

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice President: J. H. Burnett, F.J.I.

Subscription Rates
By Mail in C. E. \$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for 6 months
City Delivery \$5.00 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at
Hotelling's News Agency, Flims Square, New York; Old
South News Agency, Corner 31th and Washington Streets;

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

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1943.

Our Parliamentary Asset

It is a tremendous thing, in war, to have a House of Commons before which, day after day, a government, no matter how powerful it may be, must explain and defend its policies, and whence it derives full authority to enforce its policies.

Mr. Churchill can go to the House of Commons, seek and gain authority for his aims, proceed to carry them out. Mr. Roosevelt can go to Congress, nor can the members of his cabinet. The most Mr. Roosevelt can do is to send a message to Congress; and the most his cabinet can do (they are really merely departmental heads) is to appear before some committee of Congress.

The direct consequence is a multiplicity of boards and bureaus and commissions, many of them with overlapping responsibilities and jurisdictions, and none of them with complete authority. Mostly the creations of the President, they are responsible only to him, and too often they begin with the antagonism of Congress. In the case of price control in Canada, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is directly responsible to the Minister of Finance, who in turn must act under collective cabinet responsibility, and with the cabinet answering to Parliament. In the United States price control has been under an appointee of the President, an appointee who without any responsibility to Congress yet must depend upon Congress to vote him the appropriation necessary for his work. And so with all the other vital war agencies.

Mr. Bracken and Mr. King

Mr. Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, having told a Toronto audience that the Government's manpower policy is "prompted by political cowardice," Prime Minister King rose in his seat to say to Parliament: "Had Mr. Bracken . . . been a member of the House of Commons I should today immediately have asked you Mr. Speaker, to see that Mr. Bracken was obliged immediately to withdraw his charge of political cowardice."

Which is the complete justification for Mr. Bracken having said what he did say where he said it, suggests the Ottawa Journal. For if Mr. King proposes to regard himself and his Government as lose majesty in the matter of criticism and to use the power of his majority to stifle it in Parliament, then it is time somebody spoke the truth outside Parliament.

And it should be possible to say in Parliament what Mr. Bracken did say. What Mr. Bracken's words implied is that in the matter of manpower the Government refrained from doing the right thing through fear of its political consequences. If it is not possible to say that in Parliament then our whole system of an opposition party in the House of Commons has come to a pitiful decay.

Liberal Press Comment

Prime Minister King may try to brush off Mr. Bracken's attack on the Government's manpower policies as the mere mood of a partisan. What armor has he against an almost equally strong attack on the same policies from the leading Liberal organ in Canada, the Winnipeg Free Press? The Free Press attack, curiously enough, appeared on the day that Mr. Bracken voiced his criticism in Toronto.

The Free Press, pointing to waste of manpower and to critical shortages of workers in key industries, says: "This is the basic problem, and more and more Canadians wonder as they watch the Government's attempts to solve it what the reason for the policy is which maintains in Canada more than 200,000 men in the army alone. The number is more probably 240,000."

Proceeding to say that the Minister of Defence apparently refuses to change any policy "regardless of whether the situation on which that policy was based has vanished completely," the Free Press concludes: "There is no apparent interest in what we all see around us today. There is instead too much evidence to support the theory that the basic plan, whatever it is, is a bad one, rigid, inelastic and in all probability out of date."

Hard on Retailers

Cumbersome as our wartime restrictions may be they are perhaps less so than those of other countries. Witness the following regulation quoted in Nation's Business, from U. S. regulations governing retail ceiling prices for beef, veal, lamb and mutton cuts. Retailers who can take his in their stride shouldn't have any difficulty

filling in tax forms or working problems in relativity:

"Fourth, the excess loin (lumbar) and pelvic (sacral) fat shall be trimmed from the inside of the full loin upon a flat surface, with no other support to change its position, meat side down, and removing all fat which extends above a flat plane parallel with the flat surface supporting the full loin and on a level with the full length of the protruding edge of the lumbar section of the chine-bone. Then, all fat shall be removed which extends above a flat plane, using the following two lines as guides for each side of the plane: an imaginary line parallel with the full length of the protruding edge of the lumbar section of the chine-bone, which line extends one inch directly above such protruding edge; a line on the inside of the loin two inches from the flank edge and running parallel with such edge for the full length of the loin. All fat obstructing the measurement of the second line shall be removed. In addition to the foregoing, all rough fat in the pelvic cavity of the heavy end of the loin (sirloin) shall be trimmed smooth and trimming by a knife shall be apparent. No fat remaining in the pelvic cavity shall exceed one inch in depth."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Everybody with friends and relatives at the front will be scanning the newspapers more closely and eagerly than ever now.

Mother was in the habit of "scrubbing" nine year old Maurice before going to bed after his day's play—a proceeding he did not always relish. One evening he insinuatingly remarked—"Mum, if you have a headache you need not wash me tonight."

Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector of England from 1658 to 1659 when he was compelled to retire; the son of Oliver it was hoped and ardently desired by the revolutionists that he should continue the policy and administration of his father, but he lacked the capacity for ruling, and having the army and landed gentry violently opposed to him, he considered it advisable to quit while the going was good; his judgment in this respect was good, as he remained unmolested after the restoration, and lived quietly as a country gentleman.

Representative W. R. Harris (Dem.-Va.) has obtained war production board release of 100 carloads of Virginia potatoes blocked from delivery into Canada by a WPB order forbidding export of burlap bags from the United States. The board order caught 60 carloads of Virginia potatoes sacked in burlap at the border and 40 more carloads en route. WPB officials, on appeal from Mr. Harris, ordered the potatoes released and assured Mr. Harris an amendment to the order would be issued to exempt future shipments of potatoes in burlap bags to Canada.

While residents of Southern Ontario sweltered in the heat a week ago, the central section of Northern Ontario north of Lake Superior shivered in snow and near-freezing temperatures. Censorship regulations prevented earlier general publication of the snowfall which was reported from such railway centres as Schreiber, Hornepayne, Oba, Hawk Junction, Coppell and Michipicoten. At Schreiber, in the Port Arthur district, the snowfall was light with the temperature down to 34 degrees, two above freezing. Oba, 265 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., had one to two inches of snow. At Hornepayne, 35 miles west of Oba on the Canadian National Railways, there was one and a half inches of snow. The area blanketed by the snow extended south to Michipicoten on Lake Superior.

Dr. Clifford B. Purves, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed E. B. Eddy professor of industrial and cellulose chemistry at McGill University. Dr. Purves will succeed Prof. Harold Hibbert, the first incumbent of the chair, whose retirement becomes effective the end of August. Dr. Purves was born in Scotland in 1902 and received both his baccalaureate and doctor's degree from St. Andrew's University, where his career was marked by great distinction. After two years in the United States as the holder of the Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, he returned to Aberdeen University as assistant to the late Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, but was later recalled to a position at the National Institute of Health in the United States. In 1936 he was appointed associate professor of organic chemistry at M.I.T.

The Beveridge and co-related post-war plans have raised a question of medical and legal ethics now being discussed. The question of professional confidence is raised in connection with a State organized medical service. The confidence between—say—the solicitor or the barrister and his client do not give rise to discussion and controversy, because the relation of solicitor or barrister to client is recognized in law as one absolutely confidential. The law of medical confidences has never been authoritatively defined. As the law stands, a doctor on occasion lays himself open to an action for damages for breach of confidence should he divulge information harmful to his patient's interests, on the one hand; while, on the other, he is legally obliged to answer in a Court of law any question which the Court may put to him, no matter under what understanding of confidence the information may have come into his hands. The public and the medical profession must come to a decision as to the duty of a doctor when called upon as a witness in a Court of Law to divulge something about a patient which he would never have learned but for the patient's belief that what he said to his doctor would never be breathed outside the walls of the consulting-room. The sole exception to absolute professional secrecy is the existence of circumstances in which a man—doctor or lawyer—has knowledge, no matter how obtained, that, but for his intervention, a crime will be committed, or is in process of being committed. In such a case, he is bound to intervene.

Notes By The Way

Donald Gordon has said that Canadians will have an extra 400 million to spend this year. In a 1943's eye they will, if that Mr. Isley bears about it.—Ottawa Citizen.

There are two more good things about the Chinese victory, says the Pathfinder. One is that the Chinese are learning that they can beat the Japs, and the other is that the Japs are learning the same thing.

The British lion—the American eagle—the Russian bear—the Gallic cock—the Canadian beaver—all fine and noble but what we are worrying about are the potato bug, the bean weevil, the corn borer, the aphid and the termite.—London Free Press.

One of the most timely devices in use to (compensated) men has been made in the development of a practical method to make drinking water from sea water by men marooned in life-boats or rafts. Only a small pack of chemicals is required to make a quart of water.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

A woman worker who for years had been assembling links in driving chains came to her foreman recently and asked for a change in jobs. "I want to do something else," she said, "that will help win this war." "You are," replied the foreman. "You're making chains for jeeps." She returned to her work, satisfied. And the management of that company hurriedly began to show each worker where his job fitted into the war program.—Iron Age.

We are wont to libel animals with the wrong attributes, says The London Spectator. The Spectator will agree that the pig, if given the chance, is one of the cleanest of all animals, especially in the precise care taken not to dirty its straw. At the same time, cause no serious reduction to the numbers of fish ascending the Morell River for spawning purposes.

At a time when it is of utmost importance for the United Nations to remain united we cannot understand what possessed the Gallup Poll people to go about Great Britain asking men and women which nation they thought had made the greatest contribution to world winning the war to date. We feel that the Poll should have some suitable recognition—a glass bottle full of termites might do—for this contribution toward Allied disunity.—(Peterborough Examiner).

A new start in education will have to be made; a new system of European education will have to be devised, says Denis Saurat, of the University of London. He has pointed to teach in every nation principles common to all mankind; to teach the history of the world; to teach the traditions which come from the innermost traditions of that nation, which harmonize with the general good. Thus no nation, and no individual would feel neglected as a unit, and yet all nations and individuals would be linked together.

If in Germany the minister of food were to resign with a public declaration that Hitler's economic policies were unworkable, and if Goering were to denounce Dr. Goebbels as a millstone around the neck of the war effort, the allied world would hail these things joyfully as a collapse. "Well, the cracks are showing at the very top," people would say. "It won't be long now!" But the Axis has provided us with no such good news of disunity and disorganization at its administrative centres as Washington has been providing for the Axis this week.—(Minneapolis Star-Journal).

Apparently our navy lads crave action, afloat or ashore. Three elderly ladies, following a glass boat on Red Cross, relaxed at a movie. During the feature, which lacked perhaps some of the speed and rhythm of today's modern motion pictures, one lady dropped a valuable earring. After fumbling around her feet without success, and fearing it might be stepped on, she notified the others. All three leaned over and began fumbling, heads bobbing in a variety of eccentric motions. At last one of the ladies lit a match and as the light shined on the earring and all three dived for it, the sailor, half seas over, appeared from somewhere and crouched beside them. "Here, he said, 'this is a crap game I'd like to get in on it.'—The Printed Word.

As many as 10,000 small craft drawn from all parts of the country have been acquired by the Ministry of War Transport for various war purposes, through substitution or purchase. Some 2,000 of these London swim barges have proved most adaptable craft for all sorts of uses. They are to be found doing duty on the West African coast, among other parts of the world. The delivery of many of the small craft to new stations overseas has been achieved by fine feats of seamanship. Port tugs, ferries, and even a floating crane, all designed for service in coastal waters at home, have made voyages of 12,000 miles round the Cape to the Middle East. In order to avoid prowling enemy bombers these tiny vessels have had to cross 2,000 miles the open Atlantic before proceeding down the west coast of Africa. They have suffered no casualties.—London Times.

After 60 years of competition, the Western Union Telegraph Company is to merge with the Postal, providing stockholders and the Federal Communications Commission and N. Y. State Public Service Commission approve. Postal, which has 15,000 employees and in 1942 did \$22,000,000 gross business, will sacrifice its name, the consolidation to continue as Western Union, which has 58,000 employees, did business of \$123,000,000 last year, and is the oldest electric communications system in the U.S.A.—Telegraphic communications began in 1844 with the construction by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, of the line from Baltimore to Washington. In the following years many independent companies sprang up, but were consolidated in 1881 when Jay Gould acquired control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the same year the Postal Telegraph Company was established, but within five years it had been foreclosed and was bought in foreclosure by John Mackay under whose direction it expanded rapidly.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

SALMON SEASON EXTENDED

Sir:—I am enclosing you a copy of a letter I have received from the Minister of Fisheries and which is not personal. I would therefore request that you publish the letter just as it is under a suitable prefix in the next issue of the Guardian.

I am, Sir, etc. THOS. V. GRANT, M.P. M.P. for King's, P.E.I.

(Enclosure) Department of Fisheries Office of the Minister June 28th, 1943.

Dear Doctor Grant:—This will acknowledge your letter of June 22nd and refer again to your letter of May 14th, with which you sent me a petition you received from the salmon fishermen of your constituency, requesting that the salmon-net fishing season, which normally closes on the 1st day of September, be extended until the middle of October.

The revision of the Special Fishery Regulations for Prince Edward Island for this year is now being considered, and I am pleased to inform you that action is contemplated to extend the salmon-net fishing season until October tenth inclusive. The officers of my Department, who have investigated the request of your petitioners, report that the commercial salmon-net fishery of the Province is pretty well confined to the St. Peter's Bay district where there is a late run of salmon, and under the existing season the fishermen's nets are removed before they have a fair share of fish. On the other hand we must safeguard against the undue depletion of the spawning run of salmon entering Morell River.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a late run of salmon, and under the existing season the fishermen's nets are removed before they have a fair share of fish. On the other hand we must safeguard against the undue depletion of the spawning run of salmon entering Morell River. It is, therefore, my opinion that a late run of salmon, and under the existing season the fishermen's nets are removed before they have a fair share of fish. On the other hand we must safeguard against the undue depletion of the spawning run of salmon entering Morell River.

Yours very truly, (Sgd.) ERNEST BERTRAND, Minister

Dr. Thomas V. Grant, M.P. Office of Commons, OTTAWA.

The Poet's Corner

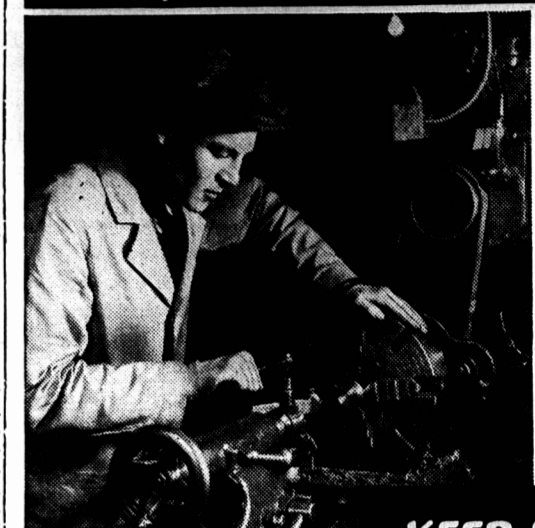
AFTER READING A SONNET BY WORDSWORTH

I, too, am sorry Milton is not here today; but I am sorry for his sake. He fought corruption, tried to forge a stake To pinion tyrants to a timeless bier. And Shakespeare, living in an age of chivalry, dined, watched older battles break. Wordsworth himself, in London did not wake The Spirit which is hers in this proud year.

Though all men think their battles are the best, I hold this truth against all who contend: "This is our finest hour," this is a test. We welcome, knowing we not only For freedom north and south and east and west. But walk with God, and serve Him, to the end.

—Charles Frederick Boyle, Released by the Writers' War Committee.

Have you energy for the EXTRA



JIM HAS . . .

In fact, Jim has two Tele-regulator operators Stock Exchange days in a machine shop that week and Sundays, for precision tools. "Take energy" says Jim. "I stick it if I didn't keep I'm careful about my no harsh cathartics. Instead, I make sure of 'bulk' in my diet, every morning with Kellogg's Bran Flakes keep me fit . . . taste Kellogg's Bran Flakes Parts of Wheat are help supply valuable proteins too . . . help for extra things!

IF YOU want to keep fit for extra things, take these two steps to health: 1. To get well, see your doctor; 2. To keep well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes every day. Ask for the golden-yellow package—either the regular or the new Family package. Begin tomorrow. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

KEEP FIT WITH KELLOGG'S every day in the year!

He Created Fly Swatter

(Buffalo News)

In Missouri recently a man named Benjamin F. Duglass died at the age of 89. He was described as the man who originated the fly-swatter when in 1900 he took a small piece of wire screen, bound its edges with cloth and fixed it to a whittled handle. The idea was adopted by commercial manufacturers and soon similar wire swatters were being welded throughout the land. The passing of this benefactor of mankind will recall the long fight made against the common house fly. Besides swatters, fly chasers were also used. These usually consisted of strips of paper flour sacks attached to the end of a broomstick. At regular intervals, round-ups of flies would be made throughout the home. The gradually increasing swarm would be directed to the screen door which would be quickly opened and the flies swept into the open. Then the door would be slammed. The entire operation required dexterity and agility. Various lethal weapons were employed against flies including the sticky fly paper and the old-fashioned black rosin fly paper. In spite of the battle that went on against them, each season saw their return in great numbers. But in recent years they have been diminishing. There are still enough of them to make known their pestiferous

NATIONAL EFFICIENCY

In the battle against Fear and Want, adequate Life, Accident and Health Insurance is a major factor. Thrift is vital to the war effort. Premium savings add to the mighty army of fighting dollars that is helping to win the war. It is a privilege of the Life Underwriter to help make people's future more secure. Consult the Great-West Life man.

HYNDMAN & CO. LIMITED

Provincial Managers Offices: Charlottetown Summerside Montague Thomas McAvinn, C.L.U.—Special Representative at Ch. Town. Allison P. McLean, C.L.U.—District Manager at Summerside. Earle S. Jelley—Representative at O'Leary. Cyrus A. R. Shaw—Representative at Montague. Peter G. McEachern—Representative at Victoria. F. L. MacNutt—Representative at Darnley.

ANOTHER CALL TO NATIONAL SERVICE

To Business Men, Professional Men, Storekeepers, Store Clerks, Citizens of Towns and Cities Prince Edward Island

This province will face an emergency during the harvesting season. There is a grave shortage of agricultural labour, and many farmers will require help during haying and harvesting the truest sense of the word, the gathering of the harvest this year will be work of NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. Will you, as a patriotic citizen, volunteer to help some farmer for one, two or three days harvest time? The urgency of the situation can not be exaggerated, and your help will be a direct contribution to final victory.

If you wish to help, please file your name at the Selective Service Offices at Charlottetown and Summerside. When your services are required, you will be put in touch with some pressed farmer.

As these offices cannot provide transportation, this must be arranged by yourself or the employer concerned. FOOD IS VITAL—Therefore YOUR ASSISTANCE IS VITAL. The Island has answered every call, military and monetary: DO NOT FAIL IN THIS CALL TO PATRIOTIC DUTY.

The periods when help will be most needed extend from July 20 to Aug. 6 and throughout the month of October. File your intentions of rendering this voluntary service without delay. Merchants and Business Men can assist by permitting employees to volunteer for this essential work.

Employment & National Selective Service Office

Charlottetown and Summerside, P.E.I.