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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1941.

Remembrance Day

Comparatively few of those now serving in
His Majesty's forces at home and abroad can remember
Armistice Day, 1918—the fateful
"eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the
eleventh month" when the guns ceased firing

Every November 11 since then has witnessed
solemn memorial services throughout Canada
and the Empire. A simple but beautiful ritual
has grown up around this observance, which
from their earliest youth must have made
its impression upon our young men now under
arms.

But it is not so. The dead speak more eloquently
from their graves than any living orator
can do. And they are closer to us today than
ever before. "Take up your quarrel with the foe"
is a phrase of sterner meaning than when we
quoted it—much too glibly—in the years of
peace. We are relearning the lesson that peace
cannot be made with injustice and tyranny, and
that life itself is of less worth than the moral
values which sanctify it.

Services For The Troops

A joint campaign has just been concluded in
the U. S. for the United Service Organizations
for National Defence Inc., which corresponds to
our Auxiliary War Services, and they went over
their objective of \$10,765,000 to obtain \$13,400,000.

The Red Cross is not included in the United
Service Organizations of the United States, which
are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic
Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation
Army and National Travellers' Aid Association.

In our Auxiliary War Services campaign last
April (without the Red Cross) we went over the
objective of \$5,500,000 and obtained more than
\$7,000,000, which is a great deal more than the
amount secured in the United States in proportion
to the population of the two countries. But the
U. S. is not at war. If it were, it would
soon roll up a much larger total for its service
organizations.

Both countries are wisely adopting the joint
appeal. In Canada we have, also a close supervision
of the budgets of the various organizations,
and overlapping is avoided. Presumably the same
safeguards are adopted in the joint plan in the
United States. When the people are generous
in their giving, they should have assurance
that the money will be prudently spent.

Canada's Live Stock

Figures released by the Dominion Bureau of
Statistics show moderate increases in all the
principal species of livestock on Canadian farms
in the survey made at June 1, 1941. In the case
of hogs the number was 5,994,000, being the
highest recorded in history, while sheep numbered
5,550,000, the highest recorded since June 1,
1932. Numbers of cattle on farms, estimated at
8,007,000 were 2.8 per cent higher than at June
1 last year. The increase in cattle numbers was
particularly marked in Saskatchewan, Alberta
and British Columbia, where young stock is being
held back for the rebuilding of herds. Unless
serious feed shortages develop it may be expected
that numbers of cattle will continue to
increase over the next few years.

The upward trend in numbers of horses on
farms which commenced in 1939 was continued,
the total being 2,881,000 compared with 2,858,000
in 1940 and 2,824,000 in 1939. The most
important increase in numbers of horses occurred
in the province of Saskatchewan.

The increase in live stock numbers is accounted
for largely by the increased demand for meats
and the relatively high prices which have prevailed
for these products. Converted to a basis of
grain consuming animal units, numbers of all
species of live stock and poultry on farms at

June 1, 1941 totalled 18,032,000 units compared
with an average of 16,084,000 units from 1931 to
1935. The 1941 total of grain consuming animals
was the highest yet recorded.

There was an increase of 3.9 per cent in the
total numbers of hens and chickens on farms at
June 1, 1941, compared with a year previously,
the totals being 662,532,500 and 60,201,300,
respectively. Most of the increase occurred in birds
under six months of age. It is believed this
should result in heavier egg production during
the coming winter. There was also a moderate
increase in the numbers of turkeys on farms.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Remembrance or Armistice Day; on this date
1918, at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day
of the eleventh month hostilities in the Great War
of 1914-18 ceased. The anniversary has been
observed through the Empire until last year, when,
in Great Britain, it was decided, for obvious reasons
to suspend celebrations until such time as
present hostilities come to an end.

After the lapse of three years the Free
Churches in Britain have decided against the outline
of a scheme for reunion with the Church of
England put forward by the Lambeth Joint
Conference. From the reply to Lambeth, it was
evident that episcopacy was still a serious stumbling
block, and that even should an episcopate be
agreed to as one organ of a united church, the
Free Churches definitely reject the doctrine of
apostolic succession.

Wheat raising in Kansas may be romantic and
satisfying, but the records of at least one conscientious
farmer show there are more lucrative
pursuits. The farmer, whose name was withheld
by Mr. W. J. Conover, extension agricultural
economist of Manhattan, Kan., kept records of
comparative income from three crops—wheat,
atlas sargo and alfalfa hay. He netted only \$1.45
an acre on wheat whereas atlas used for silage
returned him \$12 and alfalfa netted \$20 an acre.
His record showed these figures: Wheat—\$11.20
an acre gross income, expenses \$9.75, net income
\$1.45. Atlas sargo—\$24 an acre gross income,
expenses \$12, net \$12. Alfalfa hay—\$20
an acre gross, expenses \$9, net income \$20 an acre.

Two innovations in harvest festivals were
noted in England this year. At Kingston, Surrey,
the service was held in the saloon lounge of
the British Oak public house instead of a church.
It was arranged by the landlord, and conducted
by the Vicar of Kingston. The congregation
gathered and sang hymns round a billiard table
covered with vegetables, fruit, and flowers, most
of them grown in customers' allotments and gardens,
and a gift of oranges and lemons. These
were sent to the local hospital. Lumps of coal
and jugs of water were ranged beside flowers,
vegetables and sheaves of corn at Morton
Church, London. "Coal and water may seem to
be unconnected with the harvest, but a harvest
festival is a service of thanksgiving for all the
bounties of the earth," it was explained.

Are local authorities in Britain within their
rights in releasing gases on the highway to test
gas masks, and is any one who suffers injury
from the gases entitled to compensation? These
are the problems which have arisen out of a
man's claim for damages for injuries caused to
his eye, which he alleges resulted from the
release of teargas in the streets by the local council
of a Midlands town. He has started proceedings
in which the high court is expected to answer
these questions. The man was not wearing a
gas-mask at the time of the release of the teargas
although it had been publicly announced that
the test was to take place.

The British commander at Beirut, Syria,
received the other day the invoice of a cargo that
was on the way from Britain. Among the
items was a cryptic one: "Steel carriers, all surfaces,
one-wheeled—60." When the item had
been passed among the staff, it was concluded
that the Supply Ministry was sending over sixty
whippet tanks, about which they had heard so
much but not yet seen, and according to the
correspondent of The Daily Telegraph of London,
their enthusiasm was boundless. The ship
arrived, the cargo was discharged. When the
enigmatical item had been checked, up, it was
found to connote sixty metal wheelbarrows.

Brigadier Georges P. Vanier of No. 5 Military
District and former Canadian Minister to
France warned the members of the Canadian
Club of Quebec that "the day when the Atlantic
will cease to be an obstacle and become a large
route leading to these shores, the day when the
British, American and Canadian fleets will no
longer be masters of the Atlantic, if such a thing
is conceivable, our hour will have struck. Do
not say that such is impossible, say rather that it
will not happen if each of us does his duty, his
whole duty," and concluded, "our hour of suffering
will come, suffering of the soul and suffering
of the flesh. Let us be prepared. Let us be
serious with ourselves. Up until now what
sacrifices have we made?"

American prison methods are 100 years behind
the times and 70 per cent of the inmates would
be better off somewhere else, believes Dr. Ralph
S. Banay, psychiatrist at Sing Sing Prison. He
told the American Prison Congress at San
Francisco that U. S. A. penal institutions are
as far behind the times as the days when State
mental hospitals were referred to as lunatic
asylums. He said his studies of Sing Sing prisoners
had revealed that only 30 per cent could be
classified as normal persons for whom punishment
was justified, while the other 70 per cent were
abnormal mental cases who should be treated in
hospitals. Taking Sing Sing felons as a fair
cross-section of prison inmates generally, Dr.
Banay offered this picture of their mental health.
One per cent is insane, 20 per cent are alcoholics,
11 per cent are mental defectives and
20 per cent are immature mentally and of
the split personality type. Hence what is wanted
is doctoring and nursing, not punishment and
isolation.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A fair young miss from North
Ontario in the vicinity of Beaver-
ton, in her Sunday clothes the
other day and cloaked in her
windbreaker and slacks, appeared
at the wheel of a tractor in a
contest to plow nine boys, won first
prize while nine other boys in the
International Plowing Match.
This young lady, whose name is
Frances McMillan, is seventeen
years of age, and is at present attending
the Peterborough Normal
School. Unknown to her masters
and to many of her fellow-
plowmen, Miss McMillan entered
the plowing match and won first
prize, and the next day was back
at school as though it had only
been part of her everyday work.
In fact, it only had been part of
this girl's daily work for months
for at home with farm labor scarce
she had been taking her place
driving the tractor and hence her
ability to plow and plow well—
Peterborough Examiner.

Women with an avenging
zeal to "get back on their feet" after
the loss of a husband or sweetheart
or other loved one are among the
enthusiastic recruits who have
joined the National Fire Service
in response to the recent appeal
for women volunteers. They have
deliberately chosen this means of
national service as the best way
of personal repayment. One of
these volunteers is Mrs. Ellen
Harrison, a 21-year-old brunette, of
Berwick street, off West Derby
square, in the city. Her husband
was killed in a raid while street
fire-watching last May. She has
joined up, she says, "as the best
thing she can do." She was among
the first to enter the new training
school for firewomen in Liverpool—the
first training school of the
kind in the provinces. Another
young woman, who is also a
police officer—in a raid on a
Merseyside town, and she has
become a firewoman in order to do
what she can to avenge her loss.
As she was formerly engaged in
drawing office, her skill with
instruments and familiarity with
plans will no doubt be turned to
good account. A third woman
trainee enrolled on learning that
her husband was missing at sea.—
Liverpool Post.

Our star system, or galaxy, is
made up of billions of stars,
of stars which we call the Milky
Way. It is really a great thick,
loosely-packed disc of stars. The
sun and earth are situated in this
disc. When you look out into
space, into the thick part of the
disc, we see a whole cloud of stars
and call it the Milky Way. This
star is the sun. When we look
out into the sky, when we look
out into the Milky Way, we see
we see fewer stars, and hence
a region which is not Milky Way.
The knowledge of this galaxy has
been gained by the study of the
Milky Way. The flattened shape
long ago suggested that the whole
disc of stars must be rotating. Just
as the planets all revolve around
the sun, so it was reasonable to
suppose that the myriads of stars—
one of which we call our sun—were
revolving around the distant centre
of the galaxy. The sun's rotation
supplied some of the most positive
proof of this rotation. The difficulty
is that the galaxy is so large
that we can only see the motions
of those stars which are in the
neighborhood of our own sun.
And they would all be expected to
revolve at about the same rate as
our sun, and hence to us appear to
be standing still. We thus seek to
work with stars as far away, and,
so, unfortunately, as faint as possible.—
Toronto Star.

It would be absurd to continue
infantry field training in Australia
the preparing of an army for
active service—the idea held
by the British Army at the onset
of the war, but now recognized as
obsolete. The British Army entered
the war convinced that the principal
help for air force could give
to an army was aid in reconnaissance;
and to serve this purpose a
few squadrons of short-range
reconnaissance machines were
provided, within the air force, for
service with the army when needed.
The truth, now appreciated, is that
the infantry require their own
attack aircraft, and that they must
be trained to attack and to fight
against an enemy similarly equipped,
and for support of tank and
artillery operations. It is the Government's
duty to approach
this matter as a question yet to be
answered—no all uncertainty was
dispelled when the Germans
marched through Poland—but to
accept the advice of its army officers
on a subject about which there
no longer is any doubt. Mr.
Churchill declared emphatically
for the campaign in Greece and
Crete: "It is of the utmost consequence
that every division should
have a chance to live its daily life
in training in close and precise
relationships with a particular number
of aircraft that it knows and
that it can call up at will and
need, and under its own command,
for the purposes of everything that
is a tactical operation." The Australian
Government can hardly do less.—
Sydney Australian Herald.

Britain's fighting services are
trying to improve the methods by
which they present the story of
their work to the world, and as
a result secrecy bars may be
somewhat lifted. The Navy are
taking on photography as never
before—ask led Fleet street men
who can get the pictures—and
the Army, which has had a film
unit almost since the war began,
are greatly developing it. This
film unit has served on almost
every front, but the public has yet
to see many of its pictures. The
R. A. F. are making improvements
too. They have the great advantage
that when a fighter planes
come into action a camera
works too, right along the line of
fire. On the wings and in the
side of each service changes
are also in contemplation. It seems
certain now that very soon Britain
will have writers and picture men
right in the middle of every
battle, whether in the sky, on the
sea, or on land. They will run
the same risks as the German "propaganda
troops" of whom some 30
had been killed in action before
the war with Russia. Getting the news
and pictures for the British public
to see become one of the most
importantly difficult of our jobs in
war—but it will yield stories and pictures
of our fighting effort far
better than anything available in
the past.—London Star.

Churches And Peace

(Winnipeg Free Press)
In these times of the breaking of
the nations, there is something of
encouragement in the sign that
are everywhere in evidence in the
democratic countries of a determination
on the part of all sorts
and kinds of people to insist
upon a workable system of peace
for the post-war world. It is not
possible, however, to view this
a-bounding interest in providing a
durable peace without some
thoughts break in. If the social
and religious organizations which
are now so deeply concerned to save
the world from war had shown
enough of the interest which they
now display in protecting and
developing the agencies for peace
which were set up after the last
war, this war might have been
prevented. Further, none of the
projects upon which so much thought
and industry are now being
expended are worth more than blank
paper if the Nazis and their allies
are not overthrown. The individuals
the organizations and the nations
that look forward longingly to a
world of continuing peace are deep
in the wilderness trying to regain
the highway to world peace upon
which they would not travel when
it lay invitingly before them.

Among the bodies thus deeply
interested are the organized
churches of the United States
which have set up a commission
to discover the bases for a just and
durable peace. The scope of their
endeavor is the objectives which
they seek are set out in an article
appearing elsewhere on this page.
The objectives cover everything that
was sought in the Covenant of the
League and the Pact of Paris; they
definitely provide for a new world
order involving the abridgment of
national sovereignty and the
renunciation of force as an instrument
of international policy. The
objectives do not expressly include
a declaration in favor of collective
action where necessary for the
defence of the principles avowed;
but surely this is implicit in the
declaration of the aims to be sought.
The record of the churches of the
United States in support of the
principles of a peace established by
mutual consent and defended if
necessary by force is pretty much
of a blank; even where the objective
of continuing world peace was
favored there was no readiness to
face the problem of how to make
such a peace effective. There was a
wholly unrealistic dependence upon
the moral force of unexceptionable
sentiments. In destroying the League
and the Pact of Paris, the idealistic
pacifism of the churches was
a factor upon which the worshippers
of Mars counted with a confidence
that was only too completely
justified.

There thus appears to have been
a profound change in the thinking
and the attitude of the churches
in America. If they co-operate to
the extent indicated in the article,
which we quote in support of the
objectives which are listed, they
will be powerful agencies both in
seeing that the peace—when and if
made—endures and that due provisions
are made to make it enduring.
There is in this, as we have already
said, sound grounds for encouragement.

The Poet's Corner
FOR THE FALLEN
With proud thanksgiving, a mother
for her children,
Britain mourns for her dead across
the sea;
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit
of her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.
Solemn the drums thrill Death
august and royal
Sings sorrow up into immortal
glory
There is music in the midst of desolation
And a glory that shines upon our
tears.
They went with songs to the battle,
they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady
of hand;
They were staunch to the end
against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.
They shall grow not old as we that
are left grow old;
Age shall not weary them, nor the
years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and
in the morning
We will remember them.
They mingle not with their laughing
comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables
of home;
They have no lot in our labour of
the daytime;
They sleep beyond Britain's foam.
But where our desires are and our
hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden
from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own
land they are known,
As the stars are known to the night:
As the stars that shall be bright
in the time of our darkness.
Moving in marches upon the heavenly
plain,
As the stars that are starry in the
time of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain
land and they are known.
As the stars are known to the night:
—Laurence Binyon.

OF MANY PARTS
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composed of about 25,000 parts.

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Call in and discuss your
difficulties.
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WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"We are returning to Canada
more convinced than ever
that if we expect to halt an
overcome the Nazi hordes
everybody has got to sacrifice
a great deal more than at
present. This race is going to
go to the swift. There is a
time to be lost. The only
way to win is through sheer
totality of undertaking.
Statement by the party
Canadian newsmen on their
return from Great Britain.

The Road To Russian Oil

(Exchange)
The Crimea hangs from the rest
of Russia like a sun-ripened plum.
It was along this fabled shoreline
that the Argonauts of old fared to
the Caucasus in their quest of the
Golden Fleece. The Germans today
are also pounding down the coast
of the Crimea on the same quest,
the golden riches of the Russian oil
fields. When they overrun the
whole peninsula, as it seems they
must, they will be roughly halfway
around the Black Sea.
It has cost them something more
than four months of hard fighting
and heavy losses to get there. How
long it will take them to cover the
remaining distance depends, of
course, primarily on the resistance
the Russians can still offer. Envisaging
the situation from this dis-
tance, a contemporary points to
the Soviets in the Crimea itself as
apparently badly demoralized. Sevastopol
cannot resist modern
weapons as it did the cannon of the
Alles in 1855. It has lost its
importance as a stronghold, and the
Russian fleet has probably fled
already to Novorossiisk. Kerch, perched
up on the eastern end of the
peninsula, cannot hold out. The
Strait of Kerch, separating it from
the mainland, is only four miles
wide and constitutes no formidable
barrier to parachute troops. It is
from Rostov to Novorossiisk that
the real Russian defence must be
organized. The Germans are fling
furious attacks on Rostov. The
drive on Novorossiisk probably will
come soon.
There is some oil at Malkop, 100
miles beyond, but not enough.
Thence southward to Batum the
marble is along a narrow strip of
coast flanked by ranges from 600
to 12,000 feet high. Any route
through them or around them is
difficult and dangerous. But to
reach the oil fields of Baku on the
Caspian the Germans must cross
an even rougher range of moun-
tains. There, it would seem, they
must also meet the British under
General Sir Archibald Wavell. Destroying
the oil wells before the
Germans get there would not be
easy. Each one of thousands must
be scientifically wrecked and even
a few left flowing would relieve a

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Your Eyes?
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