

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1939.

No Peace On Hitler's Terms

War commentators are agreed that the next few days will see an intensification of German efforts to bluff the Allies into "calling quits" on the Western Front. It is Hitler's argument that it is useless for Britain and France to fight over the Polish question because Poland is gone—crushed and divided between Germany and Russia. He also threatens that Russia will come to the active military aid of Germany if Britain and France keep up the war. He is expected to amplify these points in a speech this week. Meanwhile Prime Minister Chamberlain has assured the British Parliament that while no genuine peace proposal would be dismissed without due consideration, on the other hand "no threat would ever induce this country or France to abandon the purpose for which we have entered the struggle."

It is important to remember that when the Allies gave their guarantee to Poland, they had more in mind than the wish to preserve Polish independence. As a New York Times commentator expresses it, Poland in a way has become a symbol. Britain and France are fighting to end the aggression of Hitler. Hitler said at Munich that if he got the Sudetenland, he would be satisfied. He got it and then proceeded to take the rest of Czechoslovakia. He said he wanted that part of Poland which Germany lost after her defeat in the World War. He has taken many times that amount of territory, and no assurances on his part that he is now satisfied are worth anything whatever. From this point of view, the destruction of Poland constitutes a reason for continuing the war rather than for stopping it.

And what would be the prospect for Britain and France if they agreed to peace on Hitler's terms? Germany would be free to go ahead with her plans of economic collaboration with Russia, becoming in the next two or three years immensely more powerful. Hitler and Stalin would almost certainly continue their expansion in Central Europe and the Balkan regions. In other words, Britain and France would, in the comparatively near future, confront a much more serious peril unless Hitler changed all his spots.

On the other hand, the threat of a military alliance of Germany and Russia, while it must be considered as a possibility, is by no means likely. The Moscow correspondent of the Times puts it this way: Von Ribbentrop has received a promise that Russia will supply Germany with goods, coupled with a promise to "consult" with her if the two nations are jointly unable to make Britain and France abandon the war against Germany. One or the other promise is an empty one—if not both. If the Soviet Union implements the implied threat of the word "consult," announces a military alliance with Nazism and makes war on France and Britain, in the same moment she is prohibited from supplying Germany by reason of her own needs and because of transport difficulties. It is, of course, equally impossible for Germany to pay Russia. In exchange for these paper promises, Hitler has had to yield to Russia the key to Southeastern Europe as well as the Baltic.

It is significant that the official Soviet paper Pravda, on commenting editorially on the new Soviet German pacts, studiously omits any reference to the one clause that has attracted attention abroad—the obligation of the two powers to "consult" in the event of an Anglo-French refusal to lay down their arms. This is interpreted as an effort to allay the Russian people's obvious anxiety that they may be dragged into the war on Germany's side.

The Western Front

As, it seems inevitable, Hitler's peace terms are rejected by the Allies, much more intensive fighting on the Western Front may be anticipated. The reason for this is obvious. Dictators cannot afford to remain on the defensive. Nor could Germany, even with Russian assistance, afford to fight a long defensive war. Already the French have improved their position greatly by gaining command over the Saar area which will make it impossible for Germany to get coal from that region, and forces them to transport coal from Teschen fields in southwest Poland. The most important part of industrial Germany lies within a hundred miles of the French border and continuous attacks on this section would have a destructive effect on German morale.

A direct frontal attack against the French Maginot Line, however, would mean appalling Nazi casualties. Despite German assurances to the contrary, military experts continue to favour the belief that an attempt will be made to turn the French flanks by invading either Belgium or Switzerland, or both. In which case they will find the Allies prepared, with now neutral countries brought into the war against them.

The air supremacy of which Germany has boasted, and which was a decisive factor in the Polish battles, has not been demonstrated on the Western Front, where French air forces are more than holding their own. Britain meanwhile is building fighting planes on an increasingly gigantic scale, and every month that goes by will see a greater ascendancy for the Allies in this type of warfare. Her Navy has driven German commerce from the seas, and is effectually dealing with the submarine menace.

Once the German people realize that they are in for a long and desperate struggle, it will take

more than the Gestapo—the dreaded Nazi secret police—to keep them from revolting. Already, according to the diplomatic correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, there has been widespread unwillingness on the part of men called for military service in Germany. In one township of a few hundred inhabitants, nine men were shot without trial. Arrests are made openly to terrorize the population and many people suspected of listening in to foreign broadcasts have been arrested and executed. Possession of a copy of any leaflet dropped by British airmen is also a capital offence. How long can such a system last under the strain imposed by a protracted war? These are some of the reasons why it is believed Hitler will be forced to take the offensive in the West, and risk all on a sudden stroke, probably through neutral territory.

Camouflage Plays Its Part

Like other arts of war, that of camouflage has made progress in the interval between the last European War and the present conflict. The latest experiments with camouflaging comes from France, where chemists are working on a special transparent paint the chief property of which is that it is supposed to give an object the color of the light that strikes it. The hull of a ship would have the color of the water in which it floats, the fuselage of a bombing plane would be the color of the sky in which it rode, and so forth. This paint, if practical, would have innumerable important uses.

In the meantime, however, practically all naval vessels are colored grey—soot grey, or battleship grey; the idea being that it helps to make them disappear quickly into the distance. Though this is true to some extent all the time, it works best in the half light before sunrise and just after sun-down. The best ocean camouflage still is zig-zag lines, the effect of which is to break up the lines of a ship so that distant observers cannot tell which way the ship is headed. Experiments now are being carried on to see what spot patterns will do to ships.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Chamberlain takes the limelight as the principal figure in international politics. Even Berlin holds its breath when he is on the air.

There is likely to be a call for more Highland volunteers to take the place of those turned down as medically unfit.

Black-outs are not so easily managed as one would imagine. They tried one in North Sydney the other night, only to find that two leading stores had forgotten to turn out their lights. And a policeman on sentry duty was knocked stiff by a bottle dropped, or thrown, from an upper window.

The Royal Army Medical Corps are "rejoicing with great joy" over the fact that a military hospital and headquarters are in the high way of being secured in the old Seaman's Hospital, till now the headquarters of the R.C.M.P. in Sydney. Colonel Thompson and Col. Blake are to be congratulated should they successfully negotiate plans.

Sixteen thousand New England dairy farmers opened their pockets this week to receive nearly \$3,000,000 pouring out from the greater Boston milk market equalization pool after a long period of litigation. Cheques covering the remainder of the fund, made up of payments assessed against milk dealers over a two-year period under the milk marketing order in an effort to establish and pay an average price to all dairymen for their product, are being mailed to individual farmers as rapidly as they can be issued. The cheques averaged \$190 each.

It is gratifying to learn that the Minister of Defence has reiterated the Government's determination to rule out politics in military affairs, both contract and personnel. But, like the Dutchman who, on being told that a barking dog never bites, asked does the dog know that? We may inquire, do the local politicians know that? We have reason to believe that the district military authorities throughout Canada are being pestered by local politicians demanding that their recommendations be given heed to. A war can never be successfully waged by politicians, or even by a mixture of politics and military administration.

In order to facilitate filling of Great Britain's wartime timber needs, there will be no increase in New Brunswick stumpage rates this season, Hon. F. W. Pirie, Provincial Minister of Lands and Mines, announces. He said that the added demand for timber products in present industrial conditions would ordinarily have justified a substantial increase in stumpage rates. By maintaining of the level, the industry will be encouraged to increased production. "Based on experience during the first great war, lumber will play a most important part in supplying the needs of the people and forces of the United Kingdom," Mr. Pirie said.

According to Quebec newspapers the announcement at Three Rivers by Premier Maurice Duplessis of general provincial elections on October 25 came as the proverbial bombshell. There has been for many months, in fact, for the last year talk of provincial elections, but that died away during the summer, and the talk then was there would be a session of the Legislature during the month of October to deal with matters arising out of the war conditions. The Duplessis Government came to power with an overwhelming majority in the summer of 1936, and consequently could remain in power until 1941. As far as the political situation is concerned there have been no signs to indicate any grounds for uneasiness, since the Government has won all the by-elections since the general elections, adding strength to its ranks by victories such as those in St. Louis—Montreal, and in Bagot, two clear-cut wins, while in the other instances, such as Chicoutimi and Beauce, the Government kept what it had gained in 1936.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In referring to a controversy over the use of quotations as titles for books the London Times Literary Supplement cites Harold Child's "A Poor Player" as an example of a title taken "from a passage that has probably provided more book titles than any other of its length in our literature." The full passage to which the Literary Supplement refers, from "Macbeth," is as follows: "She should have died hereafter; There would have been a time for such a word. Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow, Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. To the last syllable of recorded time; And all our yesterdays have lighter shod. The way to dusty death. Out, out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more; it is a tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing."

Literary detectives can amuse themselves by trying to identify the products of this rich mine of book titles. Nobody can blame the authors for lack of originality, for Shakespeare said many things definitely. —New York Sun.

The fossilized form of an Ichthyosaurus, nine feet long, is sunk in the floor of the parish church of St. Margaret, Newbury, in Avebury Church, a memorial to a highwayman and freebooter. In Kirkby Church a tombstone is dedicated to a man and his wife who died from overwork; they cut and reaped a field of corn in one day. An inscription in St. Mary's churchyard, Maryport, reads "Here lie the remains of Ten Shilling Smith, an Irishman aged Twenty-Five Years." At Blockley there is a tombstone and inscription to a fish, while a part of the churchyard in the Hunts village of Moleworth is reserved as a cemetery for pigs. In one place the church cat has been honored; for 15 years puss made St. Mary's, Redcliffe, Bristol, its home, wandering wherever it liked, often even into the pulpit during service. The church at Kirklington, Notts, boasts a pulpit which is full of shot-holes, made, they say, by some sporting rector. His pulpit was shot at by a common law shooting-box and stalking-green on duck-shooting expeditions. At Meldreth, near Cambridge, the church contains an old barrel organ which still supplies the church music; the seventeenth century barrel organ formerly used at Udimore Church, Sussex, has just been discovered in an oak chest at a house near the water tower in for baptisms. M. T. in The Countryman (England).

We repeat: the world will rise round Hitler and crush him. If he continues to pursue the course that he has begun, the very winds and waves will convey the baseness of his despotic attitude to the world's sanctities to all mankind, and there will be no neutrals in the conflict that will ensue. From "Greenland's Ice Mountains" an outstanding Canadian writer, the author of "The Marching Men," all resolved to end the career of a man whose ethics, or lack of ethics, would be shameful in a wild beast. —San Francisco Argonaut.

An amazing tribute has just been paid to the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University. This Summer, it is announced, the school will receive 800 applications for admissions have been received, but only a small proportion, a little more than 100, could be accepted. 60 percent of these being Canadians. The Faculty of Medicine at McGill should seek to study at McGill does, indeed, speak volumes for the excellence of the university's Medical Faculty. This faculty is the best in the world, and it has been training medical students in the lecture rooms and in the local hospitals for more than a century. —Canada's Weekly.

Saskatchewan sportsmen who suggest that hockey plans and schedules ought to go ahead until brought to a halt by international conditions make a commendable view. Sport is a universal hard hit by war, but a generation ago, after league schedules and sporting spectacles had suffered greatly in this country, it was found advisable to turn to warlike entertainment and games. Daylight summertime was brought in to provide time for golf and tennis and twilight athletic meets. Softball was a Canadian creation of the war, and came about because intelligent sportsmen and governmental authorities saw the added importance of physical and mental fitness at such a time. —Regina Leader-Post.

The reinforcement of Singapore by troops from India may direct some attention to our defense problems in Singapore. Singapore is self-defensible, it is an absolute first-class battleship-base, with nothing lacking in its save battleships. Given such a force stationed there, it would be hardly possible, while it remained in being, for the Japanese Navy and Army to operate against either Australia or the Dutch East Indies and Burma. They might, however, without very much delay or difficulty capture Hong Kong, and so deprive us of any advanced base for counter-operations against them. If sufficient ships were sent and sent in time, Hong Kong might be saved, but scarcely otherwise. Military protection is also required for Malaya, our richest colony, and some is being sent. —London Spectator.

Mussolini's position appears to be that while he is still resolute to maintain neutrality so far as that means his keeping out of the war, he is anxious, on the other hand, to make some gestures that might be regarded as indicating his desire to maintain the Axis connection. Still, the action of Il Duce in reducing his garrison in the Dodecanese Islands, —where powerful army and air forces have been maintained as a standing menace to Greece and to the use of British naval bases in the Aegean and Greek ports, as well as a threat to Turkey, should she co-operate actively with the British, — and the demilitarization of the Calceo-Albanian frontier, are moves which can hardly be regarded as calculated to give aid in any form to Hitler.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

STUDY CAREFULLY THE SCHOOL HEALTH REPORT

In most cities and towns the school children undergo a physical examination at the beginning of school. Parents receive a report of the child's condition as found by the physician, dentist, and school nurse. As perhaps 90 percent of the "defects" have to do with defective teeth decay, (irregularly), parents may not consider this a serious matter, yet the child's health and future appearance as to face and body may be seriously affected by neglect of dental health. "Only by keeping the teeth of the child in a healthy and comfortable condition can proper growth and development be provided for, and the assurance given that the child of to-day will be a vigorous adult tomorrow." The first or baby teeth should not be neglected just because they have to come out anyway to make room for the permanent set.

Should the school health report state that there is any defect of sight or hearing, the family physician should be consulted at once. A youngster who cannot see the blackboard clearly or who does not hear the teacher distinctly may be considered slow or stupid, and an inferiority complex may be established. Sometimes tonsils and adenoids by infection or obstruction, can interfere with sight and hearing.

Another defect is "underweight." This may or may not be serious depending upon whether the underweight is a family characteristic, the child being really strong and wiry, or due to the fact that the youngster does not get enough rest, hurries his eating, or eats the wrong kind of food. There is, occasionally, a youngster who is greatly overweight — always a chubby child — whose overweight is due to gland disturbance. These very fat youngsters need special attention especially as they approach puberty (12 to 16 years of age).

Any curvature of the spine reported by the school health authorities should be corrected at once as correction may be difficult or require surgery later.

The removal of infected tonsils should prevent rheumatism and possible heart disease, removal of preservation of teeth help growth, development and appearance, a streptococcal throat prevent ill health and embarrassment.

Parents should come these physical reports. This is well spent time.

The Poet's Corner

WINTER GARDEN

The season's anguish, crashing whirlwinds, ice, Have passed, and cleansed the trodden paths That silent gardeners have strewn with a h. The iron circles of the sky were worn away by terpest. Yet in the garden there is no more strife. The winter's knife is buried in the earth. Pure music is the cry that rises from the wind. No blossom is reborn. The stare Of the small pond is blind. And that is the extent of his jurisdiction? This appointment, to enable them to function, must have legislative endorsement, such for instance as under "The Public Inquiries Act," which gives power to call witnesses, enforce decisions and judgements, administer oaths, award costs etc. Perhaps this atmosphere would be the more visible by publishing the whole text of the Order in Council.

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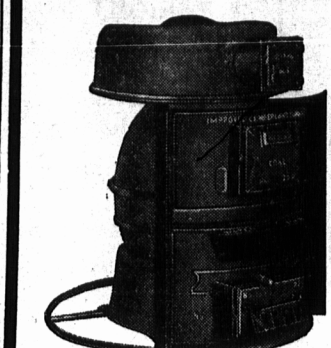
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ASK ANY ONE Who Has Had a CUMBERLAND FURNACE

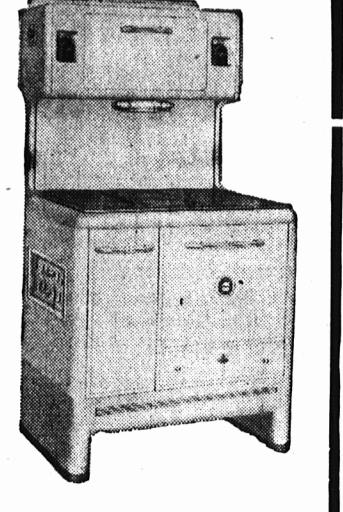


If they were not the most satisfactory Furnace in their community and since then there has been a great many improvements. Built entirely of heavy cast iron. They are the heaviest Furnaces for their size and sizes range from 12,000 to 80,000 cubic feet. All joints are deeply cupped and perfectly matched. The Cumberland is now made in the Fawcett Foundry which assures you of perfect construction and the most heat for the least amount of fuel.

We'll be glad to give you a price on a suitable size for your needs and guarantee you Heating Satisfaction. You can't buy better value.

NEW STREAMLINE RANGES By FAWCETT'S

Probably there never has been a new line of ranges brought out that have met such a reception as Fawcett's new models. These were shown first at the Charlottetown Exhibition and since then our sale has more than doubled and every purchaser is delighted. They tell us they're BETTER BAKERS and they're much easier on fuel. You owe it to yourself to see these Fawcett's before you purchase. There's a price to suit any purse \$29.50 to \$167.50. Of course the \$167.50 model has appearance that you can't meet. It has two electric elements Electric Light under High Closet—it has all the modern features. There's not a range that we know of to compare with it—others at any price and don't forget that Fawcett's are the Best Bakers that we know of and we do know stoves.



J. P. CROCKETT 175 Queen Street Charlottetown

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.

CHAIRMAN CHANDLER'S REPLY

Sir—While expressing appreciation of the Finance Committee's prompt, and mostly satisfactory answer to my former queries, allow me to hint that there should be no "respect of persons"; and all citizens are entitled to equal courtesy, whether anonymous or otherwise. I am satisfied also that any further information desired could be obtained at the City office.

But, with thousands of alleged arrears to deal with, it is too much for me to invade city offices, and too many for the officials to deal with. The more convenient plan therefore, is to enlighten the whole people by enlargement of the order already commenced.

This procedure will be more to the credit of Chairman Chandler and his colleagues, and productive of finer results, than any of those content methods which one Hitler is now finding to his cost to have a dangerous rebound.

His answer to my question No. 6 is not to the point. It is common knowledge that the Provincial Government has no legislative powers to create laws. They are compelled to act under statute authority and limitations. My question was—Under authority of what Statute or Act of Incorporation has this Adjustment Board been appointed, and what is the extent of his jurisdiction? This appointment, to enable them to function, must have legislative endorsement, such for instance as under "The Public Inquiries Act," which gives power to call witnesses, enforce decisions and judgements, administer oaths, award costs etc. Perhaps this atmosphere would be the more visible by publishing the whole text of the Order in Council.

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A Real Governor

(Halifax Herald) Concluding five and three-quarter years as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Hon. George D. DeLois has issued a farewell message to his people in which he says of his entry into the Governorship in January, 1934:

"I felt that there was a long period before me in which to prove my loyalty to our country and Empire and my desire to be of useful service to the people of this Province."

And now, as he lays down the burden of office, it may truthfully be said of him that he succeeded manfully in the fulfilment of his high resolve.

This success is recognized beyond the borders of the Island itself. Mr. DeLois sought to make of the post of Lieutenant-Governor a really important part of government. He was not content with mere formal and social gestures, but got right down to the practical facts of provincial life, extending his public interests in a multitude of directions and, as head of an official family, giving leadership and cooperation in the betterment of the state of the whole population.

The Halifax Herald joins with enthusiasm in the tributes to this man, who has demonstrated that the Governorship of a Province need not be just a front of gold-braid and parade formality.

NEW LONDON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The September meeting of the New London W.I. was held at the home of Miss Irma Constable on Sept. 14th. The president presided and opened the meeting in the usual way. Fourteen members and two visitors were present. After roll call, the minutes were read and approved.

A pleasing report was given of the ice cream social that had been held recently, and the correspondence was then read, which consisted

of letters of thanks for fruit and one from the Red Cross Society announcing a meeting that is to be held in Charlottetown on Sept. 18th. It was decided anyone able to attend that meeting to do so. Readings, "Educational work carried on by W.I." and "Habit of asking questions" were read by Miss M. Brown and Mrs. Ira MacKay.

The program for the evening was a guessing contest and an advertisement contest put on by the committee. The next meeting to be at the home of Mrs. Dan MacKay, Collection 80c. The meeting closed by singing God Save the King, after which the hostess and committee served refreshments.

NOTICE

Our shipment of FALL BULBS

direct from Holland have been delayed owing to steamers being taken off the route, but we expect them to arrive here shortly, and we will have an excellent assortment of: — HYACINTHS, TULIPS NARCISSUS, DAF-FODILS, CROCUS, etc. Further notice will be made on arrival of Bulbs.

Send in your name for BULB LIST which will be ready as soon as BULBS arrive.

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For a Delicious Cup of Orange Pekoe Tea

Mr. Tea Pott Says: Use BRAHMIN Full Flavoured Tea



Assuring my friends of the City Council that I seek for the public benefit, only desirable information, and without intent to embarrass legitimate exercise of their difficult offices.

I am, Sir, etc. LEX

PUNCH

It's the old wal