

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1941

Winter Ferry Service

It is reassuring to be told, on the authority of
President Vaughan and Regional Vice-President
Appleton of the C. N. R., that our old
car ferry steamer Prince Edward Island is as
good as ever she was, and quite capable of meeting
our winter transportation requirements.

It was, of course, because the Prince Edward
Island was deemed to be inadequate that the
Charlottetown was built twelve years ago, at a
cost of some two million dollars. One of the
principal objects was to have one steamer always
in reserve, to provide for such contingencies as
occurred in March, 1938, when the Charlotte-
town was seriously crippled, first by the loss of
a forward propeller, and then by the breaking
of one of the blades of the after propeller.

It is customary for the cities and towns after
which war vessels are named to provide the
silver for the officers mess with the coat of
arms embossed. Is this being done in connection
with the Charlottetown corvette? Surely our
Mayor can't go empty handed on such an important
mission as sponsor and dedicator of our
namesake in war?

Mr. Stuart Edward Brammer, the 25-year-old
brother of Capt Bruce R. Brammer, killed in
the Atlantic Ferry Crash, has volunteered and
been accepted in the Air Force to replace the
loss of his brother. Stuart claims he had never
thought much about joining the service before
but when in Montreal for the memorial service
he decided to volunteer as a wireless operator.
He will enter next month and take a short training
course following which he will begin active
service with the ferry command.

An Illustrious Visitor

Prince Edward Island is preparing to give a
royal reception to His Royal Highness, the
Duke of Kent, on his visit here next Tuesday.
He comes, it is true, on an official rather than
formal mission, his purpose in Canada being to
inspect the establishments of the British Com-
monwealth Air Training Plan, in which he has
revealed himself as a very worthy deputy for
his illustrious brother King George VI, and he
has strengthened in Canada and the United
States the conviction that the Crown and Royal
family play a vital role in the democratic struc-
ture of the British Commonwealth. His visit to
Charlottetown, brief as it will necessarily be,
affords a welcome opportunity of demonstrat-
ing our loyalty and enthusiasm.

Labor Day

The public holiday on Monday, marking the
observance of Labour Day, should serve as a
reminder of the indispensable part which Lab-
our plays in the prosecution of Canada's war
effort. It is regrettable that in recent months
labour disputes in a number of war industries
have held up production, in some instances
quite seriously. Most of these strikes, however,
were of the so-called "outlaw" nature, under-
taken without union authorization and without
following the course laid down by law. A strike
in industries coming under the terms of the In-
dustrial Disputes Investigation Act is illegal if
called before a conciliation board brings in its
findings. The Dominion Government has far-
reaching powers under the Defence of Canada
Regulations to suppress illegal strikes, distur-
bances of the peace or other actions likely to
impede or obstruct Canada's war effort.

A splendid example is being shown in the Old
Country, where, under inspired leadership, lab-
our and industry are working wholeheartedly
in one direction—the defeat of Hitler. This is
quite understandable because Labour is strong-
ly represented in the Churchill war cabinet, and
all realize that a victory for Nazi Germany
would mean the suppression of labor organiza-
tions altogether. If this fact were more fre-
quently stressed in Canada, and a consistent
labor policy adopted in the case of war indus-
tries, there would be fewer disturbances.
The great mass of our people who labor for

their bread are contributing, to the extent of
their means, at least as much as any other class
to our war effort, and certainly are entitled not
only to fair dealing but to understanding and
sympathy. They include our farmers and fisher-
men as well as our urban workers, in any real
definition of the term which would be applic-
able to this Province, where the war has
brought calls to service and sacrifice, but very
little in the way of industrial activity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Monday, Labour Day and a Statutory holi-
day.

Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Time
schools were reopened.

Daylight time continues in Charlottetown un-
til Sunday, Sept. 28.

Many leading Canadians were here during the
week, including Hon. R. C. Matthews, former
Minister of National Revenue, and the Hon. E.
F. Willis, leader of the Conservatives in Mani-
toba.

The Federal Government can spend \$8,000,000
to pipe line oil from U. S. A. to Montreal to
relieve tankers for the war, yet our "life line"
during the coming winter must depend on a
Ferry which for obvious reasons, was sub-
stituted by a new one a dozen years ago.

The Board of Trade now-a-days do not seem
to be much interested in our transportation prob-
lems, at least via Borden. We can imagine the
fuss that would have been made in Mr. Ratten-
bury's day in connection with a visit by Rail-
way officials from Montreal and Moncton.

In connection with the suggestion by Mr.
Vaughan that additional transportation will be
provided in summer, we suppose this has refer-
ence to the proposal recently discussed at Mon-
cton to acquire the old S. S. Northumberland to
run between Pt. du Chene and Summerside.

Charles James Lever, Irish novelist, born this
date 1806. Novels include "Charles O'Malley,"
"Harry Lorrequer," which are full of excellent
fun, although unfortunately they give a wrong
impression of Irish character and society:
"For 'tis the capital of the finest nation."
Wid charming pisintry upon a fruitful sod,
Fightin' like devils for conciliation,
An' hatin' each other for the love of God."

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full powers to push the programme
of defence rapidly. It is inevitable
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Writes a parson in anticipation of Labour Day:
"About a quarter before 9 * * * I felt my heart
strangely warmed," reported John Wesley, the
founder of Methodism. From that evening in
May, 1738, he was a different man: from that
moment, his religion made a vital difference in
his life, the result of which was a revival of re-
ligion in England. Religion of the heart we call
it; that is, religion that assures a correspond-
ence between what we say and do, and what we
are. Presupposed by this religion which governs
the entire life is a complete surrender of our
will to God's will for us, a total acceptance of
Jesus Christ as Lord and Master of our lives, and
a complete break with the world, that is, with
anything that keeps us from being wholehearted
Christians. In its out-workings, heart religion
means a demonstration of the principles of
Christ in all the activities and relationships of
our lives: home business, society and nation.
If what we are does not correspond with what
we say and do, let us not think that we are fool-
ing any man, much less God, for He that search-
es the heart knows what is in the mind of man."

It is not any pleasure for us to be critical of
the City Council, among whom we have so many
we can call friends. But we have duties to the
public just as they have, and one of our duties
is to see that they do theirs. The bed-rock of
Democracy is publicity; let nothing concerning
the public interest be done in the dark, in camera,
hole-in-corner, or in caucus. A policeman the
other day was asked by a citizen and taxpayer to
warn another citizen against trespassing against
the parking-by-laws. The policeman declined to
do so, and when asked why replied—"I don't
want to make myself unpopular!" That seems to
be the attitude adopted by the Councilors them-
selves, and, of course, "like master like man."
Whenever there is any question on which there
may be division of opinion, the Council goes into
caucus so that the electors may not learn first
hand what they think or say. Why should they
be afraid to express their opinions on matters affect-
ing the electors before all men? Like the police-
man, evidently because they do not want to make
themselves unpopular. They do not seem to real-
ize that by their actions they are killing that
Democracy for which our sons are willingly giv-
ing their lives. We shall have to resume the
publication of the motto of the Examiner, now
combined with the Guardian:
"This is true liberty: when freeborn men
Having to advise the public, may speak free."
—Euripides.

NOTES BY THE WAY

During three of the air raids
on Merseyside, a family of five
members was wiped out. Every
member of this family had a sub-
stantial insurance policy, and the
insurance society, after paying the
funeral expenses, has had great
difficulty in tracing any next-of-
kin to whom it could pay the large
sum due on all their lives after
extensive legal inquiry, however, it
has now found the next-of-kin
in a distant relative in Australia,
who had never corresponded
with his English cousins and, in-
deed, had never even seen three of
them. —Liverpool Post.

This story has arrived from the
seaport of Bergen. A party of Ger-
man soldiers in an automobile, ap-
parently in a state of hilarity,
came driving at great speed through
the streets of Bergen and down to
the waterfront. But there, instead
of halting or turning, they con-
tinued straight on and plunged to
the bottom of the harbor. Shortly
afterwards the Gestapo rounded
up some Norwegians who had wit-
nessed the accident, questioning
first of all a starwart fishwife on
the quay. "You saw the soldiers
coming, didn't you? And you saw
they were headed for the water?"
"Yes," admitted the woman. "Then
why didn't you stop them?" "Why
stop them? Why? Why, I
thought they were on their way to
England.—News of Norway.

Hitler has given Admiral Darlan
an armored train. Darlan has been
talking on the radio through his
puppet press and to American re-
spondents. One statement he
keeps on repeating—that he is fully
aware not one per cent of French-
men believe him, but that he will
carry on his policy of collabora-
tion "for the ultimate good of
France." Why are more than 99 per
cent of French people against him?
A recent German tramp trudging
the refugee-crowded roads of
Northern France. Her three children
had been killed by Nazi bul-
lets during a three-day flight on
the Nazi battle and gone mad.
I shall not forget that night nor will
many others. —London Daily
Sketch.

Through the darkness of fear,
misery and destruction with which
Adolf Hitler has enveloped man-
kind, the peace aims proclaimed by
President Roosevelt and Prime Min-
ister Churchill from their sea-
sides are shining as a lamp of hope.
The eight points of the Atlantic De-
claration are equal to thousands
of tanks and planes—are a weapon
in fact, never to be matched
by the Nazi arsenal. They are
a banner to which every man of
good will can rally and under which
all can fight with confidence. The
statement will rank, we believe, as
a major battle already won, by
virtue of its effect on the final
outcome of the war.—New York
Post.

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vide himself of his work as national
defence planner and director.

Talking to one of Coventry's
best-known egg merchants I learned
of a business that has become increas-
ingly difficult lately. While I found
that his business worries are con-
siderable, he has not lost his sense
of humor. This, enabling him to
draw on an inexhaustible fund of
good stories, maintained his reputa-
tion for cheerfulness. He recounted
how, when he was a young man, a
woman came to him to purchase a dozen
eggs and insisted on the guarantee
that every bad egg would be replaced.
This he gave her willingly, for
his extensive business had been
built up on it. The woman did not
appear again for a matter of weeks
and then she recalled her previous
purchase, claiming that one of the
eggs was rotten. This was re-
placed she went on to say. "The
other seven were beautiful chick-
ens," and closed the door before
the merchant could recover from
his consternation.—Coventry Tele-
graph.

A lady we know has a dog of
mixed origin of whom she is very
fond. The best going is that he's
part Kerry blue and part spaniel.
If it's anybody's business, The
lady has a maid who is also fond
of the dog, as she returned the other
day when the girl learned that the
pet from an ailing. On the way
she had stopped in at the grocer's
for some purchases and there,
it appeared, bitter words had been
passed. "It's that new clerk down
there," the maid reported. "He's
fresh." He took one look at Nicky
and he says, "that dog he's a mon-
ster. He don't come from no
thoroughbred stock, I told him,
though. You think you're so smart,
I say. That dog comes from two
thoroughbred stocks. That's how
good he is."—The New Yorker.

A 65-year-old Bolton man who
went to a cinema for the first
time yesterday afternoon was a
little unfortunate. His first sur-
prise he says, was that "the ac-
tor didn't come out of the screen."
Secondly, he wants to know if
there is always a woman on the
next seat who, having seen the
film previously, gives a running
commentary and intimates what
happens next. Thirdly, a restless
child sitting on a mother's knee
took a liking to a flower he had in
his buttonhole and persisted in
playing with it. Finally, he asks if
it is usual in cinemas for lovers on
the row in front to be so engrossed
in one another as not to bother
about the film. To the "last question
the answer is that they are usually
on the back row! —Bolton Evening
News.

Whereas the Italian battle fleet
is useful in the Bay for purposes of
"show" without fighting, the British
Mediterranean fleet may be
chiefly useful as a means of stab-
ilizing one phase of the far-flung
war effort. The fleet is not
what it used to be. It would not
dream of much of Africa
with her fleet on the bottom
and the sea in British interests
in Egypt the Suez and the Near

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"The need is great, the time
is short, and urgency must be
the watchword of all of us."
—Lord Beaverbrook.

Comes Labor Day
At its earliest

(By The Canadian Press)
A trick played by the Georgian
Calendar brings Labor Day on the
earliest date possible this year—
Sept. 1. Not since 1930 has the holi-
day fallen on the first of the
month, nor will it come again that
early until 1947.

At one time Labor Day was al-
ways celebrated Sept. 1. When the
holiday was made statutory in Can-
ada in 1894, through legislation en-
acted by the government of Ontario,
Minister Sir John Thompson, the
date was so fixed. But in later years
demands for the long week-end re-
sulted in making the holiday the
first Monday in September.

Celebrated throughout Canada
and United States for 46 years, the
September Labor Day is peculiar
to this continent. Its European
counterpart is May Day—a celebra-
tion often accompanied by workers'
demonstrations of a revolt on its
character. Although the North Amer-
ican holiday is marked by labor
rallies and speeches extolling the
worker and the powers and respon-
sibilities of workers, the majority of
Canadians regard it as an oppor-
tunity for rest—the last holiday of
the summer.

Medieval records tell of process-
ions organized by trade guilds to
demonstrate the working man's
pride in his craftsmanship and to
obtain wider recognition of the im-
portance of the guilds. The inaugu-
ration of a recognized Labor Day
on this continent came as a result
of the activities of the Knights of
Labor, a powerful organization
which existed in the '80s. It drop-
ped out of existence in 1894 when
other labor organizations took the
lead.

Demonstrations were held by ad-
herents in New York, Montreal and
Toronto during the years 1882-86,
and the demand for a Labor Day
became a political issue. In 1894
the United States Congress passed
a bill providing for such a holiday
any day in the month of Septem-
ber, and the Canadian House of Com-
mons enacted a similar measure.

Much of the credit for the pas-
sage of Labor Day legislation in
Canada is given to Alexander W.
Wright, a newspaperman who wrote
for the Guelph Herald and the
Stratford Herald and later became
the editor of a journal published
by the Knights of Labor. He went
to Ottawa and "lobbed" for the
measure while it was being discus-
sed in House, apparently suc-
ceeding many of the members in fa-
vor of it.

Irish Moss Demand

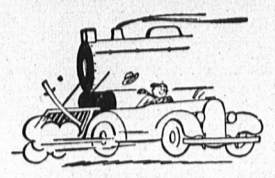
(Fisheries News Bulletin)
Washed Irish moss is in some
good to parts of Canada's Atlantic
Coast by directing to them more
of the attention of United States
buyers of Irish moss, which, by the
way, is not at all as the lay-
man interprets the term, but a
seaweed which grows in clumps
below tide level, fastening itself to
rocks by means of small discs or
"anchors." One United States im-
porting firm, indeed, has recently
sent a representative to the Mari-
time Provinces with a view to ob-
taining supplies of the moss which,
in pre-war days, had been mainly
imported from France.

This particular type of seaweed,
known to occur in apparently fair-
ly large quantities on different
parts of the Maritime Province
coast, has numerous uses, running
all the way from use in making
blanc mange and ice cream to use
in tanning leathers, clarifying beer,
fining textiles, and making glue.
The moss, when used in Nova
Scotia has been made in the past
to the United States but they were
never very large. The United
States users could obtain some
Irish moss in their own country
but not enough for their needs and
most of their requirements were
filled by importations from France.
Nowadays, however, unfortunate
France is not in a position to fill
many orders of any kind and,
hence, the possibility that in-
creased moss business may be done
by Canada.

Irish moss, varying in natural
colour from reddish brown to light
green and with leaves from two to
five inches long, is harvested by
means of long-toothed rakes oper-
ated from row boats. After being
brought ashore it must be put
through a succession of drying and
washing processes until, when the
final drying is over, it has been
bleached to a light straw color or
almost white. After being passed
through a rotating drum of wire
netting, so that any particles of
sand or other impurities that may
have defiled the washings may be
choked off, the moss is ready for
baling and shipment. Of course,
there are variations in the meth-
od of drying and bleaching—
sometimes, for instance, the moss
is spread on canvas for drying,
sometimes not, and sometimes, in
large scale operations, the washing
is done in mechanical tanks and
rotating perforated drums—but
proper cleaning, drying and bleach-
ing are the aims, in any case.

WANTED WINGS
RIDE a flying fortress
as it crashes into a
mountainside!

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Mixture" and see how
quickly it will relieve all dis-
tressing symptoms.

Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture
taken at meal times, not only
prevents bad effects from gas,
but it promotes the function-
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the appetite. Price 85c per
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That crescent-moon gem on the sea,
Where music the lonely waves meas-
ure
Is wreathing a daydream for me.
Red banks and green meadows and
birches,
Old ships and a garden's loved part
Come sailing with memories of
childhood
To anchor on a mere in my heart.
—Amy Bissett England.

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