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Pre ident, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President, J. R. Burnett., F.J.I.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managin Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1940.

The Lobster Problem

According to an Ottawa despatch in Saturday's Guardian, Fisheries Minister Michaud is inviting organized groups of the fishing industry to send delegates to the Dominion capital to consider the serious problem occasioned by loss of the British market for canned lobster due to the foreign exchange regulations necessitated by the war. The department, Mr. Michaud says, is desirous of receiving "constructive suggestions that may serve as a basis for discussion, so that we may arrive at a well considered plan." Mr. Michaud says it is unlikely, "despite representations," that the British embargo on canned lobster will be lifted under war conditions, "and to assist the situation, if necessary, fishermen must be prepared to divert some of their labor to other products."

This Province is vitally concerned in the lobster industry, and our federal and provincial representatives should at once impress this fact upon the powers that be at Ottawa. It will be recalled that at the Liberal meeting in Charlottetown on March 21 last, in the presence of Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, one of the Queen's County Liberal candidates declared that if the lobster embargo in the British market is not lifted the Dominion Government will take over next season's pack and hold it until a market has been found. There were no "ifs" or "buts" attached to this assurance; it was a specific promise, to which our fishermen and packers have a right to hold the Government strictly accountable.

In a mainland exchange Mr. Michaud is quoted as saying:

"I have received many letters and suggestions regarding the problem, some of which envisage the government becoming a mere wholesale agent with unlimited capital who will buy all lobsters offered. I must warn the industry and the fishermen that such a scheme would be entirely unsound. The industry and the fishermen must remain as free as possible, and if necessary, the fishermen must be prepared to assist the situation by diverting some of their labor to other products. It is to be hoped that the discussions which I shall have with them will enable us to arrive at a satisfactory solution to the problem."

This is entirely at variance with the promise given on behalf of the King Government in this Province, and requires further explanation.

It is hoped that despite Mr. Michaud's pessimistic attitude towards the prospects of the industry, efforts will be continued to have the embargo removed, or other markets found. In the meantime, the taking over of next season's pack is not a matter which should be allowed to fall into the category of academic "suggestions to serve as a basis of discussion" at the forthcoming conference at Ottawa, but as a definite pledge given in accord with what purported to be the fixed policy of the King Government.

One Woman M. P.

* * * *

Only one woman—Mrs. D. W. Neilsen—will sit in the new Parliament. Miss Agnes Macphail who came in in 1921 and whose sharp tongue often persuaded governments that the female of the species is more deadly than the male, was defeated, and Mrs. Black, who sat for the Yukon, made way for her husband.

It is an odd thing, come to think of it, remarks an exchange, that after more than two decades of votes for women, and despite that they have as many ballots as men, there should still be but one woman in the Commons. Whether it is that women still prefer the home to the political forum, or that parties do not consider them strong candidates, the fact remains that the impact of the gentler sex on politics (apart from what they may do in the ballot boxes which is something not to be sneezed at) is not impressive.

This is not merely true of Canada; it is equally true in the United States and England

Dr. Manion's Leadership

Commenting on political gossip at Ottawa indicating that Dr. Manion is undecided as to whether he should continue as National Conservatvie leader, the Sydney Post Record (Independent) says two considerations are reported to have raised doubts on this score, namely, the recent electoral vote and the estrangement of two Montreal newspapers which are nominally independent Conservative publications.

Neither fact, says the Post Record, should influence Dr. Manion's decision. The abnormal character of the federal vote, and the enormous responsibilities now confronting the King Ministry as a war administration, are certain to drive the political pendulum back with a rebound even greater than swept the Meighen Government into the discard after the last war. All the forces of disintegration and destruction strike inevitably and fatally at every wartime Ministry. Never was there a time when a Federal Opposition could sit so pretty, with complete confidence in a quick and sweeping electoral turn in its favor, as at present and in the immediate future in the arena of Dominion politics Dr. Manion fought a good and creditable fight, and showed himself a leader of courage and ability.

"Nor should the attitude of the two Montreal dailies have the slightest influence on the Conservative leader's future course of action," says our Sydney contemporary. "Politically the Montreal Star and Gazette have been mere chameleons for the past 20 years. They were against Meighen from 1921 to 1926, against Bennett from 1926 till he gained office. Then they injured the Conservative party by their undependable, half-hearted, partly censorious and always sullen support. Finally they turned against Manion because he followed the course mapped out to him by the National Conservative convention against railway amalgamation or unification. Neither the Star nor the Gazette is entitled to any say in the choice of a Conservative leader, or in the formulation of Conservative party policy.

"As for Dr. Manion's political future, there is every reason why he should continue, if his health and inclination permit, the splendid work he has begun as leader of the Conservative party. The best man in sight for that position, his character and ability, his sincere democratic qualities, his knowledge of public affairs, his Parliamentary experience and skill, and above all his genuine love of service, place him on a level with the best of his contemporaries in Canadian public life."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

"Five and Ten Cents" Woolworth died this date, 1919—a multimillionaire from selling surplus stocks below cost.

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Perhaps no province outside Quebec and Ontario has more incorporated companies registered than we have here, although they are represented mostly by a sign board in an office.

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The farmers have no complaints against the Weather Clerk for delaying the departure of winter. But the "human birds" who annually betake themselves south are finding it hard on their return to accustom themselves once more to our wintry blasts.

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Latest available figures show that Quebec's total estimated wealth, exclusive of its undeveloped natural resources, represents about 26 per cent of the wealth of the Dominion, Quebec ranks second among the Canadian provinces, its wealth of $6,738,181,000 being substantially under that of Ontario which was reckoned at $8,795,801,000.

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The Nazis are busy working overtime trying to sow the seeds of discontent and dissatisfaction among Americans and French Canadians by broadcasting over short wave radio propaganda of an insidious anti-British character. How to conteract this, is the problem the British authorities have got to solve. It may be argued, only the unthinking will thus be fooled, but, alas, it is "the unthinking mass" with leadership that constitutes public opinion.

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In his report on the activities of the Rockefeller Foundation, Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick casts doubt on the validity of the belief that Europe's losses in the war in the field of scholarship will be offset by the gains achieved through a transfer to America of the intellectual and scientific leadership of the world. On the contrary, Mr. Fosdick thinks that any losses suffered by Europe can only result in crippling the development of inquiry in the United States.

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Ability of scientists to kill germs through the harnessing of solid silver atoms has been revealed at California Institute of Technology. Research by physicists and bacteriologists indicated that swimming pools in the future will be sterilized with small amounts of silver instead of chlorine. Further application of the revolutionary form of germ killing may provide a substitute they said, for pasteurization of milk. Unlike heat and chemicals, introduction of minute amounts of silver was reported, not to alter the taste of fluids. "We see considerable hope for development of more efficient methods of sterilization," said Dr. Alexander Goetz.

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The Bureau of Advertising, Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, in a news release says: "National advertising linage, reported by 57 Canadian daily newspapers, representing approximately 83 per cent of total circulation, was up 11.8 per cent in February, 1940, compared with the same month last year. Local advertising showed an improvement of 5.9 per cent, classified 4.2 per cent, and total advertising linage, 7.1 per cent over February, 1939." The report adds that total advertising linage of the newspapers reporting was 19,241,989 in February, 1940, compared with 17,958,912 lines in 1939 and 18,597,331 lines in 1938.

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According to the War Time Prices and Supply Board, there has been practically no undue boosting of prices since the war began. Complaints of price raising were probed by the board with the help of government officers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, but "the investigations of the board disclosed no instances of hoarding or profiteering which warranted prosecution." There is not likely to be any scarcity of wool in Canada, the board stated, but "all crossbred wools will have to be used with economy and it will continue to be necessary to substitute to some degree finer and re-worked wools for these grades." Early in March the board began a preliminary probe of price spreads and mark-ups in the manufacture of woollen and worsted cloths. The board's licensing of coal and coke dealers has according to the board, "been operating satisfactorily". Over 5,000 licenses were issued for the period ending March 31.

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Organization reports for 1939 submitted to the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work by Provincial Extension Services show that there are 45,314 members of junior farm clubs in Canada, as compared with 37,254 in 1938, an increase of 8,060 members, or 21.6 per cent, which is the largest yearly increase on record. In 1931, the year in which the Canadian Council was formed, there were 21,142 members. The annual enrolment has therefore been more than doubled in the nine-year period. These facts serve to indicate clearly the momentum that junior farm club work has attained and illustrate the increasing demand from rural districts for club organization, according to leaders of the movement. The number of clubs in operation this year is 3,096 with an average of about 15 members as compared with 2,663 clubs averaging approximately 14 members in 1938.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Now that the election is over and the results are known, petty politics should be set aside "for the duration". The condition is too grave, the emergency too serious, for petty bickering. The government's conduct of the war would suffer if ministers should be swayed by delegation seeking needless or wasteful expenditure. Everyone must avoid such demands, especially in this period of emergency, and contribute his share towards the nation's burdensome task. — Halifax Chronicle

The failure of British poets to become stimulated by the war was lamented recently by The Yorkshire Post. Last week, however, Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, read at an Anglo-American Community Chest luncheon a communication he had received from his schoolboy son, William, aged 12: Dear Dad: Here's a rime I've made up. You can show it to Winston (Churchill) if you like:

My U-boats are under the ocean,
My Graf Spee is under the sea,
Hitler is in a commotion
Oh don't mention Winston to me.
—Newsweek.

They're not moaning in Finland —they're building. Instead of consuming their energy in vituperative bitterness against Stalin and the Soviets, the Finns are going to erect four new cities and provide homes for 500,000 persons forced to abandon territory ceded to Russia, according to Alvar Aalto, noted Finnish architect, recently arrived in the United States. What's more, the tremendous building program must be completed before the cold sets in next fall. No defeatism there. You can't lick a people with that kind of spirit. — Sherbrooke Record.

The Commonwealth of Australia the government, the people and the states are bending their energies, as a "belligerent power" to the prosecution if the war with all their traditional energy, courage and vigor. Australia is up to the hilt in this war. That fact is now beginning to be clearly realized. The Commonwealth effort is on a scale which emphasizes the realization. Men, money and munitions will not be spared. And the Commonwealth asks only of Britain: Tell us how we can best help! — Australian Press Union.

Sweden swoops on the Communists. Police raids all over the country have yielded evidence that funds for Communist activities had been smuggled from Russia. The French police have also proved that Moscow money was being used to finance subversive activities in the interests of Stalin and Hitler. It is likely that Britain has escaped these underground attentions? Our people will not tolerate much longer the anti-patriotic cries for a Russo-German peace, designed to rob them of their liberties. We should follow the example of France and Sweden. — London Daily Mail.

Mr. Cromwell departed from formal diplomatic practice by showing personal frankness and courage. He didn't appear before his audience wearing a straitjacket and in an attitude implying that he was weighted with grave state secrets. He was friendly, seemingly pleased to be surrounded by friendly people As Canadians saw him, he was a typical American good neighbor. He spoke as Canadians are accustomed to hearing intelligent Americans speak; honestly and courageously. Perhaps, as a minister, he was indiscreet in being himself rather than a stiff-necked official in the diplomatic service. But the fact that his personality was behind his utterances disabused any one of the notion that he was transmitting a formal, official message. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

The annual meeting of the directorate of Maple Leaf Gardens, sports palace in Toronto, was attended by 23 persons of whom 17 are millionaires. And where, would anyone ask, did those men get their millions? Mostly from Northern Ontario, largely the gold mines. Yet the people of Toronto no doubt regard Maple Leaf Gardens and other big buildings similarly financed as particularly their own. —Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Fox-hunting costs the poultrymen large sums of money every year. How can the money be saved Shoot the foxes and close down the hunts. Then the foxes can't eat the poultry and the poultry can eat food which is given to hunters and hounds. We need not be afraid of depriving country gentlemen of their exercise. For the best of these huntsmen have gone on another chase. They are flying over the North Sea instead of jumping over hedges. — Daily Express (London).

War came close to New York harbor when the Queen Elizabeth steamed in and again when the Mauretania and the Queen Mary steamed out. Those who saw the Queen Elizabeth knew that it was not from lack of trying that the Germans hadn't sent her to Davy Jones. The Mary and the Mauretania have gone out into what ultimate dangers we don't know, almost certainly into danger. We won't know where, unless one of them slips into another American port. If you query Bermuda, Halifax or Liverpool about these things the censor's reply is crisp and pointed. It used to be a lark to go down and see one's friends off when a liner sailed. The band would be playing. Passengers would be trying to find both their hand baggage and their proper staterooms, which wasn't always easy, all things considered. Visitors would be trying to find their way out. There were singing, much handshaking, some kissing. At the last moment the big whistles nearly lifted the top of your head off. The passengers knew where they were going and about when they would get there, and they could telephone Aunt Caroline in Topeka if they got lonesome. These sailing were different. The Mauretania went to sea at night, in a rainstorm, with no music, no cheering, no confetti, no streamers and only her navigation lights and running lights showing. The Queen Mary gave the ferryboat commuters a show, but all they saw was a gray flank and a dozen seamen or so. The Mary wasn't putting on an act. This was serious. War, which may seem remote in the shadow of the Maginot Line, was real in the river and the upper bay. Those who saw these ships will think of them often. Most will hope the day is not too far off when they will return with their bands playing and broken out—with flags from stem to stern. If their fate is otherwise, we shall remember the valiant ships and the valiant crews, leaving safe harbor to face worse dangers than the ancient ones of storm, uncharted shoals and the rough lee shore. — New York Times.

Outstanding Career Of New Viceroy

Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge, First Earl of Athlone, (created 1917), was thethird son of the Duke of Teck and the late Princess Mary Adelaide, and the only surviving brother of Her Majesty Queen Mary. Princess Mary Adelaide, mother of the Queen Mary and of the Earl of Athlone, was a daughter of the first Duke of Cambridge, who was the seventh son of George III, and hence a cousin of Queen Victoria. The Duke of Teck was, with British people, one of the most popular of the foreign Princes who, in the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign, married into the English Royal House and consequently took up permanent residence in this country. In their early maried life the Duke and Duchess of Teck resided in that hoary pile of red brick known as Kensington Palace, where Queen Victoria and many other royal infant first saw the light. In Kensington Palace on May 26, 1867, was born the little Princess who is now the Queen mother. Here, too, were born her three brothers. The elder became Marquis of Cambridge when this title was adopted in 1917 in substitution of his earlier title of Duke of Teck This change, and others of a like character, was made at the command of King George V, on his choosing the name of Windsor for the English Royal House. The second of Queen Mary's brothers —Prince Francis—died in 1910.

The Earle of Athone, originally styled Prince Alexander of Teck, was born April 14, 1874, and was educated at Eaton. Then he joined into the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and on Oct. 24, 1894, was gazetted as second-lieutenant to the 7th Hussars, which regiment he left England to join at Mhow, in India, in January, 1895.

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In the following year occurred the rising of the Matabele in Rhodesia, the most war-like of the tribes in South Africa. There the earl was able to render valuable service to Col. (later Lieut-Gen.) Sir Robert Baden-Powell. For his services in this campaign he was mentioned in dispatches

Then followed the Boer War The earl was among the first to go out, and accompanied the Inniskilling Dragoons, remaining with that regiment until the surrender of Bloemfontein.

He then rejoined the 7th Hussars, and took part in the relief of Mafeking His gallantry throughout this campaign was recognized by the award of the D.S.C.

The earl took an active part in the war, being mentioned in dispatches, promoted brevet-colonel, appointed personal A.D.C. to the king, and awarded the French War Cross, the Belgian Military Medal, and the Order of St. Anne, First Class with Sword.

The famous Empire tour of the late King George and Queen Mary in 1901 was one of the first and most important incidents in King Edward's reign, and Prince Alexander of Teck accompanied his sister and brother-in-law on that eventful journey, when he had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the leading men in the King's Dominions Overseas. Three years afterwards, when in his thirteeth years, he married Princess Alice of Albany, who like himself, was brought up in an English country home, and so has had many opportunities of understanding the best and most interesting movements in our national life. The Prince and Princess were also the working heads of the League of the Order of Mercy, which has done so much for the hospitals of London, and the Prince has always taken the greatest interest in the success of the Boys' Brigade and Cadet movements, both of which have spread widely throughout the Dominions.

In 1904 the Prince married Princess Alice Mary, daughter of the late Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Duke of Albany, who died in 1884, was perhaps better known as Prince Leopold. His wife was Princess Helena of Waldeck, who died in 1922. Princess Alice, their eider child, was born on Feb. 25, 1883. The Earl and Countess of Athlone have one surviving child, Lady Mary Helen Emla Cambridge, who was born in 1906. A son, Rupert Alexander, Viscount Trematon, was born in 1907, and diedin 1928 as a result of injuries received in a motor-car accident in France, while their second son, Maurice Francis, died in 1910, a few months after birth.

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Only a few weeks before the opening of the Great War the Earl of Athlone was appointed Governor-General of Canada.

He actually addressed a few pleasant sentences as Governor-General-elect to the Canadian Bisley Team on Bisley Common in July, 1914 The outbreak of hostilities, however, caused the appointment to be cancelled in order that the Earl might proceed on active service In 1923 he was appointed Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in succession to Prince Arthur of Connaught In this position the Earl of Athlone achieved an outstanding success, so much so, that on the conclusion of his appointed term of five years the South African Government desired an extension of his term of office. This the King was pleased to approve, and the Earl and Countess remained in South Africa until the close of 1930.

In 1929 the Earl and Countess received a present on the occasion of their silver wedding which had been subscribed for in shillings by all classes of people of South Africa. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Administrator of the Transvaal, in his appeal to the people of the Province for their support, happily expressed the feelings of South Africans on the subject. "His Excellency and Her Royal Highness," he said "have not spared themselves in their efforts to serve South Africa, and today they have a very large place in the affections of all sections of the community. We have been fortunate indeed to have them in South Africa and have every reason to rejoice that they will be spending this happy anniversary in our midst."

While in South Africa in 1930 the Earl and Princess Alice had as their guests Viscount Byng of Vimy and Lady Byng, who spent some time at Westbrooke, summer residence of the Governor-General near Cape Town, while Lord Byng was trying to regain his health under the warm South African sin. They often discussed Canada and Canadians.

The Earl of Athlone was created a Knight of the Garter in 1928. He also holds the G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., the honorary rank of Hon. Major-General, retired, and a Knight of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem.

Minimum For Teachers In Saskatchewan

(Winnipeg Free Press)

A $700 minimum salary for teachers in Saskatchewan was provided for at the recent session of the Legislature. The Government pays a $300 grant to each primary school and the balance of the cost of school maintenance must be paid from local taxation. The very low salaries paid to some Saskatchewan teachers had gained wide publicity, and the new minimum of $700 will be a great improvement.

But the raising of the salary level brings up the question of the best and most economical plan for providing rural education, and the Saskatchewan government is following the recommendation of the Royal Commission headed by Chief Justice Martin and will experiment with the consolidated school district now adopted throughout Alberta. Groups of school districts in several parts of the province, which wish voluntarily to try the new plan, will be encouraged to do so. The experiment will be for five years, when it will be decided whether the plan should be generally adopted.

The establising of the $700 minimum, a writer in the Regina Leader-Post points out, was made possible only by the drastic steps previously taken by the government to compel the payment of local taxes. After the years of great adversity, with a heavy accumulation of tax arrears, an adjustment was made and a considerable part of the arrears written off. But taxes were not paid up well after that. Many taxpayers hung back, believing that they might secure another adjustment. Municipal tax collections for school purposes in 1937 were only $2,000,000, as against the peak of $6,000,000 in 1928.

But the government stepped in and, last year, a farmer could not sell his grain without a certificate from the municipal secretary-treasurer, unless his 1939 taxes and seed grain advances were paid. This proved effective, the municipal revenue increased and the teachers will be better paid.

United War Appeals

(Financial Post)

The Saskatoon City Council recently passed a resolution urging that war charity appeals be co-ordinated so as to be kept within the contributory power of the community as a whole.

The resolution reads:

"We look with approval upon any action which may be taken by the Community Councilor any allied organizations for the purpose of co-ordinating all forms of public appeal, war charities as well as social welfare, so that the aggregate of such appeals may be kept within the contributory power of the community as a whole."

In Hamilton, Ontario, the local Chamber of Commerce has decided that next autumn they will merge all their war charity campaigns in one.

Then from Winnipeg, the Tribune newspaper in commenting on the recent Salvation Army campaign, made this observation:

"It is becoming increasingly evident that, hereafter, multiplicity of appeals in behalf of war services will have to be eliminated. More and more, both those in charge of the different campaigns and those who subscribe to them are realizing that it will be necessary to co-ordinate the raising of funds—probably through one great appeal annually along the lines so successfully pioneered by the Community Chest. There is good reason to suppose that by next year some such co-ordination will have been arranged. It is certainly thoroughly desirable."

The raising of funds for three national organizations now actively engaged in war work — the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A. and the Canadian Legion—has brought realization to responsible people in all the larger cities that no time must be lost in co-ordinating these and similar appeals into a united war fund.

Vancouver has already shown the way. It has merged these and other smaller campaigns into one general appeal to be held in mid-April. By reducing expenses and paring objectives, a saving of 20 per cent or $50,000 has been achieved.

Other communities in Canada may well follow suit.

$2,000 A Minute

(Ottawa Journal)

Yesterday came the beginning of the Dominion Government's new fiscal year.

That it will be the gravest financial year in the Dominion's history, no one need doubt.

Finance Minister Ralston recently estimated war expenditure for the year at $500,000,000. That, added to the ordinary costs of government — well over $500,000,000—means an outlay of roughtly $3,000,000 a day; about $125,000 an hour, or $2,000 a minute.

The Government's announced idea of financing is to strike a reasonable balance between taxation and borrowing; keeping taxation to a point where it will not cripple industry and business and lower too drastically the national living standard, the while borrowing the people's savings.

This, a sound idea, suggests certain other considerations. It suggests, does it not, that the ordinary peace-time expenditures, including capital expenditures which compel the borrowing of sums beyond war needs, should be pretty careful lest they bring us to the evil of inflation. And of course, if the succession of war loans which the Government must put out in the next two years are to succeed, people need to feel confidence about the non-war outlay.

The reality of war, of course, is that the generation engaging in it cannot wholly pay for it. Some of the cost must be passed on; and it may be argued, indeed, that if one generation undertakes to secure, and does secure, the freedom and security of a succeeding generation, then it is but just that the succeeding generation pay something for the heritage handed on to it. The real argument against borrowing—which means mortgaging the future—is that it retards recovery; cripples this generation as well as the next. Most of the desperate grief that oppressed the world in the 1920's and 1930's stemmed from the fact that the generation of the last war paid for but a fraction of it.

* * * *

Most of what Canada spent in the last war was borrowed. We entered that struggle with a national debt of $350,000,000; we came out of it with a debt of about $2,500,000,000. As a consequence, we found ourselves with a fixed annual interest charge of well over $100,000,000, a sum which, added to heavy pension bills and railway deficits made balancing of budgets impossible.

Most of those fixed charges remain, and they emphasize need of restraint about expenditures not vital to the war.

There is, of course, this about this war: The country is in better position than last time to stand heavier taxation. In 1914 Canada's national income was about $2,000,000,000. Last year it was roughly $4,000,000,000. What that means is that we should be able to spend a great deal more on this war than on the last, the while paying as we go a great deal more of what we spend. Our productive power is vastly greater than it was 25 years ago. We have more plant; more of developed resources; better distributing and market facilities; more technical and managerial skill.

Still, the great need is that we use our income for the right purpose; that we do not squander or dissipate it on non-essential things. The war must come first, with outlays for ordinary purposes carefully scrutinized. It is a matter of tightening our belts. Of recognizing the fearful thing this war is—and is going to be.

WAR ADVANTAGES FOR DOMINIONS

LONDON, April 5 —(CP) —Conclusion that "from an economic view, at any rate, the war is not an unrelieved disaster for the Dominions" is reached in an article on war finance in the Dominfons by Donald Cowie, in the current issue of The Banker.

The article outlines the financial contributions being made by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and says the problem of the use of the Empire's industrial resources is twofold: "(1) The mobilization of the individual Dominions' resources and the switching over of the economy of each Dominion to meet war needs; (2) the purchase by Great Britain or even by another Dominion of the supplies produced by that Dominion."

In a sense, the article says "the Dominions are in the fortunate position of the armaments manufacturer at the outbreak of war. Admittedly they will afterwards have to face the armament maufacturer's problems of suddenly restricted markets and over-capitalization. But they do not make guns alone. They are being encouraged to develop manufacturing of all kinds alongside with the former primary production, and in many cases will have great new industries with which to compete effectively in the world's markets.

"Add to this that they should emerge from the war with a considerably reduced burden of external debt and it is clear that from the economic point of view, at any rate, the war is not an unrelieved disaster for the Dominions."

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