The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street — Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions, Advertising, should be left with Mrs. Pond.

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:

Bell Bookstore, Water Street. Gourlies Drugstore, Water Street
Toronto Bakery, Water Street. Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville Street

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by Carrier Boy at 2c per day, or 10c per week. Phone 289 for this service, or give your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

—This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

—WORK PADS and breechings, small, medium and large sizes in stock at Brace's. L-60-1-6-21.

—HEREAFTER anyone opening or damaging fences or gates on my property will be prosecuted without respect of person. John Walker, Calvin. L-99.

—ATTENTION FISHERMEN. — I am buying smelts as usual at my factory Summerside. For highest cash prices. Signed Andre Paturel L-689-12-21-1mth.

—SINGLE TRACK, partially opened, one-way roads are not convenient for doctors or nurses. Buy shovels at Brace's. L-60-1-6-21.

—SCHOOL OPENS—The Summerside High School opened yesterday after the Christmas recess. Most of the children and teachers who were ill before the school closed are better and have returned to their school duties.—S.

—FUR BUYER—Mr. R. N. O'Bryan will be buying fox pelts all this week at office of C. R. Rogers, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Summerside. Bring in your furs and take advantage of this good selling opportunity. L-73-1-6-61.

—RETURNED TO HALIFAX—Mr. Bryon MacDonald of the orderly room staff of the Prince Edward Island Highlanders left this morning on return to his regiment in Halifax after spending the New Year holidays with his mother, Mrs. Charles E. MacDonald at Summerside.—S.

—MAILING cheques today for first shipment silver fox pelts, although those were pelted in October therefore flat unprimed, but averaged over $31.00. Several selling around $50.00. Ranchers now is the time to bring in your pelts and get highest market prices as we need 1000 pelts to fill special orders. Dominion Silver Fox Furs, Summerside. L-98.

—DEATH OF WINFRED RAMSAY—There passed away on December 31st at his home in Hamilton, P.E.I., after a long illness, Mr. Winfred Ramsay at 66 years of age. Mr. Ramsay had been in failing health for the past few years but was tenderly cared for by his wife and family. He was a prominent farmer of the district and was most highly esteemed. Besides his widow he leaves to mourn seven sons and five daughters namely: Leslie, Norman, David, Harold, Iazly, Clifford and Alfred; Mrs. Keir Clark, Mrs. John Dilley, Mrs. Ronald Jamieson, Mrs. John Demoy, Mrs. Albert Silliphant; also three sisters, Mrs. Thomas Beer, Mrs. Norman Ferguson and Mrs. Sadie Stewart, to all of whom sympathy is extended. Mr. and Mrs. John Dailey, Mr. Norman Ramsay and Mrs. Sadie Stewart motored from Massachusetts to attend the funeral. The funeral was held on Thursday last January 2nd from Princetown United Church. Rev. Mr. Crowdis conducted the service. The pallbearers were Wilfred Gillis, William Hickey, Keir Ramsay, William Woodside, Daniel Morrison, and William Hamilton. Interment was at Malpeque cemetery.

—REXALL EMULSION for colds at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—CUT LUMBER, firewood and cedar are saleable. Buy axes, saws, and handles at Brace's. L-60-1-6-21.

—FUNERAL TODAY — The funeral of the late Mrs. L. U. Fowler will be held at Freetown United Church, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7 at 2 p. m.

—RETURN BY AUTO TO BROOKLINE.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Pate and their family have returned by car to their home in Brookline, Mass., after spending the Christmas vacation at their former home in O'Leary. Miss Marcia is very anxious to join the Canadian Ambulance Corps and has applied to the army headquarters at Halifax for permission to enroll for war work. Miss Pate is an excellent driver and would donate her light delivery truck to the Canadian army. The party were accompanied by Mrs. Bernard, of O'Leary. S

—A WEEK OF PRAYER AT SUMMERSIDE. — The opening meeting of the week of prayer at Summerside was held last night in the United Baptist church. There was a very good congregation. Rev. C. W. Cook, pastor, presided, and conducted the opening service of prayer and hymns. Rev. F. Williams was the guest speaker and in an inspiring address stressed the need of Christ in the world today. He based his sermon on the text: "Christ the Answer to the World's Need" which is the theme for the week's services. Mr. Williams urged his listeners to make Christ the centre of their world, for without Christ the world will destroy itself. He closed his sermon with the text, "Take My Yoke Upon You and Follow Me." Rev. Mr. Williams read the Scriptures and Rev. George Ayers offered prayers. Rev. Mr. Cook pronounced the Benediction. This evening the service will be held in the Central Christian church, the speaker being Rev. William Ver-Wolf. S

Judging is Delayed at Fox Pelt Show

The third annual provincial fox pelt show marked time at Summerside yesterday awaiting the arrival of judge George Mayers from New York. He had planned to cross early yesterday from Moncton by plane but weather conditions kept the air passenger traffic grounded all morning and Mr. Mayers travelled by train. He reached Summerside last night.

Judging would get underway early today, officials of the show announced. L. W. Hancock, president of the Silver Fox Breeders' and Exhibitors' Association, under whose auspices the exhibition is being held said the delay in beginning judging would not interfere with the program for the remainder of the week. It would be carried out while judging proceeded.

The largest entry list in the three-year history of the show was classified and prepared for the work of the judge. A total of 450 pelts were entered, it was learned. Last year the number was 207 while on the opening year 259 were shown.

The heaviest classes are the pale and extra pale male pup section. Pelts likely to attract interest from visitors include a "marked" silver skin and a pearl platinum. Other entries in the freak class are a Greenland blue fox and a white marked red fox and some crossed silvers.

The pelts will be on show tomorrow and at night a banquet will be held at which a number of prominent foxmen will give addresses. The three Summerside fur houses,—the Fur Pool, Dominion Silver Fox Furs, and the Canadian National Fox Breeders Association, have contributed pelts to the show. The pelts are regarded as of higher quality than in previous years, and everything points to a very successful show.

Kensington and Vicinity

Miss Eileen Profitt spent Saturday with friends in Summerside.

Miss Mary Ready, R.N., has left on return to Halifax, N.S., after an enjoyable holiday at her home here

Mr. Irving Cotton and Mr. Sydney Forbes left during the week for Debert, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Sheen and little son Gerald spent Saturday in Summerside the guests of Mr. Sheen's parents, Mr. and Mrs George Sheen.

Mr. James Pendergast was a recent business visitor to Charlottetown.

Mrs. Oliver Profitt was a visitor to Summerside on Saturday.

Mrs. John S. Burns has returned to her home in Kensington after a holiday in Charlottetown.

Mrs. William Gill spent the weekend with her husband, Pte. Wm. Gill of the Veterans Home Guard in Charlottetown.

The college students who have been home for the holidays returned on Monday to resume their studies.

Mr. Robert Jardine of Freetown was in Kensington Saturday on business.

Several more cases of measles are reported among the children here. None, however, are of a serious nature.

This section of the province had its severest blizzard of the season on Saturday night and Sunday. A heavy snowfall with a thirty mile gale brought all traffic to a standstill, no damage however, has as yet been reported. H

MRS. G. M. KENNY

Many friends regretted to learn of the death of Mrs. Gertrude Mae Kenny, widow of Frederick Kenny, formerly of Charlottetown, which occurred at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mamie K. Jack, 206 Sydney Street, Thursday evening after an illness of a year. She was born in Charlottetown, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Chandler, and has resided in this city for the last eight years, where she was well known and highly esteemed. She attended St. Peter's Church.

Surviving are her parents, one daughter, one son, two sisters and two brothers. The daughter is Miss Amelia M., and the son, John A., both at home. The sisters are Mrs. Amelia Mancino, of Hingham, Mass., and Mrs. Mamie K. Jack, with whom she resided. The brothers are Frederick E. Chandler, Charlottetown and John R. Chandler, Hingham.

The funeral will be held from the residence of her sister, 206 Sydney Street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock to St. Peter's Church for service at 2.30. The body will rest in the tomb at Gernhill cemetery, until the spring, when interment will be made in Prince Edward Island.—Saint John Exch.

Personals

—Mrs. W. P. Palmer who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Watson MacNaught at Summerside has returned to her home in Halifax.—S.

—Miss Jean Moore returned yesterday to Sackville where she is attending Mount Allison University.—S.

—Miss Dorothy Rogers of Summerside spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rogers, Kensington.—S.

—Mr. Norman Wright who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wright, Bedeque has returned to military duty at Halifax.—S.

—Miss Ruby MacNeill, daughter of Dr. John F. and Mrs. MacNeill has returned to her studies at Acadia University at Wolfville, N. S.—S.

—Major Victor Travers is spending his furlough at his home in Summerside.—S.

—Mr. Reginald E. Ellis who has been stationed with the R.C.A.F. at Ottawa is now at Summerside.—S.

—Gunner Robert F. Perry has returned to Petawawa after spending a holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Perry, St. Eleanors.—S.

—Mr. W. R. Cannon, who is in the Canadian Navy is visiting his home in Summerside. He will go to British Columbia at the conclusion of his leave.—S.

—Mr. Leslie Dignan has returned to Petawawa where he is on military duty. He was accompanied by his wife. They had been spending the holiday season with friends in the western part of the Province.—S.

—Mr. Vernon MacQuarrie has returned to Halifax to continue his studies in Dalhousie University, after spending the Christmas vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calrk MacQuarrie, Wilmot Valley.—S.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Walton and son Francis of Moncton spent the New Year holidays with Mrs. Walton's sister, Mrs. Charles MacDonald, Summerside.—S.

—Mr. Gabriel Kilbride of Truro spent the holiday season with his parents at Portage.—S.

—It is pleasing to report that Mr. Ivan Bowness, Norboro, is making a good recovery in the Prince County Hospital from his recent operation for appendicitis.

CANADIAN SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Directors for 1941

Mr. R. W. Wade, Secretary of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, announces that the mail ballot closed December 15th, 1940, electing Directors for the Maritimes, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, resulting as follows:—

Maritime Provinces—George L. Boswell, No. 3, Charlottetown, P. E I.

Manitoba—G. O. Watkins, 302 Oakwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan — Donald Smith, Box 110, No. 4, Govan, Sask.

Alberta—F. R. Haythorne, No. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

British Columbia—D. S. Backlock No 1, Matsqui, B. C.

The Directors for Quebec are elected at their own Provincial Sheep Breeders' Annual meeting, and for Ontario at the annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, to be held in Toronto in February, 1941.

Full Speed Relief
FOR COLDS that's SAFE
FOLLOW 3 STEPS SHOWN — THE SAFEST FAST RELIEF YOU CAN USE

1. To quickly relieve *headache, body discomfort* and *aches*, take 2 Aspirin Tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

2. For *sore throat* from cold, dissolve 3 Aspirin Tablets in ½ glass of water and gargle. Pain, rawness are eased in a very few minutes.

3. *Check temperature.* If you have a fever and temperature does not go down—if throat pain is not quickly relieved, call your doctor.

Sore throat relieved in 3 minutes, No strong, upsetting drugs

Take no chances with a cold. Follow the directions in the pictures above—the safe way millions use to relieve colds amazingly fast. It entirely avoids the dangers of taking strong drugs.

So quickly does Aspirin act—both internally and as a gargle, you'll feel wonderful relief start often in a few minutes. Try this way. Doctors recommend Aspirin because *even when taken frequently* they know *it does not harm the heart*. But get Aspirin—made in Canada; "Aspirin" is the trade mark of The Bayer Company, Ltd.

WARNING! Aspirin is always marked with this Bayer Cross

BAYER

"ASPIRIN" DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

Timely Address On The War Situation By Capt. H. A. Messervy

(Continued from page 3.

of Hitler's attack on us; let us turn now to the action we can take and are taking against him.

In order that we may effect a landing in Europe, defeat the Germans and drive them from the lands they have occupied, back to Germany, it seems there are three conditions necessary, of which at least the first two must operate at one time. They are:—

1. The R.A.F. must have air ascendency and mastery over the Luftwaffe, not only over Britain, but over Western Europe.

2. Russia and Germany must be so embroiled that open hostilities will take place between them:

3. The German people must become so demoralized and dissatisfied as to cause internal trouble in Germany.

Air Ascendency

With regard to air ascendency, the problem here is simply the production of fighting and training aeroplanes and the training of airmen to man and maintain them.

How is this production going? In Britain, under the brave and energetic direction of Churchill, Beaverbrook and Bevin in the present government, we may believe it is now going well, and bettering as time goes on. In the United States and Canada—not so well. There are too many bottlenecks in engines, in machine tools, in skilled workmen.

The Americans seem quite disappointed with the progress they have made since the new program of re-armament at home and aid to Britain was launched. The following is quoted from "Time," Dec. 21: "As the boatswain piped the President ashore at Charleston, S. C. . . . he set foot on a land whose serious mood had deepened immeasurably since his departure a fortnight before. There was disappointment in that mood: the number of airplanes being shipped to England was not 700 a month as predicted last spring nor 600, nor 500, nor 400, nor 300. The total was 177 to England, 102 to Canada. The shock to the national pride, if nothing else, was acute. Men might rage, or despair or work furiously, but they could not seem to get planes to Britain. Even the 279 planes were 75 more than had been shipped in September. And the President had evidently altered his 50-50 rule-of-thumb policy of division of airplane production between Britain and the U.S. For all production of the best—in fact the only—pursuit plane made in quantity in the U.S. was last week stopped for the army, directed wholly to Britain. Curtiss-Wright's seven P-40s per day now all go abroad until further orders. The U.S. was giving its all. Its all was little enough, but it was all there was."

Moreover, one reads that, in official quarters in Washington, it is estimated that the Germans are now producing war planes at the rate of over 3000 per month, while the production of Britain and the U. S. together is about 2,000 per month.

Canada is in much the same case as the United States. No airplane engines are being built in Canada at present, and indeed, it is still under discussion whether or not plants for building such engines will be established here. A recent issue of the Financial Post has complained bitterly about the fact that no Avro-Anson bomber trainers, so necessary for the proper functioning of the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, have yet been turned out, though it was expected that by now they would be produced in quantity."

Russia vs. Germany?

What are the chances of Russia and Germany becoming embroiled? Mr. Stalin is nothing, if not a realist. He is reported to fancy himself in the role of Czar Peter the Great, whose picture is said to be always on his desk. And so far, in this war, he has managed to extend the boundaries of Russia very approximately to what they were in Peter's time. Naturally, any program of restoring Poland, Finland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to the status quo ante bellum would be very unacceptable to him—just as much, indeed, as it would be to Herr Hitler. So, far then, the interests of these two gentlemen run parallel. They have found it to their interest to conclude certain treaties, chiefly concerned with division of the spoils of war and trade arrangements. But any further extension of German power to the east would be viewed by Stalin with deep concern, and it is believed that an attempt by Hitler to molest Turkey, or dangerously approach the Dardanelles, would result in war with Russia. The question of control of the entrance of the Danube and the independence of Bulgaria are also delicate topics. Of course, it is not so long since Molotoff visited Berlin, where he was entertained lavishly at many parties and dinners, and a very pleasant time was had by all. It is significant that the Wilhelmstrasse made no definite announcement of any new undertakings, and still more so that, after these delightful functions were concluded, Turkey, which is very much under Russia's wing, took a firmer line than ever when dealing with Germany's ambitions and aspirations in the Middle East.

What Stalin would prefer, of course, is to keep the war going so long that Britain and Germany would become totally exhausted, when he would be in a position to extend his economic system, and with it, perhaps, even his hegemony to Western Europe. To this end, if he sees Germany weakening, he is likely to give her all the oil he can spare (of which vital commodity Germany is said to be short, in spite of her recent control of the Rumanian oil fields) and whatever other needs he is in a position to supply.

On the contrary, should she seem to be getting too strong, he would shut these supplies off, and oppose her in other ways.

But he will certainly do his best to keep out of war; unless Russia's vital interests are definitely threatened. Yet, if it were a case of one power winning a decisive victory he would doubtless prefer that power to be Britain, if only because she is so far away that she would scarcely attempt to take his recently acquired gains from him, whereas, if Germany were the winner — well, Eurasia would not be big enough to hold the two dictators—it would soon be war to the death.

German Morale?

Will the German people become demoralized, dissatisfied and so fed up with the war that Germany will collapse?

She did in the last war. At that time her beaten armies were retiring from France to Germany, though still mainly in good order. American troops, landing in France in large numbers, though not yet heavily engaged, had made all Germans, whether in the army or not, realize that their situation was hopeless and the relentless British blockade now in effect for four years, had impoverished the country.

Today, the German armies have overrun all western Europe, except Sweden, Switzerland and Spain and are nowhere beaten. The Germans probably feel that they are still turning out airplanes, tanks and other war material at a faster rate than their foes, and are hopeful of a still greater production, when they get factories in the newly-occupied countries, particularly in Northern France, fully organized. The people in these invaded countries have been put on a starvation diet and food supplies sent to Germany with the result that the Germans, at least, are not now badly fed. Our blockade, due to the fact that certain supplies can be had from Russia, cannot be so effective as it was in the last war. Still, as we have noted above, it is estimated that the Germans are short of oil—and it takes a lot of oil to run their war machine even when not staging an offensive. There are, however, certain materials necessary to the manufacture of munitions and equipment, nickel, for instance, which Russia cannot supply, and for which no substitute has yet been found. In time the shortage of these will be felt. Then again, like Napoleon, Hitler will find his new empire more and more indigestible as time goes on. The Norwegians and Hollanders in particular, are already offering passive resistance and sabotage to their German masters, and, as discontent caused by food shortage in the occupied countries mounts, this will increase.

Nevertheless, taking all these matters into consideration, it does not seem that demoralization of the German people and their armed forces, is yet in sight.

The Situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East

Here again, in the Mediterranean, the decisive effect of our sea power is being felt. Mussolini, who entered the war like a jackal on the heels of the tiger who had conquered France, supposing that our jig was up, too, now doubtless heartily wishes he had stayed out. Thinking to win some cheap glory, as he did against unarmed Abyssinians in 1936, he attempted to invade Greece, but is now in flight from their brave and skilful troops. And our troops have chased him out of Egypt capturing about 70,000 prisoners and tremendous quantities of material. Let him hang four more wreaths of skunk cabbage for Moritza, Taranto, Sidi Barrani and Bardia, beside the withered leaves already commemorating the innominous routs of Adowa, Caporetto and Guadalajara. And there is worse in store for him. Our fleet completely controls "Mare Nostrum," and even the Adriatic, and he can't send men or material to his demoralized troops, either in Ethiopia, Libya or Albania. Deprived of support from their homeland, they will soon be in a mood to surrender even more readily and abjectly than they have already done—even if Hitler does manage to send some Germans in troop-carrying planes to try and stiffen them up.

As to Hitler, one may well suppose that his opinion of Mussolini, and the "valour" of the Italian forces is even worse than ours, and he likely is mad enough at him for having come into the war at all, where he is nothing but a liability, whereas, as a "non-belligerent" he was some help.

Still, for the sake of Axis prestige, Hitler must try to save him. Attack Britain? He is doing all he can in this direction already. Three other courses present themselves:—

1. Attack Gibraltar from the west coast of France through Spain.

2. Send troops from his pool of 1,000,000 men in Austria, through Italy, to help the Italian forces in the field.

3. Send troops from Rumania to attack Greece in the rear through Bulgaria.

No. 1 is a tough proposition, as Gibraltar could withstand a long siege, and would be very difficult to capture; also Hitler sees many advantages in letting Spain keep her neutrality.

No. 2 seems the easiest, if it can be done in such manner as not to ruin Italian morale, already at a very low ebb. These are grounds for believing that the Germans are making some attempt to put it into effect.

No. (3), owing to the opposition of Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia bristles with difficulties and dangers. None the less, the recent movement of German troops into Rumania would seem to show that it may be put into execution. (Should Russia stand aside, however, Hitler could probably, with time, overrun Bulgaria and Greece (Any of these plans—particularly No. 3—is likely to involve Hitler in a war on two fronts—a contingency he has been most eager to avoid.

It may be said here, in passing, that no matter how things had gone in Greece, Mussolini's attack on that valorous little nation, was a great help to us since it enabled us to occupy Crete, and convert it into a naval and air base, ideally placed to permit air and sea attacks at short range on southern Italy, Italian occupied Albania, the (Italian) Dodecanese Islands, and the coast of Libya.

Role of France In Africa

The men of Vichy are, in the last analysis, the prisoners of Hitler. Some, like Petain are unwilling. Others, like Laval, are simply lick spittles. The stout resistance of Britain has put fresh heart into the unwilling ones, and made them less submissive. Petain has ousted the shifty Laval from his cabinet and refused to take him back. The presence of Weygand in Africa, over the protests of Berlin, gives the aged Marshal some degree of bargaining power by which he may hope to obtain less stringent conditions for unoccupied France. Should Hitler crack down on Vichy, Weygand, who is now inactive, could swing the still formidable Algerian army to the side of the Allies. But conversely, should Weygand take any action of this kind, Hitler would occupy Vichy controlled France, set up his Government, and put an end to the Vichy Government. So Weygand and his troops are not likely to enter the North African picture at present, though they present a potential danger to Mussolini's eastern flank in Libya.

The Far Eastern Situation

It will be remembered that last autumn Japan formally joined the Axis, and forthwith trumpeted to the world the slogan "A new order in Greater East Asia", meaning an Orient for the enjoyment of Japan. This new "Lebensraum," so the newspaper Nichi Nichi explained, comprised all of China, French Indo China, Thailand, Burma, with additionally and ultimately, India, the Philippines, the East Indies and Australia. Now, these East Indies, stretching eastward over 3,000 miles of sea are of the greatest commercial importance. They provide 94% of the world's rubber and 75% of its tin. In addition they yield more petroleum than all the rest of the far east, and produce vast plantation crops, such as sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, rice, cocoa, cocoanuts, various fibres and cabinet woods. The Philippines have a world monopoly of Manila hemp, and Java of quinine. Moreover there is bauxite on Binton Island, tungsten at Tavoy in Burma, manganese in the Malay States, Java and the Philippines.

Naturally, Japan looks hungrily at these riches. Her offensive problem, should she attack, is entirely naval. "Before she could use her advanced bases at Formosa and on Hainan Island to full effect, Japan would have to erase the British outposts at Hong Kong. She took Haiphong in Indo-China last October. Camhranh Bay and heavily fortified Saigon are still on her route southward. To be strategically sound she would have to protect the other flank of her attack by securing the inactivity of the U. S. squadron based in Manila. British naval opposition in the area would probably be backed up by the Dutch fleet (three cruisers, six destroyers, etc.,) based at Surabaya in Java, and the Dutch air force, (350 planes), with air ports in Borneo, Java and Sumatra. If, to forestall a Japanese push to the south, substantial striking units of the U. S. fleet should be moved to Manila, Singapore and Darwin, Australia, Japan's navy would have a man-sized job before she could gather into her lap the fabulous luxury of the Indies."—Time.

In addition to the above close range strategic considerations, U. S. A. has declared its interest in preserving the status quo in the East Indies, and has made a substantial loan to China. Moreover, in her "China Incident" which has now lasted four years, Japan has discovered that she has a bear by the tail. The Chinese in this time have proven such tough fighters that the Japanese themselves admit that they cannot subdue Chiang Kai-Shek, nor even make further progress. Indeed, the Chinese have lately been driving them out of some important localities they had occupied. The British have reopened the Burma road, and the Chinese are receiving a steady stream of supplies over it, as also from Russia, which has not only refused to conclude a treaty with Japan, under which China was to be partitioned between them, but has declared her intention of extending increased help to Chiang Kai-Shek and his government. Lately the Soviet army newspaper Red Star, has paid a warm tribute to the increased ability of the Chinese army, saying "The opening of the Burma road and the development of war industries in the south western provinces are helping to increase the technical strength of the Chinese army. Japanese strength lies in her vastly superior technique, whereas China's main strength is her inexhaustible supply of manpower and the vast extent of the country."

So, engaged in a war in China which threatens to become more disastrous as time goes on and regarded by U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. with cold, distrustful and disapproving eyes, Japan, much as she would like to, will hardly undertake new adventures to the south at present.

The Battle of the Factories

From the moment that Hitler took command in Germany he turned all the agencies of the country to making guns. The Democracies continued to make and enjoy their butter. The politicians of France and England, in particular, wished to keep their dreams, though Hitler had written a book "Mein Kampf" in which his plans of conquest were set forth for all to read. Winston Churchill, too—God be thanked for him!—warned Britain in season and out of season, of the alarming growth of German re-armament, in defiance of all treaties, and called for maximum production of British aeroplanes to meet the terrible menace of Goering's expanding air power. His words were unheeded. Baldwin and Chamberlain, annoyed by his insistance, zealously kept him out of office, while they soothed the British public by incorrect statistics concerning the production of aeroplanes in Britain and Germany, and by making promises about air re-armament which were not lived up to.

After the 1936 election, however, Baldwin explained himself in the following extraordinary pronouncement: "From 1933, I myself and my friends were all getting very worried about what was happening in Europe . . . I asked myself what chance was there of this country, where the feeling expressed at Fulham was so common being so changed in the next year or two that the country would give a mandate for re-armament? . . .

"Now, supposing I had gone to the country and had said, 'Germany is re-arming; we must re-arm.' Does anyone think that this pacific democracy of ours would have rallied to that cry? Not at that moment.

"I cannot think of any change which would have made the less of the election from my point of view, more certain.

"We won the election by a large majority."

At the time of the Munich agreement, London was defended by just seven anti-aircraft guns.

The men of Munich began to rearm. No doubt they did their best. But, with their minds fixed on "Business as usual" they scarce knew how. Sir John Simon, of the Treasury, reinforced by the financiers, kept the brakes on. The cry of big business was: "Do not disorganize industry by turning the whole country into an arms factory. Let us continue to manufacture pins and bicycles and films and vacuum cleaners so that we can make profits, contribute to taxation and pay for the war."

With a preliminary canter in Norway and Denmark, the Blitzkreig was opened on the morning of May 10, 1940. Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg were occupied in succession, and France collapsed.

The Chamberlain government fell, and Winston Churchill took power.

By superhuman bravery and devotion, the Navy and people of Britain rescued their Army from Dunkerque—that Army which was still full of fight, and whose spirit was undefeated, but which because France and Britain had not enough planes and tanks was forced to return home.

With Mr. Churchill as Premier, and his new service supply chiefs, Ernest Bevin, Herbert Morrison and Lord Beaverbrook in office, the country was galvanized with a new determination; the task of re-armament was tackled in earnest, without fear or favor of vested interests, and at long last, aeroplanes, tanks and arms and munitions of all kinds are piling up. The people too are braced with the assurance that under these leaders all that men can do is being done to assure victory.

This is total war. The battle of the factories is now being waged. Let us not fool ourselves. Hitler has not yet reached the peak of his armament production. Daily he is organizing more factories in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Northern France, and his other occupied territories. We in the still free democracies must organize to beat him in this, if we are to win a decisive victory, instead of an indecisive peace—another peace of Amiens. For decisive victory means that we must land a superior army in Europe, and drive the Germans out of the lands they have occupied there. The Germans are tough fighters, but our men can beat them if they have equality in armament. It is the business of the free democracies —of the British Empire and the United States — to provide equipment; not merely equal, but superior to that of the Germans. How are we succeeding?

The U.S. authorities and people are not satisfied with the way in which their armament program is lagging. We have already spoken of aeroplanes, and it is stated that at present only FOUR light tanks a day are being produced in the United States, and heavier tanks will not begin coming off production lines before mid-summer. Prospects of equipping two armored divisions by summer as scheduled are dubious. (Germany has 14 such divisions).

Canada's War Effort

What of Canada? Here's what Mr. Henry R. MacMillan, chairman of the War-time Requirements Board, is reported as having recently said of the Canadian war effort before the Canadian Club of Toronto:

"We don't know what the word 'fight' means yet—we think it means coasting.

"Amateurs cannot defeat professionals at war, and the Canadians are still amateurs. The people must work and fight and save and sacrifice and study the enemy's methods and then go out and defeat him.

"Most of the warfare thus far has been conducted by British production.

"We haven't caught the war spirit. We haven't made it a personal war, and it must be. The safety of the Commonwealth might turn upon Canada's capacity to produce munitions and food for the British Isles."

"On a per capita basis of comparison with Great Britain's war effort, Canada could put 550,000 men in uniform, 1,400,000 men in munitions plants, and spend $12,000,000 a day.

"This is a war where it is equally important for the civilian as well as the soldier to 'go over the top'."

National Registration

What to do?

We had a National Registration in August 1940. Everyone's capabilities, both men and women, are on file at Ottawa. Fine. Firstly, the Government is in a position to estimate just how many men and women are needed to work on farms, in factories, or on other services to provide a comfortable standard of living for themselves and their dependents, for the munition makers and their dependents, the troops and their dependents. And when we speak of a comfortable standard of living, that doesn't mean some wealthy persons living in idle luxury and a great multitude of idle unemployed existing on a penurious dole. Such a state of affairs is bad enough in peace, it is intolerable in war. Nor does it mean that the people, or any section of them, should be free to "trade in" their cars and radios every one, two or three years, to keep up with the latest fashions in these and similar products that the manufacturers foist upon them. This procedure takes machine tools and labor badly needed in the production of munitions.

Secondly: Those not needed to produce the ordinary goods and services ordinarily required by the nation, should be assigned, according to their age, sex, skill and qualifications, as revealed by the National Registration, part of them to serve in the armed forces and the balance, in whatever ratio may be deemed proper by the authorities, to produce and supply all manner of armaments, both for Canadian and British armed forces. As things are at present, this would possibly call for approximately one man in the armed forces to every three in the munition works. There should be no more unemployed today—only unemployables.

Thirdly: Let all remove from their minds any other idea of money save its true function, namely, ration tickets issued to those who work with hand or head or heart, in return for their work. What is important about a fighter plane today is, not that it costs $25,000, but that it takes, say, 30,000 man-hours to build it. As President Roosevelt lately said, we must forget all our old ideas about Finance, and the silly fool dollar sign. The "Two hundred families" who controlled the Bank of France were powerful enough to keep the money of that institution under their control, and laid a hand of death on French rearmament. They bear a terrible share of responsibility for France's collapse and enslavement. Let the like never be repeated here!

Moreover, maximum arms production will help to compass the defeat of Germany by aiding in sapping the morale of the Germans, as well as in its material effect. If the Germans hear that production is going badly in the U. S. and Canada, it will buck them up. If, on the other hand, they hear it is going well, they will become first anxious, then depressed.

President Roosevelt, in a splendid "fireside chat" has lately once more pledged himself and his country in our support, by every means short of war, as a sister democracy against the dictatorships, repudiating all "appeasers" in his own land.

And gallant Winston Churchill, the stout-hearted Premier of Great Britain, has given us our watchword: "Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty, and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire last for a thousand years, men will say, 'This was their finest hour'."

Rotarian J. E. Sterns was in the chair yesterday and the guests were Ivan Reddin and Gordon Spencer.

Rotarian A. H. Mould, Chairman of the Fellowship Committee reported that Rotarians F. E. Colwill and R. E. Mutch were both patients in the hospital but are doing well.

President MacIntyre read a letter from the President of the Rotary Club of Amherst asking the Charlottetown Rotary Club join with the other Rotary Clubs in the Maritimes to make a donation towards providing equipment for the North Nova Scotia Highlanders which includes about one hundred Prince Edward Islanders. The request was referred to the directors.

B. C. Oysters For Ottawa

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 —(CP) —Oysters will be shipped from Vancouver to Ottawa this week and next to meet a shortage apparently caused by the recent embargo placed by the Dominion Government on oysters from the United States.

"We found we could get good British Columbia oysters from Vancouver and shipments now are on the way," one distributor said.

His firm formerly imported oysters from the United States during winter, and the Canadian oyster industry along the Atlantic seaboard was not prepared for the increased business this year. He said that by next year Atlantic oystermen would be in a position to benefit from the government order.

How Roosevelt's Speech was viewed In other Countries

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—(CP) —Prime Minister Mackenzie King said tonight the "forces of freedom have had no support of comparable strength, magnitude and durability" to the speech made today by President Roosevelt to Congress at Washington.

Mr. King in a statement described the President's message as "downright, direct and decisive."

"If aggressor nations were ever in doubt, they now know where the United States stands and the lengths to which that country is prepared to go in its determination to thwart their ambitions," he said.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—(CP) —Official circles in London tonight termed President Roosevelt's message to Congress "a terse and masterly presentation of the world situation."

"This most interesting speech is being studied with the greatest possible appreciation," it was said.

BERLIN, Jan. 7 —(Tuesday)— (AP)—Germany's first news of President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress was a 200-word summary carried by D.N.B., German news and propaganda agency, which called it a New Year's communication in connection with the opening of Congress.

Authorized commentators were silent, however, indicating the German reaction would be given only after most careful study of the message in the highest quarters.

D.N.B. said the message conformed to Mr. Roosevelt's "well known attitude in international affairs."

The agency emphasized Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation that war materials be made available to the democracies without the immediate thought of payment. It also emphasized his contention that such a policy would not be an act of war.

Troublesome Night Coughs Are Hard on the System

It's the cough that sticks; the cough that is hard to get rid of; the cough accompanied by a tickling in the throat that causes the nerve and throat wracking trouble that keeps you awake at night.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps to relieve this coughing condition by soothing the irritated parts, loosening the phlegm and stimulating the bronchial organs, and when this is done the troublesome irritating cough may be relieved.

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The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.