

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.

Subscription Rates
By Mail in P. E. I., \$4.00 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months
\$1.25 for 3 months; 50c for one month

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at
Hotelling's News Agency, Times Square, New York; Old
South News Agency, Corner 3114 and Washington, Boston;

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

Favors U. S. Convoys

Full support of the Allies by the United States
will require the conveying by that country of its
war supplies across the Atlantic, in the opinion
of Dr. Arthur J. Marder, a leading naval
historian whose study of the crisis in the Atlantic
has been published by the Harvard Group
in American Defence, an association formed last
June for the purpose of stimulating measures
of defence.

Dr. Marder finds, from all available statistical
information, that the loss of ships cannot possibly
be made up by new construction or otherwise,
and, in addition, he notes the number of ships
that are damaged and put temporarily out of use
—estimated at half the number of the ships sunk
—and that numerous cargoes of sorely-needed war
supplies are being sent to the bottom.

This all indicates, he says, "the grave and immediate
nature of the threat to Britain on the sea." His
opinion is that there is only one solution, "the
control of sinkings by reinforcement of the British
navy . . . through the use of American naval
vessels and American planes."

If more destroyers were transferred to Britain,
he finds, he states that they would need "weeks
or even months" to become competent in handling
vessels that were strange to them — and that
this delay, at such a critical time, might be fatal.

Hence, his final conclusion that conveying by
American naval vessels is absolutely necessary to
ensure safe delivery of the leasehold cargoes in
Britain. He suggests, also, the authorization of
the use of American merchant ships manned by
American naval crews and protected by American
planes.

A Newspaper Anniversary

Warmest congratulations to an esteemed
newspaper contemporary, The St. Catharines
Standard, on its Golden Jubilee edition, just
received, commemorating the 50th anniversary of
the paper's founding. Launched by the late Mr.
W. B. Burgoyne when St. Catharines was a
struggling city of 9,750, The Standard has shared
the ups and downs of the community, consistently
supporting every movement for progress and
development. St. Catharines now has a
population of some 30,000 and is the centre of
one of Ontario's largest fruit-growing and agricultural
districts, with numerous industries
established in the city and vicinity. It boasts of
outstanding achievements in parks and playgrounds,
in municipal buildings, in sports, education,
military, religious, industrial and commercial
facilities. It is proud, too, of its sound financial
stability.

Under the management of Major H. B. Burgoyne,
son of its founder, The Standard has kept pace
with the growing interests of the community,
which are comprehensively reflected in the 96
pages of the Jubilee edition. There are also
interesting articles and photographs recalling
highlights of the city's earlier history. Three
months of hard work and research went into
the preparation of this voluminous issue, and
the result is highly creditable to all concerned.

Voluntary Enlistment

The process of voluntary enlistment, says the
Montreal Gazette, has proceeded up till now
with a minimum of pressure, that is to say,
there has been no very active official demand
for volunteers. It seems now, however, that a
greater effort is being put forward to stimulate
the desire for military service on the part of
young Canadians, who are of the right ages and
are physically fit. The response ought to be
immediate and more than adequate. There are
hundreds and thousands of young men who to
all outward appearance can qualify as soldiers,
sailors or airmen; they are to be seen everywhere;
on the streets, in the theatres and in
public and private conveyances. Perhaps the
chief difficulty to be encountered in maintaining
a sufficient military force through the
method of voluntary service is the demand
which expanded war industry is making upon
able bodied men including those of military age.
In the early stages of the war the Government
laid greatest emphasis upon the industrial effort
that Canada was expected to make, and the
public were given the impression that military
manpower was a secondary if not a minor
consideration. It is possible that this had the
effect of dampening the initial ardor of some young men,

but if so there is no reason why it should
operate now. A more important consideration
may be that Canadian divisions already overseas
are doing none of the fighting, although troops
from other Dominions are. It must be assumed
that there is a good military reason for the
continued presence of Canada's troops in England
and that a satisfactory answer of some sort can
be made to the questions which puzzled Canadians
are asking repeatedly in this regard. No
constitutional reason will be accepted but there
is doubtless another and a better one which,
for good and sound reasons, is being withheld.

EDITORIAL NOTES

With open roads all over the Island, except in
some districts where the valleys and shades have
kept the sun from the snow, "business as usual"
should now be the order of the day.

Dr. G. I. Christie, president of the Ontario
Agriculture College, believes that 10,000 lambs
will be needed to replace sheep killed by dogs in
Ontario last year.

There are not a few of us like the Rev.
Sam. B. Stroup's two-year-old spitz, which
he claims says his "prayers" every day in his
home at Hickory, N. C. He gets a piece of
candy for doing it.

Able men from the Colleges and Universities
are still flocking to the colours, so much so that
educational authorities are becoming alarmed at
the future prospect of their institutions of learning.
But they should worry with the future of the
world at stake!

While demonstrating stretcher drill to his
pupils, a St. John ambulance worker, William
Harder of Southampton, fell and broke two ribs.
The pupils took advantage of this practical
demonstration, gave their teacher first-aid
treatment and rushed him to the hospital in his
own ambulance.

Evidence of the U. S. A.'s fear of invasion
in the West. The Senate of the Alaska Legislature
has passed a bill to sell the territorial
pioneers' home at Juneau and move the elderly
inmates away from the coast. The Senators
said they feared the home near the seacoast
might be bombed.

The Allies made their ill-fated attack on
Gallipoli, the Turkish stronghold at the Strait of
Dardanelles this date, 1915; and ultimately
withdrew after sustaining great losses. Lord Kitchener
selected General Sir Ian Hamilton to
command the expedition which never had a fair
chance, because General Headquarters in France
regarded it as a rival and was unwilling to spare
the troops to make it a success.

Some tourists have consciences after all, notwithstanding
that they may appropriate hotel
towels, soap, and "black-out" notices. A certain
store manager reports that a young man came
into his store and confided, "I'd like to speak to
you privately." When they were alone he handed
the manager a dollar saying, "That's for a hat I
stole here last Summer. My conscience has been
bothering me and I want to pay for the hat." The
manager accepted the payment and extended his
forgiveness.

A new type of bread developed by Agriculture
Department cereal experts with the aim of
increasing the vitamin B content of white loaves
has been delivered to 100 Ottawa homes in a
test distribution. The test is under direction of
Dr. L. H. Newman of the cereal division, Central
Experimental Farm. Housewives who
received the loaves are being asked to give their
opinions as to the bread's color, texture, taste and
general acceptability. The new loaf was described
by Dr. Newman as similar in appearance and
flavor to ordinary white bread, but he said
special milling methods left more vitamin B in
the flour than normal milling procedure.

The nearest approach to Churchill among
British Prime Ministers who earned money and
fame by writing is Disraeli, says New York
Times. His novels preceded his political career.
They are political in content, but that is obvious;
no argument against them today, when we insist
on literature of social significance. After
Beaconsfield and Winston Churchill the third
bookish Premier, on the score of performance,
would be Arthur James Balfour, with his interests
in the field of philosophy. George Canning
wrote light verse and Gladstone wrote two books
on Homer, but these were vacation activities.

With Canadian exports to the United States
remaining fairly steady at \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000
a month, the tourist trade falling off and
American exports to Canada jumping to \$80,000,000
a month or higher, it is clear the Canadian
Government might have a deficit on
American account running as high as \$300,000,000
or even \$400,000,000 at the end of the current
fiscal year. It is to handle this deficit that
exploratory negotiations have been opened at
Washington. Although the Canadian Government
is having no difficulties at the moment, one of
the suggestions being considered is that Canadian
factories be used to process armaments for the
United States Government and thereby accumulate
American dollars. The suggestion of
developing the defence programs of Canada and
the United States on a continental basis probably
would be the most difficult to arrange, but it
also might be the most satisfactory plan of all.
Canadian factories are producing many defence
articles which, it might be easy to demonstrate,
could be used with equal ease by the Canadian
British and American forces. It might be possible
to show that these factories could increase
their production, in order to handle American
orders, faster than new factories could be built in
the United States and therefore should be used
in the rapidly expanding American defence program.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Maple syrup making has been
in progress on Algoma farms in the
last little while and the product is
beginning to come on the market
here. Algoma maple syrup is of
good quality and this industry,
which dates far back into the
history of the district, should attract
more attention than it does. There
are a few farmers in the district
who have established reputations
as syrup makers. But there is no reason
why the business, which in Canada
as a whole is not nearly so important
one, should not be further
developed here. — Saut Ste. Marie Star.

The wonders that can be accomplished
through use of sulfanilamide
and kindred drugs need to be
emphasized. The latest achievement
was announced by Dr. Reginald
Muelier of the Roosevelt Hospital
in New York Dr. Muelier reported
that he had treated 75 cases of
pellagra with sulfanilamide in
combating perils treated. Every
year in the United States some
10,000 persons die of pellagra
following ruptures of the appendix.
The use of sulfanilamide in
combating perils bids fair to
eliminate that complication as a
cause of death. It marks another
magnificent victory for this wonder
drug. — Boston Post.

Under widespread and extensive
inflation the people who possess
real property are in the secure
position. Races and people with
age-old commercial instincts
always manage to "smell out" a
profitable opportunity and
quickly switch their wealth into
real property. The Jews are noted
for possessing that instinct and it
is said they profited greatly during
the wild inflationary period in
Germany, thus bringing down
the resentment of the populace,
and making all Jews a ready
target for abuse, of which
Hitler took full advantage. —
Hanna Herald.

Morris U. Schappes, the City
College English tutor who
resigned from the Communist party
to denounce its policy, has
redefined of capitalism in his
testimony before the Rapp-Coudert
committee. "A capitalist," said he,
"is a person who exploits other
people by making them work for
him." There, in stark simplicity, is
disclosed the anti-social character
of the capitalist. He pays people
to work for him; he provides jobs.
adheres to the law and is
declined by the witness to
admit: "I have no such
dissonant design." It was not
disclosed what sort of an
antology caused the
member in the Communist
party. But it is obvious that
he has much to contribute to
an antology of nonsense. —
New York Times.

Should word of the disposition
of charges against the Ottawa
Citizen seep through to Germany
and Italy, the few journalists
who still remember a time
when the press was free
will regret the loss of an
acute nostalgia. It will be a
reminder to them that there
are still places in the world
where freedom of the press
means something. Now,
in some quarters as evidence
that the right to freedom
of expression had departed
from Canada. It has
proven exactly the opposite.
According to the Canadian
Regulations has established
one and for all time the
absolute liberty of the press
to speak its mind
in the national emergency.
— Windsor Star.

A report this week in local
contemporary that the United
States might shortly accept
the Canadian dollar as
without support in
authoritative quarters.
Finance Minister
Isley says he knows of
no plans or negotiations
to such an extent.
President Roosevelt
has never been
of existing
realities, there might
be small advantage
for Canada in our
dollar being
stabilized at par.
The policy
will be to
keep Canadian
dollars at home;
to stop Canadians
from going to
the United States
with Canadian
dollars for
other reasons
than business.
Under such
official reckoning,
Canada has
saved in a year
something like
\$75,000,000
of much-needed
exchange. —
Ottawa Journal.

In England at the present
time all ordinary
building is suspended.
Practically the
only houses
being constructed
are those needed
for war workers
who have moved
to places where
no houses are
available. A
bulletin has been
issued by the
British Stationery
Office this week
regarding the
building design
is being modified
to take account
of houses as a
result of the
experience gained
from the air raids.
The most
conspicuous of
the changes is
the raising of
the roof of
slates or
clay tiles,
supported
by a window
frame and
sills, door
frames, and
picture rails
are made of
fireproof
materials. In
addition to
the
dinner
materials
are more
hygienic
and less
costly of
upkeep than
timber. Each
house has
one
bi-part
room with
only a
small, high
window,
and has
strengthened
walls
to
resist
bombing.
This
provides
practically
the same
degree of
safety as
a surface
shelter. —
Dublin Irish
Independent.

Railroad engineers must
keep their eyes
pretty well
glued to the
right-of-way
as they
hurled
across
country, but
sometimes
they see
other things
than the
block
signals.
The
other
day
Eng.
Charles
S.
Wilson
was
at
the
throat
of
the
Dixie
land,
pulling
out
of
Chicago
for
Florida.
As
the
train
approached
Becher,
about
eight
miles
south
of
the
city,
Wilson
observed
a
red
cherry
dog
with
a
white
collar.
One
of
its
feet
was
caught
in
a
steep
trap
chained
to
a
telephone
post.
Wilson
dug
a
scrap
of
paper
from
his
pocket,
borrowed
a
pencil
from
the
conductor,
and
was
picking
up
by
R.
B.
Fullerton,
telegrapher
on
duty
there.
Fullerton
called

Britain Sees It Through
Britain's Secret War
On The Continent

PAUL A. TIERNY— War Editor, New York Post
(Copyright, 1941, By New York Post, Inc.)

Britain's allies, particularly the
Dutch, the Norwegians and the
Poles, are playing a bigger part in
the war than is generally realized.
The Dutch navy is in all probability
slightly stronger than it was
on the morning the Nazis invaded
The Netherlands.

Addition of the Dutch and
Norwegian merchant marine to that
of Britain more than offset British
sea losses from the beginning of
the war to Dunkerque.

A Polish army of appreciable
numerical strength and very high
technical skill is defending a sector
of the British coast.

The presence of the legal
governments of these nations in
London is serving to keep alive the
spirit of resistance among the
civil populations who are under
Nazi administration.

This last point is of more
importance than may appear on the
surface. The Germans, as has
often been pointed out, are able to
keep large British armies immobile
in Britain by merely continuing to
threaten invasion.

But the Allies of Britain, by
directing and nourishing anti-German
activities, are also holding vast
numbers of German troops
immobile. The Nazis do not dare
relax their vigilance or diminish
the number of their troops in the
so-called captured countries.

Count on Ultimate Effects
The British count on this
extension of the German army and
administrative systems to produce
very bad effects as time runs,
because, as the British believe,
Germany long ago exhausted its
supply of men who were both
first-class administrators and
wholehearted Nazis.

The entire Nazi organization
is regarded as a predatory group
banded together to live on plunder.
Its most effective members would
be those who realized that their
best chance for continued
enrichment lay in their continued
loyalty to their organization and
to one another.

By now, the British believe,
the Nazis are run out of such
men, and are being compelled to
employ, in responsible and delicate
work, men of lesser loyalty. In
short, the British feel that Hitler
is now at the end of his rope.
Important duties to the plain,
ordinary crooks among his
camp followers.

Consequently they are confident
that the system of governing the
occupied lands will become
steadily more chaotic. Meanwhile,
all possible opportunities to
complicate the job are being
carefully exploited, with
British help, by the German-held
media.

In the case of the Norwegians,
for example, there has been almost
continuous sabotage ever since
the country shook off the first
shock of the German conquest.
Relatively recently, this anti-Nazi
activity was the result of the
operations of unorganized patriots,
working almost always as
individuals or in very small
groups.

Now, however, this constant
harrying of the Germans is being
closely organized and
correlated from London. Because
of the nature of the Norwegian
coast, it is stressed that
the most difficult to set
agents ashore, or to bring them
back again.

The Nazis know that this
activity is in progress but have
not been able to check it because
the agents are so closely
protected and covered
up by their fellow countrymen.
Not only is the position of
fines and other punishments
on whole villages has enabled
the Germans to keep the
system from expanding.

The actual military damage
done by this organized Norwegian
campaign may not be very
great as yet, but the work is
important for another reason—it
keeps the Germans in
turmoil, prevents them
from concentrating their
efforts on the maintenance
of considerable garrisons in
the country.

From the Norwegian
viewpoint, too, there is still
another pain. The patriots
co-operating in the work
are being put into an elite
corps of which much is
expected when the time
is considered ripe for a
general uprising.

Will Rise When Army Lands
No one pretends to know
when that day will arrive.
But representatives of both
the British and the
Norwegians are sure of
two things:
(1) The next time Britain
sends an expedition to
Norway, it will be a
real army.
(2) The Norwegian
countryside will rise in
revolt the day that
army lands.

The Dutch are able to use
more direct methods because
they still have their
unconquered territory in
the East, still have plenty
of money and are in
position to pay cash for
equipment and supplies.
Financially as well as
politically, the Dutch are
a great asset to Britain.

Navy Virtually Intact
Not only did the Dutch
navy escape from Holland
virtually intact, but it
played an important part
in evacuating the British
from Dunkerque. Moreover,
while Rotterdam was
under bombardment, the
Dutch, with rare coolness
and pluck, towed
their damaged war
vessels, including several
submarines, to England.
These ships have since
been finished in British
dockyards, so that the
Dutch navy is now
stronger than when the
Netherlands entered the
war.
Most of the Dutch
naval strength is
protecting the East
Indies, when Britain
and her Allies are
getting valuable supplies
particularly rubber
and tin. But other
Dutch vessels are
participating in the
constant patrol of the
British coasts.
Dutch naval aviators
are co-operating in
this work, and Dutch
Army fliers are merged
in the RAF, where
their personal bravery
and skill have won
them high esteem.
Moreover, one of the
50 U.S. des-

Use Dr. ffrrench's Vermicide Capsules And Save Your Fox Pups

The season is now at hand when your fox
pups should be dosed for worms if you wish to
save them.

You can start at two weeks of age with No. 3
Capsules and use them to three weeks; also on
older pups that are not too strong.

From three weeks to three months the No.
2 Capsules is used with excellent results.

These Capsules are well and favourably
known and used by all leading fox ranchers in
every country where fox ranching is carried on
and hundreds of testimonials speak of them in
the highest terms. They are without doubt the
safest and most efficient Worm Extremator
known today.

Boxes of 25 Capsules --- \$ 1.00
Boxes of 100 Capsules --- \$ 3.00
Boxes of 500 Capsules --- \$ 13.00

Let us have your order now. Prepaid to any
address on receipt of price.

E. A. FOSTER, Central Drugstore
Sole Authorized Agents for P. E. Island

WORDS OF CHALLENGE
A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
'The war is the paramount issue before us all today. We must keep the war before our eyes at all times, even if it hurts. There is so much to do, and so few to do it.' — Mayor W. C. Hubbard, Chatham, Ontario.

PUBLIC FORUM
This column is open for the
discussion by correspondents of
questions of interest. The
Charlottetown Guardian does not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

REPLY TO 'FARMER'
Sir,—We wish at the outset, to
state emphatically that the brief
presented by the teachers to the
Government does not 'distort the
educational picture,' nor does
it 'ignore the situation' to which
your correspondent refers. Rather,
in the original brief it was
definitely stated that the
educational problems of rural
schools are being solved by
educational improvement, but
also on the need for better
training for our teachers, as
well as the establishment
of larger units with
central high schools, and with
a revised course to suit
modern needs and
conditions.

MAC'S HAIR RESTORER
A delicately perfumed
preparation which restores,
strengthens and beautifies
the hair.
It will restore Gray Hair to
its original color.
From thinning and superior
growth where the hair is
falling and is remarkably
useful in preventing dandruff
and destroying parasitic hair
lice.
Price 60 cents per Bottle.
Don't delay! Get a Bottle
today.

THE TWO MACS
149 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.
Say to Your Grocer
I Want
BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA
You will enjoy its superior
quality