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

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1938

A Letter To Stalin

A remarkable document has been forwarded to Josef Stalin, Soviet dictator, through the Soviet embassy in London. It is signed by leading members of the British Independent Labour party, and it bluntly tells Mr. Stalin what they think of the present political tendencies in the land of Communism. The significance of the message lies in the fact that the signatories are all men more or less openly favorable to Communist doctrines, and that it denounces the treason trials now going on in Russia as "an outrageous travesty on the most elementary human rights and a bestial crime against the most fundamental advances towards social decency registered by mankind."

The letter is calculated to place Stalin on the horns of a dilemma. It argues that either the accusations against the co-workers of Lenin are false, or "we would be compelled to conclude that there was something inherently wrong in the Russian revolution to attract such degenerate types to the top of the ladder of leadership."

The letter goes on to say that Stalin cannot possibly realize how much harm he is doing the ideals of socialism. "The most bitter foes of the Soviet system," it says, "could never have done as much to shake the faith of class-conscious workers and to cause doubt and demoralization in their ranks. You are committing a grave error if you think that this savage terror strengthens the international position of the U.S.S.R. against the threat of attack of the facist and imperialist powers. On the contrary, the position of the U.S.S.R. is being disastrously weakened. We know that in Britain the trials and executions, the firing squads, and 'suicides' have served only to paralyze working class opinion on behalf of the U.S.S.R. and to strengthen immeasurably the hands of the Chamberlains and Halifaxes in their moves to isolate the Soviet Union."

Fortunately for these I. L. P. officials, they are living in a country where they can freely denounce "the Chamberlains and Halifaxes",—even from their seats in Parliament. The contrast between British freedom and Soviet tyranny must be very painful to them. It would probably be still more painful if they were within reach of Mr. Stalin's long arm.

Colleagues At Feud

The quarrel between Messrs. Isnor and Finn, Liberal representatives for Halifax in the House of Commons, quoted from Hansard in these columns on Saturday, arose out of a charge made by Mr. Finn that his colleague went to Halifax with members of the National Harbours Board and aided and abetted them in putting into force unfair regulations. Curiously enough, a subsequent debate on the Battlefields Commission brought them together again. Mr. Finn urged that more attention be paid to Citadel Hill at Halifax, and there was a burst of satirical applause when Mr. Isnor got up and supported his colleague in this matter. It was the first support he had given him for some time.

Queens, P. E. I. and Halifax are the only remaining dual ridings in Canada; and, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star, these two-member ridings often lead to some confusion. When anyone refers, for instance, to "the hon. member for Halifax" there is always doubt as to whether Mr. Finn or Mr. Isnor is meant. The difficulty is sometimes overcome by referring to the "senior" and "junior" member, but this does not always work. This awkward feature has figured prominently in the Finn-Isnor feud. The former is generally referred to as the "senior" member, but both men came into the House in the 1935 election, so there is really no question of seniority between them, except that Mr. Finn is the older of the two. Mr. Isnor boasted, in the heat of the argument, that he polled 840 more votes than did Mr. Finn, but the latter retorted, "Where did you get them?" Perhaps there is a story behind that query which may yet come to light. When Liberal colleagues begin washing their linen in public, anything may happen.

Rough On Premier Pattullo

Following the example of other provinces which have appeared before the Rowell Commission, British Columbia has been pleading its disabilities under confederation. The Commission has countered with a series of questions calling for British Columbia's views on the federal subsidy system, debt reduction, tax collection methods, federal treaty making power, the taxing of crown property and other points. Senator Farris, Government spokesman, called the questionnaire a "formidable document" and Premier Pattullo complained: "We should have been asked these questions weeks ago." According to the Premier, it will be impossible for British Columbia to answer some of them before learning Ottawa's ideas.

That indefatigable critic, Mr. J. B. McGeachy of the Winnipeg Free Press, seizes the occasion to comment that if Mr. Pattullo and the Senator had read the papers for the last few months they could have gathered that exactly these questions would be put to them. Why then their expressions of surprise?

"One theory," says McGeachy, "is that British Columbia's brief is just an election programme, but Mr. Pattullo doesn't have to go to the country for three years. Another is that he didn't prepare very strenuously, and really has no ideas to offer on the questions raised. A third is that British Columbia expects the inquiry to wind up in horse-trading with Ottawa, is crying up its own horse, and worried in case scrutiny should disclose that the beast is wall-eyed. The true explanation may be that British Columbia, if the provinces can be divided into the 'haves' and 'have-nots', is the first 'have' province visited by the Commission and is scared of share-the-wealth ideas emanating from the orphans of Confederation. Anyway, British Columbia asked and was granted more time to look the questions over."

The Vancouver *Province* is just as unsympathetic as Mr. McGeachy. It says Chief Justice Rowell might well put a few more highly-pertinent questions to the Pattullo Government. "He might ask about the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and the Oliver and Sumas schemes, and the University lands, and all the moneys brought home every year to finance the Government's patronage by way of roads. It is not anything at all in the pact of Confederation that has brought about the condition that we have no asset whatever standing against at least half of all our public debt. But it is politics, party politics, and patronage politics, which the Pattullo Government, in its very argument in this inquiry, is anxious to perpetuate."

Editorial Notes

The Crimean War declared this date 1854.

* * * *

"Business as usual" these beautiful Spring days.

* * * *

Welcome to our legislators, may their shadows never grow less, notwithstanding what may happen to their political reputations.

* * * *

At last and at length a voice has been heard in the House of Commons from Prince Edward Island in that of Mr. A. E. MacLean. Heretofore it has been left to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Bennett and Mr. A. J. Brooks, (Royal, N. B.) to espouse our cause.

* * * *

We have to go away from home not infrequently to get news of what is happening at our door. For instance, the New York Times states that arrangements are being made to increase railroad rates on through traffic to the United States to bring them to parity with increases to be introduced throughout Canada, new rates which have not yet been published.

* * * *

Congratulations are due Master Billy Rogers, son of Col. and Mrs. Keith Rogers, on his outstanding success as a music composer in the open competition at Quebec Musical Festival. Billy always has been addicted to music, both as a violinist and as one of the original members of the Boys Choir of St. James Kirk where his mother has been organist for a number of years. Much more will yet be heard of Billy as a composer for he has music in his soul.

* * * *

Imports of Canadian cheese into Scotland during 1937 were much greater than those for the previous year—the figures being 64,175 cwts. and 46,435 cwts. respectively out of total imports of 179,500 cwts. and 146,282 cwts. in the respective years, writes Mr. G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. New Zealand, with 90,992 cwts. as against 76,588 cwts. in 1936, still remains the lead in cheese exports to Scotland, a position that Canada held for many years previous. New Zealand, owing to climatic conditions, is a better all-year dairy produce country than Canada, and costs of production are lower. Also, New Zealand currency has for many years been kept at a discount of 25 per cent as against sterling.

* * * *

Not only in New York are hitherto respected and honoured names figuring in criminal records; Vancouver also has its share. Three Vancouver stock brokers were sentenced to prison terms after they pleaded guilty in county court to charges of conspiracy to defraud the public. William T. Twaites, member of the firm of MacGregor, Twaites and Wray, Ltd., was sentenced to four years in New Westminster penitentiary. Harold T. MacGregor, 28, was sentenced to three years, and has father, James T. MacGregor was sentenced to two years less a day in Oakalla prison. The three men pleaded guilty to conspiracy in connection with operations of their firm from June 1 last year to December 24. "A number of people—most of whom could ill afford to lose—lost heavily, and in the cases of two or three their life savings were swept away," Crown counsel told the court. James MacGregor is a past president of Vancouver Stock Exchange, and Twaites is a former secretary of the organization.

* * * *

The following are the specific remedies submitted by the Vancouver B. C. City Council for the consideration of the Rowell Commission: The city to be reimbursed for all relief expenditures. The city to receive substantial assistance for education, especially by Dominion grants for technical education. The city to be relieved of all or a substantial part of the cost of relief, hospitalization, health and other social services. Municipal taxes to be paid on all Government-owned properties, or, alternately, the city to be relieved of liability from any taxes levied by Dominion and provincial governments. No additional services to be imposed on the city without means of financing them. Mr. McTaggart, representing the city, said the new Dominion-provincial relief agreement would transfer many now on relief to the unemployment category, cost of which would add an estimated $700,000 or $800,000 to the cost of maintaining unemployables in Vancouver.

* * * *

And still they come with their "picnic" expenses. The Royal Commission on Penitentiaries which has been conducting investigations in Canada, United States and Europe during the past year and has not yet presented its report has cost to date $88,810, according to a return tabled in the House. Living allowances to members of the commission have been paid as follows: Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault, chairman, at $25 per day, $8,762; Commissioner R. W. Craig, K. C., at $15 per day, $5,171; and Commissioner J. C. McRuer, at $35 per day, $5,547. Travelling expenses amounted to $1,[illegible] for the chairman, $1,827 for Mr. Craig and $1,189 for Mr. McRuer. Mr. Craig was the only one to receive remuneration, being paid at the rate of $50 per day, a total of $18,625. Secretarial costs amounted to $18,665, clerical $4,581, and stenographic $13,272. The Commission employed seven persons, held 255 meetings, travelled 55 days and heard 3,242 witnesses.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Out in the drought-stricken West the farmers have evolved an ingenious method of providing communication in lieu of telephone service for which they are unable to pay. They are making use of wire fences to talk to each other and to broadcast radio programs. Using batteries to electrify the circuit and headphones and loud-speakers, they have linked themselves with their neighbors. Those unable to possess radios hear programs over these rude lines put on the wires by their more fortunate friends. The working out of this practical and unorthodox system of communication is a tribute to the resourcefulness and adaptability of these people to difficult circumstances. The question of its legality was raised, in the Saskatchewan Legislature due to the necessity of carrying such lines over roads at certain points. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that the Government gave assurance that it would do nothing to interfere. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

A very true observation is made by an American contemporary that there is no longer a royal or certain road to political eminence. Neither ancestry nor education counts very much, and wealth, more often than not, is a definite handicap. The battle is to the strong when it is not to the wily, the persistent or the vociferous. And men of every class, background and station are finding their way to the top.

A Chicago telephone girl is to be tried out in grand opera as her voice seems to warrant the test. Add to this the fact that George Bernard Shaw recently affirmed that operators possessed better enunciation than any other class, not excepting actors or preachers, and it will be readily seen that they are deservedly coming into their own.—Brantford Expositor.

Among other measures designed to add to the Army's comfort is the appointment of an adviser on catering, the provision of small extra luxuries for the men, and the abolition of unnecessary "spit and polish." It is the little things which makes the difference between the grumbling soldier and the man with a contented mind. The Territorial Army also takes a considerable share of the War Minister's bounty. Country Associations are granted an additional £110,000, while such touches as a contribution towards the cost of bands, the payment of fares to and from drill halls, and a special badge for Territorials when in civilian clothes display a profound knowledge of human nature. All these reforms are welcomed with special emphasis by The Daily Mail and its readers. Many of them were advocated in our recruiting competition of 1936. Vision is shown in the review of the wider problems of the military machine. In building up motorized and mechanized armoured divisions the War Minister visualizes a "thoroughly flexible organization." In technical resources and up-to-date equipment the British Army must not be inferior to any in the world.. —London Daily Mail.

With the prospect of another attempt on Everest, speculation is keen as to the nature of the next expedition. According to a London writer, there is a strong likelihood that the expedition will see radical changes in the technique of mountaineering. The younger school, which the new leader, Mr. H. W. Tilman, represents, is in favour of the "Arctic type" as against the "tropical type" of climbing. In their view, an Everest expedition should comprise a small party of which every man is physically capable of reaching the summit. As far as possible, the expedition should live off the country. The Nanga Parbat tragedy, when seven German climbers and nine porters were swept to death in an avalanche, illustrates the danger of getting too many men too high up. In the opinion of expert mountaineers, a smaller party at the top, with support at the intermediate stages, would have minimized, if it could not have averted the disaster. On the other hand, the older school which favours "the tropical type" of expedition, with an army of porters and animals to carry the expedition's paraphernalia, has also its supporters. Times of India.

The Government of Tasmania, following the policy of encouraging airmindedness in the youth of the State, has provided for 1938 a number of scholarships for schoolboys to be trained as gliding and flying pilots. The boys will receive a course of training with the gliding clubs, and a number will be chosen to receive free tuition with the Tasmanian Aero Club. A course of aero-dynamics has been provided at the technical colleges, it being essential that the applicants should qualify in this subject.

One of the features of a proposed clearing house for jobs through which students in York secondary schools could contact employers, is a job "scout panel," consisting of a group of members who will go through the township hunting vacancies in industry and business. The proposal to establish such a clearing house was made tonight when the York Township Board of Education met the Industrial Contacts Committee. This scheme has been in operation on a small scale in the township schools.—Globe and Mail.

A favourite passtime these days is what is known by the American people as "debunking." In broad terms it means the taking away of all or most of our pet illusions or beliefs on many topics. In particular has this "debunking" been carried on concerning the weather. On last Monday Dr. Robert Oleson, Assistant United States Surgeon-General, debunked the idea that Spring is any different from other seasons as far as physical wellbeing is concerned. He laughed at the idea that Spring weather stimulates or slows one down, but declared "It's the mental outlook that counts." Be that as it may it will take some time to convince the people that there isn't something invigorating in "that spring feeling" which becomes so prevalent at this time of the year. —Newfoundland Telegram.

Sixty airminded Britons have already booked seats for Montreal or New York on Imperial airways' first trans-Atlantic flight. No date for launching of the service has been fixed.—London Exp.

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.

LEADERSHIP COURSE

Sir,—Having received the enclosed letter I felt that you and your readers would be pleased to know that the young men and women who attended the leadership course at Antigonish were pleased with the instructions they received.

I wish to express for our Department and the Government of the Province our appreciation for the kind words expressed in the enclosed letter.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. H. DENNIS,
Minister of Agriculture.

(Enclosure)

Honorable and Dear Sir:

We, the students who attended the Extension Course at St. Francis Xavier University wish to extend to you and to the Government of Prince Edward Island our most heartfelt thanks for your generosity in making this experience possible.

We assure you that the confidence you have placed in us by sending us to Antigonish has not been misplaced and that we will do our utmost to apply the lessons of the past month to the enrichment of our respective communities.

Will you please, Mr. Dennis, convey our thanks to the Government of our province?

Sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) Students who attended the course.
Antigonish, N. S.,
March 6, 1938.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Sir,—Parliament is faced with the farmers' demand for changes in the school system offering better chances to the common people without injuring the chances of those seeking higher education. A brief comment on the objections is in order.

(1) "Leave good enough alone." This is always the cry of the standpatter. But the world will not stand still because he cries, "Halt." We must count on initiative rather than inertia. In harvesting grain we have passed from the sickle to the cradle to the reaper, to the binder and in some areas to the combine. We live in a progressive age. Practically every province and state either has made or is making changes in its school system.

(2) "Lowering the standard." It is because the standard is so low that the present agitation has started. We are after a higher standard, a much higher standard, for the great masses of the common people. We believe that within the range of the ten grades in the common school it is possible for the average citizen to be fairly well equipped for his own occupation, for the duties of citizenship, and for personal enjoyment. But so long as these four subjects under discussion remain in those grades they inevitably crowd out the studies that make such a high standard possible.

(3) "Robbing the brighter pupils". This plea is made for the occasional brilliant pupil who will not get beyond the common school. Even for such persons there is no loss. They will derive more real benefit by concentrating on the proposed studies than by spreading their time over the others as well. But in particular we must not sacrifice the interests of the many to that of the exceptional one.

More recent correspondence calls for a word. "Ruralist" while thinking that we could reduce these four branches does feel the need for a revision in the interests of the common folk. Unfortunately reduction would probably make matters worse. It would impose a heavier burden on the prospective teacher during her P.W.C. course. And to lessen the amount of those studies now learned in the district school would be to reduce it to an absurdity.

Lastly there is Mr. Lewis' contribution, brilliant as an intellectual and literary feat. Mr. Lewis belongs in the exceptional class, possessed of rare gifts, endowed with genius. His letters show the usual defects of this class, unpractical, visionary, Utopian. His district school would be a miniature university, and if he were teacher he could make it such. But the farmers' program goes forward on all fours. It walks on the hard, raw facts of reality when it knows it cannot run nor soar. It is not adequate to meet the full demands of modern life. It professes to be the best possible revision under present financial limitations and hopes that within five or ten years this inexpensive betterment may prepare the way for a more radical and adequate reform.

I m, Sir, etc.,
J. W. A. NICHOLSON.
North Bedeque.

EXTENSION COURSE

Sir,—I, among many, am sorry to say that I cannot agree with the Extension Student from Kelly's Cross who expostulates upon the fairness of the Department of Agriculture in regard to the selection of applications for the Short Courses held in Charlottetown and in Antigonish, N. S.

I understand, that, from one household living in the eastern part of the Island, three persons were selected to take the course in Charlottetown. Furthermore, another student, while attending the Short Course in Charlottetown, received word that her (the student was of the feminine sex), application was accepted for the course at St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N. S. (Just a case of the Agricultural officials seeing double or, she made her application in duplicate.)

With regard to the Extension Course at St. Francis Xavier, I learn that over fifty per cent of those who had been selected, left school anywhere from the fifth to the tenth grade, and these young men and women, mind you, were selected to be the leaders in their communities—in the line of Credit Unions, co-operative workings, etc. That kind of thing is pretty hard on the "Ego" of us who have attended school and college for quite a number of years.

Think it over, Public.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. M.
Kinkora, P. E. I.

REPLY TO "OBSERVER"

Sir,—In Saturday's Guardian I noticed a letter re S. P. C. A. written by one who signs himself "Observer".

The "Non de plume" is not particularly applicable, because the writer has failed to observe many things—for instance; since the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has had the services of Mr. H. W. McLean, there is not one tenth of the number of vicious and diseased dogs running the streets and jeopardizing the safety of children; that there are many less useless dogs and cats in homes that can ill-afford to keep them, being fed from meagre earnings which should all be devoted to children. By "useless" I mean dogs that are old and sick, and stray cats which some one has to feed. These difficulties are practically over for citizens of Charlottetown, as the animals are taken away by Mr. McLean and humanely destroyed. "Observer" likes to have his little joke, and is possibly a harmless, well-meaning person, and who are we to deprive him of the pleasure he takes from ridiculing the worthy efforts of a group of people who are trying their bit towards a healthier and happier condition for animals, —yes—and children as well?

"Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals versus Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children"! Its unthinkable—incongruous! The two are inseparably bound together, the motivating principals identical—"Help for the Helpless". The humane impulse behind S. P. C. A. activities has no "line of demarkation" cutting it off from other humane issues—it advocates the practice of humanity—to every living creature; it teaches the moral obligation of every strong individual to protect the weak and helpless—whether child or animal.

In pursuance of his duties last fall, Mr. McLean happened on a family, out in the country in very deplorable circumstances—mentally, physically and financially they were "down". There was a child two years old with practically no clothing, and wearing what appeared to be, the original "cradle cap". Mr. McLean came back to the city and reported the case to members of the society executive. Every member donated clothing and he returned to the country next day with enough to keep the child comfortably clothed for the winter. He, personally, washed the child and cleansed the head, then dressed it. The case was then reported to the Children's Aid.

During the winter there was not one active member of the S. P. C. A. who wasn't in some way caring for, or contributing to the comfort of some needy or sick child. There are no limits to truly humane instincts; one can't be kind to animals and neglect or ill-treat a child; nor can one evade the obligation which knowledge of a cases requiring assistance, places upon one.

The S. P. C. A. is trying to teach children to be kind to animals, and to each other, it is trying to make thoughtless people more considerate of the rights of others, either humans or animals, and we feel just a little bit sorry for Mr. "Observer" that he hasn't used those sharp eyes of his to see something more important than the atrocity of a dog being taken out for air and exercise, and his clever wit on something more constructive than child's ridicule of a worthy cause.

We feel quite sure, however, that he is just waiting for the opportunity to give the Children's Aid Society a good fat donation?

DR. T. E. E. ROBINS,
Royal Bank Building.
President S. P. C. A.

THE OYSTER FISHERY

Sir,—We wish to explain the cause of extinction of the oyster fisheries in Malpeque Bay and tributaries, that was at one time the gold mine of the fishermen of the province.

First we may say where knowledge is lacking ignorance is usually blessed, and that has proved out to be quite true in this case. Some forty-five years ago the fishermen would come from nearly all parts of the province, to Malpeque Bay to share in the profits of oyster fishing; but through insufficient protection, or regulations, the area was permitted to be overfished, with the result that the oyster fisheries gradually dwindled away. Not only did this happen in Malpeque Bay and tributaries, but in all the other oyster producing sections of the province.

To give your readers some idea of how rapidly these fisheries disappeared, we learn that in Sept. 1892 there were 192 boats from Socks Shore and Travellers Rest way, out fishing for oysters on Friday, the opening day for the season; that the fishermen could only rake during the forenoon, owing to high winds. On Saturday morning there were 796 barrels shipped by the Northumberland. This number of boats that were out fishing from the two shores would form a very small portion of what fished for oysters in those days. In 1916 this fishing came to an end.

We also have on file a letter from the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, dated Oct. 6th, 1932, stating that in 1931 there was a total of 564 barrels taken from the public areas of Prince County Now we will make a comparison of these figures. We will take the entire catch of oysters in Prince County during the season of 1931, of 564, and subtract them from the 796 barrels shipped by the Northumberland, which were caught by these few boats in that half-day of fishing. We now find that there is a balance of 223 barrels in favor of the half-day's fishing. This surely should prove not only to our representatives, but your readers at large, that these fisheries have not received the protection they merited, and what these fisheries would be to the fishermen of today, if our past local governments had pressed on the Dominion to fulfill their agreement respecting the protection of the fisheries of the province.

Having a personal experience in oyster fishing for twenty-odd years I have observed the growth oysters make from one season to the next, and in different sections I have noticed that oysters do not reach the stage of puberty until they are three years old in the warm waters of the inlets, and until a longer period in the deeper and colder waters of the bays. When the oysters reach that stage, they are large enough to meet the requirements of the fishery regulations, to be taken from off their beds and disposed of on the open market. In this case they were taken from their beds and disposed of before they deposited spat, to keep their beds seeded. There were no sections reserved from public fishing, in order to give them a chance to revive, with the result that the industry naturally dwindled away. There were some beds in the Malpeque Bay areas that ran down in deep water, which it was impossible to fish

(Continued on page 7, Col. 8)

The Poet's Corner

WOLFE AND MONTCALM

"What were you thinking, brave Montcalm,
When your soldiers bore you
Back to the city you'd lost, with death
Standing before you?"

"Though I knew defeat as the bitter dust
On the Paths of Glory,
The battle seemed dim and far away,
Like some ancient story.

"I thought of the field with wounded and dead
We had left there lying—
I thought of Wolfe, my foe who was brave
And too young for dying.

"Had we not been foes on that windy plain,
We might have talked there
Of men and gardens and simple things,
And peacefully walked there."

What were you thinking, General Wolfe,
As you lay on the plain there,
With your tunic torn by a musket ball
And a crimson stain there?"

"I had never respected the prize men sought
On the Paths of Glory;
The battle seemed dim and far away,
Like some ancient story.

"I thought of an English garden then,
With the twilight falling,
And flower-scent in the summer air,
And the rooks calling.

"Perhaps Montcalm had a garden, too,
And we might have talked there
Of flowers and poems and simple things
And peacefully walked there."

—Ruth Walker Harvey.

"NERVES" SHE CALLED IT

Losing interest—losing friends—she never went out any more—always too tired. "Nerves," she thought—but it was her kidneys, the filters of her blood, that needed attention. Delay meant danger. She took Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, headache, backache, lack of energy, disappeared. 117

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Buying Fox Furs

Harry Kirsh will be buying fox furs at the Queen Hotel, Summerside, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 29th and 30th.
He will be buying at the Revere Hotel, Charlottetown on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
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