has passed away, the day of Empires has come."

We are now in July, and we can say honestly that we have not yet had more than two real summer days. But, as Joseph Chamberlain said, and the soldiers repeated during the last war, "Are we downhearted? No!"

The Calgary Herald reports that Mr. T. E. Morimoto, who was a radio operator with Canadian Airways at Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, travelled more than 2,000 miles over pioneer trails to enlist, only to be rejected because of height standard. He returned north and when a call came for experienced radio operators he travelled the trails again and was accepted. Besides leaving two good jobs, Morimoto spent more than \$300 in travelling. Evidently he has the true spirit of the north and the crusader.

Three prominent authors are in German hands or missing somewhere in France. Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim has not been heard from since June 7, shortly after his daughter and son-in-law left him in his villa fourteen miles from Cannes. Mr. Somerset Maugham has not been heard from since he left London for Paris nearly two months ago. Mr. P. G. Wodehouse, according to his publishers, is "as comfortable as possible" in his villa at Le Touquet, now in German hands.

H.R.H. the Duke of Kent has been at Lisbon representing the King at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of Portugal's independence. He had a great reception, and was accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield, and Field Marshal Lord Birdwood. His oldest brother, H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor, and his wife were there at the same time, not as celebrants but as refugees escaping from France, where they had been resident on the Riviera, with only a few cans of sardines, which, the Duchess said, "were most delicious."

Here is what Canada's High Commissioner said over the radio from London the other night: "This is not the war of 1914 and 1915. It is the war of 1940 and to those men who love freedom and are still free to act, we look for aid and support. Our fight is their fight, for if this vital sector in the front of freedom should crumble the cause of freedom in the world itself will fail. No one can be in this country today without realizing what it means to Britain to know that far away there are other British peoples who are praying, working and fighting for the victory of our arms and the vindication of our cause." He concluded the shocks of the past few weeks had "deepened our resolve and hardened our metal like the hammer blows that iron receives upon the anvil."

The ill-fated and ill-begotten League of Nations has just given what appears to be its next to last gasp. All eighty-nine employees at Geneva were notified by the Secretary General, Joseph A. C. Avenol, on Wednesday that they must resign before Sunday. Mr. Avenol would not comment, but other officials reported they believed he would accept all resignations except "two or three" and then wait to see whether Britain wins the war. On May 16 M. Avenol gave 205 League officials and employees the choice of resigning at once or agreeing to suspend their contracts at any time. The League's palace began closing and archives were shipped to France for safekeeping, only to be shipped back to Geneva when France's doom was foreseen.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When Madam Vanier, wife of Colonel Georges Vanier, formerly secretary to Canada, House and now Canadian Minister in Paris, visited the Magnon Line recently—a tribute to French Canada—she found the Canadian flag at every point where she stopped. She had no idea the maple leaf banner was so popular in France. Then a French officer explained: "There was really only one Canadian flag. Immediately Madam Vanier passed it was taken down and hurriedly replaced by her motorcade, so that it would greet her afresh at her next calling place." — Vancouver Province.

America has demonstrated that this firmness works with Japan. This view is held also by the majority of British organs of opinion and by Britons in this far East. But there is another belief in London, and current, unfortunately in the highest quarters. It was expressed recently by Major-General Peart, former military attaché in Tokio, who declared that "Japan will not yield to force but everything to friendship." The fact that Britain has all the time had many proofs of friendship, while Japan has yielded only miserable dribbles of the vast body of rights and privileges which were never hers in the first place but which she has arrogated to herself by force, leaves the Japanese quite unconvinced. One guesses that this is because the General was engaged in thinking have the same conception of what "friendship" means, interpreting it as immediate recognition of the conquests of all Japan's actions. — Hong Kong Press.

With the arrival of ripe, red strawberries, a St. Louis, Mo., correspondent writes to protest the "monstrous concoction" that is being masqueraded in these degenerate days as an aggressive war. The impostor, he insists, consists of a slice of cake — any cake—summoned by a few berries and topped off with a small amount of cream. The cake, of course, this could only be an ersatz production of the real thing. Strawberry shortcake is worthy of the name in that it is a delicious treat which consists of a glorious combination of pastry and berries, covered with quantities of rich whipped cream. It may well be called the world today, that crop of "ants" who are against everything, is due to the fact that they are being served this ersatz shortcake. If, for once, they could enjoy the genuine article, they would give up a gentle purring sound and find the world still worth living in. — Winnipeg Tribune.

As if a modern Pied Piper had passed through their streets, the children and cats are being stripped of children. Schools are shut, playgrounds empty, hems silent, as the Government moves its youngest citizens to what it hopes may be places of safety. It is typical of England that the movement is not compulsory. Compulsion has a nasty sound to you, doesn't it? But, as for his age or social status, but aside from this the Government is painfully aware that it cannot guarantee safety by evacuation. Nazi methods being known it must be expected that their filers might deliberately bomb the refuges chosen for these children, as a means of furthering their aims. It is further more, it will not be possible to remove all of the cities' throngs of children to rural districts, for sheer lack of accommodations; therefore it is a fact that those evacuated shall be youngsters whose parents wish them to go. However, enough young Cockneys are being sent to the making of a social revolution. There is the matter of speech, for instance — young Ebert and his pals in a mass attack on the name of Zimmer, or the inimitable accents of Tyneside. The odds favor young Ebert. Cockney is at once contagious and inimitable; those who do not pick it up from it by the breadth of an air where as those exposed to it discover themselves hypnotized against their will. — Montreal Gazette.

A report prepared by the chief investigation officer of the Customs Department, Mr. A. Townsend, proposes the construction of an Australian yards of a number of cargo carriers of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons. Such a program, it is claimed, will help to relieve the shipping shortage which, if the war is protracted, may hinder the despatch of food products and raw materials to Great Britain. Shipbuilding is not a new industry in Australia. During the war of 1914-18 a single Government order called for the building in Australian yards of 19 steel steamers of 10,225 to 12,000 tons. Ten freighters were launched from an Australian dockyard. Since 1912 more than 25 large vessels have been built in the navy dock at Sydney, including light cruisers, destroyers and a seaplane carrier. If Mr. Townsend's report is adopted, Australia will see a revival of the shipbuilding industry in New South Wales, principally at Sydney and Newcastle. Several factors have arisen in the last few years to assist local shipbuilders. One of the most important is the manufacture in Australia of steel ship's plates large enough to be used in the construction of large ocean-going steamers. The new plate mill at Newcastle can roll plates 25 feet long and six feet wide and larger. — Australian Press Union.

By an old literary coincidence Stalin is the most popular author in Nazi Germany. — New York Sun.

Roger W. Babson of statistical fame may run for President on the Prohibition ticket. In view of the party's record, and with a little chance that the walls of the White House will be covered with figures. — Toronto Telegram.

One of the most futile expressions of dislike for Italians is the breaking of their store windows. The windows are almost invariably insured, and not with any insurance. They and the Italians, have to bear the loss involved. — Toronto Star.

One of the London, Ont., services clubs held a meal-less meeting and presented a cheque for \$100 to the Red Cross. The same idea followed periodically in all services clubs throughout Canada, would yield a considerable sum for the benefit of wartime organizations. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

An American Speaks To Youth

(Winnipeg Free Press)

To the frank discussion which has been going on in the United States about the cult of pacifism and isolationism, and the United States which have contributed to their strength, a very notable addition has been made by Archibald MacLeish, lawyer, writer, poet, librarian of the Library Congress, and veteran of the last war. Mr. MacLeish discourses the states of mind which underlie these attitudes, and analyzes the impulses and influences which produce them, and uses very plain language as to what all this implies for the future of the United States unless opinion and attitude change.

Mr. MacLeish began by defining the attitudes which he deems so alarming. He quotes John Chamberlain as saying: "The boys and girls tend to distrust all social, all tags—even all words." Mr. MacLeish says that the character of the generation which most disturbs their elders is "their distrust of all statements of principle and all declarations of moral conviction, and that this has not been seriously affected by the recent developments in the war. These developments, he says, 'may have demonstrated to the young generation that the question is not whether we will choose to join or not join the Allies—that the real thing which has strangled the Allies will also strangle us; and when, and what, can we do about it?'"

This attitude, Mr. MacLeish says, is a sobering fact. He continues: "To my way of thinking, it is a more sobering fact than our lack of panics, inability to manufacture in adequate quantities an adequate automobile rifle or any of the other things which our generation in America is distrustful of all words, distrustful of all moral judgments of better and worse, and it is incapable of using the can be fought—the moral conviction that Fascism is evil and that a free society of free men is worth fighting for. If all words are suspicious, all judgments phony, all convictions of better and worse false, then there is nothing real and permanent for which men are willing to fight, and the moral and spiritual unpreparedness of the country is worse than its unpreparedness in arms. For Fascism, we will do well to recall, is not merely a superior mechanization of arms or a superior production of superior airplanes. Fascism is also a faith which is no less powerful in obedience, in discipline, in brutality, in death. A free people cannot fight Fascism unless it believes and to believe with all its force, that freedom is worth having and worth keeping, it cannot keep its freedom long."

A large part of the responsibility for this state of mind, in Mr. MacLeish's opinion, rests upon the writers about the last war, "who created in many minds this false trust not only of the tags, not only of the slogans, but of the words themselves." He mentions the names of some of the writers, he says: "Barbuse, Litzko, Dess Passos, Hemingway, Remarque, Ford M. Ford, Aldington. Their books were not only written against the hatreds and cruelty and futility of war. They were also books filled with passionate conviction for the statements of belief in the humanism and nobility of the war of 1914-18 was fought. And they left behind them in many minds the conclusion that not only the war and the war issues, but all issues, all moral issues, were false—were fraudulent—were intended to deceive. You can open the pages anywhere and find this."

Mr. MacLeish does not condemn these writers, for he agrees that they express views that were shared by others, himself included. But he says: "The inevitable and natural effect of these words upon the generation which read them in childhood was bound to be the effect we now witness. That generation was inoculated against any attempt in its own country by its own leaders to foment a war by showing material phrases or waving moral flags. But it was left defenceless before an aggressor ready to force war upon us. Above all, it was left defenceless."

For Sleepless Nights

(New York Times)

To those who lie awake nights worrying over what has happened to humanity, and what is going to happen to it, one thought may be suggested. It is not likely that people have changed much, inside, since the pre-war days that now, as we look back at them, seem so peaceful and secure. It is not likely that people have changed much, inside, since the days of the Greeks and Romans. They want about the same things they did then. Their motives are no worse than they were then. In fact, men's motives in the Western world have probably become a little more civilized during the more than 19 centuries of the Christian era. Nations—like individuals, have their moral ups and downs. They have their periods of puritanism and of license, of aggressiveness and of live-and-let-live. No mood or impulse can be held forever. Peace and freedom are natural human desires. People can be persuaded to give them up for a while, but never permanently. Arbitrary empires have always fallen to pieces because people got tired of them.

War is a prelude to peace, anarchy a prelude to order, tyranny a prelude to freedom. How many people there must be on earth today who look for granted the security of narrow lives a year ago but will now give passionately of what they have to destroy war, anarchy and tyranny, to build order, freedom and peace? Those who long for these things need not despair, for they belong to an innumerable and growing company; and behind them stand the best and noblest of the valiant dead.

against an aggressor whose cynicism, whose brutality and whose stated intention to enslave presented the issue of the future in moral terms—in terms of conviction and belief. To suspect, not only the tags, not only the slogans, but "even all words" is to stand disarmed and helpless before an aggressor whose strength consists precisely in destroying respect for the law, respect for morality and respect for the Word... Unless we react in this democracy by the conviction that there are final things for which democracy will fight—unless we recover a faith in the expression of these things in words—we can leave our nation unbuilt and our battleships on paper, for we shall not need them."

Mr. MacLeish concluded his address (which was delivered to the American Association for Adult Education) by paying attention in direct and vigorous words to an argument that has been employed by American isolationists and pacifists: "Those who wish to see us weak will employ every means of deception, of misrepresentation and of fraud to keep us so. They will suggest to us that we cannot defend ourselves against Fascism without ourselves becoming Fascists. They will tell us that we cannot assert our belief in the institutions of a free society and our intention to be nationalistic without becoming as nationalistic as Hitler and as savage as those who attack our institutions. They will tell us that we cannot make judgments of good and evil without becoming ourselves burners of books and regiments of men's minds."

We can believe them if we wish. But if we do believe them we will have lost not only our courage but our common sense. To say that liberty can be preserved only by refusing to fight for it, is to say what no man in his senses thinks. And to argue that liberty worth fighting for is already lost, is to argue without history or understanding. The contrary is the truth. Only liberty which is strong enough to defend itself is strong enough to be truly liberty and truly tolerant. Only liberty for which men are willing to fight is liberty which can or ever could survive."

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REVELSTOCK, B. C., July 1. — (CP)—A dream of motorcars for years was realized Saturday with the opening of the Big Bend section of the Trans-Canada highway, last western link in the ribbon of road that spans the Dominion. Premier T. D. Pattullo, of British Columbia, snipped the ribbon, officially opening the highway and providing motorists for the first time with an all-Canadian direct route from the Prairies to British Columbia's coast.

LONDON, July 1. — (CP)—Morning newspapers were reduced from eight to six pages today to save paper.

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Advertisement for Mairnards hair restorer, featuring a woman's face and text: "MACS HAIR RESTORER. A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair. It will restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a rich and abundant growth of hair. Price 60c. Order by Mail Today. DR. EVANS STOMACH MIXTURE. We highly recommend this preparation for people suffering from Stomach Distress, indigestion, heartburn, Acid and sour stomach. If it is the finest Stomach Mixture that money can buy it's Evans. Price 85c per bottle. THE TWO MACS

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