

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN
 Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
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 Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. Macdonald, D.S.O.
 Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 By Mail in P.E.I.: \$4.00 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months
 \$1.25 for 3 months; 50¢ for one month
 City Delivery \$5.00 per year; \$3.00 for 6 months
 \$1.75 for 3 months; 60¢ for one month

By Mail to other Provinces and U. S. A. \$5.00 per year
 Saturday Weekly: \$2.00 per year; \$1.00 for 6 months
 50¢ for 3 months

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1942

Quite A Contrast

Mr. J. R. MacNicol, M. P., for Davenport, Toronto, has again raised his voice in the House of Commons on behalf of Prince Edward Island. He urged that consideration be given in the supplementary estimates to improving our Borden ferry and Charlottetown harbor facilities. Where were our own representatives that they did not immediately place themselves on record as endorsing Mr. MacNicol's arguments?

When we consider the manner in which the claims of this Province have been ignored time and again at Ottawa, how can the following items of expenditure be excused? They are taken from a recent issue of the Financial Post.

"It's your money," says the Post, "that is being spent to maintain and operate the Trent and Rideau canal systems for owners of pleasure craft who can well afford to pay for the service rendered."

"Total expenditure on these canals since they were built is \$45.6 millions. Total revenue: \$3.2 millions. There are 408 miles of waterway in the two systems, one of which is 5 ft. draught the other 6 ft."

"Last annual report of the Department of Transport (1941) says traffic on the Trent system was 'the lightest since through traffic was made possible in 1918' and that on the Rideau canal 'the number of pleasure craft lockages was the largest on record.'"

"The public accounts show total expenditure on these two systems in 1940-41 was \$419,940 including \$15,275 for improvement. Total revenue was just over \$100,000 leaving \$320,000 to come out of the public treasury."

Meeting War Requirements

"This is a wartime budget and can be judged only in terms of an all-out war drive," says the Bank of Nova Scotia's Monthly Review for July-August, which discusses the fourth war budget. The physical costs of war—the needs to enlist and maintain men, to provide them with arms and equipment, and to supply our allies—must all be met from scarce resources of raw materials, machinery and labour. It is these costs which demand that Canadians forego their normal standards of comfort and even their conventional standards of necessity.

Until recently, the war has not involved a reduction in the supply of goods and services available for civilians. The "real financing" of the war has largely come out of increased production, together with some consumption of capital. This year, however, the pressure on living standards will be much greater: "War needs have outstripped the increase in the national income," says the Review. "Though an accurate estimate of the probable increase in the national income cannot be made, it appears likely that it will be little more than half as great as the rise of nearly \$1,000 millions in war needs." Of course, not all war expenditures will come out of the national income produced during the year. Again capital sources will be drawn on through deferred maintenance, reduced replacement and a further drawing down of stocks. But, making allowance for these additional sources for the real war finance fund, the amount of the national production and income that will be left for the people of Canada will be smaller than in the past year.

The Review devotes considerable space to the principles behind the increases in tax rates on personal and corporation incomes. It points out that progressive income taxation can go a good way to assure that the "real saving," which results from the restriction of expenditure, is widely and equitably distributed. For these reasons, when a large saving has to be made, as at this stage in the war, a "courageous" use of the income tax is not only defensible but commendable. Taxation, however, cannot measure precisely all abilities to save. That is why voluntary loans continue to have an important part to play in war finance, and why the effects of heavy tax increases upon individual circumstances have to be considered. "Equity, incentive, and the encouragement of saving—these are the considerations which I have kept in mind, but fiscal necessity and the rude facts of war press us hard," said Mr. Halsey.

The provisions in the budget for refunding part of the taxes after the war and for allowing deductions for medical expenses, life insurance, mortgage payments, and pensions are cited as measures intended to take the above three principles into account. It should be noted, says the Review, that wartime standards of incentive and the encouragement of saving differ from those of peace. Whether any given rate of taxation will militate against efforts to greater production and saving cannot be known in advance. In time of war, however, non-monetary incentives are important—the urge to victory and the fear of defeat are very powerful drives. On the other hand, we have already chosen to forgo such important monetary incentives as rising wage rates and rising prices; probably the remaining incentive now becomes more important.

"Too Irrelevant"?

The Legionary, non-partisan organ of the ex-service men of Canada, has this to say about the passing of conscription for overseas service: "In any other democratic country the passing by the national legislature of such an act could only mean one thing: the immediate implementation by the Government of Parliament's wishes. But not so in Canada. Here, in the words of our Prime Minister, it merely means. 'Not necessarily conscription, but conscription if necessary.' Moreover, should conscription, in the Government's opinion, become 'necessary,' it isn't sufficient that Parliament has already voted overwhelmingly in favour of it and has thus, on behalf of the Canadian people, authorized the Government to go ahead with it. No, there must be more delay. A 'vote of confidence' must be recorded first, even if it means summoning the Members and Senators to Ottawa specially for that purpose."

"While in the name of National Unity the Government of Canada indulges in these time-consuming political gymnastics the Hunnish Hordes are advancing towards the oilfields of Caucasus and hammering on the gates of Egypt. Considering that the capture of either, or both, may jeopardize the whole outcome of the war, is it too irrelevant to ask a procrastinating Government, 'WHEN, in the name of God and our Freedom, will you regard compulsory service against the enemy as NECESSARY?'"

Soviet Hospital Science

In a publication entitled "Russia's secret Weapon" Mr. Dyson Carter, a Canadian chemical engineer and author, gives some amazing instances of Soviet efficiency in medical and surgical science which is helping to save thousands of lives on the battlefield. One startling new technique in blood transfusion is claimed. The method was worked out at the Moscow Central Emergency Hospital. It was found that blood after certain types of death is a remarkably safe and effective transfusion agent, superior to all others. When a person is instantly killed and the blood is taken from the body by suitable methods, it first coagulates as it does after any kind of death, but soon becomes liquid again. And, it is claimed, it will stay liquid without any chemicals being mixed with it. Russian doctors, according to Mr. Carter, are using this discovery at the front. How they do it is a military secret.

A new style ambulance for first aid, also developed in the Moscow Emergency Hospital, is described as a "rescue tank." It carries a wheeled stretcher that straddles the patient, wherever he might be lying, then gently lifts him. This ambulance roars into the thick of battle, rolls right over a wounded man (the treads straddle him), opens a trap door in its belly, and lifts the soldier up to safety. Heavy armour plate protects crew, doctor, nurses and wounded inside.

Another allegedly new method is employed in making operations painless. In 1940 the famous Soviet surgeon Vishnevsky began to extend local anesthesia or "freezing" to serious cases. He used a new technique, injecting novocain and percaine under the skin, little by little, going deeper with the needle as the flesh became insensitive to pain. Vishnevsky found that he could put wide areas to sleep, the patient remaining fully conscious. There are said to be no after-effects such as vomiting or heart disturbance. Best of all, the shock that often follows operations is drastically reduced.

Last year Soviet scientists supplied Vishnevsky with a powerful new drug, sovkaïn. This works, writes Mr. Carter, even when one drop is diluted with ten thousand drops of water. Several pints can be injected into a person without harm. Anesthetic effects last four to six hours.

The Vishnevsky method met with such astonishing success that now it is used at the Moscow Central for fractures, amputations, abdominal operations, and cancer. When a limb must be removed, sovkaïn will maintain the painless state for days, until healing is well under way. When tested under identical field conditions against general anesthesia the Vishnevsky method, it is claimed, cut the death rate from wounds by forty per cent.

Other surprising instances are cited by the author to account, in part at least, for the achievement of the Soviet Union in resisting the most terrible onslaught every launched in the history of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A week today the great annual Old Home Week opens to drive away dull care.

It's pretty hard to find anybody around New York who can't tell you the date for opening the second front. Strictly inside stuff, from the horse's mouth, etc., says a New York correspondent. We have not a few here as well.

Adam Duncan, 1st Viscount, British Admiral, died this date 1804; as commander-in-chief of the North Sea Fleet he quelled the mutiny of the Nore, May-June 1797, and subsequently won the battle of Camperdown over the Dutch under de Winter (Oct. 1799), the memory of which is kept green in the Navy by battleships Camperdown and Duncan; he was raised to the peerage as a Viscount, while his son and heir received the earldom.

Who said the brewers are not self-sacrificing? Mr. James Stewart, Services Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces that the brewing industry is co-operating 100 per cent, in the conservation of rubber, gasoline and motorized equipment. The industry has curtailed deliveries by over 50 per cent, "which exceeds steps of this nature taken by any other industry," he says. "Substantial savings in tire miles and gasoline have been accomplished by brewers eliminating or consolidating many long hauls at considerable inconvenience, financial and otherwise." He should see the deliveries almost daily between the C. N. R. depot here and the Vendor's. But, of course, being prohibition perhaps no record is kept.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"A final accounting of the New York fair portraying the World of Tomorrow shows a deficit of \$19,021,432. O.K. posterity take it away. — Hartford Courant.

Some folks drop in for a visit—others just for a drop. — Calgary Albertan.

It's getting more and more like the old days. People stop and stare when they see a New York license plate now—even the familiar Massachusetts "tag" is rare, and time was when there were so thick it was hard to find one from New Brunswick. — Moncton Times.

Wondering what further collaboration with the Quebec Loyalists is plotting increases one's wonder that Canada's government maintains diplomatic relations with Laval's government. — Edmonton Journal.

The Journal is fully prepared, as it believes are the great majority of Canadians, to trust the judgment and the integrity of Sir Lyman Duff, who conducted the inquiry. His findings out to be accepted as well as his statement that the report embodied all the evidence which was considered on the inquiry. His findings out to be "essential and in the public interests to publish." Nor has this newspaper any lack of confidence in the administration of the present government as the inquiry revealed. There is much of it in all wars and, deeply though everyone must regret its having occurred, a Canadian operation can cause no great surprise in view of how little the country was prepared at the outbreak of the present struggle for the responsibility that it has brought. — Edmonton Journal.

Has Hitler really got the necessary planes, crews, fuel and lubricants? Reserves of planes from last year may not be good enough to expend with this new type of operation, and new models may not have been accumulated in sufficient number because of material shortages, labor difficulties, or interference with production by the R.A.F. Or is it that he has the planes, crews, fuel and lubricants, but is saving them for some master stroke when he thinks the Allies have begun to believe his opportunity has passed? This is improbable, but it might be true. It would suggest the wisdom of taking a very terrific punishment from the R.A.F. without either defence or retaliation of the extent possible. — Providence Journal.

Hon. R. B. Hanson's vehement objection to the new censorship order prohibiting the publication of anything that might be injurious to Canada is not surprising. He is properly fearful of an increase in our bureaucracy, and there is need for caution in leading the trend toward intensification of control in such matters. The fact that Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, has openly expressed doubt as to the reasonableness of suppressing, for instance, figures as to exports of beef to the United States, must add to the hesitation to accept, at its face value, the statement that such strict censorship is necessary. It is certainly difficult to understand how such information could be of any real comfort to the enemy. The whole question of censorship is one that must be closely watched. Admittedly, the information that could possibly injure our cause or help our foes can safely be published, but it is not safe, on all occasions, to accept as a matter of course a statement from officials that certain matters fall within that class. It should be possible to exclude, for instance, material that is banned, and the vague pronouncement that it is "not in the public interest" to allow information to go out is definitely not satisfactory. — Windsor Star.

We'd like to tell about the cow that smelled gunpowder. Happened right here in the New Brighton fight one day—feller who told us about it heard it from a friend whose cousin works there. Seems the feller had been to see the cow at her old stamping ground. The day operations started at the plant, she stood there as usual. Apparently she had the scent of gunpowder. The farmer noticed her acting queer, and he went out to see what was wrong when he poured some of the milk on his cornflakes, they began to explode with loud pops. The flakes were blown up to the size of doughnuts. They filled the room, and pressed against the walls and doors. Before she was pinioned, the farmer's wife went to the fire department, which came out and chopped down the door and liberated the couple. The farmer went out to see what was wrong with the cow. She wasn't there. But a few hairs hung to the edges of a hole in the roof, which shed a pop of his judgment starting that night. — Minneapolis Star-Journal.

Tobruk, in ancient days Antipyras, one of the best harbors on the Mediterranean, has been renamed Rommel by order of Marshal Goering. The No. 2 Nazi might go that one better by naming Germany Hitler. The Reich has been more Hitlerized than Tobruk has been Rommelized. — Frederickton Gleaser.

Enlistments in the armed forces of Canada for the first five months of 1942 total 1,000,000 men for the United States. Voluntary enlistments may be no right substitute for conscription, which is fairer, less costly, and more efficient, but this stowing of the voluntary system in Canada is a creditable feat, nevertheless. — Ottawa Journal.

Mr. Henry Wallace is described as the first individual to assume the Presidency of the United States who did not become, forthwith, a forgotten man. Approximately the same thing might be said of Wendell Willkie. He is still prominently in the public eye, despite the fact that the last election has been over a long time. — Brantford Expositor.

Undoubtedly the major cause of all summer deaths is the fact that all persons did not know how to swim, or how to farm themselves when others were in difficulties. It is almost criminal to admit this birds' destruction was told.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"In this war every man woman and child is a partner." — President Roosevelt.

Where Is The Immunity?

(Globe and Mail)

Premier Mackenzie King and some of his followers during the debate on the Hong Kong report made a great fuss about the terrible impropriety of members of the Opposition daring to criticize or question the validity of a report by a Royal Commissioner who happens to be the Chief Justice of Canada. Mr. King talked about the Chief Justice "being maligned" by Mr. Diefenbaker, and later protested against observations "which would serve to reflect upon the Chief Justice of Canada." The Speaker also in one of his rulings indicated that he cherished the notion that the report should be referred to the Chief Justice or justices of the high courts were permissible in the House of Commons. There was a concerted attempt to convey the impression that it was an unheard-of crime to utter in Parliament a single word derogatory to the occupant of a high judicial office.

The British Parliament has never regarded the occupants of high judicial offices as sacred persons who must be immune from criticism for their conduct, or criticized or otherwise. It would, perhaps, surprise Mr. King and his followers that in 1867, when the Liberal Lord Chancellor of England, holding an office higher than the Chief Justiceship, had his conduct investigated by two select committees of the House of Commons in the year 1865. After their reports had been presented, a vote of censure was moved in the House and carried after it had been carried in spite of a defence offered by the ruling Liberal Ministry Lord Westbury announced his resignation.

Lord Alverstone served as Chief Justice of England, and toward the close of his career he acted as chairman of the Judicial Commission which was appointed to settle an old controversy over the boundary between Canada and Alaska. He was the final award he cast his vote with the three American Commissioners against the two Canadian Commissioners, and the result was a decision which was felt in Canada to involve a great sacrifice of Canadian interests. It is true that Lord Alverstone was not a British Chief Justice, but he was a British Chief Justice. Yet Senator Sir Allan Ayleworth, one of the Canadian members of the Commission, after refusing, Jette, to sign the award, did not hesitate to criticize it publicly. Speaking at a banquet tendered to him in Toronto in October, 1903, he said that the award was not, as it was supposed to be, an interpretation of the treaty defining the boundary or an adjudication of the boundary, but a decision dividing territory, and he explained that Lord Alverstone had erroneously taken the view that he was an umpire between two contending parties, Canada and the United States and even Mr. L. P. Duff, K.C., as the present Chief Justice of Canada, had been one of the Canadian counsel in the proceedings of the decision. The tribunal was quite as impartial as a whole as it was to Canadians.

Mr. Justice Grantham was a prominent member of the English judiciary at the beginning of the century. He was an untiring Tory, and when it fell to his lot to try election petitions as a Royal Commissioner he found it difficult to set aside his partisan bias. As a result, some of his decisions in election petition cases were strongly attacked in the House of Commons, and nobody ventured to suggest that such criticism should be suppressed.

So if the British House of Commons has never seen fit to regard the occupants of high judicial office as sacrosanct persons whose conduct should be immune from criticism, why should the Canadian House of Commons treat them differently? Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff is a man who has had a long and well informed career in judicial and constitutional practices to take any stock in the melodramatic non-sense talked about the malignancy of the House of Parliament who ventured to challenge the soundness of his findings.

The main recommendation of the committee is that Mr. Gladstone Murray should be replaced as manager. This is essential if the CBC is to reach the place in Canadian life that it is entitled to. Mr. Murray, from whom so much was expected when he returned to Canada in 1936, has been an increasing disappointment. He does not today fulfill the duties of a general manager as these were originally outlined, and as long as he holds his present post he is the chief stumbling block to the reorganization of the corporation. Once he is out of the way—let us hope quickly—the board of governors, and the Government can turn their attention to the whole problem of internal reorganization and to the remodeling of the activities of the CBC along the lines hoped for by its founders.

The public will doubtless wonder how a board of governors which has allowed matters to get so bad in the CBC can now itself set about cleaning house, and to this point the attention of the Government can be suitably directed Mr. Murray is, it is true, has been a failure. But that failure, as its successive actions show, was known to the board of governors which, however, shielded away from the unpleasant task of telling the Government that the general manager was not up to the job. Can a board so composed undertake adequately the pressing business of reorganization? But the blame does not end there.

Horsham, England (CP)—Horsham council declined to take part in Britain's war on rocks, at least while they nested. "We are too much inclined today to unsettle the balance of nature, the war against agriculture committee seeking to eliminate many of the tragedies summer holidays invariably bring. — From the Sudbury Star.

NATURE IN WARTIME

Jack of knowledge at a time when swimming courses and life saving instruction are open to all. A little diligence, added to a little knowledge and a good measure of ordinary common sense, would eliminate many of the tragedies summer holidays invariably bring. — From the Sudbury Star.

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Shake-Up Needed In The C. B. C.

(Winnipeg Free Press)

To anyone who had closely followed the affairs and fortunes of the CBC since the war began it was obvious that something was wrong with that important institution, but the report of the radio committee of the House of Commons published at the end of last week must have come as a rude shock to the general public. What it revealed was that this vital organ in Canada's life had been drifting in a leaderless state literally for years. Its management had gone to pieces. The general manager, upon whose competence and integrity the whole organization depended, had been over a period of years, found wanting in one respect after another. The committee's report points out that this became apparent to the board of governors, but that instead of dealing with the situation as boldly and ruthlessly as a bad situation demanded, preferred to shear him gradually of his authority and deposit it in a series of makeshift arrangements none of which appeared to work very well. The result, naturally and inevitably, was that the CBC was in a state of chaotic and energetic and competent management of the House of Commons has diagnosed and dissected and for which it now offers remedies.

Many of those remedies were available to the board of governors of the CBC a long time ago, for the report prepared by the late Mr. Alan Plaunt laid the finger of truth upon the disarray which even three years ago were afflicting the corporation. Mr. Plaunt, the ablest governor the CBC ever had, is dead, but his report has been grudgingly implemented and the CBC committee's activities, honestly conducted in a non-partisan spirit, have provided the final justification for the judgment, and will remain a tribute to the memory of that great Canadian.

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