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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1943

Yesterday's Election

At the time of writing, it is apparent that the Jones Government has been returned, with a re-elected majority, and that the only contest in most districts was between the Liberal and Progressive Conservative candidates, the C. C. F. candidates being for the most part far in the rear.

Premier Jones owed much of the success of his campaign to his reputation of having "bucked" the Liberal machine, and stood up for the farmers against the powers-that-be in Ottawa.

The Conservative candidates individually put up a good fight, but their opponents proved too strongly organized.

The Government now has the mandate Premier Jones stated he needed for the purpose of putting his policies into effect. The Opposition under Hon. Dr. MacMillan can be depended upon to see that this obligation is not lost sight of.

An unfortunate feature of the election was the fact that thousands of Prince Edward Islanders serving in the armed forces outside the Province had no opportunity to vote. The success achieved by this act of disfranchisement, so far as our forces serving in other parts of Canada at least are concerned, is something upon which the Liberal candidates will scarcely look back with satisfaction.

Another cause of the result was, of course, the absorption of our people with the graver issues of the war. It is regrettable that so many evidently did not think it worth while going to the polls. Now that the election is over, there will be a general desire to get back to business, and to face the greater trials of war that is still with us, and to prepare for the post-war reconstruction which the Jones Government declared to be a foremost block in their platform.

The Next Victory Loan

The objective for Canada's Fifth Victory Loan, which opens on October 18, has been set at one billion and two hundred million dollars. This will be the largest sum yet asked for from the Canadian people in this war, but the vast requirements of the global struggle are correspondingly greater. Hence the Government must look to the citizens for a larger measure of their support.

Canada's troops are also taking a more active part in the war, as was shown in Sicily and now in Italy. The Canadian people are proud to know that their fighting men are coming to grips with the enemy and proving themselves to be worthy comrades-in-arms of the British and American soldiers. This activity, however, imposes greater responsibilities upon Canadian civilians and brings heavier demands from the theatres of combat.

The people on Canada's home front are therefore now obliged to stand behind their fighting men with deeper loyalty than ever. One of the best ways they can express their patriotism is to buy Victory Bonds to the limit of their financial ability.

Blood Benefits

Apreros of the recent opening of our Blood Donor Clinic is a statement recently made by Major General James C. Magee, Surgeon General of the U. S. Army, giving blood plasma credit for saving thousands of lives. Returning from a flying trip to North Africa, he told of one case in which four hundred men were badly burned aboard ship during one of the North African landings. All except six were saved. "Blood plasma," says General Magee, "gets

Notes By The Way

When Hitler declared himself the protector of the little countries he did not know how he would have to protect them. — Brandon Sun.

The hard job is to persuade some of our citizens that their parks and beaches are not simply a grand old garbage can away from home. — Vancouver Province.

German soldiers garrisoned in Norway have had to surrender extra uniforms and boots to be sent to troops in Russia. They may as well get used to that sort of thing now; they'll lose their shirts before the Allies get through with them. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

The men of the armed forces make the real sacrifices of war and their services should be fittingly rewarded. The civilians whom they are protecting from tyranny should realize in full their debt to the armed men. The thought of every one safe at home should be "Thank you, soldier, thank you." — Montreal Gazette.

But this over-stuffed pompous and strutting loud-voiced and boatful Mussolini was a joy to the hearts of all cartoonists. They liked his vulgar face, his expensive jaw, his cutaway sloping front and his high boots. Nature had fashioned him to be the caricaturist's meat and temperance had perfected the job. Full use was being made of him when, to the relief and satisfaction of most people, he was deposed and disappeared. Somewhere he is in disgrace, which his presence must necessarily make vile, and only the cartoonist laments his passing. — Montreal Gazette.

A remarkable new machine, 175 feet long and costing \$900,000, is used in the production of aeroplanes in a plant in South Bend, Indiana. With 100 tools, it cuts and finishes 130 cylinder heads simultaneously in two hours, or 151 times as fast as the former method. — Collier Weekly.

German who can read between the lines will find cold comfort in Goebbels' assertion that "the who gets weak in the knees should at least hide his weakness." Henceforth they will be unable to watch him without thinking he is more scared than he looks. — Windsor Star.

It is now no uncommon sight to see women driving huge vans piled with merchandise. As a rule the dray-horses have to be guided through the heaviest traffic, and it is a strenuous task. However, when I spoke to one of those drivers she was unperturbed. "The horse does not mind the thinking for me!" she said, and added, "You know, this was a Cockney and mother was a Scot — so I'm not so dull myself!" The Amazon admitted that she was hearing some words which she had never known before, and that she felt glad of the high seat built on to most of the vehicles. From this perch other irate drivers seem to be very far away. Incidentally, the huge horse sometimes have very skillful names. The most powerful member in the stables was called Rosebud. — Glasgow Herald.

It is very nice that Josef Stalin is learning English, the language of his principal allies. Inasmuch as Russians are natural linguists it's

the credit to a very large degree." Major Simon Warmenhover, now in New Guinea, lists plasma and sulfa drugs as the most important factors revolutionizing wartime surgery. "Our medical men of 1917 and 1918 couldn't believe what we are doing in this remote jungle," he says. "Blood plasma gets A-1 priority right up to the battle lines. We need it, all we can get, right now."

Further evidence of the value of emergency blood transfusions is the recent army-navy request that the Red Cross provide four million pints of blood this year in addition to the 1,300,000 pints already procured.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The "quietest election ever", still shows that "smooth water runs deep."

We will be at peace politically now probably till Mr. King finds courage to take the plunge next year.

An Agriculture Department survey reveals that the index of prices received by farmers for their products has reached the highest point since September, 1920, and that the effort to "hold-the-line" on food prices has not been completely successful.

The Prices Board announce that the effective date of its order eliminating manufacture of a wide range of small bakery items and the icing of cakes has been postponed from September 13 until October 11 "to provide for a full and fair review of certain objections from bakers in various parts of Canada."

Edward Whymper, English mountaineer and explorer, died this date, 1911; in 1861, ascended Mt. Pelvoux, in 1864, Mt. Pointe des Ecrins, and in 1865 the Matterhorn, when four of his party perished; journeyed through Greenland in 1864 and 1872, and climbed the Andes in 1879-80, and the Rockies in 1901; author of "Scrambles Among the Alps", "Travels Among the Great Andes of the Equator", and "Zermatt and the Matterhorn."

There must be no slowing up in our war efforts. Besides Italy, Western Europe, most of central Europe and an astonishingly extensive part of Russia remain to be redeemed. After all the prodigious achievements of Allied arms in the past 18 months at sea, on land and in the air this appears a large order, and to accomplish it will mean a tremendous demand upon the human and material resources of the United Nations, particularly upon what this nation has to give. And speculation on how long it will take is as perilous as it is idle, for it is just this speculation that has bred an alarming complacency. Those who lean toward easier ways are reminded of another reason why the belt cannot be loosened. More than a month hence the people of Canada will be asked to lend the government at least \$1,200,000,000 the objective of the year's second war loan, but the final subscription total must be close to \$1,400,000,000 if Finance Minister J. L. Halsey is to fully meet the demands indicated in his budget speech of March 2.

Is a Federal election in the offing? The Quebec Conference, obviously the planning-ground for great doings in the war, lends impressive color to the need for men to reinforce our overseas army. The Government has already the power to send conscripts for that purpose, but Mr. King promised 15 months ago that if the need arose to take such action, he would immediately summon Parliament and ask for a vote of confidence before despatching the conscript troops. Ostensibly, the Ontario debacle and the four byelection routs would have nothing to do with a decision thus to call Parliament into special session. Having called Parliament and asked for his vote of confidence, Mr. King could be sure of a subsequent excuse for a snap election. Of the 175 Members of Parliament who habitually vote Liberal, 55 hail from the Province of Quebec. On a conscription vote of confidence, Mr. King could depend on the support of the English-speaking Quebec members, Messrs. Abbott, Claxton, Black and Whitman, and presumably on the four French-Canadian Ministers, General LaFleche and Messrs. St. Laurent, Fournier and Bertrand. The other 47, led by Minister P. J. A. Cardin, would almost certainly vote non-confidence. This alone—the defection of the province on whose support he has most relied—would be enough to send Mr. King to the people.

much easier for Stalin to learn English than it would be for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to learn Russian—and it takes up the time of only one man. English will be very useful to Stalin for consulting with the Allies during the progress of the war and in conferring with them around the victrolator table. His knowledge of the language will also be appreciated by representatives of the United States and Britain. It's significant that Stalin isn't bothering to learn German. His soldiers are already making themselves perfectly clear in the only language the Nazis really understand—the language of bombs, bullets and bayonets. — Buffalo Courier-Express.

Lovely Isle of Capri, opposite Naples, once the playground of millionaires and honeymoon couples, has become the refuge of destitutes. About 250,000 refugees from Naples have crowded into the sunny isle; a few of them have more than the clothes they wear and some have only overcoats over their night-clothes. The refugees have made their camp in the lemon and orange groves of the upper part of the island; the little town of Capri has been converted into an administrative centre and hospital base. All the famous hotels have been commandeered. The estates of Anacapri, such as that of the German industrialist, Krupp, are billets for the refugees who were lucky enough to be there first. Food is so scarce that bread is rationed on a 50-gramme slice per day and community kitchens have been set up to feed the crowd with the only food available—potatoes, which is a form of ground maize cooked in porridge form. — Evening News.

The Western Harvest

(Winnipeg Free Press) The harvest of 1943 is being hampered by farmers, who as never before are trying to help each other. That is the general comment of those who are trying to organize the harvest in the West, the armed forces, conscientious objectors, school children and town-people.

Last year there were complaints that one area where every farmer had one or more combines, cleaned up its own fields, put the combines in the shed, and went on with fall work while many thousands of acres remained unharvested, less than a hundred miles away, in Saskatchewan. Walter Dawson, supervisor of farm labor requirements, finds people much more ready than last year to keep on harvesting until everyone is finished. It is recognized as a duty. No compulsory powers have been taken to force the owners of combines to move them where there is unharvested work. Payment for moving to a designated point has been arranged and most combine owners are willing to do what is asked of them.

This is largely due to more thorough local organization than last year's. Saskatchewan for example, is organized in 16 sub-districts, with a local committee at each shipping point. The committees try to get out, all local power and equipment and report deficiencies.

The northern Indians from areas where there are no stocks of grain are being asked to stock grain. A district organizer in Manitoba had sent out 52 men from the Norway House country. All but three were "wild" and he had to send them back. The "conscientious objectors" were also proving good workers. The most marked change in the agricultural picture in 1943 is the change in the importance attached to feed crops such as hay. In the past the farmer had a mowing and rake, but the hand-raked hay by muscle power, pitching it with a fork from coil to haystack and from stack to stack, was a slow and laborious process to carry the hay up to the stock and an overshot stacker to throw it on top. If he cannot buy these, he has to do it himself. The Department of Agriculture offered a kit of the metal parts that could not be easily obtained locally at a price that was quite low. They were a hundred orders for them.

Manitoba has a fair share of the new stackers and sweeps. Many farmers are taking the sweep and the Riding Mountains have outdone them. The combine is steadily replacing the binder in country that was once thought unsuited for the newer machine. Many more could be used if it were not for the shortage of fuel. In the West, Manitoba, about 20 combine engines in this year. Four years ago there were few combines in this area. This year they will cut half the crop.

Some of the peoples from Europe are changing their type of agriculture and the Douro region of Portugal were chiefly grain growers. The fine mixed farming country they occupy in northeastern Saskatchewan is well suited to their type of farming and they were said to be taking full advantage of the present cream prices.

Another Order (Sydney Post-Record) The Department of Labor at Ottawa is considering an order requiring employers to register themselves that persons employed by them have complied with military call-up regulations. This was announced recently by Mr. Arthur MacNamara, director of selective service, in terms which left no doubt that the Government plans to put the order into effect shortly. Presumably, though Mr. MacNamara did not say so specifically, the purpose is to ferret out any draft dodgers that may be hiding in the shadows of the country. The public has no way of knowing how many such characters there are likely to be in industry in Canada, but it is fairly certain that the number of draft evaders in proportion to those who have fulfilled all the duties of registration will be very small.

The burden that will be put on employers and employees alike to meet the new requirement seems entirely out of proportion to the value of the order. The department may very well find that it will take as much time to trouble to enforce the new regulation as it does to track down the evaders themselves. The order reads like something issued just for the sake of getting another order on the books. Canadians are quite willing to accept what is needed for the prosecution of the war, provided they can see the relationship between the orders and the war. But to require employers in every part of Canada to examine the records of their employees and to oblige men who have served in the army or who have otherwise fulfilled all the many previous regulations to register themselves all over again appears to be going rather far than the situation warrants.

Empire Air Transport (Hamilton Spectator) In his great address at Harvard, Prime Minister Churchill made reference to the significance of man's conquest of the air. We have learnt to fly, he said, a fact which had made possible the conferences on both sides of the Atlantic which have been productive of such admirable results. At present thoughts are concentrated on the military aspects of aviation. It is a question of devising and manufacturing swifter and bigger machines to



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take a couple of years or so to perfect the type of plane best suited for the purpose. "Unless we take steps at once," said Lord Bennett, "not by speeches, resolutions and plous hopes, but by actions by which this country (the United Kingdom) sees to it, in conjunction with the Dominions, that we formulate an Empire policy with respect to air transport, and when that moment comes determine our in-



THE ALLIANCE

Heart unto heart unfolding one great aim— A world redeemed from tyrants and their shame, Americas and British side by side Breathe now the flood of wrong's unhalloved tide. Brothers in blood, brothers in mind and soul, Your plumed strength in one long battle roll Is herald of the dawn that ends the And rampant forms of hawed puts to flight. Out of the wreck and turmoil of the time, With strong endeavor in a cause sublime, Ye are God's pledge that men shall one day see The downfall of man's blood-red tyranny. —Frederick George Scott (Archdeacon Scott presented the above poem to Mr. Roosevelt when he met both the President and Mr. Churchill at Quebec recently).

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existence in the country at any given time, and the volume of credit, are matters of high national monetary policy. The nation's own central bank, the Bank of Canada, determines them. The Bank of Canada makes extensive use of the Chartered Banks' facilities in giving effect to these policies. The Chartered Banks' responsibility, clearly established and regulated by the Bank Act, is in the realm of commercial banking—that is, to receive deposits and to serve the needs of trade and industry.

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