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

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1942

Military Exemptions

Two questions affecting military exemptions
were discussed in the House of Commons this
week. It appears that in the case of calling up
for service, the individual called may go to any
doctor he chooses and get a certificate as to fitness
or otherwise.

Another side of the conscription law was
ventilated by a Saskatchewan member, Rev. A. M.
Nicholson who stated the case of a man who had
sought deferment, had been refused, had then
consulted a lawyer who was "a strong supporter
of the administration" and paid him \$50

"Is the honorable member attacking the
integrity of the board?" Mr. Thorson wanted to
know. The Government could not stop a man
from hiring a lawyer, but there was no need to
do so.

But, said Mr. Nicholson, hiring a lawyer had
worked. That was the point. Why? "This man
had already used the machinery provided by the
Government and had found he was not granted a
postponement. He then retained a lawyer, a
supporter of the administration."

"What has that to do with it?" asked Mr.
Thorson.
Mr. Nicholson pounced, simultaneously with
the Rev. "Tommy" Douglas of Weyburn, also
C. C. F. "That's what we want to find out"
they chorused.

Mr. Thorson thought maybe the lawyer was
"an assiduous digger after new facts to present
to the board." Anyway the boards generally had
"done a very difficult job in a very 'judicial,
sympathetic and understanding manner."

Most people will agree with Mr. Thorson in
his remark, still there are always the proverbial
exceptions and it would be well were these ex-
emption cases heard in public as in Britain and
as was the case here during the last Great War.

Medical doctors and members of boards are hu-
man, and liable at times to fail in living up to
the high standard expected of them in the dis-
charge of their onerous duties. It is only reason-
able and fair therefore that an independent
medical examination be insisted upon, and that
the light of day be let in upon the applications
for exemptions.

Two Modest By Half

Canadian newspaper men visiting the United
States have repeatedly voiced their surprise at the
almost total lack of publicity which this country's
war effort is receiving across the line. The trou-
ble is not with our American neighbors, but
with our Government and officials at Ottawa,
who seem to have no conception of the role Can-
ada should be playing in explaining the Empire
to the people of America, and making our own
aims and achievements plain to the ordinary Amer-
ican citizen. The latest revelation of this un-
satisfactory situation comes from a member of
the Ottawa Journal staff, now in Washington.
He writes that Canada has only one publicity
man posted at Washington, to spread the "gosp-
el" to 130,000,000 people.

Prime Minister King could help a lot, but he
doesn't. Mr. King was in New York twice last
month—and he gave no interview. He was in
Washington once last month—and gave no inter-
view.

"It is abc to newsmen," says the Journal cor-
respondent, "that when the head of one country
visits another country that is news, and an inter-
view is always regarded as a 'peg' on which can
be hung articles of all kinds. Only yesterday I
read two long articles on the visit of Norway's
Prime Minister and the President of Peru, long
articles in the same Washington papers, that did
not say 'boo' about Mr. King's visit. As for New
York—there isn't a hungry press in the world
than those metropolitan papers, but they are
simply fed up with a diet of striped trousers and
'no statement to make.' Mr. King's New York
visits were entirely covered by one very brief
item of his 'presence' in the Times. For the
rest . . . silence."

Australia, it is emphasized, orders her U. S.
representation differently. The Australian News
and Information Bureau in New York, right in
the Rockefeller Centre alongside the big news
agencies and large circulation magazines, labors
daily to keep Americans posted on Australia's
war effort. When an Australian Cabinet Min-
ister reached New York a short while ago he
gave an interview to 30 American reporters—and
news of all kinds came out of it; news of
Australian troops, munitions, morale, hopes, and
fears.

Against this type of publicity Canada em-
ploys the hand-out system, a scheme of mailing

from Ottawa stencilled statements about the
number of contracts awarded by the Department
of Munitions and Supply, about the latest price
control regulations or the newest taxes. These
statements generally go into waste-baskets.
They contain nothing of human interest.

Here is a striking example. When some New
York papers were recently guessing about the
form gas rationing would take in the United
States they had only one place in New York to
ask about Canada's system—the office of The
Canadian Press. The CP files were made avail-
able, but that was not the kind of help that an
Information Bureau could offer. In consequence
it is a safe bet that not one in a hundred Amer-
icans know that Canadians have long since been
on gas rationing. They are probably more fam-
iliar with the anything-but-credible fact that
we have been engaged for months in an
academic argument over the pros and cons of
conscription.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Wednesday was another "red letter day" for
the City and Summerside.

Since the good work of the Red Cross is so
abundantly supported, why should any of our
churches be short of funds?

A message of congratulation and good will from
the Queen on the occasion of the jubilee of the
Medical Mission of the Church Missionary Soci-
ety on its 92nd anniversary states: "Her Maj-
esty realizes the high importance of the Church's
task of bringing healing, for body and soul, to
all the world, and she recognizes with thankful-
ness the wonderful pioneer work which has been
accomplished by medical missions. It is her
earnest hope and prayer that God's blessing may
continue to rest upon this work of mercy."

Lord Trent, North Midlands Regional Com-
missioner, said at Nottingham, England, that if
invasion were attempted the chief thought of
everyone would be to drive out and destroy the
enemy, but concurrently would be the necessity
of keeping essential work and services going, and
among these undertakings were newspapers.
Civilians outside the organized services could
help in cooking, distributing food, filling craters
and shell holes to enable military vehicles to
pass, digging slit trenches and providing billets
for troops moving in, or for neighbours bombed
out, or evacuees.

Educationists from 19 allied countries, in-
cluding many now under the domination of the
Nazis, attended a two-day conference in London,
organized by the New Education Fellowship.
The conference adopted a children's charter as a
statement of the basic and minimum rights of
all children, above considerations of sex, race,
nationality, creed, or social position. The
charter's six points include the following: The
right of every child to proper food, clothing, and
shelter shall be a first charge on the nation's re-
sources; there shall always be available medical
attention and treatment for all, equal opportu-
nities, and full-time schooling for all; and religious
training available for all children.

All distributors of dairy products in the region
of Montreal and Quebec must obtain permits
from the Dairy Commission, according to a new
regulation of the Commission. Any person who
makes delivery of milk or of other dairy prod-
ucts for himself or distributor, must carry a
delivery book in which he must enter daily the
name and addresses of each client, the list of
products sold, as well as the quantity, and the
price of each product. He must also mention
whether the sale was for cash or credit. Any
inspector may inspect this book at any time, and
take notes from it, and also have the right to
accompany the distributor on his rounds, and
take place in his vehicle.

Pierre Curie, French physicist, whose daughter,
Madame Curie, is now in Canada, born this date
1859; with his wife jointly discovered polonium
and radium; in 1903 they received the Davy
Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, and shared
the Nobel prize for physics; Madame Curie suc-
ceeded her husband as director of physics at the
Faculty of Sciences in Paris in 1906 on his
death, and in 1911 herself received the Nobel
prize for chemistry; Madlle Curie, who is fol-
lowing in her parents' footsteps scientifically had
to travel four continents, Europe, Asia, Africa
and South America to reach the friendly shores
of Canada on her escape from occupied Paris.

Nearly all the Norwegian clergymen have
resigned in protest against the quising Govern-
ment's attempt to muzzle religious teaching of the
young and to take over the education of youth
by compulsory enrolment from 10 years to 18
in the quising youth formations. Clergymen
read the text of a letter which each had in-
dividually sent to the Church Department taking
the same stand as the bishops in renouncing
powers, delegated by the State, but retaining the
spiritual task given them by ordination, which
they consider an irrevocable task for life. Quis-
ing's answer to this move came in the form of a
new law, according to which laymen in certain
conditions may act as pastors of communities
where no clergymen are available.

A Canadian Press dispatch suggests that con-
scription of wealth and industry may develop
into something more than a plank in the C. C.
F. platform as the debate on the war effort
proceeds. Actually, for most practical purposes
there is such conscription now. Under private
ownership and direction industry has been placed
on a war footing. The transition could not have
been more rapid or effective, or the productive
results greater, under any form of what the Left
Wing Groups in the House of Commons choose
to call conscription of wealth and industry. All
profits above a narrow margin go back to the
Federal Treasury and so rigid is taxation in this
field that industry may find itself seriously em-
barrassed in the post-war period for lack of ade-
quate reserves. Wealth is being conscripted al-
ready through the income and corporation taxes,
unless conscription means confiscation.

NOTES BY THE WAY War Starts New Fishery

As heard at a rural gas service
station yesterday: "Selling the
gas and cutting the coupon is easy
enough. On boy it is the catching
keeping and the records which
cause the sweat on the brow."
And every business is in the
same category. What is the
said about war? An under-
statement.—St. Catharines Stan-
dard.

It is reported from Berne,
Switzerland, that the Nazis have
found a new and novel scientific
expansion for the delay of Hit-
ler's Spitzel. They refer to the
the Russian mus which is the
the Nazi offensive against the Rus-
sians impossible for weeks to come
term for the abhorred which is
prevailed on the earth a million of
years ago when the waters reced-
ed.—News of Czechoslovakia.

Almost one could pity, spite
of the hell that he loosed, spite
enough. On boy it is the catching
keeping and the records which
cause the sweat on the brow."
And every business is in the
same category. What is the
said about war? An under-
statement.—St. Catharines Stan-
dard.

The way to convince everybody
that the gasoline law must be
enforced is to stamp out any ten-
dency to the law to get more
gasoline than the law allows.
In Germany offenders would
doubtless be shot. Such
a penalty might be thought ex-
treme in this more civilized land,
but a period of internment to-
gether with the ignominy of being
a whole sale saboteur might cre-
ate a wholesome respect for the
national interest. Any official who
should be found selling gasoline
ration books it to be classed as a
traitor and sell his country
for a few pieces of silver.
For smart Alex who make it possible
for him to profit from his petty
treason are in no better category.
The job of them should join each
other in internment where they
could discuss the advantage of be-
having like good citizens.—Tor-
onto Telegram.

Perhaps the Sault will fare
better than many other communi-
ties upon the restrictions placed
upon the sale of teaching mate-
rials, which it has been sug-
gested will reduce the number of
books. For, as a result of the
restriction of the population of the
Sault probably has a larger per-
centage of natural blondes than the
average Canadian community.
There are at least 25 different
races represented among the peo-
ple of the Sault and this has
caused at times some speculation
as to what the character and ap-
pearance of its population will
be in a generation or two.
The mixture becomes more thor-
ough than it is today. But it is
larger than that is in all but a
handful of Ontario communities, a
able bearing may have a consid-
erably better.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Grammar is something that
is linked with our race and
bound to the past by a chain of
evolution. Without a fairly gen-
eral understanding of the rules of
grammar it will be difficult to
maintain a worthy literature or to
produce orators who will approach
in power and clarity the worthies
of the past such as Edmund Burke
and Daniel Webster. True, if
grammar is to be taught in a
school of dry and uninteresting
rules with infinite clauses and sub-
junctives it will always remain a
bugaboo for pupils. It can be
presented with something of the glamor
and romance, something of the glamor
of the remote past from which it
sprang if we accept it as a vital
well as a vital study. With a
and tactful teaching of grammar
the time may come when one will
be to the words as Bertion Braley
wrote.

"The grammar has a rule absurd
which I would call an outworn
superstition."
'A preparation is a word
You mustn't end a sentence with
in fear of violation of the rule be-
cause it is forbidden.—Fort William Times-
Journal.

Western farmers have an
other fight on their hands this
summer, against an old and per-
sistent foe—the grasshopper.
A report from the Dominion entomological
laboratory at Lehigh-
ville states that heavy losses are
being done to crops by grasshoppers
they do not undertake this ever-
present plagues pest. Some of the
best wheat in the province
is in danger of 100 per cent loss
if control measures are not
employed extensively. Saskatchewan
agricultural officials say that,
is not very serious, it is worse than
it was last year. Field Crops Com-
missioner Vigor has stated that
surveys of the grasshopper
hopper perils for fighting grass-
hoppers in the districts concerned. This bait
is supplied free to the farmers,
municipalities looking
after the matter. After that, says Mr. Vigor,
it's the farmer's own battle.—Regina
Leader-Post.

One suspects that there is lack
of understanding at Ottawa over
the price of wool. Canada is not
producing one-fifth the wool re-
quired. We have to import 80
percent of our requirements.
Much of this we expect to get
from Australia and New Zealand
in view of the shipping
situation, is most difficult. The
need for encouraging wool grow-
ers in Canada to produce more
of our domestic requirements has
been recognized, but there is very
much doubt that the prices sug-
gested by the Canadian Wool
Board will bring the desired re-
sponse. The prices suggested for
most Western Canadian wool are
bringing the producer from 23 to 25
cents a pound. With eight pounds
the average weight of fleece, the
return is but \$2 to \$2.50 per fleece.
This price does not compare favor-
ably with the prices being paid
for American wools. In fact, it
is being stated that Canadian
wools could pay the duty to U. S.
markets and still bring more to
the grower in Canada than the
Canadian Wool Board is offering.
In view of the fact that we
have to import 80 percent of our
wool in any event, we cannot see
that paying the Canadian wool
producer a price around 30 cents

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BOOK STORES and other RETAIL STORES

ade's war effort the quite un-
derstood impression was being
restored in our country and
among other nations that, be-
cause of a restriction upon the
powers of the Government, Can-
ada's war effort was being
could never be an all-out effort.
I gave the strongest reasons
why this false impression, and
the injustice being done to Can-
ada in the eyes of our own people
and in the eyes of the world, should
be ended as speedily as possible.
In these reasons and in the fact
that already it is desirable to ex-
tend the scope of service under
the National Resources Mobiliza-
tion Act to other parts of this
continent and adjacent islands,
you will find, I believe, wherein
the war situation has rendered
necessary, the introduction, with-
out delay, of the proposed amend-
ment to the National Resources
Mobilization Act.

In view of the grounds on
which you have tendered your
resignation I cannot but feel that
you have given to the decision of
the Government a significance it
was never intended to have. I
therefore feel that before taking
any action on your resignation I
place before you, anew, the situa-
tion as I see it.

You may feel that, in the light
of what I have said, you would
care to reconsider the request of
your resignation. I shall gladly await
any further consideration you
may wish to give the matter.

With kindest personal regards,
Yours very sincerely,
W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Office of the Minister of Public
Works, Ottawa, May 11, 1942.
My Dear Prime Minister:
As a result of the decision ar-
rived at during the meeting of
council yesterday where I once
more expressed my point of view
and my reasons for not agreeing
with the new policy of the govern-
ment, I respectfully tender my
resignation as Minister of Public
Works and Minister of Transport.

I feel that there is no necessity
for repeating the arguments
which, I sincerely believe, justify
my resignation. It is only a
short time ago, and is one more
indication of your kindness and
of your friendship, which I
truly appreciate and thank you
I TAKE—2—

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I TAKE—2—

Office of the Prime Minister,
Ottawa, May 11, 1942.
My Dear Cardin:
In your letter of the 9th in-
stant, which you so kindly han-
dled to me personally, you state
that you are tendering your resig-
nation on the ground that you
are unable to agree with the new
policy of the Government. You
also give certain arguments which
you feel justify your action.

Had the Government adopted
a new policy, a policy with which
I am unable to agree, I should
could take no exception to your
tendering your resignation. In-
deed, it would be the only right
and proper course for you to
take. There has, however, been
no change of policy. No new policy
has been adopted.

The decision of the Cabinet to
send to Parliament an amend-
ment to the National Resources
Mobilization Act, deleting Clause
3 of the Act, does not denote any
change in Government policy.
The sole purpose of the proposed
amendment is to obtain from
the Government, the freedom of de-
cision and action with respect to
the method of raising men for
military service overseas which,
in the recent plebiscite, the Gov-
ernment itself requested, and
which a very large majority of
the people of Canada have said
they desire the Government to
possess.

The statutory restriction con-
tained in Section 3 is the one re-
taining restriction on the Gov-
ernment's freedom of decision and
action in all aspects of Canada's
war effort. The action which is
included in the National Resources
Mobilization Act at the time the
bill was before Parliament be-
cause of a commitment arising out
of promises made in a speech from
which the Government and mem-
bers of Parliament have been re-
leased by the results of the re-
cent plebiscite.

As you are aware, the Govern-
ment might have proceeded in
this matter by order-in-council
under the War Measures Act.
Having regard, however, to its
responsibility to Parliament, the
Government has felt that such
action as is necessary to bring
existing law into conformity with
the will of the people expressed
in the vote on the plebiscite
should be taken, but by Act
of Parliament.

In thus proceeding, the Govern-
ment is, before any amendment
to the National Resources Mobil-
ization Act is made, providing
members of Parliament with the
fullest opportunity of consider-
ing the effect of every aspect of
the amendment.

You will recall that, in my
broadcast, I stressed the fact that,
despite the magnificence of Can-
ada, a pound, which is what they ask,
would make a lot of difference in
ceiling prices on woolen products.
—Leithbridge Herald.

Office of the Prime Minister,
Ottawa, May 11, 1942.
My Dear Cardin:
In your letter of the 9th in-
stant, which you so kindly han-
dled to me personally, you state
that you are tendering your resig-
nation on the ground that you
are unable to agree with the new
policy of the Government. You
also give certain arguments which
you feel justify your action.

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18th, we shall make deliveries of fertilizers to
trucks on only MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
FRIDAY. No deliveries to trucks will be made
otherwise.
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Words of Challenge
There is peril ahead for
all, and sorrow for many.
—H. Hoopes

Cultural Blackout
(Winnipeg Free Press)
Hitler is now entering his tenth
year of power in Germany, and
it is often difficult for many of
us to realize what nine years of
Nazid terror can do to people. The
boys who were just starting to
school during the dying days of
the Russian front. During their
school years, they were allowed to
learn nothing except what the Nazis
wanted them to learn. Thus there
are millions of men and women
abroad in Germany today who know
little or nothing about either their
own country or the outside world.
During the past winter, the Rus-
sians took thousands of prisoners
and in the questioning of the pris-
oners they learned a great deal
about what Hitler's new order
means to the German people. Con-
cerning their own country, the
prisoners ignorance was fantastic.
The names Goethe, Heine and Bee-
thoven meant nothing to them.
Some prisoners had heard of these
great Germans, but the ones who
knew anything about them were
exceptions. Some prisoners did not
know if Britain was a monarchy or
a republic. One even said that
Churchill was king of England. The
notion that "Teddy" Roosevelt was
still president of the United States
is quite common. As for world
literature and the arts, a recital of
the names of the great was just
gibberish to the prisoners.

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Hard Boiled Lot
(House of Commons Hansard)
Mr. Hanson, (York-Sunbury) I
am rather surprised to hear the
Minister intimate what the Treas-
ury Board is going to do tomorrow.
It seems to me rather like forcing
his hand, if I may say so, to the
Minister. I was once a member
of Treasury Board, and I have
seen Mr. MacDonald, (Kingston City):
They are not very pliable.
Mr. Hanson:—that members
of the Treasury Board are pretty

The Poet's Corner
OPPORTUNITY
This I beheld, or dreamed it in a
dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along
a plain;
And underneath a cloud, or in it,
A rugged battle, and men yelled,
and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields.
A prince's banner
Waved, then assailed backward,
hemmed with foes.
A craven hung along the battle's
edge
And thought, "Had I a sword of
keener steel—
That blue blade that the King's
son bears—but this
Blunt thing—he snags and flung
it from his hand.
And lowering crept away and left
the field,
Then arose bestead and sown,
and weapons and saw the
broken sword
Hilt buried in the dry and trodden
sand
And ran and snatched it, and with
battle shout
Lifted afresh he hewed his enemy
down.
And saved a great cause that her-
old day.
—Edward Rowland Gill

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