

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1941.

Enthusiastic Meeting

This is a busy season for our farmers, but they turned out in large numbers to attend last night's rousing annual meeting of the Queen's County Conservative Association. Striking evidence, as Mr. W. Chester S. McLure remarked, that the Party is neither dead nor moribund. The importance of reorganization for the maintenance of our democratic institutions during wartime, and as a badly needed spur to the Mackenzie King Government's war activities, was the chief point emphasized by the speakers, especially by the visiting national chairman, Mr. Gordon Graydon, M.P. The Government's shortcomings were trenchantly reviewed by Hon. Dr. MacMillan, provincial Conservative leader. Another feature of the meeting was President Turner's eloquent address, which appears in today's issue. Mr. Turner is to be congratulated upon his re-election to office, most of his colleagues on the executive being also re-elected.

Food For Britain

According to figures collected by the Federal Department of Agriculture, Canada has shipped nearly two billion pounds of foodstuffs to Britain, apart from wheat and flour, in the past two years. Wheat and flour exports to Britain in that period would add possibly another billion and a half pounds to the figure given.

Great as they are, Canada's figures on food exports are dwarfed by the amounts Washington is talking about sending under the Lease-Lend Bill. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture CLAUDE WICKARD told a New York gathering that in the next twelve months the United States expects to send Britain one-quarter of the food requirements of the British Isles. He held "food will win the war, write the peace" and foresaw the time when America would have to re-stock all Europe.

Canada is currently working on an order of 360 million eggs for Britain and another such order is in prospect. The United States poultry industry is being called upon to supply six billion eggs and 18 million pounds of chicken meat in cans. Both here and in Washington it is felt these vast orders can be filled without creating any great domestic scarcity.

That it is possible to export vast quantities of food and still meet home needs is shown by the fact that Canada in the past two years has sent over 800 million pounds of pork, 700 million pounds of apples, 215 million pounds of cheese, two and a half million pounds of evaporated milk, 10 million pounds of eggs, 52 million pounds of canned tomatoes, 13 and a half million pounds of honey and 36 million pounds of beans. People here may have had to pay somewhat higher prices for these foods but few had to go without them.

Russian Winter

Mr. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to the Court of St. James', warned the allies of Russia a few days ago against any complacency over the approach of winter. He said many amateur strategists talked "glibly about the weather and about General Winter and General Mud.... With the modern techniques of war, these factors have been considerably minimized, and perhaps by now General Winter has been reduced to a colonel, and General Mud to a major or a lieutenant."

On the Russian front, however, the officers are not discounting the value winter will be to them. A despatch to the Globe and Mail from the Central Russian Front quotes a lieutenant-general as saying the bad roads have already reduced very largely the manoeuvrability of the German armies, and that winter, with its cold, should create even greater difficulties for the invaders. "Every Russian has his sheepskin coat. He is also used to the hard weather, and he has felt boots," said General Sokolovsky. "The Red Army man can remain in the open day and night when necessary, but the Germans will freeze."

No Boom In Wall Street

There is one place in the United States, says the Monetary Times, where there are now no signs of an inflationary boom and, paradoxically enough that place is Wall Street, the erstwhile heart of booms when prices were rising in the country. Stock prices have been fairly buoyant on the London and Berlin markets but on Wall Street they are getting nowhere. Excess profits taxes and now the threat of limiting the profits which war industries may make on defense contracts have taken the joy out of life for the speculators and Wall Street, which thrived on them, has now got the wartime blues.

It is interesting to compare these times with the commencement of the third year of the

Great War. American industry has now on hand or in prospect several times the value of orders which it received in the Great War—companies like Bethlehem Steel, United States Steel and some of the aircraft companies have upwards of a billion dollars worth of orders on their books. Yet no one is rushing to buy their securities in the market place. The reason is evident. Where twenty-three years ago their prospective share earnings were figured in dollars running into two figures there is now some doubt whether they will do better than in the late thirties. The explanation is—taxation. When industry is called upon to pay for defense on the scale now contemplated it becomes evident that there is no profit in war—not even for the "war babies."

EDITORIAL NOTES

John Lyon, founder of England's second most noteworthy school, Harrow, died this date 1592. A wealthy merchant, he conceived the idea of providing a second educational institution on the lines of Eton, and so built and endowed the now famous school in Middlesex at which many of England's greatest men, including Winston Churchill, have been educated.

Commodore Ceretti, Borden, was in the city the other day attending a meeting of the Provincial Boy Scouts Executive. During the summer, together with Skipper Martin, he has been training eight young ideas how to dive, and with remarkable success. The progress the young Scout divers have made surprised even the Commodore himself. The good work is to be continued in the city during the Fall, and even in winter an opportunity will be given the boys to dive through ice in the Harbour.

In Italy these days to be fashionable is to be unpatriotic. The national directorate of the Fascist party have inaugurated a campaign against too much elegance in women's fashions. "Necessity imposed by the style of absolute austerity," reads the communique, "should lead to the elimination of every kind of ostentation, particularly in fashion. A display of elegance and jewels should be considered a manifestation of dissipation and exhibitionism as well as an insult to those whose life conforms to the duties of war. Federal secretaries and their collaborators will see that insensibility or lack of understanding are exemplarily punished."

Unlike some municipalities in Canada, the Federal Government at Washington has frowned on the prolongation of Daylight Saving Time. This decision was reached after a thorough survey of the power situation over the United States and analysis of the effect of continued daylight saving in the Southeastern region. However, the commission warned that if circumstances warranted, it might recommend resumption of the plan in some parts of the country or its establishment where it did not now exist.

Hundreds of illegal gold wedding rings have made their appearance on the market in London and the provinces, and hundreds of women have been wearing them all ignorant of the fact that their bridal token offends against the Wedding Rings Act of 1855. This law requires that wedding rings must be submitted for hallmarking to one of the only six assay offices in England and Scotland. A gold wedding ring is illegal in Britain unless it bears one of these marks: a leopard's head, anchor, York rose, sword between three wheat-sheaves, a three-towered castle or a tree, fish and bell.

The elevator and produce storage in U.S.A. at present is at a minimum never previously reached. This scarcity of space, due to record surplus of grain supplies, has caused the backing up of an unusually large amount of stocks on farms and elsewhere in temporary storage. Elevator men estimated that about 10 per cent of their space must be kept empty so that stored grain may be handled properly. The Department of Agriculture reported that as of September 1 approximately 84 per cent of the commercial grain storage capacity at 40 terminals was occupied. Since then there has been further contraction of available room and the corn and soy bean harvests will soon be in full swing.

If Hitler succeeds in disposing of Russia this fall or next spring, it may be necessary once again to revise ideas of how the war is going. Britain has shown no signs of being able to resist a major Nazi attack on Africa—either toward Suez or Dakar. Also, if Russia falls, the Japanese are likely to cut loose—falling first on Siberia, later on Singapore, the Indies, Australia. Even if no A.E.F. ever goes to Europe, the time may come when the U.S. may need to consider the advisability of sending an expedition to keep the Germans out of key points in West Africa facing South America, or the Japanese out of the Indies. For Anglo-American control of the seas cannot be a matter of complacency so long as the Germans can romp unchecked over the land.

Physiological studies of the dwellers of the Andes Mountain in South America have revealed the existence of an entirely new human being, best described as the "stratosphere man," who constitutes biological entity radically different in several respects from other branches of mankind. The new species of man, also referred to as "the altitude man," was described for the first time at one of a week's symposia in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Chicago by Dr. Carlos Monge of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, founded in 1551, the oldest institution of learning in the Western Hemisphere. Life at two or three miles above sea level, where the system has to become adapted to get along on little more than half rations of oxygen, as compared with dwellers in the lowlands, has transformed the permanent inhabitants of the Andean uplands into a distinct physiological variety of the human species, Dr. Monge reported. They should make ideal airmen.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Automatic alarms which ring a bell the moment a fire bomb gets into a building may be a new ally of the state of funds for the and of fire-watchers this winter. Britain's Ministry of Home Security invited the Institution of Electrical Engineers to consider the problem they set a committee to go into it and the result is a report on devices, one of which detects incendiary bombs by operating electrical circuits which are by impact. This device has a closed electrical circuit with a special "detector conductor" as one of its parts. Should a fire bomb get into a building it hits the conductor and sets off a bell. The advantage of the idea is that the alarm rings at the very second that the bomb hits the building and therefore before it has had time to start a fire. Other methods are also described, such as the use of heat detecting photo cells to give the alarm by the effect of the bright light from the bomb. These systems have been standardized and specifications issued by the British Standards Institution.

Beautiful hand-made lace from the cottages of England's country villages is the latest fashion among American women. In the tiny Devonshire village of Beer, where lace-making has been carried on for 400 years, orders from the United States are helping the inhabitants to keep going in war-time. The lace is made by hand, as skillful as any in the world, and over 80 years of age. Mrs. Ida Allen who has been in the craft for 50 years, has made lace for the present Queen, Mary and Queen Alexandra. A freebear of hers made the lace for Queen Victoria's wedding dress. It cost £1,000. Side by side with the lace-making branch of this industry, the great modern lace mills of Nottingham continue despite the war to create new designs for overseas. From the United States and Canada comes a demand for tailored edged, double-bordered curtains by the pair in small, neat effects and lace-trimmed curtains. The new lace, a heavy combination weave, strongly woven, are being made for Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, while the lace being sent to the United States is being sent to the United States. The lace is made for the most part in the cottages of the village, and is made for the most part in the cottages of the village, and is made for the most part in the cottages of the village.

Czechoslovak refugees are helping Britain to get cheese from sheep's milk. They have experience of ewe-milking in Czechoslovakia which used to export 2,000 tons of ewe's milk cheese a year. The making of this new variety of cheese is the result of the invention of a new milking machine just designed in Britain, and, after experiments at the Royal Agricultural College, it is found that 400 ewes a day are now being milked by it. The ewes are put in pens in units of six and milking is done at a pulsation speed of 100 per minute. The milk is automatically transferred to one of two churns, either of which can be emptied without affecting the milk. The milk is then supplied by a 1 1/2 h.p. engine driving a rotary vacuum pump. British farmers are now to be encouraged to milk their ewes, if only for a short period after weaning the lambs. In both butter fat and curd ewe's milk is nearly three times as rich as cow's milk and is more digestible. It has a butterfat content of 25 per cent and contains 2 1/2 lbs. of curd a week for at least four months of the year. There are so many ewes in Britain that the people get a better estimate of the amount of cheese from them as they ate before the war and still have some over for export.

"Blitz" blast need no longer send glass splinters flying in all directions during air raids over Britain this winter. The British Government's Experimental Building Research Station at Watford has successfully tested three new alternatives to unprotected glass windows. The first is a safety glass window glass. It consists of netting embedded in thick cellulose acetate film which lets in light and keeps out rain. There is a further variety to take the place of north lights, roof lights or other glass on which there is a heavy strain. It equals quarter-inch plate glass in strength. A third is a safety window glass. It is made of lighter form of cellulose netting fixed to window panes by adhesive. A square of plate glass covered with this netting was put under a spring-loaded hammer which was brought down upon it, travelling one-eighth of an inch beyond the point of impact. The shattered glass remained neatly in position under the netting.

Canada has received much of the livestock shipped from Britain during the first half of the year. Bulls, cows, rams, ewes, poultry, pheasants and even canaries were safely sent overseas to Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Kenya, New Zealand and Uruguay. The cattle shipped present a good cross-section of British pedigree stock. In the 150-ton cargo ship, there were eight Aberdeen Angus bulls, six for Argentina and two for Canada; a Devon bull for Brazil; and four Hereford bulls, three for Uruguay and the other for Argentina. Dairy cattle were represented by an Ayrshire bull for Kenya, while the world's greatest fun purpose breed, the Short-horn, famous alike for its milking as its beef-producing qualities was responsible for 81 of the 95 cattle shipped. No fewer than 29 Short-horn bulls were sent to Argentina and one to Canada. All the cows shipped abroad in the half-year were Short-horns, ten going to Canada and one to Kenya. All the 45 sheep shipped abroad were of the Down type. Six South-down rams and 18 ewes went to Canada, which also got two Hampshire Down rams and eight ewes, as well as nine Suffolk rams. To Chile were shipped two Hampshire Down rams. Poultry and pheasants were shipped to most of the accessible quarters of the world, while six pairs of canaries went to New Zealand. Crested canaries are becoming more popular than ever, a great demand for them is expected when war restrictions disappear.

British locomotive engineers are now building 24 railway engines for Turkey. They are part of an order for 68 locomotives for that country. The engines weigh 106 tons each and they are 70 kilometres an hour. Thirty-four locomotives, nearly £250,000 in value, were sent overseas from Britain in the first half of the year. June 30—seven more than during

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"This is Canada's war, the war of the men of Canada, the war of the women of Canada. We are fighting not only for our way of life but for the right of improving our way of life. Freedom and liberty throughout the world are threatened with destruction, and we must not fail." — J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.

Fighting In Crimea

(Hamilton Spectator)
There is a glamour about the name Crimea for people of British blood, because of the famous campaign against the Russians in the eighteen-fifties. Today British readers are anxiously watching the progress of operations in the peninsula, hoping the time not for the defeat, but for the triumph of Russian arms in the desperate struggle against invading Turkish and German forces. The names which figure so prominently in the history of the earlier war, are coming into the current news—the Isthmus of Perekop, Kerch, the Sea of Azov. The time of year, too, corresponds to that in which the British and their Allies—the French and the Americans—were engaged in a campaign which after a cruel winter of suffering and privation, resulted in the capture of Sevastopol and the surrender of the city. There is, of course, no comparison between the military operations of those days and the modern blitzkrieg; but the memory of the heroic and the full toll of death from disease of the ministrations of Florence Nightingale, explains why the Germans are in such haste to finish their bloody task before the rigours of winter set in. Information at present is lacking in details, but it is reported that for the past two days a fierce battle has been raging in the narrow isthmus—only five miles wide—which joins the Crimean peninsula to the mainland of the Ukraine. "The attack continues to develop," says a dispatch from London, "and also mentions the difficulty of the terrain and the employment of Nazi parachute troops to overcome the heavy nature of the soil. The Russians, being the originators of the parachute method of warfare, will know how to cope with this menace; but there is also reference to German mechanized units, showing that the Panzer brigades are again on the rampage. It is now quite apparent that Hitler's next major offensive is to be, as anticipated in the direction of Kerch, with the object of gaining control of the Sea of Azov and eventually of the Black Sea and the Caucasus. The rich oil fields in the latter are and in themselves sufficiently valuable prize to excite the cupidity of the insatiable Hitler and induce him to exert his utmost strength in overcoming every opposition to the possession of this indispensable commodity. The British are feverishly striving to get equipment and supplies through to the hard-pressed Russian armies. The air route is, however, proving a difficult one. This much is sure—whenever the obstacles Britain have given her promise to the U. S. S. R. to send aid, will spare no effort or expense in endeavouring to carry out that promise."

Why The Secrecy?
(Montreal Gazette)
There has been received at this office a communication from the Post Office Department at Ottawa, Public Relations Branch, and presumably it has been sent to all newspapers in the country. It leaves in delivery of Canadian mail to overseas troops and complaints made to the Department in regard to parcels for delay and non-delivery are given, together with an explanation covering the sometimes slow movement of parcels. All the information furnished is of a nature which will be passed on to the public, indeed, should be passed on since the public are so directly concerned, but the document is marked private and confidential. So marked it is to be understood, because those who are sending mail whether letters or parcels to rela-

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The Poet's Corner
MAY YOU GO SAFE
(On the Death of a Mahometan Friend)
May you go safe, my friend, across that dizzy way, No wider than a hair, by which you go From Earth to Paradise; may you go safe today, With star and spade above, and time and stars below.

And at the further end may you not fail to reach it, All that you hoped to find upon the other shore, Where the long centuries go curving up the beach, And foam away and cease, and there is time no more.

And if, from some small door behind our Heaven, should stray A weedy path, from which the orthodox refrain, Round to your Paradise, I'll seek it out one day, And sit and hear you tell rare Indian tales again.

—Lord Dunsany.
ing the preceding quarter. During the quarter Britain also shipped 18 locomotive boilers abroad, a total of 56, valued at about £110,000 for the first half of the year.

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED

Dressing around each day, unable to do household work—cranky with the children—feeling miserable. Blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. We kidneys fail the system clogs with impurities. Headaches—backache, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, giving nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe.
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Germany's Losses

(Exchange)
Polish military headquarters at London released revised figures showing Germany's man power losses in the invasion of Poland during September 1939. The number of Nazi soldiers killed in that month is placed at 90,000, and of those wounded at 200,000. There were 400 German tanks and 500 airplanes destroyed in the same period. This was having clearly developed into a contest of endurance, the German losses in the Polish campaign can be set down as Poland's initial contribution to victory, — a contribution which becomes more significant than ever as the conflict enters its third year. Even after making due allowance for the wounded who have recovered sufficiently to resume active service, it is probably that the Polish campaign weakened Germany's man power by approximately 200,000 in all.

It being the Nazi policy to conceal and minimize German losses, there are no close records obtainable as to those losses in the Low Countries, Norway, France, Yugoslavia and Greece, but conservative statisticians place the total in these fields at not less than 800,000. War correspondents on the Eastern front estimate Germany's losses in the Russian campaign at about 2,000,000 to date. It is therefore probably no overstatement that Germany's man power has been weakened to the extent of 3,000,000 in land fighting operations of military age, possibly one-third of the potential fighting force of the Reich, for even to reach an estimated total of 9,000,000 German reserves of military age, possibly "reserves" of subnormal efficiency have to be counted in to the limit of about 2,000,000.

If the Russian campaign runs on along the lines competent observers are forecasting it will cost Hitler another couple of million men, and this quite irrespective of its final outcome. A war of attrition was the last thing the Reichsfuehrer bargained for when he made his raid on Poland in September 1939. For such a war means inevitable disaster for Germany, the end of Nazism, and the doom of Herr Adolf Hitler.

ive and friends in the overseas army are not permitted to see it. If their letters and parcels do not arrive they do not know what is going on. The failure is due to some fault of their own they do not know what this fault is, and if mail is lost at sea they have no means of knowing so far as this communication is concerned, whether their own letters or parcels are likely to have gone down in this last regard, however, they do obtain some light because the Post Office Department announces that 1546 bags of Canadian mail for the United Kingdom, sent during the last week in August, were lost through enemy action, an event which is covered in private and confidential circular letter. Why does not the Department give the public all the facts so that the thousands of Canadian families and individuals who are corresponding with friends in Britain, with men in the army particularly will know where they stand and can govern themselves accordingly?

R. A. F. CHAPLAINS

LONDON — (CP) — Chaplains serving with the Royal Air Force have more to do than preach a weekly sermon in an airforce church or chapel. They often have to act as entertainment officers and give advice to airmen on marriage and divorce.

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Mrs. Younger: "We're really asked to do very little when we're asked to lend our money, don't you think?"

Mrs. Elder: "It is little . . . especially when we consider how others are suffering."

Mrs. Younger: "And we are able to lend in such small sums when we buy War Savings Certificates . . . everybody can do it . . . but do you think such small savings are worth while?"

Mrs. Elder: "Indeed they are, when we are all in it. I'm not good at arithmetic, but I realize that the individual effort of small investors, added together, can provide hundreds of millions of dollars for war needs. That's a lot of money."

Mrs. Younger: "It is worth while, when you figure it up like that, isn't it?"

Mrs. Elder: "Yes, it is, and at the end of seven and a half years we get \$5.00 back for each \$4.00 we invest . . . money that will be handy to have when we want to retire."

The help of every Canadian is needed for Victory. In these days of war the thoughtful, selfish spender is a traitor to our war effort. A reduction in personal spending is now a vital necessity to relieve the pressure for goods, to enable more and more labour and materials to be diverted to winning the war. The all-out effort, which Canada must make, demands this self-denial of each of us.

SPEND LESS — TO BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

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With each stroke of the heart labor is produced sufficient to lift a one-pound weight a little more than a yard. The number of heartbeats, which are like the strokes of a lift-and-force pump, averages about 100,000 in 24 hours, or nearly 40 million a year. In 70 years, therefore, the heart, working without interruption, would beat 2800 million times. In a single year the heart drains in and forces out 850,000 gallons of blood, and in 70 years it would pump enough blood to fill a tank with a capacity of nearly nine million cubic feet.

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