

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. E. Burnett, F.I.L.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

Tributes From Overseas

One of the fine things about the people of Great Britain is their readiness to minimize their own magnificent efforts in the war, in praise of what we in Canada and our sister Dominions are doing.

To expect a Golden Age after all this waste and destruction, this entire suspension of benevolent activity (he writes) is too much; but the world can at least look forward to a welcome change to thrift and decency and honest strenuous endeavour in an effort to rebuild our foundations and re-establish our principles.

But I do think that our greatest pleasure has been derived from the outstanding progress of the Royal Canadian Navy with all its promise for the future. We all knew of old that your men could chase the foe over hill and down dale and right across the heather, but that they could build ships and ride the waves was something startling to those of us who had forgotten that you have two extensive seaboards and are descendants of a seafaring race not absolutely derived from bucaniers but very nearly so, and claimed Humphry Gilbert as one of your pioneers. It is strange how breed tells.

Canada's Field Crops

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics places a gross value of \$1,100,000,000 on Canada's field crops for 1943—this being less by \$100,000,000 than the value of the corresponding yields last year. While the 1943 production shows a sharp decline from the bumper crops of 1942, the Bureau points out that this year's values are well up in comparison with past averages.

The most important single crop is of course that of wheat, worth \$299,038,000 of year, a decline of \$110,000,000, or over one third, from the 1942 value. In quantity, Canada's wheat production is down 300,000,000 bushels as compared with that of last year, but the average "farm price" has risen from 69 cents to \$1.02 per bushel.

The 1943 oats crop—valued at \$238,581,000—was almost 170,000,000 bushels less than in 1942 but, due to higher prices, the decline in value was only \$15,000,000.

In 1943, the average farm price of barley rose 16 cents a bushel, and this increase more than offset a decline in production, leaving the value of \$134,683,000 compared with \$119,457,000.

The potato crop this year was worth \$70,635,000 against \$64,247,000 in 1942. Five provinces reported an increase in the 1943 value of their field crops.

Prince Edward Island reported production valued at \$4,753,000, a gain of two per cent; Nova Scotia \$18,649,000, up 13 per cent; New Brunswick \$38,890,000, up 32 per cent; Manitoba \$144,267,000, up 24 per cent; and British Columbia \$22,230,000 up 22 per cent.

Quebec at \$12,894,000 was down one per cent; Ontario at \$175,431,000 down 20 per cent; Saskatchewan at \$344,181,000 down 11 per cent; and Alberta at \$199,865,000 down 18 per cent.

The shrinkage of the wheat crop accounts for the entire decline of Canada's field products this year, as compared with 1942. But in quantity the decrease is general all along the line, better prices being the factor which keeps the agricultural national income this year within 10 per cent of the 1942 records.

Application Dismissed

Holding that while a wife has a tacit mandate to bind her husband, the latter is only so bound for purchases which are necessary to his wife, according to her rank and station, Mr. Justice C. A. Bertrand, in Montreal Superior Court dismissed an action in which George Henri Lefebvre, accountant, sued Donat Labonte for \$111.22, balance alleged to be due for a fur coat delivered to defendant's wife by the Syndicate St. Henri. The cost of the coat was said to be \$135, toward which it was declared Mrs. Labonte paid \$35 on account. British courts, which recently ruled that money saved by a wife in her housekeeping accounts belongs not to her but to her husband have dealt with another job. A magistrate in Tonbridge, market town southeast of London, ruled that a husband has the right to decide who is to enter his home, including in-laws. The case before the bench involved a wife seeking a separation from her husband who was employed out of town. Coming home for occasional week-ends, she charged, he objected to finding her sister there as an overnight guest. The chairman of the bench dismissed her application, ruling that a "wife must realize that a husband is the master in his own house," and is entitled to rule on those who cross his threshold.

Toothache and Flying

High altitude flying reveals dental troubles that elude even the X-ray, naval doctors in the United States Pacific Fleet have found. For instance, a naval dive-bomber pilot reported that he was always troubled with severe toothache just before going into a dive. He blamed sinus trouble.

But a test in a pressure chamber simulating the atmospheric conditions at high altitude revealed hidden decay that had not been detected by X-rays. Studying an undisclosed number of cases, navy doctors found:

Fifty-seven per cent of airmen developed toothache in a pressure chamber equivalent to a height of 28,000 feet; Twenty-three per cent experienced pain at a reading equivalent to 18,000 feet; Twenty per cent began showing symptoms before reaching the equivalent of 10,000 feet.

After the hidden decay had been located and repairs carried out, the airmen experienced no further discomfort.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Christmas Sunday has paved the way to Christmas proper. Group-Captain Blake's Christmas good wishes to the people of Charlottetown, conveyed through His Worship the Mayor, are heartily reciprocated. Captain and Mrs. Blake while here entered enthusiastically into the social life of the city, especially in connection with Legion and other military organizations.

U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), established this date, 1922; area, 8,336,510 miles, population, 193,710,000; consists of Russia Proper, Ukraine, Belorussia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Karlovo-Finnish, Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; the rural population forms 80 per cent of the whole; on March 15, 1917, following a revolution in Russia, Nicholas II, Tsar abdicated the throne; a republic was declared and the government converted into the All Russia Congress of Soviets; the federal system was adopted by the 10th All Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec. 31, 1922; and two years later, 1924, Great Britain formally recognized the Government of U.S.S.R.; Joseph Vyssarionovich Stalin is State Chairman or Commissar, of Defence, and Vyacheslav Mikhailovitch Molotov, Vice-Chairman.

If the purchasing power of India's millions could be increased by only five cents a day, a new market of \$7,300 million a year would be created. In this market, as stated in The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter for December, there would be room for great Canadian participation, as well as for India's own industrial development. In these days it is a good idea to take a broad world view, to ascertain what other countries are doing and what their war acceleration will mean to their post-war potentialities. The Far East has always roused the curiosity of the western world. The East has a vast area, with great natural resources, growing populations, and startlingly low standards of living, education, and industrial development. How much these eastern nations will develop in the white heat of battle, no one can yet tell. It is possible, however, to predict that when Japan has been defeated and pinned within its frontiers, India will have emerged as a commercial power to be reckoned with by all the world.

Unanimous judgment of the Montreal Court of Appeal maintained a writ of quo warranto and unseated Herve Ferland as an alderman of the city of Verdun, to which office he was elected last April 5. Mr. Justice Errol McDougall delivered judgment. His Lordship stated that the Court could not accept the appellant's reasoning that since he did not become insolvent "after his nomination and election to office," but that such condition antedated both dates, his election was not affected by the provision of the Cities and Towns Act which enacted that "the office of alderman shall become vacant in the event such alderman makes a judicial abandonment of his property or becomes insolvent." "The law is jealous to safeguard that no bankrupt shall serve in the important office of alderman for reasons which are entirely obvious," said Mr. Justice McDougall. "Whether that bankruptcy antedates the election is immaterial. It is the fact of its existence during incumbency which is material. Appellant concedes, as, indeed, he must, that had the bankruptcy supervened after his election, he would have lapsed and become void. It would be paradoxical to say that a person already bankrupt at the time of his election, and therefore stricken with the disability contemplated by the law, should be in a different or better position than a person whose identical disability occurred only while in office."

Lt.-Col. W. C. Lawson, M.C., who has just returned from overseas, has now been appointed chief commissioner of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, to succeed Mr. R. G. Fulton. Mr. Fulton has been in indifferent health for sometime. He wanted to leave his office a year ago, but had been persuaded to carry on by the Provincial government. His work had become increasingly heavy by reason of complications added by restrictions of supply and distribution outside of his control. "Mr. Fulton may be credited," says Saint John Telegraph-Journal, "with establishing a provincial system of liquor control that has worked very smoothly in ordinary times. In that, he handled something that was rooted in controversy from the start. His duties bristled with difficulties of every kind. The wonder is, therefore, not that a few have criticized him from time to time, but that there has been so little complaint. The responsibilities he has carried have been very heavy."

The Germans asked a Liege merchant for certain particulars with a view to making requisitions later, and received only an incomplete reply. The German officer sent for the merchant and asked why he had not replied more accurately to questions put to him in "plain German."

"I don't understand German," said the Belgian. "You should know it. You had plenty of time to learn it," replied the officer.

"Freedom me," answered the citizen of Liege, "but I am now over 80 years old, and I have just time enough to learn one foreign language and I shall not have to hurry up about that, for the English are nearly here."

The abruptly terminated, and the Belgian merchant was sentenced to the Citadel for ten days—Montreal Star.

Notes By The Way

If one of them feels superior because he is rich, and the other feels inferior because he is poor, two wrongs have met—The Alberian, Calgary.

The Gallup Poll finds that nine of every ten Americans do not know what lend-lease is all about. This is a bad state of affairs and likely to lead to misunderstandings later on. Perhaps the recent British White Paper on the subject will help.

Booster is coming back again, but another day that went by is no better than paint remover or cleaning fluid. The Hamilton-Spectator says that persons who are foolish enough to drink it should have their obituaries prepared before hand.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

An American officer on General MacArthur's staff thinks the Japs can be beaten by sea and air and without landing an expeditionary force on the mainland of Japan, however, when the end comes, Japan must be occupied by Allied military forces—preferably the army.

An astonishing number of dog-owners have sent accounts of the immediate response of their dogs to the siren, relates The London Spectator. The latest story refers to a six-month-old dachshund which barked and ran to the shelter in the garden directly the siren sounds and stays there till the siren ceases. It may be paying no attention to the observer's "all clear." As a resident in the Eastern Counties the dog had much experience and it may be claimed that Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex pheasants have equally learned to respond to wartime noises.

What the rest of the Empire must bear in mind is that Canada is still a nation of only 20,000,000 people. The war has not changed that. Some who preach "Canada for (only) Canadians" do not seem to want it changed. They view immigrants as potential overcrowders of the labor market, forming a "surplus" of men and women whose demands increase the demand for labor. But in any case of plastic surgery, the operation is not performed by it in the case of plastic surgery to correct disfiguring scars on head and neck. Wonderful results have already been achieved by the branch of surgery in England and an organization for spreading knowledge on the subject has recently been formed in the United States. Called by the rather formidable name of the American Otorhinolaryngological Society for the Advancement of Plastic Surgery, the group seems keenly aware of the problems ahead.

In the first annual meeting of the new society the assertion was made that contrary to established medical custom, very little about new techniques in plastic surgery is allowed to appear in the professional press. This secrecy is deplorable at a time when thousands of wounded men who suffered their injuries in defence of their various countries are being treated by the most skillful surgical attention employing the latest technique to avoid being horribly scarred for life. The new society deserves great credit for trying to illuminate the old obscurity apparently prevalent in the United States at least. There are, on this continent, relatively few institutions and men competent to perform plastic operations.

At this time, when our modern shipbuilding yards are full of activity, a moment might be spared to recall the story of the rise and fall of the maritime empire of the British. The Duke of Montagu set out to encourage the building of warships and the advantages he offered brought there a firm whose first product, the Surprise, was launched in 1715. Later many stout battleships came from Buckler's Hard, including three—the Agamemnon, the Swag, and the Europa—which fought at Trafalgar. The Agamemnon, 64-gun ship was captained by the Duke of Montagu and the Europa, 50-gun ship, was commanded by her that he lost his right eye. When peace came in 1815 it meant the end of Buckler's Hard as a building yard, but in the quiet village and on the river bank can still be seen a relic of the brave days when the yards here resounded to the noise of busy workmen helping to produce fine wooden walls for England.

The environs of American training camps and naval bases are choked with wives who all have their own "war babies" —to join their husbands and to let them see their children. In Collier's, Helena Huntington Smith describes the "war babies" army in American history, and tells how servicemen's wives, refusing to stay at home, "are having babies all over the country" many in war areas that lack hospital facilities. According to some mysterious calculations by the Children's Bureau, Miss Smith reports, 600,000 G.I. babies will be born in the twelve months. There are many problems involved she says, "and the biggest one of all is that the women won't stay home." "You can't prove by statistics that the army and navy are producing offspring faster than the civilian population, but it is obvious to the naked eye around any naval base airfield or camp," Miss Smith says. "At Camp Blinding, the ladies of the Red Cross Motor Corps were called out so often in the dead of night to go roving over the road to the Blinding Hospital, that someone renamed them the Stork Corps."

The Germans asked a Liege merchant for certain particulars with a view to making requisitions later, and received only an incomplete reply. The German officer sent for the merchant and asked why he had not replied more accurately to questions put to him in "plain German."

"I don't understand German," said the Belgian. "You should know it. You had plenty of time to learn it," replied the officer.

"Freedom me," answered the citizen of Liege, "but I am now over 80 years old, and I have just time enough to learn one foreign language and I shall not have to hurry up about that, for the English are nearly here."

The abruptly terminated, and the Belgian merchant was sentenced to the Citadel for ten days—Montreal Star.

Part Of Price We Pay

(Ottawa Journal) An official statement sets at 10,025, casualties to date in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Of these 3,864 are known to be dead, 3,349 are presumed dead, 2,068 are currently reported missing, 1,089 are prisoners of war and 18 are in neutral countries.

It is a heavy price we have paid, and must pay, to save our country from the bloody hands of the aggressors. We pay in the lives of these thousands of Canada's finest young men—boys fresh from high school, boys quitting university to enlist or leaving their first job, robbing the generation from which would have been recruited men for the professions, for business and industry, for public life.

We pay, too, in the grief of thousands of Canadian homes for their sons thus fallen in battle—great homes and small, city flats, little homes on the prairies, homes in the small towns and on the eastern countryside. But it is grief in which we share. For every one of these gallant lads joined up because he saw that as his country counted his own, he was nothing in the tremendous issue involved.

We have said "good-bye" to many who have never come back to see us when on "embarkation leave" Without exception they were keen to leave the front, to do the job for which they had been trained. They knew the risks, the price they would probably have to pay, and they were in the operational training would be short. They were an inspiration to all of us who were in the front, the opportunity of talking with them.

It has been said often and of course it is tragic truth, that war demands of us our best and bravest young men. These ten thousand Canadian casualties represent a small part of our total contribution to the winning of the war and prove to the world that our contribution of fighting men is a very considerable one. They are a sacrifice to the hateful spirit of brutal aggression of Germany, Italy and Japan, and we must see to it that their sacrifice is not in vain.

Plastic Surgery

(Kingston Whig-Standard) In the first annual meeting of the new society the assertion was made that contrary to established medical custom, very little about new techniques in plastic surgery is allowed to appear in the professional press. This secrecy is deplorable at a time when thousands of wounded men who suffered their injuries in defence of their various countries are being treated by the most skillful surgical attention employing the latest technique to avoid being horribly scarred for life. The new society deserves great credit for trying to illuminate the old obscurity apparently prevalent in the United States at least. There are, on this continent, relatively few institutions and men competent to perform plastic operations.

At this time, when our modern shipbuilding yards are full of activity, a moment might be spared to recall the story of the rise and fall of the maritime empire of the British. The Duke of Montagu set out to encourage the building of warships and the advantages he offered brought there a firm whose first product, the Surprise, was launched in 1715. Later many stout battleships came from Buckler's Hard, including three—the Agamemnon, the Swag, and the Europa—which fought at Trafalgar. The Agamemnon, 64-gun ship was captained by the Duke of Montagu and the Europa, 50-gun ship, was commanded by her that he lost his right eye. When peace came in 1815 it meant the end of Buckler's Hard as a building yard, but in the quiet village and on the river bank can still be seen a relic of the brave days when the yards here resounded to the noise of busy workmen helping to produce fine wooden walls for England.

The environs of American training camps and naval bases are choked with wives who all have their own "war babies" —to join their husbands and to let them see their children. In Collier's, Helena Huntington Smith describes the "war babies" army in American history, and tells how servicemen's wives, refusing to stay at home, "are having babies all over the country" many in war areas that lack hospital facilities. According to some mysterious calculations by the Children's Bureau, Miss Smith reports, 600,000 G.I. babies will be born in the twelve months. There are many problems involved she says, "and the biggest one of all is that the women won't stay home." "You can't prove by statistics that the army and navy are producing offspring faster than the civilian population, but it is obvious to the naked eye around any naval base airfield or camp," Miss Smith says. "At Camp Blinding, the ladies of the Red Cross Motor Corps were called out so often in the dead of night to go roving over the road to the Blinding Hospital, that someone renamed them the Stork Corps."

The Germans asked a Liege merchant for certain particulars with a view to making requisitions later, and received only an incomplete reply. The German officer sent for the merchant and asked why he had not replied more accurately to questions put to him in "plain German."

"I don't understand German," said the Belgian. "You should know it. You had plenty of time to learn it," replied the officer.

"Freedom me," answered the citizen of Liege, "but I am now over 80 years old, and I have just time enough to learn one foreign language and I shall not have to hurry up about that, for the English are nearly here."

The abruptly terminated, and the Belgian merchant was sentenced to the Citadel for ten days—Montreal Star.

"LIVES OF GREAT MEN ALL REMIND US"

The more you read biographies of great men, the more impressed you become with the fact that they achieved greatness by working while others slept. They burned midnight oil as if themselves to welcome opportunity when it knocked. They got further than their fellows because they worked harder.

We are to develop leaders in the new world which is being born through the travails of war, we must provide scope for exceptional energy and enthusiasm. Men cannot be regimented into leadership.

This applies to insurance as well as to other business. For insurance has reached its present high standards of efficiency and public service through the contributions of men with outstanding initiative, energy and enterprise. The Employers', for instance, is a legacy to the public from generations of men who were not content to do only what they were told but set themselves to achieve what to others was impossible.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd. of London, England.

—Fire and Casualty Insurance—

HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED

General Agents

Offices: Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague

By The Canadian Press DEC. 20, 1939.—Capt. Hans Langsdorff of scuttled German battleship Admiral Graf Spee committed suicide in Buenos Aires. Canadian government announced that the last Canadian Division was to be supported by a Royal Canadian Air Force squadron under Capt. Ldr. W. D. Van Vleet of Winnipeg.

This War—Four Years Ago

By The Canadian Press DEC. 20, 1939.—Capt. Hans Langsdorff of scuttled German battleship Admiral Graf Spee committed suicide in Buenos Aires. Canadian government announced that the last Canadian Division was to be supported by a Royal Canadian Air Force squadron under Capt. Ldr. W. D. Van Vleet of Winnipeg.

HOSPITAL FEES

\$4.00 a day for 13 weeks

NURSING FEES \$4.00 a day for 13 weeks

OPERATION FEES Actual cost up to \$150.00

ACCIDENTAL DEATH \$1,000

Amputation, Anaesthetist, Operating Room and X-Ray Charges included.

PREMIUM Preferred Class — \$22.00

B. H. HUGHES Insures Everything Phone 714

HOGS

As Saturday is Christmas Day we would appreciate receiving hogs intended for Market later part of this week, on Thursday instead of Friday.

DAVIS & FRASER LTD.

THROAT SORE?

For common colds, sore throats, just rub on MINARD'S THROAT LINIMENT

POULTRY

We require unlimited quantities of chickens, fowl, also all other kinds, most poultry live and dressed. Correct grading and highest market prices. Our modern killing plant is at your disposal.

Swift Canadian Co., Ltd. Charlottetown

CAN'T BE BEAT.

When you hold all the cards you have no worries. And you are just as certain about our tobacco. No other brand can beat it in quality or flavor

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST

SOLD EVERYWHERE "EAST POINT TO NORTH CAPE"

HICKEY and NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown

Xmas Gift Sets

A collection more festive, more exciting, more diverse than ever before. Smart Gift Sets cheerfully designed and moderately priced.

Evening in Paris Toilettes in wooden chests.

Evening in Paris Gift Set — \$1.75 to \$10.00

Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets in fancy boxes — \$3.50 to — \$11.50 to \$10.00

Ashes of Roses Gift Set — \$1.75 to \$7.50

Denny's "Three Secrets" Gift Set — \$6. to \$7.50

Three Flowers Gift Set — \$1.25 to \$7.50

Gemey Gift Sets — \$2.75 to \$5.00

Mollinard Gift Sets — \$5.00 to \$10.00

GIFTS FOR MEN

Military Sets

Shaving Brushes

Yardley's Shaving Rows

Pipes, Cigarettes, Cigarette Lighters, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco.

THE TWO MACS

160 Great George Street

LAST-MINUTE TIPS ON HEAT-SAVING



Put a "Heat Reflector" behind your radiator. Heat is like a "wallflower"—it sticks around near the radiators. A sheet of aluminum foil placed behind the radiator will "reflect" heat to where you want it—out in the room.

A friendly reminder from your "blue coal" dealer

A. PICKARD & CO. Telephone 240

K. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST

Fitting and Supplying Glasses

Montague F. E. L.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

Holidays etc. by appointment

Office Connected with DRUGSTORE

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain — headaches, sore eyes or dizziness — consult a specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties. Write or phone for appointments.

G. F. HUTCHESON AND SON

F. G. HUTCHESON G. F. HUTCHESON

Professional Cards

McLeod & Bentley

W. E. BENTLEY, K. C. J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law

124 Prince Street

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

BELL & MATHIESON

MONEY TO LOAN Cameron Block Charlottetown

Morrell and Company

D. F. ARCHIBALD Chartered Accountants Eastern Trust Building Charlottetown

Xmas Gift Sets

A collection more festive, more exciting, more diverse than ever before. Smart Gift Sets cheerfully designed and moderately priced.

Evening in Paris Toilettes in wooden chests.

Evening in Paris Gift Set — \$1.75 to \$10.00

Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets in fancy boxes — \$3.50 to — \$11.50 to \$10.00

Ashes of Roses Gift Set — \$1.75 to \$7.50

Denny's "Three Secrets" Gift Set — \$6. to \$7.50

Three Flowers Gift Set — \$1.25 to \$7.50

Gemey Gift Sets — \$2.75 to \$5.00

Mollinard Gift Sets — \$5.00 to \$10.00

GIFTS FOR MEN

Military Sets

Shaving Brushes

Yardley's Shaving Rows

Pipes, Cigarettes, Cigarette Lighters, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco.

THE TWO MACS

160 Great George Street

Xmas Gift Sets

A collection more festive, more exciting, more diverse than ever before. Smart Gift Sets cheerfully designed and moderately priced.

Evening in Paris Toilettes in wooden chests.

Evening in Paris Gift Set — \$1.75 to \$10.00

Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets in fancy boxes — \$3.50 to — \$11.50 to \$10.00

Ashes of Roses Gift Set — \$1.75 to \$7.50

Denny's "Three Secrets" Gift Set — \$6. to \$7.50

Three Flowers Gift Set — \$1.25 to \$7.50

Gemey Gift Sets — \$2.75 to \$5.00