

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th, 1944

An Oil Burner

It is interesting to note, on the assurance of Transport Minister Michaud, that the new car ferry being built for service between Borden and Tormentine will burn oil and not coal. This is regarded as the more efficient system in a boat of this kind.

Mr. Michaud's statement was carried yesterday by The Canadian Press, which stated that it had erroneously reported the Minister as saying in the House of Commons last week that the new ferry would be a coal burner.

Federal Housing Plan

Plans to prepare for the post-war years are found in the report on a national housing project which Prime Minister King has tabled in Parliament. The survey was made by a sub-committee directed by Prof. C. A. Curtis, of Queen's University, as part of the program being formulated by the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction of the House of Commons.

During the first ten years of the peace, it is recommended that Canada construct a total of 731,000 housing units, of which 606,000 would be urban dwellings and 125,000 in rural areas. It is urged that at least 50,000 dwellings be erected annually in urban centres during the early stages of the project. Approximately one-third of the houses should be available at low rentals and located with a view to aiding slum clearance and replacing obsolescent housing. The committee favours continuation of Government financial assistance during the war and afterward, especially as regards low-rental housing. It suggests, moreover, that the loans should be provided directly by the Dominion Government and at the lowest possible rate of interest. An annual charge of three per cent is implied as being desirable, plus a small fee for administration. The amount of loans should be increased to 90 per cent of the loanable value of a building, and the maximum so obtained should be fixed at \$6,000. Where an applicant seeks assistance beyond that sum a sliding scale is advised. The period of amortization should also be extended to thirty years, in the opinion of the committee.

The committee stresses that a system of mortgage insurance be earnestly considered to safeguard the equity of a home purchaser in the event of his death occurring before a mortgage has been paid off. It is this protection against unforeseen hazards were provided, many prospective purchasers, now deterred by fears, would be encouraged to avail themselves of the housing plan.

Gold Will Remain

When Dr. W. C. Clark, Canadian deputy minister of finance, appeared before the reconstruction committee of the House of Commons recently, some of his remarks were interpreted as meaning that gold would cease to have any value as a monetary mechanism after the war. The Financial Post has taken the trouble to study carefully Dr. Clark's evidence and finds that he meant nothing of the sort. He said, in effect, that there was no use expecting, after the war, the complete return of the old gold standard, which worked with extraordinary success during the nineteenth century and up to the beginning of the first World War.

Dr. Clark did not say that gold would cease to be valuable, or that it would not be used in paying off exchange balances between nations. In a recent address at New York University, he said, on the contrary, that:

"Gold is, and will doubtless remain, the best form in which international exchange reserves can be held, but if we are to have a satisfactory world system, we must improve upon and supplement the traditional gold standard, retaining whatever advantages it had but avoiding the dangers which were involved in its inflexibility and its blindly automatic character."

Call-up Returns

About most things in this country's war part Canadians have a right to be proud. About the thing that was revealed in a return tabled in Parliament last week they have reason only to be ashamed. The matter of call-ups and enlistments under the National Mobilization Act. Here is the story, as recorded by the Ottawa Journal:

The Government called upon 979,569 young men to report for preliminary medical examination. Of this number 71,545 enlisted immediately; became volunteers.

Of the remainder, 443,453 were ordered out for training.

Of this number, only 220,765 actually reported for training. More than 117,000 asked for deferments. In other words, according to this return, only about one man in two ordered out for service actually obeyed the order, with more than 212,000 seemingly unaccounted for. What the Government got in net enrolments out of the 443,453 men ordered out for training, this taking account of those failing to report, those rejected for medical reasons, and those granted deferments, is not made clear by the return. The number probably did not exceed 100,000 men. One hundred thousand out of 979,569 medical-ly examined, and out of 443,453 called out for service!

Certainly it is shocking to contemplate a condition under which a war Government calls up 443,453 men only to have about one-half of them fail to report. What happened with re-

spect to the others? Were they apprehended? Or was any real attempt made to apprehend them? Or did the Government abdicate its functions, admit in impotence that the King's writ did not run?

A day may come in this war, and soon, when Canada's armies overseas will need reinforcements. If it does, and it is found that the reinforcements are not available, then more will be heard than is being heard now about what is told by this return.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Do people have to be asked to buy Victory Bonds? Yes. If necessity for saving were not explained, and money taken out of circulation by investment in bonds, economic situation might easily get out of hand. Result inflation. Consequence of inflation: High cost of living at home. Corresponding depression of morale amongst troops in the field. Slowing up of war production.

First fruits of a campaign against farmers who are selling vegetables at above-ceiling prices, to farmers from around Montreal were fined \$25 and costs apiece when they admitted they had demanded too high prices for such commodities as potatoes, cabbage and onions. Similar fines were imposed by Judge F. T. Enright on three local merchants for selling onions and canned tomato juice at illegally high prices.

Hans Richter, Hungarian musical director, born this date 1843; became Wagner's chief assistant in 1866; conducted at Munich, Budapest and Vienna; from 1879 to 1914 held annual series of orchestral concerts in London; in 1900 conducted the Halle Concerts in Manchester; his prodigious memory enabled him to conduct the largest works without a score, thus putting him on a pedestal by himself.

Sad, indeed. "Cape Town, busy, crowded tavern of the seas, is plagued by young mulatto hoodlums who work in gangs and are called skollies," says Time. "Between 1939 and 1942, operations of the skollies caused a notable increase of murders, assaults and rapes. Sometimes using colored girls for decoys, skollies waylay and rob British and American servicemen. A recent report by a government committee put most of the blame for skollieism on U.S. comic strips, gangster movies and Our Gang comedies."

War news, says the Letter-Review, will show no major change until an offensive is opened in the West—which, as General Montgomery says, is now merely a matter of starting troops moving. Presumably there will be soon a new major development in the Italian campaign, which is now little more than patrol activities. Meanwhile, the Germans steadily withdraw before the Russian advance, under such severe pressure that, if a defence line is to be formed, it will have to be considerably in the rear of the present positions. Germany could scarcely be a serious danger to the world after this winter. Even with the most complete respect for the courage and skill shown in the Italian campaign by forces which probably fully realize the hopelessness of their efforts, it is evident that the collapse of the Nazi state is not far off.

The Vichy Paris air is more highly charged with menace than at any time since the French Revolution," Miss Kathleen Cannell, who recently arrived in the rescue ship Gripsholm in New York, writes in "Time." Women are stripped of their furs in the street. Sometimes this is the act of patriots resentful of profiteers and collaborators. More frequently it is the sign of increasing lawlessness, a growth of gangsterism. Women "defy restrictions with monumental hats that take six meters of fabric to erect.... They fight to order 5,000 franc hats at the leading Parisian modistes and roll around the town in horse cabs at 500 francs a course, lest they be mobbed by indignant crowds in the subway. In poorer quarters, eyes have the wolfish glare that must have reflected the guillotine under that other terror." Concluded Miss Cannell: "Yet it is still Paris, and there's no place quite like it in the world... I left it with a contraction of the heart at the thought that soon there may not be even his much left to see."

"Of all the people on this war-bothered world, Canadians have the least cause to fear the future, provided the right kind of planning job is done now," stated Mr. B. W. Keightley, advertising manager of Canadian-Industries Limited, speaking at a service club meeting in Montreal. "However, too many of us are planning for tomorrow in terms of yesterday, and yesterday's terms are out of date in Canada today," he said. "During this war, we have found that we can make a lot of things for ourselves as well as others can make them for us," Mr. Keightley pointed out. He mentioned the growth of Canadian production of aircraft, ships, synthetic rubber, nylon, optical glass, precision instruments and plastics. He went on to say, "with less than 12,000,000 people we've done a prodigious job during these war years. But that task is behind us now, and we've got as big a job ahead."

A Swiss newspaper, Le Curieux, writes thus on the morale of Berliners: "Propaganda would like to make us believe," the article says, "that the Berliners are more resolved than ever to pursue the struggle to the very last and that they are more than ever inspired with unquenchable hatred for the whole of the Anglo-Saxon world." Yet, the paper points out, not a single word can be heard against "the Anglo-Americans" throughout the raids. On the contrary, after every enemy raid there is a show of dissatisfaction against some "party" personality and the National Socialist Organization as a whole. The paper goes on to say that Berlin lives in perpetual terror of foreign workers. It tells how recently bands of saboteurs wandering through the blacked-out streets removed sewer gratings, with the result that people fell into the sewers. Water mains for fire-fighting are frequently blocked by lumps of cement, stone, or wood. It concludes: "Berliners do not know which to fear most—the Gestapo or foreign workers."

Notes By The Way

The movement of war brides won't all be in the direction of Canada when peace is declared. A good many men from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia and Norway have captured wives while training in this country.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

We must not permit certain people to spread pacifist ideas now, when the war is in its final stage. All of us have had enough of the war, but those advocating that every effort should be made to end the war are clandestine Czechoslovaks. For the sake of our prestige such misguided people should be removed from our midst and prevented from spreading their views.—Stras Vlasti.

When Prime Minister Churchill was in Washington last Fall, he received thousands of cigars as gifts from friends and well-wishers, says Newsweek. As each box of cigars arrived at the British Embassy it was turned over to Scotland Yard men. The names and addresses of the senders were noted. When Churchill received a letter of thanks from a friend who was truly appreciative. But the Scotland Yard men, fearing a plot of some sort, wouldn't let the Prime Minister smoke one of the cigars, most of which were expensive brands. When Churchill went home, the cigars were left at the embassy. Attaches still are smoking them.

The weekly publication of the "Germanic" Elise Guard in the Netherlands has declared that the hearts of the Dutchmen masses are with Britain and the United States. It goes on to describe this as a "moral mentality." Certainly such morbid symptoms disclose a restlessness that will go far to upset the peaceful functioning of the Nazi occupation.—Montreal Gazette

They tell a story now about a naval officer who landed with invasion troops at Licata on the southern coast of Sicily and had to go to Syracuse 200 miles away. All railway traffic had stopped because the line ran too close to the fighting front. So the officer borrowed a train from the local station manager and ran his own "special" with him and some gear so, he said, "to go by train was the simplest way."—Montreal Star.

When a party of W. R. N. S. recently took over an old building in a northern city, the usual notice boards were posted and the usual "No Admittance." This was evidently too cold and formal for the board was changed to "Welcome to the two words had been added, chalk: Wrens Nesting.—Yorkshire Post.

The Finnish Government has made a terrible mistake in turning down the modest offer made by the Russian advance, under such severe pressure that, if a defence line is to be formed, it will have to be considerably in the rear of the present positions. Germany could scarcely be a serious danger to the world after this winter. Even with the most complete respect for the courage and skill shown in the Italian campaign by forces which probably fully realize the hopelessness of their efforts, it is evident that the collapse of the Nazi state is not far off.

Japs in Java have ordered school teachers to discard sarongs for pants, shorts or skirts as "another step in making the Indonesians fit in with the far-reaching changes in their daily lives." A Japanese without a sarong is a Jap without a kit. The union of Scotland and off if the braw ladies never have come to the Tweed had been required to master the art of concealing their other people—and never will.—Detroit Free Press.

Many a writer who has put his heart into a story has grieved over the income tax to which newspapers are carrying their articles. But after they are read, but at last the explanation of when a really hot story can be useful even after it has been read. The Navy says—without a wink—that Canadian sailors put old newspapers on their bare chests like mustard plasters to ward off sea-sickness. The authority is Surgeon-General Levesque of Quebec City who noticed that the old hands on corvettes told the newcomers they should never be sick if they kept flat newspapers. Such the power of the printed word that the method worked sometimes.—Montreal Star.

Tubby, was one of the machine-gunners who helped to repel an attack on New Guinea. Scores of Japanese were killed and after the survivors had withdrawn, Tubby crept out in his bare feet to examine the haul. He saw a Japanese officer and the officer had a sword, and swords are valued souvenirs. Tubby removed the sword, also the map case and binoculars and turned the Jap over to get his lodges of rank for identification. But the corpse let out a piercing scream, grabbed Tubby's arm and sank his teeth into the wrist. Said Tubby afterward: "I was so amazed, I only had time to kick him in the stomach with my bare foot before he died in the jungle. He got away—and so did the sword!—Australian News Letter.

Two Soviet scientists, Dr. I. V. Toroptsev and Dr. A. G. Filatova, have investigated the possibility of onion that onions, and particularly garlic, are good medicine for some ailments, and they have discovered that onion vapor is an excellent aid to the healing of wounds. The Russian peasant has long used garlic as a preventive of typhus.

SILENCE There is a silence where hath been ed to sound. In the lone grave—under the deep, In or wide desert where no life is found. Which hath been mute, and still Must sleep profound. No voice is hushed—no life treads But clouds and cloudy shadows wander free. That never spoke over the idle walls. But in green ruins, in the desolate Of antique palaces, where Man hath been. Though the dun fox or wild hyena And owls that flit continually between. Shriek the echo, and the low winds moan. There the true Silence is, self-conscious and alone.—Thomas Hood.

Lenten Meditations

from The London Times

THE GRACE OF KINDNESS

There are many people who readily feel compassion in the presence of suffering, but rarely show kindness to others whom they meet in the normal avocations of life. Easily overcome by pity and eager to help the unfortunate, they remain without any feeling of good will for those whom they meet on equal terms. No one can dispute their sense of honor or deny their care to fulfil every obligation, but they lack the grace of kindness. No definition of kindness can be satisfactory, it depends on a quality of character springing from the consciousness of man's dignity and high potentialities, making them feel that he has a duty to help their fellows to pass on their way in a joyous discharge of life's duties. The kindly man, by irritable perception, conveys to his fellows not necessarily in word or deed, but what he is, an assurance of his sympathetic understanding of their joys and sorrows, their successes and failures, his hopes and fears. He refuses to believe that the world is an evil place to live in, but, knowing men's difficulties and trials, he is eager to help them carry themselves bravely through the times of their perplexity. To those whom he meets, whatever may be their fortunes, he gives a pleasing rhythm to life which becomes a song in their hearts, carrying them on life's way with added zest and the glow of a great hope.

We should not think little of this virtue. Kindness is one of the most mighty agents in the moral progress of mankind, and many a man has acquired a renewed purpose in life and found in himself sources of the highest happiness, otherwise unsuspected, through the inspiration of a kindly word or deed. No doubt kindness is easier for some men than for others, and we may not say that the kinder man is necessarily the better man. Kindness has its dangers, and sometimes it may lead a man to deal indolently with evil which deals unworthily with truth and justice, seeking only the easy path of pleasantness. Under a show of kindness, or in fear of being accounted unkind, men may do their fellows serious moral injury. Mercifulness is often a sign of weakness. Jesus Christ treated all men with kindness, but He did not treat them all alike. He was eager to give men what of truth and happiness they were able to receive, but the kindness of God is unappreciated by those who think it must spare them every effort on their own account.

We must learn to distinguish between true kindness and false, for the latter can be so easily counterfeited. Perhaps the greatest of the east moral dangers that many of us have to face is the habitual preference of a good will we do not feel. The test of the reality of our Christianity is our kindness shown in good times and in evil times above. As the moon reflects the sun's rays, so does the human heart reflect the love of God. Kindness is not a mere sentiment, it is the art of kindness, soldiers practice the art of kindness in the trench, couraging wounded enemies; men daring death to rescue comrades who they do not fully understand; spirit of kindness is not dead. Kindness has converted more sinners than either zeal, eloquence or learning. Kindness begets kindness; those who give most readily receive the most bountifully. Kind words are the music of the world.

amine the haul. He saw a Japanese officer and the officer had a sword, and swords are valued souvenirs. Tubby removed the sword, also the map case and binoculars and turned the Jap over to get his lodges of rank for identification. But the corpse let out a piercing scream, grabbed Tubby's arm and sank his teeth into the wrist. Said Tubby afterward: "I was so amazed, I only had time to kick him in the stomach with my bare foot before he died in the jungle. He got away—and so did the sword!—Australian News Letter.

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Now is the time to guard against PIG-WORM by using the most effective remedy on the market.

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It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd. Price 35c lb.

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HENDERSON & CUDMORE MEN'S WEAR

and there was some reason to be glad that it worked. Now the Soviet scientists have found that there is a powerful germicide in onions, which they do not fully understand but which they have proved to exist. Perhaps we should investigate a few more old wives' tales; they may contain wisdom which we, in our pride of science, have forgotten.—Peterborough Examiner.

PARSDALE SCHOOL

Honor roll of Parsdale School for the month of March. Principal's Department: Grade X-1 Marjorie Mutch; 2 Ivan Mitchell; 3 Lewis MacFadyen. Grade IX-1 Blair Swan; 2 Robert Bell; 3 Warren Gregory. Grade VIII-1 Norman Smith; 2 Shirley Gregory; 3 Marion Coles and Thelma Coles, equal. Grade VII-Principal's Department: 1 Eleanor Bell; 2 Doris Gallant; 3 Strling Moore. Grade VI - 1 Velma Good; 2 Edith Bell; 3 Helen MacLean. Grade V - 1 Delight Bell equal; 3 Gordon Gregory. Grade IV - 1 Vaunda Buell; 2

You can't go ALL-OUT

If you feel 'ALL-IN'

These days most people are working harder, worrying more, sleeping less. This strain on body and brain makes physical fitness easier to lose—harder to regain. Today's tense living lowers resistance—increases body and mental fatigue. Overwork; hasty meals; irregular hours; worry—any of these may mean poorer kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and poisons remain in the system. Then backache, headache, rheumatic pain, distended feet or that "tired-all-the-time" feeling may mean failure. To help keep your kidneys in good order—to help guard against physical let-down—use Dodd's Kidney Pills, for over half a century a favourite remedy for faulty kidneys. Ask for Dodd's Kidney Pills at any drug counter. Look for the blue box with the red band. 125

Dodd's Kidney Pills

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