

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink."
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1943

Ontario Reactions

Commenting on the recent Ontario election
Mr. Bruce Hutchison, noted Liberal journalist,
says one effect will be to force the King Government
into a more progressive policy.

For a year now, says this commentator, Mr. King
has been talking largely about reform. He has set up
a parliamentary committee to shape the post-war world.

The Ontario verdict must suggest to Mr. King that
he cannot choose his time as he pleases. The public
will not wait much longer. Therefore, it is to be expected
that when Parliament meets again Mr. King will have
a program of social reform larger than anything ever known
in this country before.

Ontario, says Mr. Hutchison was a perfect
mathematical demonstration of what must happen
under our present party divisions. About two-thirds
of the Ontario people voted against Socialism,
but they divide their votes between two parties,
and hence neither could get a majority.

It doesn't much matter if a government is elected
on a minority vote when no great issue is at stake.
In this case a very great issue is at stake—the
continuance of private initiative or the substitution
of government-controlled economy, a strict regulation
of everything and, however humane and enlightened
a totalitarian state.

In a survey of business conditions in the five
main areas of Canada the Bank of Nova Scotia
monthly review reports the situation to be "one
of similarity rather than differences." Some
provinces have been affected more than others
by the expansion of war industry, but in each
found a high level of general activity and increasing
pressure on the non-war sectors of the economy.

In the Maritimes, though the earlier expansion
has tended to level off over the past year or
more, industry and trade remain extremely active
—as the labour shortages which have arisen in
coal mining, logging, and agriculture testify.

crop in Nova Scotia than last year. A new
marketing agreement assures a market for some-
what greater quantities than last year with a
slightly higher guaranteed price for dehydrated
apples. Increased farm income—swelled by
large dairy and hog production and by higher
prices for practically all products—is reflected in
the 18% increase in sales of country general
stores during the first six months of the year,
well above the average for Canada as a whole.
Fishermen, too, have benefited from better prices,
while catches of most varieties have been satisfac-
tory. Substantial quantities of frozen cod,
pollock, and flounders are being exported to
Britain under a recent inter-Government contract.
Of dried and salted fish, Canada will supply a
quota of about 27 million pounds under allocations
recently arranged by the Combined Food
Board.

EDITORIAL NOTES

How these King's County Liberals love one
another!

The new Drew Progressive Conservative Govern-
ment for Ontario was sworn in yesterday.

At Gravelotte in Alsace-Lorraine, on this
date 1870, the Germans won a sanguinary vic-
tory over the French, which proved to be the be-
ginning of the end of France's resistance to the
Prussian aggressor of that period.

It must have been very important election
business that called Premier Jones to interview
Prime Minister Mackenzie King at Quebec at a
time when his attention would ordinarily and
naturally be concentrated on war developments.

Dairy herds in Great Britain have been given
first priority in supplies of imported feed, so the
cattle population has increased by 4.6% while all
other animals have fallen in numbers. The
number of hogs has fallen by 51.9% since the
war began.

The Indian States occupy an area of just
under 600,000 square miles, or about two-fifths
of India, and have a population of about 90,000,000.
This area is not British territory; the King's writ
does not run in it, and the Indian
Legislature cannot legislate for it. It is divid-
ed into many countries and ruled by native In-
dian potentates who have treaties with the British
Crown.

Final steps in the creation of a single national
telegraph system for the United States have been
taken by stockholders of Western Union and
Postal Telegraph who voted to merge the com-
munication agencies. The merger has been for-
mally approved by Congress, the Army and
Navy and the Department of Commerce. The
Federal Communications Commission, which
long has urged the consolidation, now has the
working plan before it for final authorization.

Already the trans-Atlantic air operators are
talking about a post-war airplane, details of
which have been completed, which will fly across
the Atlantic in 10 to 12 hours with a transoceanic
fare of \$100. Charlottetown has a definite inter-
est in this international operation because it is on
the Great Circle Route. The airlines are not going
to put the rail, steamship and truck lines out of
business. They will supplement instead of sup-
plant them and, after the war all forms of trans-
portation will be greatly improved and co-ordinat-
ed, with the airplane creating much new busi-
ness which will not be subtracted from older
forms of transportation.

Major Raymond Massey, 46, who left the
New York theatre and Hollywood films to join
the Canadian Army, has reverted to a reserve
status because of ill health. The army announce-
ment said Maj. Massey has been under medical
observation for several weeks, and that after
leaving hospital in Montreal he will return to
New York for a rest. During his army service,
Maj. Massey was attached to the adjutant-general's
branch. He served in the Great War as an
artillery officer, and was wounded and invalided
home in 1915. For a time he was a training offi-
cer at Petawawa, Ont., and later was detailed
for duty in Washington with the British mission.
Subsequently he saw active service in Siberia.

This from Saint John Telegraph Journal is
equally applicable to this province: The thought
also comes that there are many abandoned farms
in New Brunswick, many of them no doubt
badly "run down" but still capable of being re-
turned to production, which could be acquired by
young men who wish to take up farming. Some
of these men would require agricultural courses
to bring them knowledge of modern methods,
but in these days of planning, there should be no
great difficulty in arranging for this. When
one reads of what is being done there intrudes
the idea that much more can be accomplished
and there is a belief in many quarters that the
farming industry is capable of successful exten-
sion right here in New Brunswick. The demand
for food has increased greatly during the war
years and the prediction has been made that this
demand will continue in the post-war years when
the peoples of the occupied countries are being
rehabilitated.

Another gallant young Canadian, Pilot Offi-
cer Avery Dunning, is reported missing after air
operations overseas states the Montreal Gazette.
He is the only son of the Hon. Charles A. Dunning,
former Finance Minister of Canada, now
resident in Montreal. Born in Regina twenty-four
years ago when his father was a member of the
Saskatchewan Government and on his way to
the Premiership of the province, Avery Dunning
was schooled at Ashbury College, Ottawa and
Queen's University, Kingston, graduating in
1941 with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce
from the institution over which Hon. Charles
Dunning presides as Chancellor. The patriotism
of the father, expressed in many years of dis-
tinguished service to the nation, was dominant
in the son. He went straight from the University
into the Royal Canadian Air Force, underwent
his training in Quebec province and in February
of last year went overseas, to prove himself a
skilful and courageous flyer and a capable
officer.

Notes By The Way

At this season of the year an
optimist is a man who believes his
garden will produce vegetables as
big as those pictured in the seed
catalogues. —Gulf Mercury.

The claim has been made that
not enough attention is paid to edu-
cating the pedestrian. So a lot of
them stop out and acquire bumps of
knowledge. —Kingston Whig-
Standard.

Hitler sent Mussolini a set of
books on the latter's birthday; and
the Fuehrer would be just the old
meanie to choose Gibbon's well
known work. Frankenstein would also
be timely. —Hamilton Spectator.

Let's reform education and teach
—science, mathematics, Russian,
Chinese and Spanish; political his-
tory, psychology, business, health,
foreign affairs and philosophy. But
if we did that we would reach the
"Golden Age" and just now we are
a bit off the old standard. —Lon-
don Free Press.

Women are now calling trains at
New York's Penn Station. We sup-
pose that instead of all the rig-
marole about tracks and destina-
tions, the new formula will be some-
thing like, "Oh, dear, there's the
5.15." —From the St. Louis Post-
Dispatch.

Sicily got its name from the
Sicels, a people who settled there
in the seventh century B. C. It
once bore the name of Trinacria
(Three Promontories). These were
Pelorus (now Faro) on the north-
east; Pachynus (Passero) on the west;
Lilybaeum (Boeo) on the south.
On Passero that the Canadians have
established bridgeheads. —Toronto
Star.

History has shown that it was a
disastrous time for any nation
when monetary reformers, who
did not fully understand the subtle
meaning of money, got control of
the financial system. Canada's
monetary reformers' voices are not
as strong as they were, but they
may recover their breath, and when
they do we should remember the
lessons of history and beware of
their economic arguments. —Ham-
ilton Spectator.

A friend who recently visited a
West Yorkshire farm was struck by
the high spirits during the dinner-
time break of a small group of It-
alian prisoners serving as laborers.
They seemed to be having a joke at
the expense of Mussolini. Two of the
prisoners came smartly to attention.
"Mussolini's army" laughed one of
the Italians, pointing to the rigid
"March" he shouted, amid much
much merriment. Breakfast was
marched several paces back-
wards. —Leeds Yorkshire Post.

How the legend that spinach was
a healthful food grew up we do not
know, but we expect that it had
something to do with the rise of
Puritanism and the decline of Mer-
curianism. The Puritans observed
that boiled spinach had an ob-
noxious smell, a flat and slight-
ly nauseating taste, and an appear-
ance as of scraps from the bot-
tom of an old boat. said "Ana,
just the thing to feed to children!"
We'll tell the little perishers that
the spinach is good for them. I'll
run down their throats whether they
choke or not." And thus began the
great spinach legend which has per-
sisted to this day. —Peter-
borough Examiner.

There will be less civilian clothing
available in the next rationing pe-
riod, which begins in September, and
purchasing power will be restricted
to something between 36 and 40
percent of present values. Clothing
rations have to be cut according to
the available cloth. The clothing
budget of the Board of Trade is
made up of 750,000,000 yards of
yearly cloth. This is a wartime measurement
of civilian needs. What the Board
cannot know is the extent of
clothing rationing. Individual
clothing are being worn out, and
the new demand which will conse-
quently be felt. This is a continuing
pair. There is a big reserve of
unable to provide at a time when
total supplies will be less. The re-
sult may well be that every one will
have to be a little shabbier than he
or she had expected to be. —London
Times.

A big barn near Brantford was
destroyed by fire with the loss
of 22 tons of hay, 900 bushels of
oats, and a number of livestock.
How often we read of a farmer los-
ing his season's crops, many head
of cattle and horses, and probably
his implements as well in a big fire.
And unfortunately he seldom carries
enough insurance to recoup him for
the loss of the building and con-
tents. There is never adequate fire
fighting apparatus within call, and
not enough water even if there were.
There is little that can be done ex-
cept to watch the barns, and to
flames. Farmers are prone to let
big barns. They put everything they
have into them. But they are taking
a big risk in doing so. It may be
more expensive to erect a group of
small buildings well separated
around the farm, housing cattle in
one, horses in another, one kind of
crop here and another there, and
implements somewhere else, but it
would be an excellent form of in-
surance. A farmer might lose one
building and its contents, but he could
not lose his all. —St. Thomas
Times-Journal.

If anyone desires a picture of
scenic beauty that is more than
skin deep let him go out into any
part he choose of the English coun-
try today. Almost every parish is
like a new place, and familiar scenes
are bright with a strange light.
Wherever you look the colored
ears of grain or the comely shocks
of early almost beyond precedent
before in memory, at any rate in
mid July. Some of the eastern coun-
ties, which were once the granary
of London, do not share in this re-
vival, for their harvest is rather
less good than elsewhere and their
fields have always been arable; but
elsewhere the harvest is bountiful
and early almost beyond precedent,
and a multitude of older grass fields
are the most richly adorned. This
England is more English than ever
it was. It differs from all other
countries by reason of the multitude
of single trees that frame these
harvest scenes and embower the
homesteads and ancient towers as
well as by the hogworts. —London
Spectator.

MESSINA

By The Canadian Press ...
Messina, battered doorstep to the
Italian mainland which Allied forces
entered today, has a history
of tragedy and defeat.

Earthquakes, plagues and batti-
ng armies have swept over and
around the city for a period longer
than the Christian era. It shel-
tered the remains of the ancient world
and knew the sound of marching
of Carthaginians, Romans,
Saracens and Normans.

Its greatest tragedy occurred on
Dec. 28, 1908, when one of the
most disastrous earthquakes ever
recorded destroyed the city, killing
approximately 84,000 persons.

In the present war it was repeat-
edly rocked by Allied bombers that
blasted its harbor facilities to re-
tard the movement of Axis forces
between Sicily and the Italian
mainland. After the Allied army
piled victory on victory in Sicily
the Axis troops were crowded back
into the northeast angle of the
island where Messina is situated.

The Strait of Messina separating
Sicily from Italy is approximately
two miles wide at its northern ex-
tremity and eight miles wide at
the south.

Founded by pirates from Cumae
the city took its original name of
Zancle from the strip of sickle-shaped
land which forms its harbor.

The Carthaginians took Messina
in 397 B.C., but they were finally
expelled by the Romans in 263 B.C.
The city was involved in the Punic
Wars. In the division of the Roman
Empire it belonged to the east.

The Saracens took the town in
827. Approximately 40,000 of the
city's inhabitants were killed by
plagues in 1743, and the city was
bombed during the 1848 revolu-
tion against the Bourbons. In
1884 cholera brought death to
15,000.

Garibaldi landed in Sicily in
1860, and Messina was the last city
on the island taken from the Bour-
bons and made a part of united
Italy.

Since the 1908 earthquake, the
residential section of the town has
been built south of the old city. In
the meantime the streets are nar-
row and the buildings are low. Public
buildings now occupy the old town
site.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the
discussion by correspondents of
issues of interest to the
Charlottetown Guardian. Opinions
expressed do not necessarily endorse
the opinions of correspondents.

CHARLOTTETOWN HOSPITALITY

Sir—Old Home Week is over
for another year. I would say the
biggest, from point of attendance,
ever held here.

Never have we had so many out-
of-town visitors. It is the first time, to my
knowledge, the citizens have been
appealed to, to open their homes,
and I think my old knowledge I
would say they did splendidly.

What has caused Toronto to be
known as the Convention City of
America? Well, for many, many
years the citizens have opened
their homes to outside visitors
whenever called upon, not for the
monetary gain, but for the credit
of the city.

Charlottetown can make a
name for herself in the Maritimes
by fostering this spirit of
hospitality among her citizens,
but there must be a better organ-
ization back of it.

Far be it from me to criticize
those who planned this initial ef-
fort, the Mayor and Council or
the Travel Bureau. I would sug-
gest, though, that wider publicity
be given to the effort so that an-
other year those from the main-
land can feel sure of getting a
comfortable, clean bed to sleep in.

In closing I would like to
thank those whose homes we
sent visitors to from the Queen
Hotel. They were all delighted
and spoke so well of the courtes-
y with which they were received, and
the comfort and cleanliness of
their rooms.

I am, Sir, etc.
R. C. BROWN

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

Sir—The cry of the Sceptic has
always been—the Bible is unscien-
tific! It makes so many state-
ments which are untrue! To begin
with a person who does not be-
lieve in God or in His Son, the
Lord Jesus Christ is not a fit sub-
ject to criticize the Word of God.
My Bible tells me that such a
person is spiritually blind and can not dis-
cern the things of the spirit.

The Bible is prophetically true
and the most up-to-date book in
the world. Of course it was never
intended to be a text book on
philosophy, geology or astronomy.
It is a book of faith, and its refer-
ences to astronomy, and if the
Bible is untrue astronomically
it might be said to be untrue in
other ways.

For example: For centuries the
world believed that the moon was
much larger than the earth, and
that it shone with its own light.
But thousands of years ago,
Moses wrote, "He made the great-
er light to rule by day and the
lesser light to rule by night." —
Gen. 1:16.

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on hand.

SWIFT'S

Charlottetown

blood is the life. Moses said the
same thing in Leviticus 17:12 "The
blood is the life."
Scientists are constantly mak-
ing new discoveries in meteorology
—yet thousands of years ago
Solomon knew the secret. Ecclesi-
astes 1:7 "All the rivers run into
the sea, yet the sea is not full,
into the place from whence the
rivers came thence they return
again."

The mysteries of evaporation,
rain, and air currents have only
recently been solved. Read Psalms
135:7 "He causeth the vapors to
ascend from the ends of the earth.
He bindeth up the waters in a
thick cloud, and draweth up the
drops of water."

Yes you will find that the
statements about Meteorology in
the Bible read as though they
came out of the department of
meteorology at Washington this
morning.

Modern scientists have found
the Bible to be the truest Book
that has ever been written. Men
of modern scientific genius are
usually men of deep religious faith.
Their approach to God is child-
like; because of their trust they
are able to tune their minds to
the universe and capture a por-
tion of its knowledge—just how
they are often at a loss to ex-
plain, except on the basis of De-
vine help.

George Washington
Carver once said of his experi-
ences in the laboratory: "I go
into the laboratory and I feel
as though I were in the presence
of God and He tells me what to do."

The flash of inspiration which
precedes some new discovery or
invention is very closely related
to the processes of prayer.

It is interesting to know that
one continuous preoccupation of
Sir Isaac Newton's life was "Scrit-
ptural Prophecy." On one occasion
he said, "I can take my telescope
and look millions of miles into
space; but I can go to my room and
in prayer get nearer to God and
closer to Heaven than I can when
staring by all the telescopes on
earth." The modern scientist
does not deny the validity of
prayer. As he knows it is very ef-
fectious.

May the whole earth exclaim,
as in John 1:3 "All things were
made by Him; and without Him
was not anything made that
was made."
I am, Sir, etc.
MAY EATON
Pasadena, Calif.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

North Africa, Aug. 17—(AP)—The
Axis lost nearly 2,000 airplanes in
a futile attempt to defend Sicily,
the Northwest African Air Forces
disclosed tonight as the campaign
drew to an end.

University Of New Brunswick

FREDERICTON, N. B.

LECTURES FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1943-44
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