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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1941.

Action And Reaction

The following despatches speak for themselves:

London, Oct. 10 —(CP)—The BBC today began a campaign to try to pry Italy from Germany with eight broadcasts daily in Italian designed to stress disadvantages of cooperating with the Nazis.

Rome, Oct. 10 —(AP)—The Senate Legislative committee approved today a measure increasing penalties for listening to "enemy or neutral" radio broadcasts. No indication was published of the nature of the new penalties but neutral observers heard they would be of the severest sort.

Obviously, if there have to be severe penalties to keep Italian people from listening to British broadcasts, Mussolini must feel that their morale cannot be trusted.

Trades Union Racketeers

The Trades Union racketeers over the border have a while of a time while it lasts. Two more men connected with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees have just been charged as the result of investigations by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa of extorting money from movie producers. The new defendants, Nick Dean, alias Circella, of Chicago, and Louis Kaufman of Newark, were accused of helping George E. Browne and William Bioff to get "upward of \$1,000,000" out of four film companies under threat of stirring up strikes among the union members. Dean has a police record including convictions and prison terms for robbery, assault with intent to commit murder and parole violation. Since 1923, however, he has been cleared of any arrests that have occurred. Dean is 43 years old, but no Federal agents were able to find him since July 3, when he was wanted as a material witness before the grand jury that has now indicted him. He has received compensation from Browne, out of a special levy of 2 per cent, taken from the wages of the movie union's 125,000 members. Although he had been missing since Aug. 14, when he too was sought as a witness, Kaufman surrendered shortly after he had been indicted. Unlike Dean, Kaufman has no police record. Kaufman, who is about 50, is business agent of Local 244, a motion picture operators' local of the I.A.T.S.E. He promptly supplied the \$15,000 bail set by United States Commissioner Joseph Holland. His salary from the union is \$12,000 a year, and Mrs. Kaufman had collected this while her husband was beyond the reach of the Federal investigators.

Mr. Baxter's Precedent

The party organs which criticized Beverley Baxter for discussing conscription in Canada actually had not a leg to stand on since they were vociferous in their praise of Mr. Mackenzie King's Mansion House and Ottawa Rededication Week speeches which virtually called upon the United States to get into the war. This point is made by the Globe and Mail, which recalls the following circumstances:

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of London on September 4, Prime Minister King said how greatly heartened Canadians were three years ago when President Roosevelt declared that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other Empire.

In the next breath he spoke of "still wider arrangements for joint defence between the British Empire and the United States," alluded to the declaration of Mr. Churchill that in the Far East Britain would stand at the side of the United States, and added: "A similar declaration on the part of the United States as respects Nazi Germany would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict." In a nation-wide broadcast upon his return to Ottawa, Prime Minister King seemed to be making a direct appeal to the United States when he said: "Without the common action of both the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States, the present war might well drag on for years and the world be reduced to a condition of chaos which will make decisive victory, not to mention reconstruction, impossible." He added that "we have now come to a time and place where forces of vaster scope and proportions than those of any single nation or Empire, however powerful, must unite in opposing those forces which today seek world conquest and world domination."

Mr. Beverley Baxter, Canadian-born members of the British House of Commons, came to Canada fortified with the knowledge that our Prime Minister had said a short time previously that nothing short of a total effort would save us. Therefore, Mr. Baxter should have felt no hesitation in giving to a Canadian audience an account of the results of compulsory military

service in the United Kingdom. He came to Toronto knowing that Prime Minister King had told his Mansion House audience that "we face, today, battles not of nations but of continents," and "if, tomorrow, the world is not to face a battle between hemispheres, it is going to take all the strength that all the free peoples can muster to keep the conflict in this hemisphere (Europe) and finally extinguish it before the whole world is in flames." Mr. Beverley Baxter undoubtedly was encouraged to say what he did by the expressed determination of Mr. Mackenzie King to fight at Britain's side in a total effort, and by the latter's statement that all free people must get in the war and fight if the Nazi dragon was to be slain.

Canadian Review

The Canada Year Book for 1941 is available now to the public. This volume, published under authorization of Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, bears in every department the marks of careful official preparation; and it may be regarded as a comprehensive presentation of the social and economic condition of the Dominion.

The review is up to date in every particular. For example, eight special articles on the effects of war on the Canadian economy indicate the changes that have taken place. These cover everything from the National Registration to a special war chronology, which appears as an appendix to the volume.

The reliability of this Year Book is too well established to require further emphasis. There is no thought of profit in its publication; the price of \$1.50 per copy, covers merely the cost of production. Teachers and clergymen may secure a limited number of paperback copies at 50 cents each, and these may be ordered from the Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. So long as the supply lasts well-bound copies may be obtained by the public from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Woodrow Wilson Street, Tiensin, one of the main thoroughfares of this Japanese-occupied North China city, has been renamed Hsin Yeh Chieh, or Street of New Asia. The change was ordered by the Japanese-dominated local municipal administration.

Mr. S. G. Washburn, a Goodwin farmer, has invented a machine designed to eliminate threshing crew field pitchers. Washburn, who has tested the machine on his farm, says it does the work of six bundle wagons. The machine will pick up bundles, load them on a conveyor belt in a rack and unload them at the thresher.

One of the first things Lord Beaverbrook did on arriving in Moscow was to purchase as a gift one of Russia's most famous products for one of his most famous friends. He ordered twenty-five pounds of caviar which was to be sent to Prime Minister Winston Churchill by the quickest route. For himself he bought a pot of strawberry jam.

Mr. Ernest C. Lloyd, producer of pedigreed poultry, Washington, provided pedigreed transportation for sixty-four Rhode Island Red hatching eggs to Australia. He dispatched them by air at a cost of 75 cents an egg. They were wrapped individually in paper, then in wool padding and fitted into a basket filled with shredded papers.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lincome, Toronto, were late arriving at a party because he put on the wrong type of evening clothes. Dog tired when he came from the office, Lincome shaved and showered and then—instead of donning his dinner clothes—absentmindedly put on pyjamas, crawled in bed and was sound asleep when his wife found him.

Wm. Penn, English Colonizer, born this date 1644; son of Admiral Sir W. Penn, became a Quaker, and was imprisoned for publishing "Sandy Foundations Shaken"; obtained a grant of land in America as quit claim for crown debt; became governor as well as proprietor of the new province, called Pennsylvania after his father, and made it a haven for persecuted Quakers; promulgated the "Great Law" (1682) which made drunkenness, swearing etc. punishable offences; lacked administrative ability but was an incalculable moral force.

"Tanks for Russia Week" in Britain was something more than a spasmodic industrial spurt, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Supply. More tanks were made during the months of July, August and September than during the whole of last year, said a Ministry official, and the week's drive for tanks for Russia set an all-time record for the manufacture of every type of armored and fighting vehicle used by the British Army. The production of armored cars was equal to the total output of the whole previous month. More armored carriers were made than ever before and more scout cars turned out than in any previous week.

When an active young Socialist worker, who started work as an errand boy, got married in 1919 he made this pact with his bride: "We will pool our family income, deduct our expenses, and divide the remainder equally between us." That young Socialist is now Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary. In 1919 he was earning £1 a week as secretary of the London Labor party, augmenting his wage with journalistic and other activities. Their fifty-fifty agreement was revealed by Dr. Edith Summerskill, Labor M. P. for West Fulham, at a meeting of the Married Women's Association. She upheld Mr. Morrison as an example to all husbands, and said: "There is—at least one Minister in the government who understands that women are suffering from a gross injustice."

NOTES BY THE WAY

These college economists are always up to some startling discovery. N.W. out of Michigan State College, comes the surmise that the tired man, once the backbone of the nation on the eve of the war, are the reasons are given as mechanized equipment, the draft and the luring away of farm help by higher wages in the cities. The time ever coming when there are no more hired men on our farms it will be too bad. The tired man, at his best, was a peacemaker. Chittenden He was a hostler, farmer, milker, veterinarian, horticulturist, poultryman, sheep shearer, woodchopper, obstetrician for ewes, plowman, musician and full of advice and opinions (some of them sensible) on all of earth's problems. — New York Herald Tribune.

If, as seems likely, Britain hopes for the establishment in Europe of groups States powerful enough to hold any German movement of revenge in check it is certain that these States will wish in the first place to be able to stand up to themselves against the pressure of German industrialism and to build up the industries necessary for their own defence. Undoubtedly such a condition of things will create and solve problems for ourselves as well as for the Germans. It will not be easy to safeguard Germany's economic future while ensuring that her powerful war industries are liquidated or controlled. But we have to realize that unless some limitation of purely economic power is secured, her neighbors, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, may feel forced to resign themselves, however unwillingly, to an acceptance of her effective leadership, whatever precautions may be taken to check for a time a revival of her military forces. — Glasgow Herald.

No one likes pegged prices or merchandise curtailment. But in time of war, we have to put up with regulations that would not be tolerated in years of peace. And there should be an effort to play fair with everyone. Do not be surprised if the Dominion Government begins to peg prices of food, clothes and other articles. There will be protests heard at first, but it will be part of the economic war that is being waged to beat the Hun. — Windsor Star.

At one time the first thing a clerical worker did on arriving at his place of business was to take off his coat and don a more or less decent garment for the day's work. Now there are signs of a revival of the custom and the office coat appears to be coming in' o its own again. In one Birmingham establishment, a clerical worker, who is a member of a large branch of the union, and ever felt out of an even, and it is said that there is a oen boasting to who possesses the shabbiest office coat! — Birmingham Mail.

In one of the southern counties of England, farmers are saying, "Thank you, to Hitler. Ducks are a real nuisance on the farm, especially in wartime, but you can't keep ducks without a pond. The German air force has, however, obligingly provided several large brand crates in the neighborhood. These soon fill up with water and make first-class duck-ponds with it all the trouble and expense of excavation. The duck population is increasing rapidly as a result. — F. om London Calling.

Conscription for military service and much tighter controls on consumer goods, particularly on non-essentials, appear indicated for Canada before the end of this year. The conscription as to the war outlook which was in evidence during the first three months of the Russo-German campaign, especially towards the end of the third month when it was becoming increasingly apparent that the Nazi schedule had been seriously disrupted, is being badly shaken as the German drive into the Ukraine gathers impetus and a Winter campaign on the Eastern front for the Nazis becomes more uncertain. — Financial Times.

One of the ironies of the thing is that the Germans themselves demonstrated the difficulties, if not the impossibility, of bayonet management of modern industry. The French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, designed to collect reparations direct from German industry, was rendered abortive by strikes and sabotage. German workers in management and workers were all leagued in that resistance, but the brunt of it fell upon the workers, and they were the ones who made the French army impotent. With that example in mind, is it any wonder that the German army faces the same sort of problem today in Norway, Belgium, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in other occupied lands? — Chicago Daily News.

The objective of a war economy ... is to produce the maximum quantity ... of goods and services which will contribute most to the successful conduct of the war. Such a restriction of goods and services differs greatly from the collection produced in time of peace. It contains more capital goods used directly as implements of warfare or indirectly for the production of implements of warfare, and fewer capital goods usage only for the production of commodities and services that enter into civilian consumption. It contains more of the consumers' goods required by the fighting forces and fewer of the consumers' goods required in civilian life. Thus, war necessities rapid and extensive changes in the proportions in which various commodities are produced. — Bank of Commerce Letter.

From time to time there is news on the wireless of some patient who has borne away from chemist's shop some wrongly dispensed prescription, or a bottle of deadly poison in mistake for a healing draught. A trade journal chronicles a still more unusual mishap; owing to a mistake in labelling, a pharmacist sent in a box containing not the pills which had been ordered but a number of brass grain weights which were used in dispensing. What is more, the recipient, of this unusual form of medication actually swallowed three doses of the grain weights. No ill results followed. It may even be that they did him some good. Great is the faith of many people in the efficacy of pills. No doubt the faith that moves mountains can

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"We must give up living and spending as usual if we are to do our share in winning the war." — J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

LIQUOR EXPENDITURES

Sir:—The officials at Ottawa are requesting the buying public to put restraint on buying of non-essentials, and were talking about more restraint in the near future, well so far, so good, but why not shut off the \$200,000,000 spent or wasted in alcoholic beverage. How many guns, or tanks or Spitfires would that buy? Is it going to take Union Government to give us prohibition, well if so, the sooner the better. I am, Sir, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

Giving Duff A Leg Up

(Vancouver Province)

Hon. Norman McLarty, minister of labor at Ottawa and now on the Coast, has taken advantage of his presence here at an opportunity to give his friend Mr. Pattullo a leg up in the election. Mr. McLarty's department is the father of the famous cost-of-living bonus set forth in order-in-council P.C. 7440. Mr. McLarty is proud of his cost-of-living bonus, has been investigating conditions under which it might apply throughout Canada and has intimated that he would like to see it extended. "If it is sound in one industry," he says, "it is sound in another."

That is a pretty large assumption in itself, of course, for it is well known that a cost figure that would not be felt by one industry might send another to the wall. However, Mr. McLarty is quite within his rights in urging the extension of his plan, and is even to be commended for making a personal examination of its workings.

It is questionable, however, whether it is in the best taste for a member of a federal war government, which claims to represent the whole nation, to put in his ear in a provincial election to help the political party with which he is affiliated. And that is exactly what Mr. McLarty did when he stated in an interview that the British Columbia Government is giving serious consideration to the possibility of cost-of-living bonus conditions applying to industries not directly associated with the war effort.

The British Columbia Government has, of course, nothing to do with wages and bonuses, and whether or not it gives the subject consideration is of no great importance. But Mr. McLarty's statement—vague and thin and general though it is—carries the suggestion that Mr. Pattullo and Mr. Pearson are interested in pushing wages up in this province, and that the elector who would like a little greater return for his labor would do well to vote for them.

There is no promise in Mr. McLarty's statement—not even a brittle election promise. It is merely a hint, a hint which does not really mean a thing, but which is flung out at a venture to help Mr. Pattullo. If the elector is wary—and he should be with all his experience—it will not help at all.

also digest the brass weights of the apothecary. — Manchester Guardian.

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK

What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"it may be your kidneys". I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to!!!

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VOICE OF THE COMMON MAN

The lofty searchlights combed the mists one more And distant gunfire seemed to snake the land: "So this is modern war?" Then someone in the dusk spoke, close at hand.

"I knew the scenes of famous battles well, Those golden names ring still in English ears— Plassey and Agincourt and Neve I stand to arms after the lapse of years, A table in the church still mentions me Among the ranks of gallant men who died You felt my presence though you could not see The phantom soldier kneeling at your side.

"But now the bugle calls me, I return; Once more my hand is strong, my eyesight sure, I died upon the field of Bannockburn, I broke the Cavaliers at Marston Moor, I watched beside the camping fires which shone Within the greenwood where the red deer ranged. The long bows with their clothyard shafts have gone. But look on me and answer—have I changed?"

The voice was still, and then my soul was swept By awe and dread and trembling eagerness: For there was no one in the street except A tall young sentry wearing oatle-dress! —Greta Briggs.

Rumania's Losses

Rumania has suffered cruelly from the war its German masters have compelled it to wage against Russia on the southern front. A United Press dispatch from Berlin reveals that Rumania has acknowledged that 10 per cent of the Soviet parachutists dropped behind Rumanian lines are still active, and that war damage to the Ploesti oil-fields totals nearly \$3,000,000. This destruction, however, is attributable not only to the sabotage of Russian parachutists but also, and perhaps chiefly, to the bombing of the Ploesti oil-fields by the Soviet Air Force. The assessment of damage given out at Berlin is almost certainly far below the mark. The estimate placed by Angara observers on the destruction wrought to the Rumanian oil industry fixes the loss of output attributable to bombing alone at a quarter of normal capacity. This damage, however, means very little to the Rumanians because the whole of the oil output of the country is now being used by Hitler to help keep his war



In the "World of Tomorrow", Canada may well be a "key" country.

Expansion of war industries is providing plant and equipment, much of which will be of potential value for peacetime use.

Many new kinds of goods are now being and will be produced in Canada and there is also a flow of new industry from Abroad.

An influx of new population will mean larger markets and more production.

Forward looking Canadians will make their plans now for the future.

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machine in operation. What is more disastrous from the Rumanian viewpoint is loss of Rumanian men and materials on the field of battle. A communiqué recently issued from Bucharest said that, in the fighting with Russia, Rumanian losses to date amounted to 20,000 dead, 75,000 wounded and 15,000 missing. As against this, the Bucharest announcement claims that the losses inflicted on Russia by the Rumanians amounted to 70,000 killed, 60,000 captured and approximately 100,000 wounded. As every Bucharest communiqué is carefully considered, if not actually prepared, by the "occupying" German authorities, it is pretty safe to scale the Rumanian losses up and the Soviet losses down very substantially, but even at that the Rumanian casualties are more than sufficient to explain the widespread evidence of revolt against German rule which is reported daily from almost every part of the country.

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The Cow Boy Is Out of Fashion

He served his day and is now seldom heard of. But some things never go out of style and are always in demand. For instance, our Island made

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