THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1944

For Stable Economy

It is well to be reminded during the present Victory Loan campaign that pressures tending to force up the cost of living continue to threaten the soundness of Canada's wartime economy. It is perhaps not unnatural, in the fifth year of the war, that a sense of the individual responsibility for maintaining a stable economy should need restressing. It is for this reason that a series of advertisements issued by the Government of Canada is being published in the press, emphasizing this point in a strikingly effective manner. These advertisements appear from time to time in The Guardian, and are well worth reading and studying. They emphasize, among other things, the need of cutting down unnecessary spending and buying Victory bonds instead; of avoiding the temptation of hoarding or buying in black markets; of co-operating fully in the Government's price and wage control measures, and profit limitations. The purpose of these regulations is not only to win the war as speedily as possible but to avoid postwar inflation, and consequent high cost of living, which wars of the past have usually brought in their wake.

Holding the price ceilings alone has been a difficult job. Doubtless errors have been made in the application of ceiling prices, particularly in connection with farm products. These should be corrected, and readjustments made as quickly as possible. But in the main it must be conceded that the result of maintaining ceiling prices has been well worth while. During the last war, from 1914 to 1919, it is claimed that prices rose 60 per cent, whereas from 1939 to 1944, the rise has been only 18 per cent. Indeed, the effort of the Canadian people in this direction has been successful enough to be noted in other countries. But the danger of inflationary prices will not pass until the war has been won, and vigilance is even more necessary now than it was in the early months of the war. The appeal made by the Government for cooperation and support in this matter is no less important than the appeals made in connection with other essential war measures.

Farm Machinery

A complaint frequently voiced by farmer members at the last session of the Legislature—and one which came from both sides of the House—was with regard to the shortage of farm implements. These complaints are substantiated by figures recently tabled in the House of Commons, which show that, whereas sales of farm machinery and equipment in 1939 had a total value of $34,060,447, and in 1941 had mounted to a value of $52,106,069, in 1943 their value had shrunk to $28,463,000, or little more than half the figure of 1941. Convincing proof of the existing scarcity of usable farm implements can be found in the very high prices which second-hand implements are fetching at farm sales all over the country.

The Globe and Mail recalls that last December a conference held at Ottawa between agricultural experts of the Federal and Provincial Governments mapped out an ambitious program of agricultural production for all Canada in 1944. It called for substantial enlargements of our production of certain kinds of foodstuffs, taking account both of the needs of our allies and of the commitments which Canada has made in connection with the projected tasks of the UNRRA organization, and which she might have to honor this year. Moreover, there has been during the winter a tremendous diminution of the United States' reserve stocks of grain, and the present outlook south of the international boundary is for lighter crops in 1944 than in 1943. So there is every reason for encouraging farmers to plant as large grain crops as possible, as there will be available ample outlets for them.

It is may be too late in the year for producing more implements of cultivation, but not too late to increase the output of harvesting and spraying machinery. So the needs of the farming community for more such machinery should receive sympathetic consideration in the allocation of the available supplies of steel and other essential materials. There are reports, according to the Toronto paper, of Liberal politicians in Saskatchewan trying to win votes by promising the immediate construction of expensive bridges which are not urgently needed. It would be sheer folly at present to let the diversion of supplies of steel to such projects prevent an increase in the output of farm machinery, which is so badly required all over the country.

Egg Sales

In keeping with the plans for stabilization of Canadian agriculture, particularly during the remainder of the war and the postwar period, a contract for the sale of eggs to Britain has been completed. Under this contract, Britain agrees to take from Canada the equivalent of 48,000,000 dozen eggs this year and next. It must also be noted that this is the minimum amount required by the British market and that additional supplies, if they are available in this country, may also be sent abroad.

The bulk of these eggs will go to Britain in the form of egg powder. In 1945 a portion of the supply may be shipped as shell eggs at the request of the purchaser. The number that go forward as shell eggs will no doubt depend very largely on the war and shipping conditions.

Last year, Canada sold to Britain 43,000,000 dozen eggs in powder form. The minimum contract for the current year is somewhat less, assuming that the present contract will be filled in two equal portions. However, the actual amount to be shipped will be determined by many other factors than the terms of the contract.

The important thing about this contract to the Canadian producer, says a western exchange, is that it assures a minimum market for more than one season and permits longer term production planning in this country. While the announcement comes somewhat too late to materially affect the current year's production plans, it will provide poultry producers a good guide as to their market prospects in 1945.

EDITORIAL NOTES —

Everybody is doing it—buying Victory Bonds.

* * * *

The 10th of May is still early enough for farmers getting on the land.

* * * *

It is a good sign of good times ahead for good citizens to have drygood merchants advertising surplus stocks that must be disposed of.

* * * *

Lest we forget. The first contingent of the First Canadian Division landed in the United Kingdom on December 17, 1939, three months and seven days after Canada declared war. The boys have thus been four years and four months overseas.

* * * *

Bermuda having at long last opened its roads to autos, has followed up by opening the franchise for women. A bill giving woman suffrage has been passed in the House of Assembly by 19 votes to 14; and it is claimed the Legislative Council will favour it by a vote of five to four.

* * * *

Immediate adoption of a permanent, universal compulsory military training program for youths is urged in the current issue of Collier's Weekly by U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox who in a signed article declared "it is—or it should be—a shock and a challenge to the nation to learn that half of its men of military age are unfit for service."

* * * *

During a discussion on a bill to amend the Judge's Act, Justice Minister St. Laurent said that provinces at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial conference will be asked to agree to an amendment of the British North America Act which would allow the federal government to fix the ages of retirement for Supreme Court judges. At present, the federal government could not fix the retirement ages for judges in courts over which the provinces have certain jurisdiction.

* * * *

Visitors to Montreal will be pleased to learn it will be no longer necessary to pay 5 per cent tax on meals if less than 60c, an amendment to the Tax Act to that effect having been passed by the Quebec Legislature. Provincial Treasurer Mathewson said that the tax had been first placed on meals of $1 and over, then made to apply to meals of 35 cents and over, the idea being to exempt the poor. There were many people, office people mostly, who could not get home, and they found they could do little on 35 cents. by raising the exemption to 60 cents the tax would not apply to the classes of people he mentioned.

* * * *

Is there any necessity for another judge here? Apparently there is a growing feeling in Government and Parliamentary circles that we in Canada are "over-judged". Strong protest has been entered against Mr. Justice Lucien Cannon being appointed a special Commissioner in Quebec while still retaining his judicial appointment. In the House of Commons members have raised the question of sending two Saskatchewan justices, Messrs. Davis and Turgeon, on diplomatic missions while retaining their judgeships "in their hip pocket." Evidently war abroad is contributing to peace at home, and some judicial positions may be suspended "for the duration."

* * *

Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese navigator, died this date, 1521; did good service to Portugal, especially with regard to her eastern colonies but was ill-rewarded, and with his friend Ruy Faleiro, entered into the service of Charles V of Spain who was pursuing an aggressive policy in Europe and South America; he won the support of Charles for a new attempt to reach Asia by the west; sailed down the east coast of America in 1519; the following year turned into the strait, afterwards called Magellan's; crossed the Pacific, so named by him, as far as the Philippines which he reached in 1521, undergoing terrible sufferings; he was there treacherously slain by the native chief of Matan; of his fleet of five vessels, the Vittoria alone reached Spain in 1522, having circumnavigated the globe—the first ship to accomplish this.

* * * *

When doctors differ, who shall decide? British medical men are arguing whether or not British babies born into new streamlined maternity wards are "love starved." Birmingham children's hospital started the row when it introduced in new wards glass cubicles where newborn babies are protected from airborne infection. A London doctor, Dr. H. C. Scott sprang to arms and wrote in the British Medical Journal that "whatever may happen to the germs, the babies are being deprived of their fair share of mother love. "They are suckled, if necessary, by a mother whose face has been obliterated by a mask and whose beloved breasts is shrouded in a harsh unlovely, but sterile gown. After bathing and feeding the infant is placed in a cubicle of isolation behind whose refracting glass walls human figures appear and disappear with fantistic inconsequence. Such isolation is injurious to the child's mind, and, if he is ill, may hinder or prevent his recovery. Surrounded by an atmosphere of love, on the other hand, a child can make a better fight against germs." A Liverpool doctor, Dr. P. W. Leathant, argues in favor of germ free seclusion for the babies. Child welfare workers contributed to the fight the information that even young babies know the difference between merely being well cared for and being loved. "Babies taken from orphanages, where everything is done for their material well-being, and placed with foster parents who give them individual love and care, make faster progress in both health and intelligence."

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.

THAT BUS TERMINAL

Sir,—Have you signed a petition for or against the removal of the Bus Terminal in Charlottetown?

There are two out, to be forwarded to the City Fathers for consideration.

What is it all about?

There have been several letters in the paper proposing that they be moved from in front of McPherson's Tailor Shop and White's Restaurant to the east side of the Library on the Market Square.

I wonder what caused the trouble with the bus company? Apparently the merchants whose places of business the bus stops in front of do not agree about the removal.

I have passed up and down that block when the passengers were waiting for their bus to start and as you know some passengers are very early and others arrive at the last moment, making quite a congestion. The hubbub put me in mind of a miniature Boston or New York at noon hour, and I was quite impressed, but as soon as the buses moved, everything was quiet again. If I were a merchant I would hesitate having them moved from in front of my place of business, because there are always some last minute shoppers and I would think the merchants on that block would reap the benefit.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ONLOOKER.

THE RODDS of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

By E. S. D.

II

The first John Rodd on Prince Edward Island was doubtless mustered out for military drill shortly after his arrival here in 1807, for it was on the Statute books according to an Act passed in 1780 for the establishing and regulating of a Militia that "for the honour of his Most Sacred Majesty and the security of the Island against hostile attack, as well as for the preservation of their own lives and fortunes," all male inhabitants between sixteen and sixty "should be well armed and properly trained in the art military." Much of the early Island militia was purely paper organization with very little training, no uniforms and very few arms. However, war always brought such dormant organizations to life and the war of 1812-1814 saw the re-organization of old units and the commissioning of new ones.

In April 1813 the Prince Edward Volunteers were formed, or probably just furnished with new officers, with Lieut. Col. the Hon. George Wright commanding and Major Francis Longworth as second in command, with other officers drawn from Charlotte Town, Covehead, Brackley Point, Rustico and Belfast. Of this unit which had three captains, ten lieutenants and five second lieutenants. John Rodd was adjutant without any other distinguishing rank. In the roll of officers his is the only name which has no date of commission opposite it.

The fact of being adjutant in 1813 is the strongest proof obtainable for the tradition that John Rodd was a retired soldier, for the adjutant was, and still is the vital centre of any troop or regiment, and while the Lieutenant Colonel commanding might be any gentleman with a capital G and enough pull, the adjutant was generally and necessarily an old soldier who knew his military stage and could prompt both seniors and juniors in their different roles. So it may be assumed that John Rodd was a former soldier, though not necessarily a "former captain of the British regulars." His first mention in a Prince Edward Island record comes in St. Paul's Anglican baptisms where the birth and baptism of his son John on the 30th May 1809 is recorded. This record calls him a farmer, and in the first deed as may have been noted he was referred to as a "husbandman". If he had been a former Captain it is altogether likely that he would have retained this title by courtesy in such public records and would have been listed in the militia muster rolls as Captain. Just as a guess, John Rodd who was forty years old when he came to the Island served twenty years in the army either as a non-commissioned officer or a subaltern, and having either received his discharge or sold his commission he came to the New World to carve out his fortune as a farmer.

* * *

Neither the earlier or later history of the Prince Edward Volunteers is known. Formed, or at least reorganized during the governorship of Colonel Desbarres there is a slight possibility that they were the successors to the first militia ever raised on the Island The Loyal Island of St. John Volunteers, a company of eighty men raised by Phillips Callbeck to protect the Island during the war of the American Revolution. Desbarres claimed that under his regime Prince Edward Island had its first general muster of militia when in 1803 it was found that the Island could parade 1403 officers and men and 105 stands of arms; hardly more than a musket for each fifteen soldiers. He was certainly the most militia-minded of the early governors and from the time the ninety-two year old governor left the Island in 1813 until the 1820's it is difficult to glean much regarding the Island's militia establishment, which probably after the Peace of Ghent in 1814 reverted to a paper status.

One of the most prized possessions among the Rodds of today is the sword that John Rodd carried at all militia musters and parades. Not an expensive sword, it has the Royal arms on the blade with the inscription "George III" beneath. A heavy white sword belt which fits over the right shoulder bearing a brass plate with the Royal monogram "GR" on it is also much cherished by the present owner, Mr. T. A. Rodd of Milton. Apparently a sword was not the usual dress equipment of the early militia officers for a "loyal militia man" writing in the Register newspaper of July 29, 1828 complained about no uniforms and thought each officer should set an example and provide himself with a regimental sword and sash or other wise resign. The cost of an officers sword was estimated at thirty six shillings and a buff belt twelve shillings.

A search of the militia general orders as published in the P.E.I. Register for the years 1823 to 1830 does not reveal a Rodd name until April of 1828 when there seems to have been a shake-up and reorganization of the militia. Ten battalions of infantry are listed for the Island with one unit of artillery and a headquarter's staff. Among the promotions and appointments in the 6th battalion Captain Rodd was appoint adjutant. This battalion was apparently centred in Charlottetown and inspection took place generally in July on Queen's Square. The King's birthday was generally ob-

(Continued on page 5, Col. 4)

TO AN OWL

Brown owl, yellow eye,
Warmly cowled, sitting high,
You take me back to childhood's wood
Where from each black and evil hood
There shone some sly and secret good.
Now from this cold and lonely tree
Spread wing and fly most quietly;
Through dark of time, past cliff and sea,
Lift up my heart and carry me,
To moonlit space in wooded hollow,
To fearsome face and sounds that follow,
Yet always and ever at shadow's edge
Sky - tower's chime, tree-whisper's pledge,
The simple rhyme, the sleeping bird,
Magic behind all seen and heard.

—George Abbe, in The N. Y. Times.

WHERE WOULD YOU BE If It Weren't for HIM?

Back him to the limit... Buy More

VICTORY BONDS

Put Victory First!

BANK OF MONTREAL

If you are without the ready cash to buy Victory Bonds, we shall be glad to arrange purchase for you through our time-loan plan. *Victory Bonds should be kept safe:* For 10¢ per $100 per year, minimum charge 25¢, we will place your bonds in our vaults for safekeeping.

234S

IMPORTANT

WAR LOAN MEETINGS

April 27—Victoria
April 27—North Wiltshire
April 28—Tignish
April 28—Hunter River
May 1—Murray Harbour
May 1—York
May 2—Murray River
May 2—Vernon River
May 3—Morell
May 3—New Glasgow
May 4—St. Peters
May 5—Eldon

Prominent speakers, including men with Overseas Service in this war, will be present.

An entirely new series of War Loan films will be shown

Everyone who can possibly do so is urgently requested to attend these extremely important meetings.

THE NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

YOU CAN GET A SEAT

Only one passenger in a hundred on Northeast Airlines is unable to get a seat because of priorities. Convenient schedules between Boston, Portland, Augusta, Bangor, Houlton, Presque Isle, and Moncton, N. B.—connecting to all points in Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. Big, roomy, 21-passenger Douglas airliners. Stewardess service on all flights.

NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Convenient daily departures at 7:35 AM and 4:30 PM (Sundays 12:30 PM.)

NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Canadian Citizens (born or residing in Canada) do not need passports

We Have the Proper

TRUSS

For your particular case. To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a Truss we ask the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an out of date style. We have just received a shipment of new style Trusses. All sizes and at prices to suit everybody.

Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of "Dr. Evans' Stomach Mixture" and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms.

Recommended Remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn and all stomach troubles Price 85c.

THE 2 MACS

149 Great George Street

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Professional Cards

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY, K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
134 Prince Street

Morrell and Company
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown

PALMER & HASLAM
A. J. HASLAM, B. A., LL. B.
BARRISTER, ETC.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown P. E. I
MONEY TO LOAN
Phone 85 P. O Box 13

BELL & MATHIESON
MONEY TO LOAN
Cameron Block Charlottetown

H. F. McPhee B.A., K.C.
NOTARY &c.
BARRISTER SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

M. ALBAN FARMER
B. A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg.
MONEY TO LOAN

ALEX W. MATHIESON
Money to Loan Collections
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office: 90 Great George Street

EYES EXAMINED AND GLASSES FITTED
J. S. TAYLOR
OPTOMETRIST
Corner Kent and Queen Sts.
Phone Residence 1012
Evenings by Appointments
Phone 1956