

Charlottetown Student Wins Prize At Acadia

WOLFVILLE, N. S., May 28.—(CP)—George Edward Hart of Charlottetown carried off two prizes today at the closing exercises of Acadia University. He took the Ralph M. Hunt oratorical award and the 1907 essay prize.

In Memoriam

MISS CHRISTY MACKENZIE

The death occurred at Garfield on May 3rd of Miss Christy Mackenzie at the age of 60 years. Born in Valleyfield, she lived the early part of her life there, later going to the United States where she remained until four years ago. Deceased, who had been in ill health for some time, was tenderly cared for by her niece, Mrs. Joseph Shaw, Garfield. She was the youngest of a large family and leaves to survive, one sister, Mrs. G. G. Golding, Valleyfield.

The funeral service was held from Valleyfield United Church on Sunday afternoon May 4th. Rev. A. J. Ebbutt conducted the services at the church. Burial was in Valleyfield cemetery. Mrs. Joseph Shaw, Norman Nicholson, John R. MacKenzie, William Ross, John J. Shaw and D.J. MacPherson.

Loading Ramps

(Continued from page 1)

several feet between the end of the ramp and the deck of the boat. At medium or high tide the situation would be undesirable also as the end of the ramp is about 17 inches thick leaving quite a "hump" for the trucks to get on. In fact the inner end of the ramp presented other difficulties. It appears it is hitched to a concrete block which is higher than the road leading up to it. Trucks going up would be obliged to crawl up this incline and then descend the sloping ramp to the boat. However, to do so the vehicles would have to crawl over a sort of "camel back" in their path and would in all likelihood have their undercarriage caught on the block. This would leave them stranded on the centre of the block.

Mr. R. E. Miller, Engineer for the Federal Department of Public Works, told Mr. Mutch that he would endeavor to have a scow go to Wood Islands this morning with a pile driver to do some work around the loading ramp. It is successful it is possible that cars could be loaded by Friday but it would be necessary to have further adjustments before the regular schedule would go into effect.

After visiting Wood Islands, the craft crossed the Northumberland Strait and called at the other terminal at Charlottetown. There were several hours away from Charlottetown at a late hour last night. However, the Charlottetown side was not present much difficulty and would not take so long to be adjusted.

Aboard the ferry on the trip yesterday were several officials of the Northumberland Ferries, Ltd., and other visitors. The regular schedule of the ferry calls for three return trips each day of the week and also on Sunday. She will leave Wood Islands at 8 a.m., 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and Charlottetown on return at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. each day. In July August and September there will be extra trips on Friday, Saturday and Sunday when the boat will leave the side at 7 p.m. and on return from the other side at 9 p.m.

Preparing for Mass production

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—The mass production of armaments is about ready to roll, the office of production management reported today in a review of the first year of the United States' intensive defence effort.

The preliminary work of designing plants and tools largely is out of the way, officials said, and the next 100 days should see weapons coming from assembly lines in ever-increasing numbers. Officials gave this outline of the present production situation:— Airplanes: May output expected to be four times that of a year ago. Actual production for April was 1,376 military aircraft. Shipbuilding: preliminary work actually started on 312. Navy combatant craft now building number 323 vessels and 360 are on order. Tanks: light tanks being produced at rate of about 150 a month. Mass production of medium tanks expected by late summer. Scout cars: well-armed combat vehicles now being produced at rate of about 400 a month.

AUSSIE NEWS FOR JAPS CANBERRA.—(CP)—Since appointment of a Japanese minister to Australia two prominent Japanese newspapers have sent correspondents and expect to open news bureaux in Australia.

DEATHS

STEWART.—At Beverley, Mass., May 28, 1941. Mrs. Annie S. Stewart, formerly of Charlottetown. Funeral from Trinity United Church, 2:30 p.m. Saturday.

First Milk to Calf

New born calves need the first milk from their mothers. It is called colostrum. It is the most efficient and contains the most antibodies which help to open the digestive system of the calf and enables it to fight harmful bacteria. When one to four days old, the calf may be bucketed with milk from its mother or it can be put on a recently-freshened nurse cow whose milk proves suitable. Cleaning and sealing the bucket after each feeding is a good practice, because it reduces the danger of scouring and other digestive disturbances. It is safer to underfeed than overfeed. A good method is to feed not over one pound milk daily for every 10 pounds, live eight.

N. D. MacLean. UNDERTAKER EMBALMER Charlottetown and North Wiltshire Phone 149

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a new name may be inserted at 5 cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

COOK'S for Photographs.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE. L-9783

MOTOR OIL 95c per gallon, 15 plate batteries \$7.95 at Tanton's Accessories. L-463-5-26-21.

FUNERAL THIS MORNING

The funeral of the late Mrs. Stanislaus McWade will take place from her residence, 397 Kent Street, this morning at 8:45 to St. Dunstan's Basilica thence to R. C. Cemetery.

FOX RANCHERS! Let us help you with your feed problems. We have 15 years of practical experience and dozens of experiments to back up our information. Write for our New Booklet on Feeding the Fox, covering the whole year. International Fox & Animal Foods, Ltd., Summerside, P. E. I. L-571.

ISLAND LADY DEAD—Mrs. J. F. MacLeod

The sad news of this city received this morning is the death of Mrs. J. F. MacLeod, who died at the Beverley Hospital, Beverley, Mass. The remains will arrive in Charlottetown on Friday evening. Funeral takes place at 2:30 p.m. from Trinity United Church at 2:30 p.m. Interment Lower Montague Cemetery.

SUCCESSFUL ISLAND STUDENTS

Prince Edward Island students who received their diplomas at the Acadia University graduation exercises held in Wolfville, N. S., yesterday, included Wolf, E. W. Summerside; Allison MacDonald, Summerside; Lawrence Tompkins, Charlottetown; Katherine Bagnall, Charlottetown and Ruby MacNeill, Summerside.

RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO YORK MINISTER

The following resolution was presented to the Rev. J. A. Nicholson of York & United Charge, in the presence of a large congregation: "We, the members, adherents and friends of the Central United Church of York Charge, gathered here today in this service, have learned that our minister, Rev. J. A. Nicholson, has been approached by two prominent congregations in our province, in the hope that Rev. Mr. Nicholson would become their minister. Through the past four years that we have been living and laboring together, we have enjoyed the ministry of Rev. Mr. Nicholson, your friendship and fellowship, and our lives have been greatly refreshed by the communion we have had together, as by your eloquent addresses, which we have been enjoying each Sabbath. They have assured us of the presence of the Lord, as we united our hearts in praise and prayer. It is our earnest hope that Rev. Mr. Nicholson will continue as our minister and we, in Central Church, will pledge our continued loyalty and devotion in the days that lie before." This resolution was presented by Mr. Ernest Foster and was carried by an unanimous standing vote of the whole congregation. A similar resolution was also presented by the York & United Charge, which was also carried unanimously. The minister announced that in view of the strong desire of the York Charge that he would remain with the Charge.

Personals

Constable A. J. Lund of the City Police Force is at present confined to his home due to illness.

Mr. Wesley MacKenzie well known chef of Fortune has accepted a position with the R.C.A.F. and is stationed somewhere in the Maritimes.

Lieut. Frank J. Story, R.C.C.S., left by plane Monday for the mainland after spending the week end with his wife and son Ronald.

Miss Bessie Delaney of Albany, is spending a few days with Miss Pearl MacKenzie in Bay Fortune.

Pte. G. W. LePage of the Prince Edward Island Highlanders, Black Watch and Mrs. LePage (nee Elsie Dixon), Halifax, spent a few days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. LePage, Rusticoon and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dixon, East Baitlic.

Quintuplets attend Mass celebrated by Bishop Nelligan.

CALLANDER, Ont., May 28.—(CP)—The Dionne Quintuplets bounded out of bed today, eager to begin the celebration of their seventh birthday, but they started with a deeper note for the five little girls as they attended pontifical high mass.

Bishop Leo Nelligan of Pembroke celebrated the mass. The children attend Corbett Parish Church which is in the Pembroke diocese. The only regret the five little girls had on their big day was that Dr. Allan Roy, Dalmeny, was not able to be present. The grey-haired doctor who brought them into the world in a little farm house near here seven years ago is still convalescing in Toronto after a recent operation.

Next to the cutting of their huge birthday cake with its seven candles, the big thrill for the Quints was the donning of the brownie uniforms for the first time. The birthday party itself was strictly a family affair, attended only by their parents, two brothers and sisters.

FIRST MILK TO CALF

New born calves need the first milk from their mothers. It is called colostrum. It is the most efficient and contains the most antibodies which help to open the digestive system of the calf and enables it to fight harmful bacteria. When one to four days old, the calf may be bucketed with milk from its mother or it can be put on a recently-freshened nurse cow whose milk proves suitable. Cleaning and sealing the bucket after each feeding is a good practice, because it reduces the danger of scouring and other digestive disturbances. It is safer to underfeed than overfeed. A good method is to feed not over one pound milk daily for every 10 pounds, live eight.

Lack of sincerity In modern life

S.D.U. Alumni Prize Essay by F. F. Alward, '44 of Morell, P.E.I.

The world today, as we all very well know, is a chaotic one. Unprecedented in its past history. The greater number of nations are at war and each of the remaining nations is making rapid preparations for entrance into the conflict if any cause sufficiently great should arise. Many of the smaller nations have already gone down to defeat at the hands of brutal and relentless despots; others are on the brink of destruction. The peoples of the European world are faced with all sorts of sorrow and hardship. They suffer continually from hunger, and fear of death and they cannot even call their wills their own.

Contemplating the mercy of God, one may ask himself what can be the reason for this confusion. Why is an attacking nation's action? Why are men bent on destroying lives and property? There must be an answer. Yes, the world is full of answers. Our papers are filled with the brilliant, brilliant, brilliant, coming forth every day with explanations of the problems confronting the world. Many of these are good; many are silly; but there is one which stands out in importance. It is the lack of sincerity in modern life.

This is a subject that has been little discussed, and to which almost no attention has been given. I think that it should be given more thought and that something should also be done in the way of bringing it before the eyes of the public.

There is, of course, a certain lack of sincerity in every field, and space will not permit me to discuss it in any great detail; but I shall deal briefly with it in connection with the most important fields of society, family life, religion, politics, and social life in general.

In this age of progress—I think that is the popular term—family life is suffering greatly. The machine, speed and the mad race for pleasure have taken away from man any conception of the real purpose of his existence; namely, to glorify God in all that he does. Each member of the family is now content to follow his own desires without any thought of the others. Father has his own interests, mother has her parties, and the children have theirs away from the guidance of those whose duty it is to direct them. There seems to be a lack of that mutual love and respect which was characteristic of our home life a generation ago, and there are very few homes today modelled after the little Home of Nazareth.

Why should I ask why should this be, and the answer I give is that there is a lack of sincerity. Men may "all have Christian principles concerning family life but few practise them. They are afraid of public opinion. Nobody can truthfully say that people like this mad way of living, that they would not rather live in a state of poverty than in a state where they do not possess the backbone to defend their principles, and are not sincere. Why are these Christian principles being neglected in family life? The modern way of life is easier to follow and the serious course of doing one's duty to his family or neighbour is not considered modern. People must follow the crowd, or everybody else is going down hill. They are following, even at the expense of losing their self-respect.

Even religion is now affected by lack of sincerity. A man may profess to be a Christian and stick to them; now he is afraid to take a firm stand on what he professes. He will try every means within his power to mould his religion to fit his environment, or society, and himself. There are some churches, too, which bow to the whims of their congregations. If their people do not like to be reminded of their sins, they are not mentioned. If a doctrine is not agreeable to some of the richer supporters of a particular church, then that doctrine has to be dispensed with. And so it is with the religions changed to suit the passions of some and the pocket-books of others. Many make use of religion for material gain and attend church only as a means of getting money. Yet all pretend to have religion at heart.

Lack of sincerity covers a wider territory in modern politics than it does in any other field, and this is a result of the cause of widespread evil. There are, today, only two main forms of government in the world: democracy and dictatorship. The dictators are, as anyone can see, not sincere. They are not motivated by any love of country or of subjects, but by a selfish greed for power. They attain their ends by every means of trickery known to man, and their word is only something to be broken when their goal has been gained.

In our democracies we are a bit more fortunate. They are supposed to be sincere and their word is to be taken. But how sincere are our representatives? Some, I admit, have our welfare at heart, but too many use us merely as a means of getting money. They are in it for the money, and their word is only something to be broken when their goal has been gained.

Where is it all going to end? I can only hope that the youth of today will be taught how to conduct themselves when they take their places in the world. They are our men and women of the future, and we must know that first of all comes honesty, and if they are going to act with honesty towards their fellow-men, that they must first be honest with themselves. The Christian principles which will rule their actions, and which must be ready at all times to defend those principles. After all, the truly Christian we must be sincere and our first move towards reform is a return to Christianity.

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Desirable residential property, three miles from Charlottetown on paved highway, small acreage. Apply B. Guardian. L-622-5-29-31.

War plea is made By U. S. Bishop

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A plea for action by Christian clerical and lay leaders who believe in American intervention in the war to "awaken the people to the dangers that confront us" was made by Bishop Henry W. Hobson of the Protestant Episcopal Church in speaking to a seminar luncheon of the Board of Christian Education attended by more than 200. Bishop Hobson explained he spoke personally and refrained from mentioning the Fight for Freedom Committee, of which he is national chairman.

He said that in his opinion Christians true to their faith cannot now take a middle course merely advocating material aid for Britain, but must either adopt a strictly pacifist attitude of not opposing evil with force or the interventionist position.

"There are times when only force can prevent the triumph of evil," Bishop Hobson said. "While I deeply respect the views of pacifist I cannot take that way. To take such a position would be to make me an ally of Hitler and help him to succeed in his evil designs."

See "Shortest Way to Peace"

"Intensely as I hate war I am forced to conclude the interventionist position is the shortest and probably the only way to a Christian peace way of life for a very long time to come."

He said clerical and lay leaders must waken the vast number of people who are asleep in regard to the danger. Urging that great sacrifice must be made by all Americans in the way of the world, he said, "There is great danger of dire hypocrisy in the United States because we are doing so for the sake of suffering of the world."

Two alternative positions which Christians cannot escape, he said, because that is a "denial of the brotherhood of man" and material aid only, because that is the only way to fight for him so as not to risk his own skin.

Bishop Hobson's statement took on significance because the general assembly is not expected to take any stand on the international situation, but to confine itself to approving the present exportable only by individual licence for each shipment.

HEPBURN

(Continued from page 1)

pay the interest in other than Canadian currency. Mr. Hespburn originally protested that because the tax is not applicable to the provinces in the securities market. Mr. King's reply yesterday stated that he was confident the tax would not adversely affect Canadian credit in the international markets.

Mr. Hespburn's telegram to the Prime Minister tonight concluded with the statement: "You are hereby notified that the stand that your attempt to impose a tax on interest on Ontario bonds under Section 9 B of the Income War Tax Act is without legal authority and it will be resisted by every lawful means available to the province of Ontario."

"Furthermore we will consult and cooperate with American and other bondholders affected on measures to be taken and machinery to be set up to insure payment in full to them of interest in fulfilment of their obligations. We intend to do everything possible to prevent this unjust discrimination and maintain provincial credit and goodwill south of the border."

Man's neighbour has, it seems, become almost his enemy, at least when he is not about. People seem to have forgotten Christ's words of love and brotherhood. The decisions of impartial boards but he went on to say that if strikes continue, some action will have to be taken. This was said, he added, as a threat.

He announced that he had signed legislation designed to prohibit the exportation from the Philippine Islands of articles or commodities of strategic value to the defence of the United States.

It was significant, he said, that the President did not suggest the last two courses and it appeared that the government intended to rather than in this House, and if any correspondence about Mr. Gardiner's retirement would be laid on the table.

Mr. Gardiner was reported to have stated at a call sale at Brampton, Ont., yesterday, that he was making his last public appearance as Minister of National War Services and would devote his whole time to the agriculture department.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King was not present and Mr. Lapointe said Mr. King would no doubt be "very pleased" with the question to be asked on the floor of the House on the fight against war because the President has not yet been over to the war party.

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Inter-American Export control Of war materials

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—Wailing President Roosevelt's unmistakable challenge to the axis, the 21 American republics today planned strict control of all exports of war materials as economic danger to the Americas threatens to the peace and security of the western hemisphere.

Inter-American negotiations already under way, it was learned authoritatively, are designed to achieve continental solidarity in the words of President Roosevelt: "against the common danger" by having each American nation impose export control systems.

Such systems would:— 1. Conserve all strategic raw materials and manufactured products required for defence of the hemisphere (and aid to Britain) by placing restrictions on export of war supplies to areas outside this continent.

2. Prohibit re-export of vital materials and goods (except to other American nations) which have been imported from another country, in order to plug any leaks through Germany, Italy, or axis-dominated countries might obtain supplies.

At least seven South and Central American republics already have adopted export control systems of varying degrees, and negotiations for present exportable only by individual licence for each shipment of munitions and strategic raw materials.

Argentina requires licence for the export of minerals, and Chile, Guatemala, an El Salvador, controlled by the American nations. To encourage the "unity of action" to be fostered by the President of the United States, it was learned, is proposed by the American republics materials which in the past they exported to European or Asiatic nations, particularly rubber, copper, tin, and a long list of strategic minerals.

2. Grant general licences for export to the other American republics of United States materials and supplies, exportable only by individual licence for each shipment.

REPEAL OF U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

patrol areas. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt indicated that steel priorities might be tightened in relation to non-essential industries as a result of a government survey that indicated an estimated deficit of 1,400,000 tons in 1942. He said the shortage would not affect war industries which use 25 per cent of the total production but it probably would be necessary to temporarily withdraw from Italy, the Egyptian village near the frontier of Italian Libya.

This retreat, it was added, was "in the face of pressure by a numerically superior axis force." However, another success for the British navy in breaking up axis attempts to reinforce North Africa was announced by the admiralty. It said that a French tanker in a Fascist-Italian convoy had been sunk and that an 18,000-ton Italian liner carrying perhaps 3,000 troops to Libya was counted as sunk.

As for the transport or supply ship probably was sunk and that a 4,000-ton tanker was hit by torpedoes. The day also brought the news of British bombers co-operating in this attempt to block the sea lanes scored direct hits on two axis merchant vessels, each of between 8,000 and 10,000 tons, leaving 1,000 afloat.

NO CHANGE IN GOV'T HOUSE IS INFORMED

OTTAWA, May 28.—(CP)—No change has taken place in the Government, Justice Minister Lapointe told the House of Commons today in answer to a question from Conservative House Leader Hanson about the proposed retirement of Agriculture Minister Gardiner from the portfolio of National War Services.

Mr. Hanson asked if "it is customary or desirable that announcements of impending government changes be made at a call sale rather than in this House," and if any correspondence about Mr. Gardiner's retirement would be laid on the table.

Mr. Gardiner was reported to have stated at a call sale at Brampton, Ont., yesterday, that he was making his last public appearance as Minister of National War Services and would devote his whole time to the agriculture department.

These reports came upon the heels of an inspection trip by Marshal Petain, Vichy chief of state, to the French territory which is not occupied under terms of the Franco-Axis armistice unless the Vichy Government ceased its new measures of collaboration with Germany.

Italian Libya is the base for the Axis North African campaign, and it is possible that British air activities have information that the axis is using six as a terminus for sea-borne supplies to the principal port of eastern Libya, has been under steady British air attack.

LACK THEIR ANCHOVES

SANTIAGO, Chile.—(CP)—"Tricky currents of the Pacific Ocean have killed the anchovies on which the prized 'guano' birds of Peru feed and countless thousands of the birds are dead on the beaches."

NEW SUCCESSION

(Continued from page 1)

Cookeram suggesting that he reconcile his position as a member of Parliament with his responsibilities as an officer. Maj. Cookeram is second in command of the Irish regiment of Canada.

The minister said he did not know what Maj. Cookeram wanted done but he hoped it would not become necessary for the regiment to have to require members who also are officers in the forces to choose between the two capacities.

He said it was possible to reconcile the two conditions but there could not be a situation in which a member of Parliament could transgress the rules governing the conduct of conduct.

Maj. Cookeram brought up the subject as a question of privilege and after Col. Ralston had replied and received assurance from the members, Speaker Glen ruled there could be no further discussion, although Maj. Cookeram was again on his feet.

Maj. Cookeram said the two quotations from his Toronto speech which he believed Col. Ralston objected to read:— "The people of Quebec should realize that under the present Prime Minister they are being hoodwinked into a sense of false security with regard to conscription—they have seen a preview of what one month's training to be increased to four months in less than six months' time, and my guess is that those now serving for four months will never get out of there."

"There is no member of the Fourth Division which was recruited for active service who does not think that it will be broken up as a diversionary supply line, which reinforcements would ordinarily be supplied by voluntary enlistment, which today has completely dried up."

GRIM BATTLE

(Continued from page 1)

itself by shellfire. Despite the fact that the Royal Air Force was able to give the ground forces little or no pursuit plane protection—as had been the case almost since the beginning of the battle—the R. A. F. reported that the Germans had been heavily destroyed at Malemi and others set a fire.

Fighting still raged on about Malemi airdrome, 10 miles south-west of Canaa; at Retimo and Herculian (Candia). At Herculian, an informed person said here, the situation was "no good."

Defenders Outnumbered Now So heavy were the continuing German aerial reinforcements that the invaders now apparently outnumbered the defenders. Not only in Crete were British troops falling back; for the British command announced that in the far away but related struggle of North Africa, British troops had temporarily withdrawn from Hailfaya (Hellfire) Pass in the vicinity of Salum, the Egyptian village near the frontier of Italian Libya.

This retreat, it was added, was "in the face of pressure by a numerically superior axis force." However, another success for the British navy in breaking up axis attempts to reinforce North Africa was announced by the admiralty. It said that a French tanker in a Fascist-Italian convoy had been sunk and that an 18,000-ton Italian liner carrying perhaps 3,000 troops to Libya was counted as sunk.

As for the transport or supply ship probably was sunk and that a 4,000-ton tanker was hit by torpedoes. The day also brought the news of British bombers co-operating in this attempt to block the sea lanes scored direct hits on two axis merchant vessels, each of between 8,000 and 10,000 tons, leaving 1,000 afloat.

AXIS CONVOY

(Continued from page 1)

(Neither claim was substantiated in London, but last week Foreign Secretary Eden warned that Britain would attack Germans or Italians even in French territory which is not occupied under terms of the Franco-Axis armistice unless the Vichy Government ceased its new measures of collaboration with Germany.)

Italian Libya is the base for the Axis North African campaign, and it is possible that British air activities have information that the axis is using six as a terminus for sea-borne supplies to the principal port of eastern Libya, has been under steady British air attack.

The ship bombed at Six was the 4,900-ton Rabalis. Eight persons aboard her were said to have been injured when a bomb scored a direct hit, although the fire which resulted was controlled quickly.

YOUR INDIVIDUAL

(Continued from page 8)

(And you can make gains by improve your present status by applying your line mentality and physical equipment in the right direction.)

Red Cross

Crippled Children's Clinic conducted by Dr. T. E. Acker, at Red Cross Office, 62 Prince Street, Charlottetown, Friday, May 30th. Adults make appointments with Red Cross for Saturday, Monday or Tuesday. L-621.

The Eastern Guardian

"This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a new name may be inserted at 5 cents a word, strictly payable in advance."

Comment on Roosevelt's Latest speech

(By The Associated Press)

President Roosevelt's speech was hailed in London Wednesday night as "an iron pact between allies and evidence that the United States means war if it is not, but in the Axis capitals commentators confessed to see nothing particularly new in it.

Italian newspapers published only a 750-word summary of the speech, and the newspaper Tribune summed up Fascist reaction with "We know what we knew before, namely, where Roosevelt wants to go. But the practical effect of the United States remains international, rapid and perhaps even more crucial than before."

In Japan the newspaper Nichi Nichi said it "was surprised to participate in the war; but we know what we knew before, namely, where Roosevelt wants to go. But the practical effect of the United States remains international, rapid and perhaps even more crucial than before."

NEW YORK, May 28.—(AP)—Wendell L. Willkie said today that "the President has stirred the world with his great message."

Commenting on President Roosevelt's Tuesday night speech, the 1940 Republican presidential candidate said: "Now lies within his power to unite the country in the singleness of effort and resolve which alone can make his vision come true."

most issues on the Tokyo stock market moved upward, apparently due to a belief in financial quarters that the speech contained little to upset Japanese-American trade relations.

In Germany the press had published any report of the speech but the commentary was restricted to a few lines. The German radio, in its broadcast for foreign consumption only, accused the President of aiming at "nothing short of unlimited control by Washington of the world's sea lanes" and "not certain circles in the United States" which constitute an imperialist threat to the world.

In Vichy, the semi-official radio of the President's mention of French North Africa and Dakar was that it failed to change the situation between France and the United States; as for the rest of the speech, it was regarded as an attack strictly between the United States and Germany.

In Ottawa, Canada's Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared: "Every citizen of this country who looks to the new stretches will have to draw her own conclusions as to what may be involved through an attempt to restrict munitions and food to Britain."

Australia approved the speech by official and unofficial channels. The Labor Leader John Curtin said: "Every citizen of this country who looks to the new stretches will have to draw her own conclusions as to what may be involved through an attempt to restrict munitions and food to Britain."

Government officials in Argentina were reluctant to comment formally, but one foreign office source said the speech "should have been welcomed in the face of the European situation" and the only morning newspaper in Buenos Aires to comment editorially said that Mr. Roosevelt had had need to "a series of insults to civilization."

VITAMIN A IN EGG YOLK

Although many foods having a yellow or orange color are rich in Vitamin A, this is not necessarily true of an egg yolk. If the egg is abundant green leafy feed, the yolk will have a high content of "pro-vitamin A" in the human body. Yellow corn in the diet also increases the color of the yolk and provides less provitamin A than green leafy feed. On the other hand, eggs from hens getting a diet that is low in pigments but high in fish-liver oil will have light-colored yolks rich in Vitamin A. Colored yolks may or may not be high in Vitamin A.

YOUR INDIVIDUAL

(Continued from page 8)

(And you can make gains by improve your present status by applying your line mentality and physical equipment in the right direction.)