

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1941.

The War Savings Campaign

A new objective has been set for Prince Edward Island in the War Savings Certificate campaign which opens on Tuesday, Oct. 14. In the preceding campaign, as explained by Mr. E. T. Higgs, provincial chairman, this Province was asked to raise \$20,000 per month. That has been exceeded during the sixteen months since the campaign was launched, our average purchases being \$21,795 monthly, an investment in certificates of \$27,244 monthly. Gratifying as this response has been from a Province which has no war industries, we shall have to do much better in order to provide, through this channel, one anti-aircraft gun per month to the national war effort.

Apart from the necessity of raising this money, as emphasized by Finance Minister Isley in his tour across Canada, there is the fact that War Savings Certificates represent the very best investment for the wage earner and small-income taxpayer that it is possible to obtain. The face value of the certificates is 25 per cent greater than the cost price, and the whole resources of the Dominion are pledged to their repayment.

At Tuesday's conference of committee chairmen with the Finance Minister, Mr. Higgs very properly called attention to the financial disabilities of this Province, and to the fact that of the thousand million dollars or more being spent in Canada for war munitions and armaments, none is being spent in Prince Edward Island. What this means may be gathered from the latest statement released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing an increase in the national revenue for the first eight months of 1941 of 10.5 per cent, or \$328,000,000; this increase, says the Bureau, "being a reflection of wartime industrial stimulation." Lacking such stimulation here, our war savings contributions are necessarily affected. That, we are assured, has been taken into account in setting the objective above mentioned. The industrial provinces are expected to contribute on a much larger per capita scale.

In a case of this kind, our loyal citizens will make every effort to co-operate with the canvassers. However strongly we may feel about the unfair treatment this Province has received, we are 100 per cent behind the war effort, and only desirous of seeing it intensified. Money being the sinews of war, those of us who cannot help otherwise should "give till it hurts" of our earnings in War Savings Certificates. We need only think of the condition of the enslaved peoples of Europe under Nazi domination, to realize how fortunate we are in being privileged to make any sacrifice short of our lives, liberty, and freedom to live as decent human beings.

No Aluminum Monopoly

In a judgment which took him three days to deliver, Judge Caffey of New York, has decided there has been no monopoly of aluminum by the Aluminum Company of America as charged by the Federal Government at Washington; Judge Caffey analyzed the contentions of the defence and the prosecution, which have been submitted to him during the 26 months of the trial—the longest before a judge in history. The government's complaint alleged restraint of trade and oppression of competitors, as well as monopoly. The court said that in his opinion there was no evidence warranting a conclusion that the Aluminum Co. of America ("Alcoa") ever acquired water-power sites in excess of its reasonable needs, either in the United States or Canada. This was in line with his conclusion that Alcoa and the 60 co-defendants had not monopolized bauxite fields in Arkansas or elsewhere and had not monopolized waterpower. Judge Caffey mentioned agreements made by Alcoa with power companies which bound them not to sell power to other corporations. One of these, he said, expired in 1920, and would have been cancelled before that, the defence contended, but for an oversight. The others, the court said, were cancelled by mutual consent in 1901. "At the time they were entered into," the court commented, "there was doubt whether the Sherman Act prohibited such agreements."

A Solemn Appeal

The Orillia Packet and Times, a paper of no strong party leanings, departs from its usual editorial practice by directing an Open Letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, signed by the editor, Mr. C. H. Hale. The purpose of the letter is to persuade Mr. King to scrap his partisan war administration in the interests of national unity.

"Whole-hearted unity," says Mr. Hale, "we do not believe it is possible to achieve with the present set-up. This conviction is based on contact with men of all shades of political opinion who are engaged in various phases of war work. Primarily there is the fact that parliamentary

leaders representing well on to fifty per cent of the population are outside the nation's councils, and are precluded from active co-operation in its war effort. Whether they will or no, they are forced into the position of critics. That is the only function open to them. The natural result is lack of confidence in the government on the part of those who look to them for leadership, and, per contra, resentment in the minds of the partisans of the administration at what they consider hampering criticism. Such an atmosphere does not conduce to the cordial one-mindedness that should characterize a nation in time of war."

Citing the Government's inability to obtain the wholehearted sympathy and co-operation of Labor in promoting the war effort, the editor proceeds:

"To us it appears incredible that, as Prime Minister in the time of war, you should not covet the feeling that you are the leader of the whole nation, rather than of a party. Nor does it seem to us conceivable that you should cherish the illusion that you have already attained to that position. Yet to us it appears equally clear that it is within your power to do so. The issue lies in your own hands. . . . The sand in the hour glass is running out fast. The situation facing the British Empire could not well be more critical, nor the need for united action more urgent. History will judge you and your administration by the measure of your success in marshalling the full strength of the Dominion of Canada to meet the crisis. Pray God the verdict may not be against you."

EDITORIAL NOTES

H.R.H. Prince Edward George Nicolas Paul Patrick, (Eddie for short), eldest son of H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Kent, born this date 1935. After Princesses Elizabeth and Rose he is heir presumptive to the throne.

Under the new agreement made between the British Ministry of Food and Ottawa, the latter government will supply Britain with 600,000-000 pounds of bacon and hams during the year beginning Oct. 31, when the present agreement in regard to these commodities expires.

According to Mrs. T. M. Snow, of the Children's Overseas Reception Board, Ottawa, who is accompanying Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, British M.P., visiting guest children, 50 per cent of the little ones desire to live here permanently. "There won't be any more children coming over because shipping space isn't available. . . . Altogether we have placed 1,530 children, a little more than 100 of them in Alberta," she said.

In 1926 Richard Krebs pleaded guilty in Los Angeles to a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, served three years in San Quentin prison, and was deported to Germany in 1929. Nine years later, working as a seaman, he jumped ship in New York and established residence there under the name of Jan Valtin. Under that name he wrote and published the sensational story "Out of the Dark," detailing the horrors of life under the Gestapo. The Nazis got busy and unravelled his own history and had him rearrested. An application for pardon sent before the Advisory Pardon Board, which in the absence of one member split 2 to 2, which means the decision lies with Governor Olson who shall decide whether or not Valtin will be re-deported. Mr. C. H. Stone, chief of the State Division of Criminal Identification, who voted for a pardon, said that "if the things Valtin relates were true and he was sent back to Germany he would be shot and if they weren't true they would shoot him anyhow for lying."

Referring to the barring of the R.C.A.F. by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation because an American trades union objected, Montreal Gazette observes: It has been a complaint from the very commencement of this war that the stirring appeal of military music, military flags and marching men has been too largely absent. There are a great many people who believe that enlistments would have been substantially more numerous if something of the old glory attaching to the fighting services had been preserved. The building up of a great air force has been described as Canada's greatest contribution to the war strength of the Empire. The bands of the R.C.A.F. are very fine. If a national institution such as the CBC cannot use its facilities to promote development of the Air Force something is wrong, very radically wrong, and something should be done about it. No organization, certainly none directed from another country, can be permitted to interfere with Canada's war effort.

A number of Isolationist Senators introduced a resolution in the Foreign Relation Committee with a view to getting legislative permission to send help to the distressed in German occupied Russia. And before it reached the voting stage Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent a letter which squelched the movement. The gist of the letter was contained in the following two unanswerable paragraphs: "The department has no knowledge of the terms under which the German Government may have agreed to the proposal described in the resolution; but, in any event, it is extremely difficult to understand why, in the light of the direct responsibility for the German Government to replace the stocks of food removed from the occupied countries, and its direct responsibility for the feeding of the populations of the occupied territories, no effort has been made to have the German Government carry out the duty which it assumed when it undertook to take over by force the countries concerned. It is all the more difficult to understand why no demand has been made upon Germany to fulfill its obligations in this regard when the German Government has never put forth any claim to poverty of food for its own people and its huge armies which are striking at the roots of freedom and civilization wherever they can."

NOTES BY THE WAY

When the Nazis began to sow mines by plane in British coastal waters, they reproduced the game that two can play, and now they are finding that the R.A.F. can match them trick for trick with perhaps something to spare. Late in the afternoon of September 1st, German coastwise shipping lanes have been mined from the air increasing the hazards of what already was a treacherous and hazardous game. The Reich, this, probably was not the first time the British have done it, but there are growing assurances that from now on their enemy waters are going to stay mined, let the Nazis sweep as they will. — Wind or Daily Star.

Smiths Falls Public Hospital nurse-in-training class and the young girls of this district who desire to follow such profession, but could not if compelled to enter a city hospital, are entitled to such consideration. Not only that, but we firmly believe that it would be much more economical to the hospital. To the hospital directors we advise: Take action as soon as possible to have nurses-in-training classes resumed in the local public hospital. — Smiths Falls Record-News.

I must confess, with bowed head, that I have inflicted several after-dinner speeches on kindly but unsuspecting audiences. Nevertheless I still insist that after-dinner speakers should be brought under government control. I think that any man who speaks continually for more than fifteen minutes—perhaps twenty minutes—should be taxed for every minute he yaps beyond that limit. — V.V.M. in Winnipeg Tribune.

There are a few and fortunately their number seems to be steadily decreasing, who as yet have no urge to do their duty to make the world once more sane. They are the mistaken ones, sure that all will be well if they only wait while the other fellow waits. Against such obvious and complicitous even a long war of nerves could be waged without raising a ripple. Those who have not yet begun to pull their weight will have to learn that this is no time for quiescence, for patient endurance, for turning the other cheek. What is needed along with the tools is an epidemic of activity of which the chief distinguishing symptom is a personal and national pep so ebullient in nature that it sweeps its lucky possessors into that stream of effort that flows straight to the port called Victory. — Ottawa Journal.

The medical profession has no satisfactory explanation as to why we get colds but psychologists have an idea which is very interesting. They think a cold is a mental cause, and that in this case the cause is depression or unhappiness. It has often been noticed by people who overwork are subject to colds, and overwork is often a cause of depression, particularly if it is associated with worry. None of the usual causes of colds is true. We start by catching colds continually without catching cold; we wear wet shoes often without any unpleasant results; we are sneezed on and breathed on by people who have colds many times without taking cold ourselves. But often, when we are depressed or weary we catch cold, seemingly for no reason at all. — Saw-Whet Merchants in Peterborough Examiner.

In Ontario they have invented a simple method of driving a car on a push northward into Germany. That would be repeating what was done to clinch victory in the last war. In 1918 the Bulgarians caved in and were driven northward to establish a front in the Balkans from which to threaten Germany. As far as Italian resistance goes, there would be nothing to worry about. But the Germans have foreseen this strategy and the Nazis have taken over Italy. It has become just another province of Germany with Nazi troops garrisoning the cities and Nazi police keeping order in the communities. It is possible that British expeditionary forces could make landings in both Norway and Sweden, such a move were started, it would have to be carried out with the intention of staying in the area occupied. It would be a job to morale to land a small force only to withdraw under pressure. The Germans are finding the going tougher now. When we can take the initiative in any field, we are bringing them under control.

There is still the theory that this war will be won by an Allied landing in Italy to establish a base for a push northward into Germany. That would be repeating what was done to clinch victory in the last war. In 1918 the Bulgarians caved in and were driven northward to establish a front in the Balkans from which to threaten Germany. As far as Italian resistance goes, there would be nothing to worry about. But the Germans have foreseen this strategy and the Nazis have taken over Italy. It has become just another province of Germany with Nazi troops garrisoning the cities and Nazi police keeping order in the communities. It is possible that British expeditionary forces could make landings in both Norway and Sweden, such a move were started, it would have to be carried out with the intention of staying in the area occupied. It would be a job to morale to land a small force only to withdraw under pressure. The Germans are finding the going tougher now. When we can take the initiative in any field, we are bringing them under control.

Civilization, it has been claimed, began when man first learned to employ fire to his advantage. Since then, fire has been one of his most valuable servants, cooking his food, keeping him warm and making power to run his industrial works. Since that time, too, man has known fire as one of his most perilous enemies, for when out of control it is quick to ravish his works and threaten or destroy his life. It has been with keen interest, therefore, that man has studied fire and developed ways of controlling and fighting it. writes Don Gray in the September issue of the C-I-L. Oval. While water is still the most common agent used to extinguish such fires, much of the responsibility for proper fire prevention and handling lies in the hands of the chemist, for it is he who is best

Stories Of 'The Iron Duke'

(Desmond MacCarthy in "London Calling")
No words were more often on the Duke of Wellington's lips when he met with effusiveness than: "Don't be a damned fool, sir." That, by the way, is what he said to one who had exclaimed: "This is the proudest moment of my life," after plotting the Duke, then old and decrepit across the London traffic.

Few generals have been more concerned about the welfare of their troops both during and after a campaign, but he had no illusions about their characters as men, either of officers or rank and file. Of his best cavalry officer, Picton, who fell at Waterloo, he once said: "He was the foulest-mouthed blackguard I ever knew, but he always behaved very well." He admired Napoleon's military genius and held his presence on a battlefield to be worth an extra forty thousand men, but he thought the man himself a scoundrel and a cad. When Napoleon left ten thousand francs in his will to a fellow who had tried to shoot Wellington in Paris, the peace that cordial confirmed this low opinion.

Such behavior was utterly at variance with Wellington's moral code, which was simple: Absolute loyalty in service, never to be petty, and always to mind your own business—which, incidentally, also preserved your own dignity. Only once is he recorded to have betrayed symptoms of shame, and that was when left alone with the body of George IV who had just breathed his last, he had been unable to resist seeing what was attached to the gold chain which went down under the dead King's nightshirt: He pulled up a miniature of Mrs. Fitzherbert. As he confessed to have done this, he blushed: It was contrary to his code of honor.

Here is a story which illustrates amusingly his plain common sense. Walking one morning in St. James's Park he came across a boy about to bury a live toad. The toad was a pet; the boy was going back to school. He understood that toads could live for years without air; it would be safest in the earth till he returned. The Duke doubted that, and offered to look after it. At the end of term the boy received this letter: "Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. So-and-So, and wishes to inform him that the holidays having now begun, he will be no longer responsible for Mr. So-and-So's toad."

Wellington's Military Despatches make excellent reading. He thought so himself, and in his old age they were his favorite bedside book. His private correspondence is more pertinent than brilliant, but it contains one famous gem; his reply to a woman who threatened to print some compromising letters she had received from him. It runs: "Dear Fanny, publish and be damned."

It was not tactful to make the Duke of Wellington English Ambassador in Paris immediately after Waterloo, and at the French Court the French marshals would walk out of a room when he entered it. The French king apologized for their rudeness. "Don't distress yourself, Sir," said Wellington, "it's not the first time I have seen their backs." This retort was much appreciated in Paris and their manners improved. His dislike of heroics and his love of an anti-climax is shown in his reply to the captain of a Portuguese vessel who rushed into his cabin one stormy night announcing: "It's all up, my lord. We're going on the rocks." "Well, in that case," said Wellington, who was sitting on his bunk preparing for sleep, "I shan't take off my boots."

When Grevey asked him if the victory at Waterloo had not filled him with triumphant pride, he said that for the next three weeks he had been too busy to feel much personal satisfaction. It is Grevey, too, who says that the tears couring down Wellington's dusty cheeks the morning after the battle (he had gone to sleep without washing) as he listened to the long list of the fallen. There are not many occasions on which he is recorded as having shown similar feeling. Though he was not really a hard man, he was incapable of feigning emotion even when that was expected of him.

Although he often spoke of his achievements as though they were due to mere commonsense, he had a high opinion of his own capacity.

Let us study the peculiar characteristics and properties of each material and thus discover the best means for preventing fires and for bringing them under control.

Here by the sea the yellow primrose still Looks toward the rising sun; wild Plumet their pink bells above the outmost sill Of graying driftwood; in old yellow briers That never will put out to see again Fishermen's wives have rounded many a bed Of flowering blue whose petals reach and strain To match the colors on the oave outspread. Yet all the gold the primrose darts to flaunt. On red stalks leaved with green, and all the while And pink of morning-glory blooms that haunt The fringes of the oave, and all the bright Blue flowers in yellow dories at their best. Faded in the sunrise tints of the tide's full crest. —Wilbert Snow, in The New York Times.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

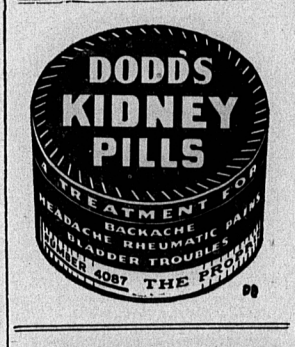
A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"The task of today is to marshal our manpower and our material resources and to hurl them at the nefarious foe until he is forced to yield, until he gives up his mad folly of trying to dominate the world." —Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.

"That is the case, ma'am, according to my understanding," he once said to Lady Wilton, "and let me tell you," he added, slapping his knee, "no one ever had a better." Wellington was an eighteenth-century aristocrat to the backbone. When it was proposed to run third-class railway carriages he opposed it on the ground that it only encouraged the poor to move about; and I think there is a flash from the same source in his retort to a stranger who once stopped him in the street, saying, "Mr. Smith, believe me, if you believe that, you'll believe anything."

His manners were considerate even when his speech was blunt. He had an iron constitution. At Waterloo he was seventeen and a half hours in the saddle without dismounting. Tennyson in his famous funeral ode spoke of "his rugged maxims hewn from life." Here are three: (1) "Be discreet and it won't be necessary to be mysterious." (2) "No country has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another." (3) And here speaks the authoritarian: "He is most to blame who breaks the law no matter what the provocation."

FINED HALF HIS BONDS

LONDON—(CP)—J. W. Bailey 70-year-old engineer, was fined the equivalent of \$19.50 for failing to register 26 R18 (\$30.681) worth of securities held by him in Canada and the United States.



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