

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure...

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

WAR INDUSTRY SURVEY

The visit here this week of officials of the Department of National War Services, Ottawa, resulted in an interview with the Provincial Government...

Earlier this year, on March 8, Hon. Mr. Howe issued a statement to the effect that in order to harness all possible industrial resources to war needs...

The subdivision of the Dominion into industrial zones, Mr. Howe stated, was being accompanied by a national survey of industrial resources to provide information on: "the labour available; the machine tools and other equipment in existing plants; the extent to which this equipment is now used; and the extent to which it may be made available for war needs."

Organization work in connection with this policy was started by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Chamber of Commerce in the first week of March.

Now that a belated beginning has been made in ascertaining the industrial possibilities of this Province, it is to be hoped the Provincial Government will bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the powers-that-be at Ottawa to have war work carried out in this Province.

Budget Review

During the next twelve months, predicts Canadian Business, payrolls in Canada will surge to unprecedented heights. So will corporate profits before taxes.

ation. In effect, this is a capital levy. But it does not directly increase the cost of industrial production or distribution. It invades provincial fields.

The income tax has always been a prime favourite. It may tend to push prices up a little but it is "progressive"; based on ability to pay. An increase in corporate and individual income taxes therefore seems inevitable.

The Queen's Canadian Fund

The first list of local contributors to the Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims appears in today's Guardian. The campaign is Canada-wide and already other centres are reporting substantial progress.

Voluntary contributions are solicited from all who feel the urge to participate in this campaign. They may be sent to the Royal Trust Company, Charlottetown, and will be acknowledged with gratitude on behalf of Her Gracious Majesty in the columns of The Guardian.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is understood that Messrs. F. G. Spencer Ltd., have accepted the amended lease submitted by the City Council, and work on renovating the market building will commence forthwith.

There has been some early planting, but experience over the ages proves that May 10th is about the earliest to get into the land here. Prior to that, except under unusual circumstances, the soil is cold and unresponsive.

It will be heard with extreme regret wherever he is known, that Rev. Dr. R. Moorhead Legate intends to resign from the ministry of St. James, Charlottetown, and to go and reside in Quebec.

Mr. Gerald Spencer, who has been acting manager of the Prince Edward and Capitol Theatres until the appointment of Mr. George Walters, returns to Saint John to resume duties in the headquarters office of Messrs. F. G. Spencer & Co., Ltd., consequent on the retirement of Mr. A. A. Fielding, who also is well known here.

Beethoven, greatest musical composer of all time, died this date 1827. His earlier works were akin to Mozart and Haydn; his later works marked entirely new departures, characterized by amazing individuality of style, classical beauty and perfection of form.

It is apparently now officially up to the local Government to see that we share as a Province in the Federal Government's enormous war expenditures. We trust they will be more successful than our Federal representatives so far have been.

We are not quite sure whether M. P.'s pay income tax or not, but it would be worth Mr. Lester Douglas's while to visit the Charlottetown Income Tax Office and see the great need there is for spring cleaning.

President Roosevelt's immediate and cordial endorsement of the plan to send a large number of young American doctors under the aegis of the Red Cross to help to ease the terrific strain that has been thrown upon British doctors will kindle an especially warm glow in the hearts of the British people, says Montreal Star.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It would seem possible to devise a system by which the Senate, concurrently with the Commons, could discuss major matters now being thrashed out in the Commons alone and initiate legislation while the Commons are engaged in lengthy debates.

On March 19, 1914, President Roosevelt appointed Philip Murray, chairman of the C.I.O., to the National Defence Medical Board. On April 5, 1914, Philip Murray, chairman of the C.I.O., and still a member of the National Defence Medical Board, ordered the workers of the United States Steel Corporation to go on strike.

A United Press despatch from Rio de Janeiro says under date of April 9: "The German freighter Hermes with a cargo of airplanes arrived here at 11 o'clock today from Bordeaux." Foresighted, he handed Adolf! Running the blockade to get a flying start to dominance of the air over South America! The German War line to the Monroe Doctrine if Adolf wins the Battle of the Atlantic - first stung; and then a meal for the cartoon bird! - Chicago Daily News.

Before the liehen is yet old upon our war memorials of 1914-18 we are already discussing the form of this war's memorials. An attractive suggestion favors, instead of stone crosses, the planting of trees, preferably cherry trees, which might form a splendid guard of honor for an existing village memorial. Our recollections of the war are planted on a tree for each villager whose life was sacrificed in this second edition of Armageddon.

Two items just reported from Oslo give a certain idea of how corruption is flourishing within the "New Order" in Norway. The wife of Nazi-appointed State Councilor Husiud bought, together with members of her family, 30 suits and coats plus a complete wardrobe of underwear, in the space of three months. Under the clothing-rationing system this is the equivalent of 1,780 pounds, whereas the family was only to be allowed to spend for this period of time, The 92 automobiles of the Norwegian Nazi party in Oslo now receive a total of 300 gallons of gasoline a month. Patriotic Norwegians can take the gas for their own use on only one vehicle on Oslo streets are those of the German army, the Reichskommissariat and of Norwegian Nazis. - News of Norway.

Sir: - I hope that the following story, which I culled from the columns of the Ayrshire Post, may grip some of your readers: After the blitz which took place on Glasgow during the early days of this month a civil defence worker met a little boy clad only in his shirt, carrying on his back his small sister, also dressed for the occasion in a pair of overalls. The mother, who was a "sister" was his appeal, followed immediately by the assurance to cover the trembling of his limbs, "And mind you, I'm afraid, no fear", which being taken into ordinary English, means, "I'm cold, not frightened." That wee Glasgow ladde spoke for us all when he said he was "no fear", and may I add, nor are we "cold", our hearts being aglow with the making of things we are getting in such good measure - pressed down and shaken - from all the people of your own great country. - Letter to the New York Times.

Cleopatra's Needle on the Thames Embankment, London's most ancient monument, now wears the honorable scars of two wars. A Zeppelin bomb, which fell near it in the last war, and scarred the stonework. Now another bomb has added fresh indentations. The masons who carved the Needle in Greece have been dead for 2,300 years. Cleopatra, Antony's Serpent of Old Nile, has no association with the monument. She passed away in the Alexandria Palace, bitten by "a worm of Nile", seven years before the Needle was erected there. After standing for 16 centuries, it fell and remained half buried on the shore until 1877. Both George IV and William IV refused it, when they were asked to accept it. The ground that it was not worth transport. It was brought to London in 1878 - after an adventurous voyage during which, through the snapping of a tow-rope, it was taken over at least once to the sea. A tramp steamer picked it up, but again the tow-rope broke, and three sailors, including the late Sir James Sexton, M.P., the captain, were drowned when the ship bearing the Needle until their steamer got a new tow-rope aboard. Sir James Sexton once told me he was reduced to "chewing his boots!" - Ottawa Journal.

The protests from Berlin and Rome against the seizure of German and Italian ships by the United States authorities have been rejected and a second protest from Germany objecting to the impounding of the crews of the ships is likely to meet with the same response. There is every warrant for locking up the crews of the ships taken over at least once to the sea. On nearly all of the 30 Axis ships seized sabotage has disabled the ships to some extent. Sabotage is illegal, and the presumption that the crews are guilty is so strong that it would be quite reasonable to give them their liberty pending trial. If these sailors would commit sabotage in American waters on orders, directly or indirectly, from Berlin or Rome, where there is no one to believe they would not commit other acts of sabotage if given freedom ashore? Under the circumstances, there does not appear to be much the American authorities could do with the German and Italian sailors except to lock them up. - Vancouver Province.

A dispatch from Berlin the other day said that deposits in German savings banks have reached record heights, with some thing over \$13,000,000,000 in the savings banks at the end of 1940. By such deposits the German people have made it possible for the banks to buy government bonds to finance the war effort. Sounds simple, does it not? But wait until Hitler finds that he needs more money. Will the depositors then have any right to have been asked to finance the war effort? Hitler's total war means total sacrifice for the German people if the need arises. - Boston Post.

Britain Sees It Through Britain's Secret War On The Continent

PAUL A. TIERNEY - War Editor, New York Post (Copyright, 1941, By New York Post, Inc.)

The very day I landed in England by airplane from Portugal, there was another landing which I would have given a great deal to have seen.

It was the arrival of a small boat from France, bearing five men who escaped weeks before from a German camp for prisoners of war. The five men were neither French nor British. They were Poles.

Week after week, night after night, they had wangled their way from Germany into France, and then the five men met, where they had appropriated a fishing smack for the final stage of their long journey.

Today these five men are with the Polish Army in Britain - part of a sizeable, well-trained and well-equipped force which is patiently waiting its chance to have another crack at the Germans.

After I had been in Britain a short time, I was able to go to the camp to which they have in the small boat had been taken. The camp is in a sector of the British coast where the defence of Britain was entrusted to the Poles. In that sector, they still extend for many miles, I met still other Poles who had, by one means or another, crossed through hostile and neutral territory alike to this point of assembly.

They are a diverse and adventurous lot. Most of them are survivors of units which escaped from being caught between the Germans and the Russians in the final days of the Polish campaign. Tanks, guns and all, these men crossed first into Hungary, where they were disarmed, of course, and required to doff their uniforms for civilian clothes.

Included among them today is the famous Polish "Highland Brigade," all of whom were trained for mountain fighting. These men were part of the unsuccessful British expedition to Norway a year ago. Though the expedition failed, principally because it was never large enough nor sufficiently equipped, the Polish detachment conducted by the British for exceptional gallantry in action.

Today there are in British Polish troops who have faced the Germans three times - in Poland, France and Norway - and who ask nothing more than a chance to face the Nazis again. These men have still another distinction: They are the only troops in the field to have stood up to the direct assault of the German mechanized divisions. Thus, they have an edge over their British allies, because last spring the direct German mechanized attack fell upon them. The British in Flanders did not meet any of the German assault, and the French, who did meet it, are out of the war.

Officers Serve as Privates I have had several opportunities to talk with men of all ranks in this new army, from General Marian Kukiel, who is first in command, down to ordinary privates in the ranks.

Because escape from Poland required unusual intelligence, tenacity and perseverance, as well as some money in pocket, the percentage of officers is high, but the problem is to do with them has been met in an extraordinary way. At the present moment, many officers are serving as privates - actually doing the labor, guard duty, and other tasks of the lowest rank. Moreover, these surplus officers are working contentedly because, as they say with obvious sincerity, "Poland will live."

The Poles are far happier in their present stations than they were in France. The reason is that in Scotland, which they regard as a second homeland, the dourness and taciturnity of the Scot seems to harmonize well with the Polish nature. Up to a month ago, 50 Polish soldiers had married Scottish girls. From Gen. Kukiel's headquarters, I went to a large house where three women - two Americans and one British - have set up a hospital. They are doing a soldierly job.

Experiences in France It was in this hospital I met a Polish surgeon who told me some of his experiences in France during the debacle last spring.

He refused to admit it, he said, "but the doctor actually ran away. Ran away and left the wounded. In one place, I stayed for another 30 hours, doing what I could. One other doctor, a French Jew, was the only one who stayed with me.

"When the time came for us to leave that place or be captured, we had to move on. But I'm sure most of the wounded men could have been moved safely a day or two before. If everyone hadn't lost his nerve.

"So I came to another hospital and I was there only a short time

How Your Dollars Fight

(By Bruce Hutcheson) (Condensed from May 1, 1941 issue of MacLean's Magazine)

Forty-four cents out of every dollar that you, an average Canadian, earn this year will be used to produce war goods that you can neither eat, wear nor use in any way. That is what Mr. Isley told a hushed House of Commons the other day. He told them your forty-four cents would be spent. That answer may be given in many forms, most of them bewildering to a layman, but the simple, understandable layman's answer starts with the ordinary Canadian soldier.

Before he goes on parade the infantry soldier's equipment has cost the taxpayers \$114.82, which includes such items as \$41.50 for his rifle and bayonet, \$7.32 for his gas mask, \$12.85 for his battle dress, \$4.80 for his boots, \$2.30 for his underwear. Multiply that by 170,000 soldiers on active service. As long as he remains in Canada he may be supported at present for \$5.46 per day - which more than uses up one War Savings Certificate. Overseas, maintenance costs are at present reckoned at \$7.11 per day. This compares to \$6.58 requires to maintain a soldier in France for one day when he was using up ammunition.

Canada intends to create an armored division. To equip this single division taxpayers must provide at least \$160,000,000. As it travels it will represent an investment equal to the cost of ten Ottawa Parliament buildings. To raise money to equip this division, about \$550,000 Canadians must save \$40 per month.

The ordinary infantry division has changed out of all recognition since the last war. It travels on wheels. Thirty-seven different types of vehicles are required, 3,525 vehicles altogether. Four carriers cost \$5,000 apiece. Machine guns mounted in these carriers cost \$450. The ordinary army truck costs \$1,500. A tank brigade will be added to the Canadian present Army Corps in Britain. This will cost \$60,000,000 - three quarters of the amount that we shall use this year to subsidize our prostrate wheat industry.

When they get into action mechanical units really begin to burn money. One five-hundred pound bomb costs from \$80 to \$200, depending on the type used. Anti-aircraft guns cost about \$12,500 and will hurl shells at a rate of \$6 each, at the rate of 120 per minute. In one hour's firing such a gun would spend more than \$40,000. For every pop of a 37 anti-aircraft gun which can search a bomber five miles in the sky \$20 or four \$4 War Savings Certificates are required. This armament can consume a fortune in one night's operation. This is also a war of power - meeting the power of two divisions in the last war would control 6,000 horse power of mechanical energy. Our two divisions now in Britain with their allied services have about 600,000 horsepower, or a twelfth as much power as is produced by all the generators in Canada, including those at Niagara.

On the sea money goes fast, too. One corvette costs \$550,000 and a minesweeper \$775,000. A destroyer, a relative newcomer, costs \$400,000 during its life, and costs \$400,000 a year to maintain and this money must be obtained from the citizens on shore.

Recently Mr. Isley gave Parliament a summary of his problem. He wants \$866,574,000 for the Army this year, \$169,640,000 for the Navy, \$386,619,000 for the Air Force and \$180,468,000 for munitions. There are other war costs distributed among the government departments which will bring the total to about \$1,500,000,000 - not counting direct financial aid to Britain, Canada this year will ship about a billion and a half dollars of good to Britain for which Canada will receive \$350,000,000. This means that in addition to meeting our own costs, we will have to find something more than another \$1,000,000,000 to aid Britain. We shall spend sixty cents out of every dollar we earn this year on the State.

In the last war, to the Spring of 1918, we had spent only \$877,271,000.

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Auto Accidents Increase Last year the need of automobile insurance was forcibly demonstrated by the fact that in spite of the most strenuous campaign on the part of newspapers, periodicals and insurance companies against careless driving, accidents with violent deaths and injuries reached a new high in Canada.

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WORDS OF CHALLENGE A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR "No matter how far Hitler goes, we who are armed with the sword of retributive justice shall be on his track." - Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The Poets' Corner SONNET You men and women all of British birth: We, overseas but watching, as we read Of staid resistance and heroic deed, Or, scrawled in rabbit hole or trawler's berth, The languid jest, the unextinguishable flame, Of Mr. Pencil, do from our hearts concede Your right to haughty pride of British breed, Your right to "act as if you owned the earth."

WHY ON EARTH DO THEY DO IT? ... play catch-as-catch-can with the insurable value of their property Most of people guess at the value of their property in buying insurance. Building costs change. Depreciation should be figured somewhere near right. Improvements may have been made. Insurance ought to fit like a glove ... not like Mohama Ghidli's sarong. Moral: Have your insurance situation given the once-over by someone who knows. We'd like to do it without charge.

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