

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.

Subscription Rates
By Mail in P. E. I. \$4.00 per year, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$1.75 for 3 months, 50c for one month.

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

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1940

Should Be Curtailed

To the complaints of members from various agricultural sections of Canada Hon. Mr. Hanson, Conservative leader in the House of Commons, has joined his voice in strong protest against a "prime evil" of permitting the importation of unlimited quantities of vegetable oils to the detriment of Canadian producers of animal fats.

Each year there is produced in Canada about 95,000,000 pounds of lard which we consume only about 40,000,000 pounds. Prior to 1936 our chief export market was Chicago. In that year the United States placed a duty of three cents a pound against animal fats from South America, Mexico and Canada, and also placed a prohibitive tariff on vegetable oils which continued to find a free market in Canada, to the demoralization of the Canadian market for lard products.

It is contended by Government spokesmen that the import of vegetable oils is from Empire countries and is necessary to stabilize Britain's financial position. The oils are refined in Great Britain. It is argued on the other hand that if provision were made for increasing home consumption of Canadian lard and butter there could still be available a market for some 200,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils, as against our own production of 250,000,000 pounds of creamy butter, 90,000,000 pounds of lard, and some 60,000,000 of inedible products.

There will be general agreement with Mr. Hanson's contention that 250,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils is an astonishingly large quantity to be absorbed by a country which is naturally adapted to butter and lard production in large quantities.

Higher Railway Earnings

From Montreal yesterday came the announcement that gross revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the week ending July 21, 1940, were \$4,907,208 as compared with \$3,536,886 for the corresponding week of 1939, an increase of \$1,370,322 or 38.7 percent.

The current soaring railway earnings are a welcome relief to the depressed figures of the past decade, remarks a writer in Canadian Business, who speculates on whether or not the improvement is only temporary.

The railways are greatly benefiting now from the business due to war industries and from the activity of the forest industries—paper and lumber—and the mining and construction industries, all of which are very productive of railway traffic.

In addition, established peacetime traffic routes have changed so that more grain goes through Canadian Atlantic ports, more Maritime coal goes to Central Canada by rail, and timber rolls across the continent on wheels.

The future of the railways will depend on the outcome of the war and the return of stability and economic sanity in the world. Canada is a young country and its development and the growth of business would carry the railways forward. That will not be long delayed if victory is won by the forces for freedom and justice.

Impressive Achievement

From a neutral source, the Kansas City Times, comes the following excellent summary of the accomplishments to date of the Royal Navy:

Every German and Italian merchant vessel driven from the high seas.

The only surface craft used for commerce sailing by the Nazis, the pocket battleship Graf Spee, tracked down, defeated by superior seamanship and compelled to scuttle.

Submarine menace so far kept sufficiently under control, to make possible the maintenance of regular British supply lines.

Heavy losses, estimated to involve one-third its total tonnage, inflicted upon the German navy in connection with the Norwegian campaign.

German navy bottled up in home waters, Italian navy, ditto.

Evacuation of the British and French troops trapped in Belgium, called a miracle of naval operations.

Virtually the entire French navy seized, sunk

or put out of commission, to prevent its falling into the hands of Germany.

Pretty good, for one navy! Much of the work of the Navy is, of necessity, secret. Warships patrol the seas endlessly day and night, exerting the silent pressure before which the enemy is impotent. The Navy's eternal vigilance occasionally is rewarded by the contact and action with an enemy force, but mostly it is routine work. Spectacular German successes on land cannot affect the status and power of that navy or its influence on the course of the war, and that is a great truth which seems to be impressing itself upon even Hitler and Mussolini.

Crop Prospects

An average potato crop and a good harvest is indicated for the Maritime Provinces in the latest Crop Report of the Bank of Montreal. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick prospects for a bumper apple crop are good, and in Prince Edward Island grains continue to show rapid growth and a heavy hay crop is now being harvested. In the wheat growing Prairie Provinces, moisture conditions are generally satisfactory in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in Alberta rain is needed in the southern section. Slight damage from hail is reported by all Provinces, but indications are that the wheat crop will be heavy. Only in Quebec are the fruit, root, and grain crops below average, while despite some damage from hail in Ontario, a normal agricultural production is in prospect.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Earl of Balfour (Arthur J. Balfour) born this date 1848: "It is unfortunate, considering that enthusiasm moves the world, that so few enthusiasts can be trusted to speak the truth."

Twelve munition plants, we are told, are to be provided in Canada at an estimated cost of \$19,000,000. And we'll spend many times that amount before we let Hitler set foot on our dear homeland.

The Federal Government has received no less than \$415,000 in free-will offerings for war purposes "largely from people of small means". It was ever thus, the widow's mite, while the rich looked the other way.

According to Mr. Oscar Schnake, Chilean Minister of Development, Spain's rupture of diplomatic relations with Chili was inspired by the Rome-Berlin Axis in order to cause a change among the American nations at the Pan-American Conference at Havana. But the plot is unlikely to succeed.

Replying to a protest against the ducking of two Communists in Rice Lake on Saturday night, Governor Heil said at Milwaukee he was "real proud" to see that we have "some good red-blooded citizens up there." The Governor said he hoped that Communists "no matter where they got, get the same kind of a reception they got at Rice Lake."

The "anti gossip bug" campaign recently inaugurated in Britain by Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, has caused the editors of 13,000 parish publications to be seriously warned against publishing information which might be found to be useful to the enemy. The warning caused a representative of the Sunday Times of London to seek out Mr. B. S. Townroe, director of censorship, who had issued the warning. "A parish magazine in the north of England told the story of 'Allied troops eating 10,563 buns at the local church canteen,' explained Mr. Townroe. "The article spoke of the Allied troops' enjoyment of the buns, and hoped that as good buns would be given them at the embarkation port—which was mentioned—whence they were shortly to leave."

Omaha is threatened with an epidemic of bunnies, just as Australia has been for generations. The bunnies are thicker this year than usual, and while now they feed on an ample supply of clover and blue grass, property owners are worried over the potential menace to trees and shrubs next Winter. Worst of all is the attitude of the rabbits. A housewife told Police Captain Frank Rose she had tried to shoo the rabbits out of her yard, but they just sat and looked at her. Dr. C. M. Wilhelm of Creighton University suggests that fear of tularemia, or "rabbit fever," has caused hunters to quit shooting rabbits and is probably one of the causes for their rapid increase.

Hitler's dramatic peace offer was not his first by three. The first reported German "peace feeler" says the United Press came through Spain by way of a channel that could easily be dissociated from the Spanish Government of General Francisco Franco. This first effort, never officially confirmed, met a prompt and blunt rejection. The second overture came the week before last from a quarter close to the Vatican, and was based on humanitarian lines. The third feeler was received and rejected also through a third power, "with the unmistakable made in Germany mark," according to versions in London. The government of a country in the Mediterranean area, known to be on intimate terms with Berlin, was reported to have sponsored the third indirect Nazi approach.

Late advices from Rome indicate that Mussolini received the news of President Roosevelt's renunciation with disappointment. His friends said it had committed at least the Democratic party to continuation of "Roosevelt's pro-English policy." Such a policy, it was said, inevitably meant an anti-Italian policy. Well-informed Italian quarters said that should Mr. Roosevelt win the election there would be intensified, non-belligerent aid from America to Great Britain. In some quarters it was said that renunciation of Mr. Roosevelt "indicated that the United States was swinging around to the totalitarian thesis that the chief of government must remain in office for a long term of years if he is to carry out a far-reaching social program."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The editorials in all the British newspapers are of the most inspiring. There is no whining or self-pity, but a serious recognition of the hour of peril for the Kingdom and expressions of the fortitude with which that danger will be met. The heartiest are not in the Old Land.—St. Catharines Standard.

President Roosevelt told questioning reporters he would be glad to talk with Wendell L. Willkie at any time on foreign affairs. He declined to talk "politics," but smilingly welcomed the proposal of being off in his elevator had any connection with the nomination of the utilities executive.—Christian Science Monitor.

But this matter of A.R.P. regulations and blackouts is not to be regarded lightly. At this point we are right in the line of fire, as it were, and if Germany bombs our cities in this direction this tip of the Atlantic seaboard would be about the first to draw Nazi bombs; not only on account of geographical position but from the fact that important industries are concentrated in this region which of course includes all the Sydneys.—Gloucester Bay Gazette.

The German press probably did the best it could in hailing Hitler's return to the capital with its most ardent supporters. "The day of battle," "shaper of New Europe," "rouser out of slumber," "leader from darkness into light," and so on. The descriptions, no doubt, are adequate for the occasion, but German is not a good language from which to coin rich and apt nicknames. We do things much better over here. For example, our leading gangsters readily and naturally acquire such names, as "The Boss," "The Dasher," "Lucky," "The Twist," "The Wolf," "Champ," "Spikie," "The Biker," "The course," "Butch," several of which might be applied to the pale corporal without losing any of their original connotation.—New York Herald-Tribune.

Motorists who rounded the Big Bend of the Columbia on Saturday when the ribbon separating the east leg from the west leg of the highway was cut will pride themselves on having traveled the new link of the Trans-Canada route. In a sense they will be right, too. But in a new sense they will be wrong. Though it is the newest highway on the continent, the Big Bend Highway follows an old and historic route, and one can imagine that the cars of the motorist parade as they flashed by, were watched in wonderment by the ghosts of the old fur traders and voyageurs, missionaries and gold seekers and timber crusaders who sought the river in the long gone by of their own and their companions' muscles and not in the easy modern way.—Vancouver Province.

"Jehovah's Witnesses," a group which in the name of its own religion has insulted and criticized other religions and is entirely contrary to the British scheme of things, has been declared a subversive one by the Dominion Government. The organization, which has been active in the province since "The International Business" was banned from the air for its abusive tactics against various combinations, has been particularly active in the province recently. A loud-speaker car has cruised Government road for long periods in the evening drawing attention to the distribution of pamphlets at every corner. The house-to-house canvass with gramophone records made by Judge Butterford, the sect's present leader, has been particularly aggressive.—Kirkland Lake News.

Deep regret is felt at the news that the Polish submarine Orzel is so long overdue in the Atlantic, presumed lost. The story of her escape when Poland was overwhelmed captured the public imagination. Officers and men determined to make a dash for freedom. They overpowered the guard, sawed through the mooring ropes, and fled their way out to sea. For a fortnight they were in Baltic seeking to do what damage they could with their five remaining torpedoes, and ceaselessly hunted by the enemy. They then decided to try to reach England; made their way without charts through the narrow, shallow, and dangerous exit from the Baltic into the North Sea. In October entered a British harbor. Since that time the Orzel played a valuable part in the operations of the Navy. Her officers and men will not be forgotten in the annals of the sea.—London Times.

Ducks like prairie ponds. This was never so evident as now. Travelling by car along the high-ways of Southern Alberta, one sees in every mile at least one or two water holes. These are breeding places for ducks and geese. In the parkland country north of the prairie the surface waters are more abundant than in the prairie. However, the parkland waters do not seem to be much favored by the ducks as do the prairie waters. The bush country of Northern Alberta has a high concentration of ducks and geese. It is true that the bulk of the ducks prefer the prairie for breeding, if water is available. The reasons are not fully understood, but some are clear. The grassy vegetation of the prairie makes ideal nesting cover, and the water is quite shallow and free of nesting mire. This nutritious prey is abundant growth of aquatic vegetation which harbors and feeds waterfowl, and the water is free from insects.—Calgary Herald.

The transference of radium to a cave in the Derbyshire hills was a feat of the most daring nature. Taken by the Christie, Roedel, and Holt Radium Institute. The annual report stated that the board was informed that anything approaching a strike in the area was present would make the immediate neighborhood uninhabitable, so the radium store was lowered to a depth of 30 feet deep in the hospital grounds. Later, it became necessary to provide special protection in a non-flammable material for the radium and treatment of patients from a wide area. To extend still further the radium store, the radium was transferred to a deep subterranean cave in the Derbyshire hills where a laboratory was fitted up and equipped.—London Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of their views on the editorial content of the Charlottetown Guardian. It is not necessary to endorse the opinions of correspondents.

WHAT OF THE FARMER?

Sir—Harvest time is coming fast, haying time is here, countless acres of potatoes to cultivate and give much needed attention, all that with depleted help. The young boys have not been back-ward in joining the colors; their patriotic hearts beat true to the traditions of those who have gone before them—their forefathers! They have answered the country's call by the thousands, knowing the dire need ahead, and hoping that some means would be forthcoming to enable what remained of the millies to carry on and harvest their crops in the usual way.

The farmer has not out down on his planted acreage on that account; in most cases many have added to their already heavy load, and now are wondering, "Where can we turn to enable us to make good use of the weather? We can't make hay while the sun shines!"—for one pair of toil worn hands can only do so much; the days are only twenty-four hours long, we still need sleep, so we cannot get more out of them than by working from daylight to dark, and in many instances well on into the night.

Some farmers who keep one hired man have had as many as three changes already this year—the others joined the colors—some cannot find any help any more, so the letter signed "Farmer" in your paper of the 20th inst. prompts me to offer this remedy for some time I have had in mind for this situation worries the farmer. He is in the position where he is asked to grow more, wants to grow more, has to grow as much on account of crop rotation or let his land go back by leaving it idle, which a good farmer will not do under any circumstances or conditions he can overcome.

It is not a question of a man to the cities this time, but into the Nation's fighting forces. Just as the crop of last fall was harvested, throughout the winter months, and up to the present time, there has been a steady stream of farm labor existing. Every man a true citizen of the country.

Until the farmers' sons come home and the usual amount of hired help can be had, what solution to this problem can be offered? One that needs immediate attention, of vital importance to our farmers, nation and Empire, to be carried throughout the present crisis, perfected by the national plan of solidarity that will put many unused acres back to work for the good of humanity, be a means of rehabilitation and a golden opportunity for many who are now on active service and open up a field for re-establishment and social reform for many new Canadian citizens from Great Britain later on.

There should be a national Bureau of farm labor, set up immediately, which would be a central divisional province with each individual province as they are varied according to requirements and location. This Bureau in turn should have a provincial personnel working in conjunction with the provincial representative who are or should be in closest touch with the needs of the farming constituency which elected them.

The framework of such an organization is not great, should not be cumbersome or unwieldy. A national executive committee at the head, with a provincial executive located in each province to handle the urgent needs of their people. The needs would be far-reaching and the benefits felt immediately.

This would not affect recruiting in any way which the following provincial executives would be in a position to handle. The provincial executive would be in a position to handle the urgent needs of their people. The needs would be far-reaching and the benefits felt immediately.

In this way the men would be on call, no matter in what part of the country they are located and an easy means of tabulation would always show the number of men available for service in the "Farm Labor Corps" in various parts of the country, which could be added to as the requirements of the season demanded.

Certain parts of the season there would be very few—proportionately sent out or even required, though during the busy spring, summer and fall months and in cases of sickness, this unit no doubt would be taxed to the limit. To outline and explain this in detail no doubt seems a lot of trouble, though I would be glad to discuss it in detail with anyone who is interested in the needs of any individual farmer, should be enough to start his mind on the way.

This Farm Labor Corps would receive their army pay as usual; whatever amount the Government would set; if less than this, to the farmer as a bonus of payment for his hired help, would be a labor bill to be paid by the farmer to the Government direct. In this way a week's work of harvesting would be made with the men, the business being transacted direct with the Government itself, which would bill the farmer for the cost of the week's work of harvesting. Not for days of travel or any travelling expenses to and from his farm, as a wage and rail-

The Poet's Corner

APOLOGY TO THE ADMIRALTY

All the sweets of the world are mine. Freedom and laughter, love and wine. Children singing, and lambs at play. Trees and flowers and grasses gay. And the whole brave beauty of every day.

Even the biters in my store. Have some sweet in their inner core. Pain and poverty bring me care. Death reaps savagely here and there. But I walk with memories bright and rare.

Never once have I thought of slaves. Sinking into their blood-marshes. Poets, prophets and men of art. Beaten with rods in the open mart. And the limbs of the virgins torn apart.

Never once on my dreamy path. Gave I heed to the ships of wrath. Guarding men in my watery wars. Prowling galleons, in surging flights. Through the angry days and the inky nights.

Oh the shame of my careless ways! Praising God on my sabbath days. Walking happily, bold and free. Never praising the men at sea. Who are helping God to be good to me.

—J. E. Middleton in Toronto Saturday Night.

way voucher from the army unit would cover that as usual.

This unit could be developed by the spring to crop part of the prairie acres with wheat in different sections so that there would never be any danger of scarcity by crop failure in others.

Great Britain is not a wheat growing country, though in her Empire here in Canada are vast areas of the finest wheat growing land, under present conditions, more of which should be used. If she should be called upon as the motherland of a great Empire family to provide food for, say, the teeming millions of India for any unforeseen reason, then the crop would be growing, not just a project for the next year ahead, with no remedy till then.

If she said—I will go to Canada to purchase the wheat this year, then Canada without hesitation would be in the position to say immediately, "Here is your storehouse full."

The Motherland would also be able to say, even though we are in the midst of a world crisis, we need of those who are in need. We need the men of the Empire especially, we are prepared to help immediately and unreservedly.

Unemployment. Sir—On reflection this unemployment is a matter of grave concern. Canada is comparatively a young country, while in the comparison the population is sparse, and many farms vacant. It is sad to see so many young men walking the roads homeless and vagrant. The cry is "no work" whilst "Relief" is a million miles away.

You may ask, why do they not go on the land? Well, suppose a man takes a brush farm, he has none, or at least, very little capital. What is before him but a life of toil and poverty? Clearing the land occupies all his time and energies. He lives in a log cabin; he strives for the necessities of life; he is fortunate if he secures them. He has no pleasures, nor recreation, nor luxuries. He occasionally rides into town and sees people in the enjoyment of the comforts and luxuries of life, to which he is a stranger, and the result is he becomes discontented, embittered in spirit, and probably he leaves his farm to try his fortune elsewhere.

enhancement in the city, and eventually he comes on "Relief." His father was, he had no object in view, except making so much money, and live. His contentment was not within himself, but without. In consequence, discord in his soul in respect of his lot in life.

Once upon a time we were travelling through a wilderness of a country, and suddenly came to an oasis comprising neat buildings on one side, garden and windbreak. The passengers jumped up to see what was to be made with the men, the business being transacted direct with the Government itself, which would bill the farmer for the cost of the week's work of harvesting. Not for days of travel or any travelling expenses to and from his farm, as a wage and rail-

Recruiting for the Canadian Active Service Force and for the non-permanent active militia is in full swing. Many young men are responding to the call. Some of those who were turned away, earlier, because units then had all the men they could use, are delighted that plans are now open for them. They are eager to answer the call and to do their bit.

Behind these two groups, those on active service and those taking military training, will be another great reserve of manpower which is to be created during the latter part of the year. A national registration of Canadian men will begin in August. From that registration, the government will call up groups of young men to receive military training, so that they will have some preparation for military service if the need arises.

The registration is of great national importance. It should have been instituted last fall. Now that it is definitely arranged, however, it deserves the whole-hearted support of everyone. The government, of course, has powers to compel the unwilling or the thoughtless to register, but those powers should not be needed. It is the duty of every decent citizen to assist to the best of his power with the registration to present himself at the registration bureau, and to fill out the necessary form.

The registration, it is hoped will

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ject in which he took pleasure was in building up a home and surrounding it with beauty. He loved the soil and nature and all therein. What did he care for the city, with its amusements and pleasures? His pleasure was in building a home, in making the desert blossom as a rose. Here he could enjoy comfort, and in the evening, by his fireside, smoke his pipe in ease.

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