THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1945

Robot Warfare

There is, of course, no such thing as a robot war. Behind every instrument there is a brain that contrives and a hand that controls. When we speak of the robot warfare waged by the Nazis with the use of V1 and V2, we mean simply the exercising of the necessary human control at a greater and greater distance from the weapon. The new enemy bombs by scientific development seem to act as robots; they can be launched at a distance at some unseen target and undoubtedly are capable of inflicting great damage and casualties. V2 differs from V1 in that it strikes deeper and distributes its damage over a narrower area, and these characteristics are of the nature of the weapon. Moreover, it strikes without warning, unlike V1, which by reason of its slower velocity can be seen approaching. Its military effects are, therefore, of a different character.

In an interesting article on robot warfare by "Strategicus" in the London *Spectator*, it is pointed out that the military prospect is scarcely changed by the use of these inventions. They may impose a further strain on endurance that has already suffered the attrition of five years; but in the last analysis they cannot materially affect the outcome of the war, except in one way. That is to say, they emphasize the need of reducing to impotence a nation that seems only to work its ingenuity at high pressure when it touches instruments of death.

It is the future, of course, that mainly concerns us. V1 and still more V2 have a range and scope that are as yet only in their infancy, and it does not require much imagination to see that they may be developed to strike at enormous distances and with an explosive force of which we have at present no conception. It is these possibilities that give V2 its strategic importance. The control of the means of making war must change enormously after the war is over. War itself will change out of all recognition. It may begin without any sort of warning by one country plastering every military objective in another—interpreting the word "military" in its widest sense—by an overwhelming bombardment of explosives.

Such problems as this must lie at the foundation of any system for the maintenance of peace. The use of such machines cannot, it is clear, be limited to one nation. The United States are said to be already experimenting with the use of V1, and V2 may appear to be more useful when once it is developed to the requisite pitch. This aspect of the question gives another meaning to the German fight for time; for no lesson has come so clearly from the five years of warfare as the vital difference between machines and their use.

It is recalled that it was the Allies who discovered the deadly use of rocket-firing aircraft, and they won what was perhaps the decisive battle of the war by them at Avranches. It has long been evident, also, that they possess machines requiring immediate control that have very obvious advantages over the "robot". The sinking of the Tirpitz is but one of the many instances of this. The first clashes with the Siegfried defenses have shown the remarkable American versatility in the invention and use of machines. Nor are the British lacking in inventiveness. Montgomery at Alamein was the first of the Allies to make use of a great concentration of guns, and by guns and tanks, with some expert assistance from the air, he broke the last stand in the south of Tunisia.

Other examples are given by the *Spectator* writer to show that military invention is being employed continuously against the enemy. The Allies may shortly have something to say that will paralyze the use of V2 and any relatives it may have. In any case, when they come to strike in the grand assaults, the enemy will find more machines than he likes.

Hard Work Ahead

Hard work and lots of it will be the role of most Canadians in 1945. That, in briefest form, is the forecast of 68 business and industrial leaders quoted in the *Financial Post*. There is little of the usual happy new year in their statements just the grim announcement that Canadian factories will continue to turn out guns, shells and explosives so long as these weapons of death are needed.

Until peace has been won in Europe at least, little hope is held out of any substantial improvement in the supply of civilian goods. Heavy industry, the basic supply of such goods, is again concentrating almost exclusively on war production, the recent slight easing off ending abruptly with the German Christmas offensive.

Beyond the end of the war most industrialists very naturally are reluctant to go in for long term prophecy. They point out that much will depend upon the kind of peace we are able to devise, upon whether the world will be wise enough and able to settle down to work and trade, instead of the chaos, which threatens so much of that part that we have already liberated.

For the immediate future, says the *Post*, our job is to win the war, regardless of personal inconvenience and sacrifice. In the words of one industrialist quoted in the 1945 forecast, "we can best serve our country by spurning all wishful thinking and buckling down to war work, to victory bond purchases and to blood donations as never before."

–EDITORIAL NOTES–

The January thaw has lived up to its former, and almost forgotten, reputation.

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Feast of Epiphany celebrated twelve days after Christmas (whence Twelfth Day). Commemorates the showing of Jesus to the Magi.

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The arrival of the British fleet at Australia is significant. U. S. Admiral Nimitz of the Pacific Command told a press conference: "The decisive battles, the greatest battles, the hardest battles in the Pacific war are still to come. The enemy, like ourselves, has just begun to fight."

* * * *

It is no joke travelling these times. Last week, for instance, soldiers and sailors returning to Halifax after Christmas leave had this experience: Held up six hours at Borden because of high wind; again delayed at Tormentine four or five hours, and finally at Sackville 20 hours.

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A subscriber making a long-distance telephone call in Britain pays for each three minutes' conversation and is warned at the end of that time by the sound of three "pips" (three staccato warning notes). This system is exclusive to British telephones, and is an automatic arrangement. It safeguards the speaker from being over-charged, or from continuing his conversation for longer than he intended.

Mdme. Emma Calve, French *prima donna* soprano, died this date 1942; her first public appearance was at Brussels in 1882 when she sang in Gounod's *Faust;* in London ten years later she sang at Covent Garden in *Cavalleria Rusticana;* while in 1897 she appeared in Massenet's *Sapho* composed for her; her most brilliant success, however, through a long musical career, was *Carmen.*

* * * *

It will be observed from our advertising columns that Col. C. C. Thompson has established his own produce business under the title of the Thompson Produce Co. This will be good news to farmers and others, as the Colonel has been long and favourably known in the produce business, both on his own account and in connection with the Potato Growers' Association. He is a veteran of both Great Wars, having recently returned from active service, and has two of his own sons now at the front.

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Sensing a strong trend among returning men toward the ownership of small farms ranging from 10 to 80 acres, agricultural equipment makers have designed new machinery to reduce costs and meet the competition of larger and more mechanized farms, says *Journal of Commerce.* The industry recognizes that, apart from business reasons, it is socially desirable to encourage the ownership of small farms by providing suitable low-cost equipment.

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Here's a story of a chase after a stolen car with a different ending than usual. It happened when Oshawa Police Chief George Holmes and County Constable George James spotted a car thief and gave chase. The chase lasted for seventy-five miles and ended up in a house in Port Perry. The police produced handcuffs, but instead of snapping them on the wrists of the thief, the thief snapped them on the wrists of the police and led them out of the house saying he would take them for a ride. But a few minutes thought reminded him that he travels farthest who travels alone, and the last the police saw of him he was driving off again in the stolen car.

* * * *

Finance Minister Ilsley holds out no hope for an easing of the almost intolerable tax burden. "I cannot", he said, in a New Year's message, "hold out any strong hope that governmental expenditures will be materially lower in 1945. Nor do I believe it will be possible for some time yet to divert men and materials to the production of a greater volume of civilian needs. Our resources of men, materials and money," said the Finance Minister, "must remain mobilized for war purposes" but he did disclose in the latest revised figures on the results of the Seventh Victory Loan that the aggregate cash sales of bonds during 1944 reached the vast sum of at least $3,000,000,000. This amount realized from bond sales will be a big help to the Federal treasury for the finance minister stated that his estimate in the last Budget speech that at least $6,000,000,000 would have to be found for the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31 next, will, unfortunately, prove very accurate.

* * * *

The Canadian gourmet who has longed for the rare and tasty cheeses of old Europe, may soon be able to satisfy his craving, says an article by Philippe Hurteau in the recent C. I. L. publication, *Oval.* The standard Canadian Cheddar-type cheese is probably the finest in the world, but, like the prophet, has no honor in its own land. The gourmet has combed the world for exotic cheeses of distinct flavor, and Canadian cheese experts have been experimenting for some years in an effort to make specialized products which formerly could be made only under conditions in Europe. "Canadian-made cheeses of European types gained fitting recognition during the two momentous Quebec conferences, when Gruyere, Bleu de Maska (Roquefort), Richelieu (Bel Paese), and Gouda and Edam (Dutch) type cheeses were served as the traditional final course of dinners in honor of Canada's distinguished guests. President Roosevelt thought so much of them that the Hon. Adelard Godbout presented him with a 50-pound assortment of the various types all of which had been made at the Provincial Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe, Que. The school, under the direction of Stanislas Chagnon, operates an experimental cheese factory equipped with up-to-date machinery. Georges Belanger, the article states, who manages the plant, specialized in this field in Iowa. The factory has a three-fold purpose—to introduce new methods of processing, to perfect them in the laboratory, and to train technicians to promote the expansion of the industry.

Notes By The Way

To restore our economic equipment will require perhaps ten years of effort and we shall not have restored our industries for four or five years.—French Minister of Information Pierre-Henri Teitzen.

One Ontario town now reports a shortage of chewing tobacco. Well, that's tough! But it provides the Chamber of Commerce an opportunity to advertise: "The town of clean sidewalks." — Farmer's Advocate.

If the Germans establish any new order anywhere in Europe they must have taken it away with them when they moved out. All the evidence is that they didn't leave any order behind them. — Toronto Star.

A "model home" is one in which the roof never leaks, the windows and doors fit tight, the plumbing never fails, the dog is housebroken, the baby goes to sleep as soon as it is tucked in, the neighbors are pleasant, the rent is low and the domestic system harmonious.—London Free Press.

The all-important point for every motorist to remember is that each railway crossing presents a potential menace to life, limb and property. It is a simple rule to slow down or pause long enough to look and to listen before venturing to cross. But all too often, there is complete failure to do so.—Regina Leader-Post.

What does the average reckless motorist do with the few minutes he saves? Is his time so valuable that every minute counts? Ask his wife, or his employer or some friends. Any one of them will laugh at the question. He may lie in bed a few minutes later in the morning. He may dawdle over his dressing or his breakfast. He may have a little extra gossip when he arrives at his work. But of one thing you may be sure. He never does anything of the slightest importance with the few minutes. All he does with it is to contribute to the long list of motor accidents that rolls up every year. All he does is to help maim or kill innocent persons—and occasionally himself.—Chatham News.

Apropos the storm that has blown up over the shortage of silk stockings, all but as gusty as the gale over reinforcements, we may as well face what it means. It means that the hand which used to rock the cradle is now all but rocking the world, with the feminine touch so firm and decisive it is revolutionizing our old notions and relegating the once dominant male to a meek acquiescence. Donald Gordon may storm and fume, but he might as well save his breath to cool his porridge, as the old saying goes; recognize that he is fighting a rear-guard action. In time, and no long one either, he will be talked down, forced to strike his flag, admittingly sadly that the embattled gals must have their stockings — or else!—Ottawa Journal.

Today, even before the war's end, we are faced with the test of our sincerity and our faith. Are we going to cling to those principles and establish a new world order, or are we going to talk about it, like a religion for Sunday only, while quietly building up blocs of power in Europe and elsewhere in the belief that this is the only practical method of safety? The answer to that question spelling security or destruction for our sons a few years hence will not be given formally at some imaginary bar of justice. It will be given, day by day, in every individual act of the Allied powers, building up a pattern of hope or of despair. The course of the human family's future lies like a broad highway, so broad that we hardly notice where it forks. If we take the wrong turning now the results at first may not be apparent, but soon we shall find ourselves moving down the road so yesterday and hurrying at increasing pace, towards the recurring miseries of today. — Winnipeg Free Press.

A report from the department of mines and resources states that one and one-quarter cords of heavy hardwood such as maple, yellow birch, beech and oak will yield as much heat as one ton of anthracite. A cord of the softer woods such as white birch, soft maple, poplar or basswood produces only sixty to eighty per cent of the heat of the heavier hardwoods. This comparison with anthracite applies only to furnace equipment as fireplaces are notoriously inefficient. Now if you are in a cordwood section the question arises where to get the manpower to cut and haul the cordwood. That is the nub of the matter just as labor at the mines is the important factor in coal production. Next to substituting cordwood, if available, the best way around the coal shortage is to use less of it. Insulation, weatherstripping, and calking will help greatly but the use of lower-cost, higher-heat-value soft coal by means of automatic coal stokers represents by far the greatest step which the harrassed home-owner can take in reducing coal consumption and heating costs. Heating News.

By an act of Congress, April has been designated as "Cancer Control Month." The American Cancer Society seizes the opportunity to press its educational work on a new scale and with new energy. A campaign to raise $5,000,000 is to be directed by a board of which Eric Johnston is the chairman and which numbers among its members representatives of labor, business, the press and Congress. With such an organization the society's state units of 300,000 women volunteers and thousands of men should be able to reach the multitude. It is especially important that labor should play a conspicuous part in bringing home the facts about the recognition of early cancer and the cures that can be effected by the prompt eradication of a malignant growth. With labor unions enlisted through their leaders, the fight against cancer can be waged more effectively than by the devoted band of welfare workers who have to rely on their own eloquence and ingenuity. There is no nobler cause than this. Cancer is the country's second largest killer. Only heart disease claims more victims. With 600,000 Americans now suffering from cancer, there is work to do—work which can reduce the death-rate from cancer by one-third to one-half.—New York Times.

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.

A FARMER'S VIEWS ON GRAIN GROWING

Sir,—The following is part of a conversation that I had a few days ago with an old farmer friend of mine.

"I have just dropped in, Mr. Hemming, to tell you that I do not like your grain policy a little bit."

"Well Mr. McNeil, I am glad to see you but what is wrong with my grain letters?"

To that he replied: "Do you think for one minute that you are going to persuade me to give up growing oats and barley which have been the main crop of my farm for the last four generations?"

"I shall certainly hope to persuade you to change your farming methods. When I was in the real estate business you asked me to sell your farm of 160 acres with all the required buildings, a few acres of firewood, fences, and a couple of wells, and your price was less than the cost of your house. I advertised it widely and sent several good buyers to look it over and they all reported that your land was worked out, and while the price was very low they would not buy it at any figure. That was simply because of your grain growing policy. Furthermore, I do not believe that you have been getting more than 15 to 20 bushels of oats to the acre."

"Yes, you are not far wrong at that figure but I have to have grain because it is the only way I can obtain my straw for the cattle."

To that I replied: "You apparently are not aware that we have on this Island millions of tons of peat and that 100 pounds of peat will last as long as 250 pounds of straw. Not only that—peat absorbs all the moisture and odours in the stable and when mixed with the manure it is an excellent fertilizer. It thickens the sandy loam and breaks up the heavy clay."

"But surely you do not think that our farmers are going to use peat instead of straw."

"Perhaps the best answer to that question is to tell you that Sweden before the war produced nearly six million bales of peat and exported less than six hundred thousand, the Swedish farmers using all the rest. The Island farmers will have all the peat they require when the war is over for there is a peat bog partly developed in Prince County waiting for labour."

"That is news to me but we still cannot do without grain growing for we require hay and the timothy and clover seed has to be sown along with grain."

"Again I differ with you. Like most Island farmers you have not made a study of permanent pastures. If you establish a permanent pasture with the right combination of grass seeds as Mr. Stewart, our Minister of Agriculture, is doing and keep the pasture well fertilized you will each year be able to use a portion of it from which to obtain your hay crop and you will have a better quality of hay than you are now obtaining."

He replied to that: "That may be so but how many farmers in Prince Edward Island have permanent pastures?"

"Possibly only a few of them but that is not the point at all. If it is really advantageous for our farmers to give up grain growing and establish permanent pastures there is no reason why they should not do so. You surely do not intend to tell me that you have to continue working on the same lines as your grandfathers did. Farming methods have changed enormously in the last two generations and if the farmers of Prince Edward Island expect to compete and make a decent living after the war they will have to adopt as up to date ways as are in vogue in other countries and other provinces in Canada, for competition will be very keen."

"Well, Mr. Hemming, if you are right what would you have us grow in those large acres?"

"That's a sensible question. In the first place you should devote a large portion of those acres to pasture so as to add materially to your livestock and in doing so specialize in high-grade breeding animals that you can sell to the rest of the world at prices many times greater than you are now obtaining for fatted cattle."

"Yes, I suppose that is right, but how would we sell and ship those cattle?"

"Almost entirely by ocean ships and now I may tell you that I have recently had assurances from no fewer than five Ministers of the Ottawa Cabinet that the railway dock in the Charlottetown harbour will be improved immediately the war ends so as to accommodate ocean vessels of any size. When that time comes ships will call here regularly and will be only too glad to carry our livestock to any country in the world."

"Well that seems encouraging but you do not expect us to live on livestock alone?"

"Not by any means. You will have a demand for a whole range of fruits and vegetables in addition to potatoes, turnips and mangels, mostly for canning purposes. I expect when we have ships that our canning business will be increased enormously for there is practically an unlimited demand for canned goods all over the world and remember, there are two thousand million people outside of Canada all eating food of some kind and we produce the best of it."

"Well, Mr. Hemming, there is no use arguing with you. I shall go home and think over these matters, so good-bye."

"Hold on Mr. McNeil. I want to tell you that what I have in mind is the procuring of a grain elevator for Prince Edward Island with unloading facilities for the ships so that our grain can be carried in ships all the way from Port Arthur and Fort William to this Island. In that way we would save from 12 to 20c per bushel. When you come to town again come in and see me for I have not told you half the story yet. Good-bye."

I am, sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING.

LONDON — (CP) — The London, Midland and Scottish Railway ran 17 special trains to carry more than 100,000 bags of prisoner-of-war parcels to a port for shipment.

Prayer Is Power

ALEXIS CARREL
Fellow Am. Coll. of Surgeons

Dr. Alexis Carrel has long been impressed by the fact that many of life's phenomena cannot be scientifically explained. He knows, for example, that miracles of healing are possible; he spent weeks at Lourdes studying them, and will never forget seeing a cancerous sore shrivel to a scar before his eyes. Dr. Carrel concluded 33 years of brilliant biological research at the Rockefeller Institute in 1930. Among his many honors are the Nordhoff-Jung medal for cancer research and the Nobel Prize for success in suturing blood vessels.

Prayer is not only worship; it is also an invisible emanation of man's worshiping spirit — the most powerful form of energy that one can generate. The influence of prayer on the human mind and body is as demonstrable as that of secreting glands. Its results can be measured in terms of increased physical buoyancy, greater intellectual vigor, moral stamina, and a deeper understanding of the realities underlying human relationships.

If you make a habit of sincere prayer, your life will be very noticeably and profoundly altered. Prayer stamps with its indelible mark our actions and demeanor. A tranquility of bearing, a facial and bodily repose, are observed in those whose inner lives are thus enriched. Within the depths of consciousness a flame kindles. And man sees himself. He discovers his selfishness, his silly pride, his fears, his greeds, his blunders. He develops a sense of moral obligation, intellectual humility. Thus begins a journey of the soul toward the realm of grace.

Taps The Source Of Energy

Prayer is a force as real as terrestrial gravity. As a physician, I have seen men, after all other therapy had failed, lifted out of disease and melancholy by the serene effort of prayer. It is the only power in the world that seems to overcome the so-called "laws of nature"; the occasions on which prayer has dramatically done this have been termed "miracles." But a constant, quieter miracle takes place hourly in the hearts of men and women who have discovered that prayer supplies them with a steady flow of sustaining power in their daily lives.

Not Empty Form

Too many people regard prayer as a formalized routine of words, a refuge for weaklings, or a childish petition for material things. We sadly undervalue prayer when we conceive it in these terms just as we should underestimate rain by describing it as something that fills the birdbath in our garden. Properly understood, prayer is a mature activity indispensable to the fullest development of personality—the ultimate integration of man's highest faculties. Only in prayer do we achieve that complete and harmonious assembly of body, mind and spirit which gives the frail human reed its unshakable strength.

The words, "Ask and it shall be given to you," have been verified by the experience of humanity. True, prayer may not restore the dead child to life or bring relief from physical pain. But prayer, like radium, is a source of luminous, self-generating energy.

In Tune With The Infinite

How does prayer fortify us with so much dynamic power? To answer this question (admittedly outside the jurisdiction of science) I must point out that all prayers have one thing in common. The triumphant hosannas of a great oratorio, or the humble supplication of an Iroquois hunter begging for luck in the chase, demonstrate the same truth: that human beings seek to augment their finite energy by addressing themselves to the Infinite source of all energy. When we pray, we link ourselves with the inexhaustible motive power that spins the universe. We ask that a part of this power be apportioned to our needs. Even in asking, our human deficiencies are filled and we arise strengthened and repaired.

But we must never summon God merely for the gratification of our whims. We derive most power from prayer when we use it, not as a petition, but as a supplication that we may become more like Him. Prayer should be regarded as practice of the Presence of God. An old peasant was seated alone in the last pew of the village church. "What are you waiting for?" he was asked; and he answered, "I am looking at Him and He is looking at me." Man prays not only that God should remember him, but also that he should remember God.

Prayer Works A Change In Us

How can prayer be defined? Prayer is the effort of man to reach God, to commune with an invisible being, creator of all things, supreme wisdom, truth, beauty, and strength, father and redeemer of each man. This goal of prayer always remains hidden to intelligence. For both language and thought fail when we attempt to describe God.

We do know, however, that whenever we address God in fervent prayer we change both soul and body for the better. It could not happen that any man or woman could pray for a single moment without some good results. "No man ever prayed," said Emerson, "without learning something."

One can pray everywhere. In the streets, the subway, the office, the shop, the school, as well as in the solitude of one's own room or among the crowd in a church. There is no prescribed posture, time or place.

True Prayer A Way Of Life

"Think of God more often than you breathe," said Epictetus the Stoic. In order really to mold personality, prayer must become a habit. It is meaningless to pray in the morning and to live like a barbarian the remainder of the day. True prayer is a way of life; the truest life is literally a way of prayer.

The best prayers are like the improvisations of gifted lovers, always about the same thing yet never twice the same. We cannot all be as creative in prayer as Saint Theresa or Bernard of Clairvaux, both of whom poured their adoration into words of mystical beauty. Fortunately, we do not need their eloquence; our slightest impulse to prayer is recognized by God. Even if we are pitifully dumb, or if our tongues are overlaid with vanity or deceit, our meager syllables of praise are acceptable to Him, and He showers us with strengthening manifestations of His love.

Prelude To A Better World

Today, as never before, prayer is a binding necessity in the lives of men and nations. The lack of emphasis on the religious sense has brought the world to the edge of destruction. Our deepest source of power and perfection has been left miserably undeveloped. Prayer, the basic exercise of the spirit, must be actively practiced in our private lives. The neglected soul of man must be made strong enough to assert itself once more. For if the power of prayer is again released and used in the lives of common men and women; if the spirit declares its aims clearly and boldly, there is yet hope that our prayers for a better world will be answered.

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Earl literature refers to use of milk by Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.

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C. C. THOMPSON

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AFTER THE LAST BREATH

There's no more to be done, of feared, or hoped;
None now need watch, speak low and list, and tire;
No irksome crease outsmoothed, no pillow sloped
Does she require.

Blankly we gaze. We are free to go or stay;
Our morrow's anxious plans have missed their aim;
Whether we leave to-night or wait till day
Counts as the same.

The lettered vessels of medicaments
Seem asking wherefore we have set them here;
Each palliative its silly face presents
As useless gear.

And yet we feel that something saveless well;
We note a numb relief withheld before;
Our well-beloved is prisoner in the cell
Of time no more.

We see by littles now the deft achievement
Whereby she has escaped the Wrongers all,
In view of which your momentary bereavement
Outshapes but small.

—Thomas Hardy

SEND MESSAGES IN NUTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — (AP)— The use of nuts for sending messages from Germany to prisoners of war held in camps in the United States was reported by the War Department today. Indicating that the device had been promptly spotted, the Department said that at one time, because of the number of such messages, the prisoners were forbiddden to receive nuts from Germany. It was explained that the nuts were opened, the meats replaced by a message and the shells then sealed up.

HOW TO COMBAT Rheumatic Pains

Rheumatic pains are often caused by uric acid in the blood. This blood impurity should be extracted by the kidneys. If kidneys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it irritates the muscles and joints causing excruciating pains. Treat rheumatic pains by keeping your kidneys in good condition. Take regularly Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite kidney remedy. 109

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