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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.
TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1941.

Britain Needs Cheese

In his first interview upon arrival in London
Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's
lease-lend administrator, emphasized the importance
of United States food supplies to Britain,

Mr. Hopkins is so close to the President this
statement could mean only one thing. If, from
personal observation, he finds Britain badly in
need of additional supplies of cheese and condensed
milk, which he named in particular, the
United States is prepared to see she gets them.

Normally, says the Ottawa Journal, the
United States does not export dairy products
to any extent. In past years it has imported large
quantities of cheese from Canada, over ten million
pounds in one year. Already the United States
has agreed to send Britain under the lease-lend
bill more than double the amount of cheese
Canada has guaranteed.

There is much talk of the 112 million pounds
of cheese we have guaranteed Britain this year.
That amount is only a few million pounds more
than was actually shipped last season and is a
drop in the bucket compared to Britain's needs.

Under a planned dairy economy here we could
make and ship more.
If the United States is willing to ration its
own population in order to supply Britain, Canada
cannot afford to do less. A few weeks ago
when Lord Woolton suggested United States
housewives might go without cream on one day
a week in order to help Britain, and a despatch
from Ottawa was printed stating no such move
was contemplated here, there was a wave of
adverse criticism.

Actually, Canadians are living in luxury as
regards dairy products. Our lavish use of butter
prompted Mr. Emile E. Soubry, British Petroleum
Board official, to state in an interview
in Ottawa that "butter left on plates after meals
was more than a week's ration in Britain."

If Britain is as badly off for cheese and
condensed milk as we are led to believe, Canada
can and should make a greater effort to supply
larger quantities.

Col. Ralston's Visit

Commenting on Colonel Ralston's visit to the
Maritimes the Halifax Chronicle says:

"Veterans of the First Great War will regret
his visit was too hurried to permit him to
see more of them, but they will appreciate that
he is an unusually busy man in these busy times.
They will note with satisfaction, however, his
announcement that a group of the Veterans'
Guard will be assigned to special duties overseas."

"Old soldiers will be interested, too, in Col.
Ralston's reference to the training of the new
army. Canada's troops are receiving much more
training on this side of the Atlantic in the
present war than did those who served in the
earlier struggle. The aim is to send contingents
overseas virtually ready to go into action. This
is in contrast to the First Great War when the
troops underwent extended training after they
crossed the ocean. Although the aim has not
been completely fulfilled as yet, Col. Ralston
says that it is in sight."

"Thus Canada's soldiers reaching England in
this war will be quite different from the troops
who arrived there 25 years ago. That is not to
say that the men of the new army are better
than those who preceded them. Both groups are
fine bodies of fighting men. But the Battle
of Britain makes extended training overseas
impractical; it is obviously more efficient to
train and equip the troops before they leave."

"Most Canadians, too, will be glad, as a matter
of pride, if this country can thoroughly train
and equip her own fighting forces. It is a greater
service to Britain if we can send units overseas,
all ready for action when they reach the
other side."

War Cost Figures

The Monetary Times computes that Canadians
have actually paid out for the war close to \$2,000,000,000. Unofficial estimates show that
Canadians have contributed in war loans, war
savings certificates, war taxes, non-interest bearing
war bonds and war services contributions, the
tremendous total of \$1,930,000,000.

This is far above the entire cost of the last war
for four years of actual conflict. Thus Canadians
have paid out in 22 months of war more
than \$150 for every man, woman and child in the
Dominion, aside from future commitments and

war costs.
The burden has been shared by more than 2,000,000 subscribers to the three war loans and to
war savings certificates. Almost 1,100,000 individual
subscriptions were received for the three
war loans and approximately 1,000,000 people
have bought war savings certificates. Of course,
to some extent, the same persons have bought
the three loan issues and war saving certificates.
All of this, of course, is in addition to normal
taxes and outlay for other than war purposes.
Mr. W. R. Givens, formerly president of the

EDITORIAL NOTES

The prospects are that our real summer will
begin at the end of this week, though some of
the R. A. F. state bluntly they are from
Missouri in that regard.

Lacking enough clothing coupons among them
to invest in the conventional white flannels, two
military cricket teams at the great Aldershot
Camp, near London, turned out for a match
clad in pyjamas.

Having strong pull at Ottawa, Cape Breton
will soon have a huge new industry—a ship-
building plant at Sydney Harbor capable of
building large merchant ships and destroyers.
According to reports about 1,000 acres of land
have been appropriated by the Federal Govern-
ment for this new industry which will give Cape
Breton its biggest industry since erection of the
Sydney steel plant.

Notwithstanding its four years' aggression in
China, Japan's latest national census shows that
the population of its Empire now numbers 105,226,101. This is an increase of 6,229,928 during
the five years since the previous national census.
There are 52,896,862 males and 52,329,239
females. These figures include, Japan proper,
Tyosen, Taiwan, Karahuto, Kwantung Province
and the Japanese-controlled South Sea Islands.
The population of Japan proper is given as 73,114,300.

When is contempt of court not punishable?
When it is the customary conduct of the accused.
During the trial in New York of Gene McCann,
(Wall St. financier who once lost a \$45,000,000
suit against the New York Stock Exchange
whom he charged with restraint of trade) for mail
fraud, Judge Otis held him guilty in contempt
for using the word "damn." He said, however,
he would impose no punishment because he con-
cluded from the defendant's repeated use of the
word that it was part of his vocabulary.

When the London Stock Exchange opened on
Monday, June 23, no effect of the German in-
vasion of Russia begun the day before was ob-
served on the 1-2 per cent five-year Soviet
promissory notes, says the financial editor of
The London Times. He explains: "Since these
are guaranteed by the British Government, it
would have been surprising had it had any ef-
fect. For some time past the values of these
notes have moved very much in line with the 5
per cent Conversion Loan. Issued at varying
dates between January, 1937, and September,
1938, they are a useful 'short' from the discount
market standpoint."

Are we really any better off for mainland
connections than we were before, having now no
connection between Charlottetown and Pictou,
and reduced to three runs to Cariboo from far-
away Wood Islands to which we must taxi?
Some one has blundered and some one, includ-
ing our representatives, have slumbered. Then
for the Minister of Public Works after a
lengthened sojourn in Ottawa to return with a
fairly tale about two icebreakers to be within
12 hours of the Island should anything happen
to the Borden Car Ferry in winter is cynicism or
childishness of the poorest description. Fact is
things are speedily going from bad to worse
with us, including our air mail service to
and from Moncton.

The cruel lash of war has driven even the
ever-bowing, ever-smiling British tailor into the
ranks of those who do not love a fat man, writes
a correspondent. "You see, sir," said the tailor,
after encircling my girth with his tape measure,
"this clothes rationing has not taken into
consideration you gentlemen who are, let us
say, robust. You see, under rationing, a
man must hand over twenty-six coupons in buy-
ing a suit. But for a gentleman your size we
must hand over 30 coupons to the cloth-dealer.
We lose six coupons worth of goods on, let us
say, robust gentlemen, sir. I understand a Bir-
mingham tailor has complained to the Master
Tailors Association. He's really in difficulty. He
has a customer who weighs 280 pounds. It
costs the tailor sixteen coupons extra every time
this man comes in for a suit."

Benito Mussolini, Fascist generalissimo, born
this date 1883; started out as a socialist prop-
agandist, but after the 1914-18 war swung to
the right and led an autocratic organization
which in 1926 marched on Rome and took over
the Government from the then Liberal party.
The functions of the Fascists were subsequently
in 1929 and 1932 defined and approved by the
Grand Council, which declares that Fasci
are a civil militia at the order of the Duce at
the service of the state, and that their principal
aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian
people. For that purpose the Fascist government
suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception
of their own and any one attempting to start
a new party or reorganize an old is liable to
from three to five years imprisonment. Its
administration is bureaucratic, labour unions are
abolished, and in foreign policy it is
nationalistic, expansionist, and aggressive. The
Duce, is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Min-
ister of the Interior, Minister of Corporations,
Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Min-
ister of Aviation, Commander-General besides,
Duce of the party.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Who knows—the war may turn
out like one of the fight broad-
casts: "Germany lands with a left,
a right, a hard right, a left and
a left, and the left, and the left to
the body, a right to the chin,
and it's all over, folks — Britain
wins!"—Detroit News

Woe without action count for
less than nothing. The President
rightly said that "in these days
we cannot have freedom with
pickforks and muskets." We can-
not save it with words, either. We
are not defending the freedom of
the seas. On May 27 the President
made this promise: "I say that the
delivery of needed supplies to Bri-
tain is imperative; I say that this
can be done; it must be done; it
will be done." It has not been done.
There is but one way to redeem
President Roosevelt's promise of
May 27. There is but one way to
make sure that help sent to Bri-
tain actually reaches Britain.
There is but one way to insure
the freedom of the seas, and that
is but one way to protect our own
domestic freedom. That one way is
to send our cargoes to Britain
under the cover of our own naval
guns, and if our cargoes are in-
terfered with by Nazi pirates, shoot
the pirates down.—New York
Times.

Judged by a despatch to a local
Liberal newspaper from its corre-
spondent traveling with the L. M.
King on his western tour, the
Prime Minister's visit to Great
Britain is on an "as, if and when"
basis and is still a long way off.
Winston Churchill was invited to
a conference in London in July
or August. The Prime Minister, his
journalistic Boswell relates, will
not see what is being done in
Central Canada, following the com-
pletion of his western tour on
July 12. It is stated he is also
likely to go to Newfoundland be-
fore leaving London. King, we
are told, is making a bluebird
of Canadian war output to carry
to England. This is sheer humbug.
It is a lame attempt to explain
the excuse Mr. King's failure to
accept Churchill's invitation
promptly. Doubtless it will be
reiterated many times until the
summer is over and pass by a
newspaper editor's pen in the
assembling of Parliament in
November prevents the trip being
made at all. In this war, time is
the essence of victory.—Toronto
Telegram.

Before the war the women of
Britain were squandering pins at
the rate of 3,350,000,000 a year. Now
they are a pin a week. The govern-
ment manufacturers, with limited
supplies of raw materials and in-
creased demands from the Govern-
ment for such State departments as
the Stationery Office, the Civil
Administrative departments, has also
to push its exports. In 1940 Eve,
used to wasting pins, had to curb
her extravagance and keep herself
together with a mere 2,500 million
of them. The result is a real pin
famine. While Adam is fining to
his conservation that razor blades,
safety pins, and other small items,
are almost as rare as the clove,
Eve is searching in vain for what,
a year ago, was handed across the
counter to her in place of "the
grayer" packet of pins. The value
of pins trade to Britain is considerable. In 1940,
despite blitz conditions, the makers
shipped \$165,000 worth of them
overseas.

Britain's locomotive works are
still keeping overseas railways sup-
plied with equipment despite the
fact that they are also turning out
vast quantities of such war equip-
ment as tanks, torpedoes, shells,
bombs, gun mountings and car-
tridges, and even mooring buoys
and anchors. Twenty-seven loco-
motives, having a total value of
over \$300,000, were shipped from
Britain in the first three months
of this year to Tunisia, Egypt, Iraq,
South Africa and the Straits Settle-
ments. Shipments are still going on
and despite war hazards in the
Mediterranean, further deliveries
have been made to Turkey. At the
end of the first quarter, making
a total of 22 this year. Where
new locomotives cannot be supplied
they are being repaired. For re-
pairing existing engines, a total of
38 was exported during the
March quarter, to India, South
Africa, Peru and Uruguay. These
have an average value of \$2,000 each.
Britain's locomotive works now em-
ploy over 10,000 hands, including
many women.

Seeds accidentally taken to Eng-
land last century in the holds of
American sailing ships have given
Britain's farmers a valuable war-
time cattle fodder. It is rice grass,
of Spanish origin, a plant
flourishing on coastal mud-flats or
river estuaries where it prevents
the washing away of banks by the
action of tides and currents. Much
rice grass has spread naturally, but
in recent years extensive planta-
tions have been made for coastal
protection. The modern English
variety, discovered at Hythe, in
Southampton, water in a cross
between the native species
and that brought from America,
and is so vigorous that whenever it
comes at this time, it naturally, the
of its parents it eliminates itself
completely. Agricultural experts
who have carried out cattle feed-
ing trials with rice grass have
found that under good conditions it
makes splendid hay. It is also grazed
readily by all classes of live-
stock. In New South Wales rice
grass has been planted as fodder in
the extensive district of the
Riverina district, where it absorbs
the overflow from artesian wells.
Experiments with it are also being
carried out in South Africa, India
and the Sudan.

Nazism, when one considers
the range of its operations, is
the most merciless tyranny that
ever cursed the earth. It is to
prevent this vilest domination
of the world we are fighting the
war. Whatever be the consequences
of the admission, the plain truth
is that we cannot defeat Hitler by
the Christian method. His one
appeal is to military might. Try
him with any other standards and
he will laugh at you. Suggest
the Sermon on the Mount as an in-
ternational ideal and he will con-
sider you an amiable idiot who
ought to have known that he had
found that nonsense on the rubbish
heap before he started. So we have
been obliged to oppose him with the
only weapon he uses. Pacifist talk
and pleas for a negotiated peace
are but futile longings being
in a balloon held high above the
earth and abstract from the facts by
the gas of abstract idealism.—Rev.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the
discussion of correspondents of
interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

MARCH!

Sir,—It is most gratifying to
some of us who have been urging
constructive effort in organizing
the energies of our women to see
that some action is being taken.
The sorry aspect of the movement
is that it needed a war to bring
this vital principle to birth. The
years of aimless unemployment,
and lack of leadership, which forced
many useful persons to the
scrapheap, must take its toll, but
the Canadian Women's Army
Corps should be an advance
guard, in finishing "the job" and
the establishing of a basis for a
just peace.

I am, Sir, etc.
A. CAROLYN BAYFIELD,
Charlottetown,
July 28.

Coal For Victory

(New Glasgow Evening News)
The "V" campaign is taking on
this side as in Europe, but the
mere sticking up of emblems, the
waving of flags and uttering of
patriotic phrases is not enough in
itself. The doing of war jobs, direct
or indirect, is far more important
than talking about winning.
One of the most important of all
indirect war jobs is the production
of coal without which our factories
of munitions and our transporta-
tion systems would be helpless.

The lamentable situation in Cape
Breton is now receiving open at-
tention from Ottawa and the
miners of the Glace Bay district
are being urged to return to full
production lest the further contin-
uance of their curtailment policy
slow down Canada's war effort.

It is policy, enforced by a small
but effective minority, is not popu-
lar with the majority, we are ad-
vised, and it is to be hoped that
Labor Ministry McLarty's appeal
will either bring the majority to
reason or arouse the majority to
demand drastic action.

In the meantime, The News con-
siderers that a pat on the back is an
order to the Pictou County miners
for keeping clear of the situation in
Cape Breton. Our men have con-
tinued to get coal up to the sur-
face, showing level-headed patri-
otism in doing so.
In Westville the unfortunate
smoke condition in part of Inter-
colonial's No. 1 Mine will reduce
the country's output for a time, but
we hope this can be made up or by
increased effort of those working in
other places.

Every box of coal raised to the
surface is a contribution to the war
effort; is assistance of vital impor-
tance to the job of licking Hitler.
Let Pictou County's record in this
respect be among the foremost.

MEN MAY TAKE TO HANDBAGS

LONDON, July 25.—(CP)—Tailors
say that Britons are likely to be
wearing "pocketless" pants for
the duration of the war as a fur-
ther sacrifice to clothes rationing.
"No more nocturnal fishing in
hubby's pants pockets," says a com-
mentator in one London newspaper,
"if the elimination of pockets
which the tailoring industry sug-
gests is carried out."

The tailors find that for every
20 coupons' worth of cloth they sell
they may not get more than 18
coupons' worth of cloth to replen-
ish their stocks. Thus a strict cur-
tailment of trimmings, pockets,
belts, cuffs and even linings may
be necessary to turn out the need-
ed number of garments.

As one correspondent in a Lon-
don paper puts it: "Reduction will
be a hardship to most men who
usually have at least four (pockets)
in the trousers, four in the waist-
coat, five in an overcoat, not to
mention the vest and its pockets
which disappeared some time ago."

"What's to become of his hand-
kerchief, pencils, key-ring, copper
and silver coins, wallet, visiting
cards, notebook, string, bus tickets,
cigaret case (alas empty), matches,
pipe, comb, tobacco pouch, lighter,
bills, letters, golf tees, collar but-
tons and wax ear-plugs?"
He suggests the oft-sneered-at
feminine handbag may be a useful
gadget after all.

Dr. T. Rhonda Williams in the
Cardiff Mail.

Drive out ACHES
JUST RUB IN
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

How Are Your Eyes?
If you are having symptoms
of strain — headaches, sore
eyes or dizziness — consult a
specialist.
At your service with years
of experience and a thorough
refracting service.
Call in and discuss your
difficulties.
G. F. Hutcheson
F. G. HUTCHESON
G. F. HUTCHESON

Gentlemanly Nazis?

(Moncton Times)
Britain "should have known Ger-
many was ready to propose peace
on terms of a gentlemanly agree-
ment as soon as Russia was crush-
ed." This remark by Frantz Von
Papen, German ambassador to Tur-
key expressing disappointment over
the British Russian agreement, is
revealing in the light it throws on
German mental processes. Lacking
a sense of humor, like most of his
race, Von Papen assuredly did not
mean to be funny. He probably
meant it seriously enough, but the
suggestion of anything resembling
a gentlemanly agreement emanat-
ing from the present Nazi regime
will cause raucous laughter in any
country beyond its borders.

What would Von Papen regard as
a gentlemanly agreement "that
would lead to peace" which, he
says has been delayed by the Bri-
tish alliance with Russia. Would it
be one such as was signed with
France, for instance.

If Von Papen considers that Bri-
tain has earned better terms by
longer resistance he might be pre-
pared to suggest that Britain be
spared an army of occupation with
a few other concessions.

Perhaps he would be more gener-
ous and suggest that, as equals
Germany and Britain should divide
the spoils between them with the
"inferior" races as their serfs.

Apparently it will be necessary to
give the Germans a much more
thorough licking than they yet
have received before they under-
stood that peace cannot come by
any promise with Nazism, but only
on terms dictated by the victorious
allies.

New Mammoth Tanks

(Sydney Post Record)
A new heavy tank is now being
produced in Great Britain which
may create as striking a revolution
in military tactics as was brought
about when armoured tanks were
first employed by Great Britain on
the Somme front in the first world
war. This mammoth tank, a dis-
patch from London says, is al-
ready being turned out on a mass-
production scale in British factor-
ies. In honor of the chief of Bri-
tain's War Cabinet it has been
named "the Churchill." The Bri-
tish Ministry of Supply gives these
details of the new tank:

"The Churchills are probably the
most formidable fighting instru-
ments possessed by any army in
the world. They are heavily arm-
ored, giving maximum protection to
the crews, but despite their weight
they are able to move over any
kind of ground at starting speed.

"Terrific gunpower is concentra-
ted in a minimum of space. It is un-
likely that many enemy machines
exist which could stand up for
long to their devastating fire."

"If for any reason the Churchills
were brought to a standstill, the
thickness of their armor would en-

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PRESIDENT

able them to be used as small fort-
resses or strong points.
"Details of the construction of
the new tanks are some of the most
closely guarded secrets in arms
manufacture today.
"It can be said, however, that
they embody ideas of the greatest
brains in the engineering industry
and of tank officers who have had
actual experience of tank warfare
in France, Libya and Greece.
"The Prime Minister is one of the
very few civilians who have ridden
in the new type of tank which
has been named after him. He took his
seat at the control lever and was
astonished at the ease with which
the machine could be manoeuvred.
Despite its great bulk it turns
around almost with the ease of a
taxi cab.
The weight of the new heavy
tank was not disclosed, but the
arrival should mark a new era in
mechanized warfare.

ATTENTION AUTOISTS
TEN COMMANDMENTS OF
GOOD DRIVER
1. Thou shalt not neglect brakes, tires, steering, lights.
2. Thou shalt not pass on curve—or hill.
3. Thou shalt not turn right, turn left, slow down or stop
without signalling.
4. Thou shalt not gamble your life on other people being
sensible, and on automobiles being perfect.
5. Work for safe traffic, and every measure that will make
motors give the utmost in service and in safety to our
community, to Canada.
6. THOU SHALT NOT OVER-DRIVE YOUR EYESIGHT.
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