

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1941.

Mr. King's Announcement

The Ottawa Journal says editorially: "The
Prime Minister's statement on the Government's
cost-of-living policy was made over the CBC
system at eight o'clock on Saturday evening.

Our Ottawa contemporary seems to have
missed the point of its own statement. Premier
King's broadcast being timed so as to catch "a
few late editions in British Columbia"

Russia's Vast Resources

Russia has transferred troops from both
Siberia and Mongolia to the western front and
has put them into action against the invading
Germans. Whether from this reinforcement or
from something else the German march toward
the east has been materially slowed and as ice
and snow have appeared in the Moscow sector,

Full Equipment Vital

General Gort reveals that the British army
was, like the French army, ill-equipped at the
outbreak of the war. If any are inclined to blame
Chamberlain alone for this, they may be reminded
that if the Liberal and Labor parties had had
their way in the months just before the war
there would have been no conscription and no
British army in France.

Control Of Inflation

Analyzing the measures by which the Dominion
Government proposes to stem the tide of inflation,
the Hamilton Spectator finds them in brief
to be: (1) The pegging of commodity prices
at the maximum levels reached in the four-week
period from September 15 to October 11;

plies is due to the diversion of labour and material
from the manufacture of consumer goods to
munitions.

"Inflation," the Spectator concludes, "is bound
to come, regardless of orders-in-council, so long
as we have strikes and slow-downs and unwise
labour leaders using these methods to force
wages up and curtail production all over the
country. This is burning the economic candle at
both ends—cutting down the supply and increasing
purchasing power. Pegging prices of commodities
and increasing the manufacturers' and retailers'
costs of operation by a so-called cost of living
bonus which, in many cases, will amount to
from ten to fourteen per cent. of payrolls, are
not going to increase the supply of goods, but are
going to increase spending power, and will certainly
reduce the Government's taxation revenues
by cutting off possibly a 75 per cent. profits
tax in favour of a five per cent. or seven per
cent. defence tax on the increased wages—a
difference which will have to be made up
either by increased taxes or bigger loans. Control
of consumption in war-time is necessary and
defensible, provided it is not a substitute in any
degree for the politically more difficult
procedure of increasing production by getting
people to work harder and longer hours at
straight time rates.

"Work is the keystone of the war-time economy—
not money. The limits of all-out war effort
are, as the Government has said, physical and
psychological, not financial; but we still seem
to keep on putting great emphasis on the
'financial' aspect."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow that most useful and unselfish of
girls' organizations, the Girl Guides, will be
visiting all and sundry in Charlottetown to find
out how deep are their sympathies with Canada's
war effort, by selling them War Saving
Certificates.

On Friday, Nov. 7, the general executive of
the Dominion Conservative Association is to
meet at Ottawa to decide "when and where the
Dominion Conservative Convention to choose
the permanent leader of the party will be held."
May we suggest the month of June in Charlottetown,
where the Fathers of Confederation
started something worthwhile.

The Soo War Service Committee are greatly
relieved by the receipt of an anonymous draft for
\$50 from Chicago because of "courteous consideration
by the immigration officials" and "the
splendid holiday visit" spent there. That is the
sort of appreciation that makes its presence felt
in tangible form.

Daniel Webster, American statesman and
orator, died this date, 1852; most noteworthy for
his oration at Plymouth in 1820 on the two
hundred anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim
Fathers; his negotiation of the Treaty settling
the boundary between U. S. and Canada, known
as the Ashburton Treaty in which he "bested"
Lord Ashburton the British representative; his
fight for the freedom of slaves, though he weakened
and lost reputation by his acceptance of what is
known as the Missouri Compromise after U. S.
had been made jointly responsible with Britain
for watching and suppressing African slave
trade: "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one
and inseparable."

In connection with the new order of
regimentation which goes into operation on Monday,
November 17, a crushing load of policing work
will be thrown upon the Wartime Prices and
Trade Board, which even under the limited
system of price control has for two years been
working every day of the week and many nights.
It has always been undermined, but under the
enlarged control scheme, which makes this board
responsible for both prices and wages, that is,
to see that wages are kept in line with prices, a
greatly expanded staff for the board will be
necessary, probably the addition of a thousand
persons.

In London, water and gas engineers and
authorities "buddled better than they knew,"
according to Mr. Walter D. Binger, Commissioner
of public Works, Manhattan, recently returned
from a visit to England. He declared that all
the streets in London are in almost perfect
condition. The gas and water supplies are functioning
as in peace time. Many engineers before
the war scoffed at the water piping system in
London," he said. They thought it was obsolete,
but this "obsolete" water system was a savior. Due
to the many cross pipes and cross sections of
the piping system the enemy bombers could never
make a death blow at London's water supply. In
this respect London is luckier than New York.

Under the stress of war, England is developing
a national hospital system in which county,
city and voluntary hospitals are being coordinated,
Sir Wilson Jameson, chief medical officer
of the British Ministry of Health, told 1,200
American doctors, nurses and health officers
at the convention of the American Public Health
Association at Atlantic City. Sir Wilson declared
that the British Government's increasing control
over the nation's hospital facilities was meant
to be a permanent thing and in his opinion was
a forward step. The British Government, he
declared, means to keep its hand permanently
in the hospital field, although operating on a basis
of regional autonomy. Describing the food rationing
system and the communal feeding centers
designed to insure equitable distribution of
available supplies, Sir Wilson said: "The fact
is that for a beleaguered citadel we are being
very well fed indeed." There was no evidence
that the British people are suffering in any
degree from malnutrition, he said. Sir Wilson
painted an optimistic picture of health conditions
in England. "The war has helped us to make
real progress with our scheme for the immunization
of children against diphtheria. The free government
issuance of toxoid to all health authorities
provided the necessary official backing
and stimulus for the movement."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Two requests about Panzer reach
me in different quarters. One
is to say what it means; the other
is to get the term dropped in favor
of good plain English. Well, Panzer
means armor, and since the German
armored divisions have been more
conspicuous than any other
down to the invasion of Russia, we
have adopted the German name for
them, much as we have habitually
speak of the Luftwaffe instead of
the German Air Force or U-boats
(Unterseeboote) instead of German
submarine. As to getting the word
dropped, it seems to be a matter
of indifference. If Panzer divisions
are understood to be German
armored divisions—not Russian
or British, or any other—the
term has its ability. The
two-word description to be used
instead of a three-word, which is all
to the good. —London Spectator.

At the Dublin Zoo during a German
air raid, a bomb fell near the
Gardens, "Sara", the cow elephant,
gave a remarkable display of
bravery and since the German
armored divisions have been more
conspicuous than any other
down to the invasion of Russia, we
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them, much as we have habitually
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two-word description to be used
instead of a three-word, which is all
to the good. —London Spectator.

Never doubt that the old laws
will operate again, that the old
will apply to the new. It is
getting back in this world to the
old outlook. Although Roosevelt
is not at war he is in the
vanguard of the few fine minds every-
where who see clearly who mean
it feebly, they certainly if need be,
will act on the moral issues which
confront us today. For example,
this German business of sinking
ships 1,000 miles from land, and
sending their crews and passengers
to perish without chance of aid, is
tolerated as warfare only because
it has become so common that the
mind is dulled to its horror. Never
will the remembrance that it is
war, until Kaiser Wilhelm instituted
it. Today Hitler, improving every-
thing most evil in the example of
his predecessors, has made sea-
mine warfare so common that it is
regarded as common form. But not
by Roosevelt. Not by that great
mind which urges and surges
through the welter of our affairs
to reach deep into the heart of
things, to give us the greatest
inspire us all with good thoughts.
—Daily Express (London).

The Manchester Guardian defines
a bad sentence as one "which the
reader has to go through twice in
order to grasp the meaning", de-
clares a sentence is almost certainly
too long if the reader "loses
track in reading it." The
Guardian quotes Lord Samuel, as
telling the British Association, in
his presidential address that clarity
is "the chief requirement for a good
style of writing", and adds this
"truth in writing is to be clear, not
that some people lose their grip on
clarity in pursuit of what they
assume to be grace, forgetting that
at the same time that they get into
a maze of words, they lose their
simplicity." Any English is bad English
if it leaves the reader in a fog, and
there is grace—and force—in the
simple style that is Churchill's
strength in writing. It is the greatest
writers and speakers. To use a long
word when a short one expresses
the meaning as well or perhaps
better, to write a sentence that
begins in a maze of words, and
ends, is to do a bad job of writing.
And it is a great mistake to
assume that grace and strength are
not compatible with simplicity. As
an example of this, we give you
with clear and simple words take
this from an article on Democracy
by Jane Marsh, an Ottawa lady, in
last Saturday's Evening Journal:
"We need to be given leadership, in
the people who are leading us. Tell
us what we are to do, and why,
not in great empty five-dollar
words but so that we can understand.
Mean what you say, and
mean it in every word you say
and in everything you do. When you
get up to make a speech and tell
us we are to fight for a world free
of hate and greed and fear, mean
it. Mean that you are here to
make it come true." There is a
prose passage of 90 words; only
seven of them are of more than
one syllable, and it is good writing
by any standard, because the
writer's meaning is never in doubt,
and yet achieves the desired effect.
—Ottawa Journal.

From the Canadian Minister of
Supply, Mr. C. D. Howe, an ad-
ministrative report sent to over-
sight, has come the prediction that
by next year the Dominion's pro-
duction of cargo ships may equal
that of Great Britain. Canada now
has one hundred and thirty-two
turning out ships' components. The
first of the fleet of 10,000-ton ves-
sels, of which twenty-four keels
are already laid, has been sent
down the launching ways only a
month after construction started.
Her engines and boilers are ready
for installation, and in a few weeks
more she will be in service. Only
5 per cent. of the Dominion's man-
ufacture. Here is a factor in the
crucial Battle of the Atlantic de-
serving of more than passing at-
tention. Canada's war effort,
modestly apparent and not in-
frequently described at home, has
not been full surprises. This is one
of them. Before the war the Do-
minion was not regarded as a
shipbuilding country. It is true
that the little settlement at Lunenburg,
home of the famous Blue-
nose, and some other communities
in Nova Scotia and on the West
Coast turned out fishing schooners
and other small coastwise craft
used for pressure and profit. But
the steel-built cargo ships in Halifax
and other harbors came from
British-American shipyards. Now
Canada is producing such ships
not only for herself but for the
Motherland. The speed and
efficiency with which she is doing
this is a tribute to the devotion
of the devotion of her work-
ers. There are vessels under way
on forty-four construction slips in
fourteen Canadian shipyards, said
Mr. Howe at the launching of the
first of the new ships, the other day.
In operating them not one hour of
time has been lost in industrial
disputes. —New York Times.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"Forces of insane violence
have been let loose by Hitler
city, and the world must all
do our part in conquering
them." — C. D. Home, Minister
of Munitions and Supply.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

RADIO FINES AND FEES

Sir,—These days one sees in every
edition of newspapers printed in our
city almost every kind of fine and
of the island in general are being
fined for not having purchased a
radio license.
These men are brought down here
from Ontario to investigate some of
our "dangerous culprits." In this
manner, it certainly is quite a dis-
grace to this Province of ours. Our
government evidently doesn't believe
we have men here capable of doing
this work. Must we have all our
works attended to by outsiders?
I would not have to be a Sherlock
Holmes.
Oh yes, some people will say in
effect, "this form of taxation is in effect
in the other provinces." But in other
provinces people at least get some
advantage for this investment
through cars which are equipped to
locate any sounds or disturbances
which affect their radio reception.
Now it appears we have no such
permanent convenience such as this
available minor or otherwise. If we
have such, I am, I'm sure, many
others have not heard of it.
I wish to bring up one more
small item in your paper. It seems
the offender under this tax if
it was had same, and incidentally it
should improve many of our static
radio reception. It would seem we
are being charged a separate tax for
our radios after their being included
in our assessment taxes.
I wish to bring up one more
small item in your paper. It seems
the offender under this tax if
it was had same, and incidentally it
should improve many of our static
radio reception. It would seem we
are being charged a separate tax for
our radios after their being included
in our assessment taxes.

At this stage of the Great War
there were many who were opti-
mistic of the Kaiser's foes who
thought he was beginning to lose.
A review of the battles of 1918
shows why.
On Feb. 21 the Imperial German
army had launched its terrific of-
fensive at Verdun. The battle which
lasted eight months and cost 350,000
German and 330,000 French casualties
and 350,000 German was not yet over in
September, but it was by then certain
that the Germans could not take
Verdun.
On July 1 Britain had started her
great offensive on the Somme, a
battle that was to last four months
and result in even greater casu-
alties—500,000 British and 480,000
German. At this frightful cost Brit-
ain gained 1,000 square miles and
23 ruined villages, but it so improv-
ed her position that the Germans
a few months later carried out their
great strategic retreat to the Hun-
denburg line.
On the east, too, the Germans
were forced to give ground.
On a 300 mile front, from the
Pinsk Marshes to the Carpathians
in Galicia and Bucovina, the Rus-
sians began the most extensive of-
fensive operation of the war up to
that time and by September had
advanced from 30 to 50 miles.
The Russians lost about 1,000,000
men in what proved to be their last
big fight of the war.
The Serb, British and French
forces at Salonika had just won a
minor victory over the Bulgarians
in the Balkans. In two months the
rejuvenated Serbs were to win their
first real success, capture of Mon-
astir (Bitola).

THE MONGOOSE

I am, Sir, etc.

Hitler's Campaign And The Kaiser's

(By Carl C. Cranmer)
(New York Press Staff Writer)
NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—(AP)—The
war has entered half as long as
the first Great War—and this point
finds Hitler in a much stronger po-
sition than the Kaiser had reached
at the end of the first war.
Today is the 76th day of this war.
The first Great War lasted 1,368
days—from Austria-hungary's de-
claration of war against Serbia on
July 28, 1914, to the armistice on
Nov. 11, 1918.
The midway point was Sept. 18, 1916.
Hitler's streamlined, high-powered,
multi-gated war machine has
gone far and faster than the
Kaiser's troops in the comparable
period.
Today Germany-occupied and al-
most 1,500,000 square miles, or nearly 11
times the Reich's pre-1918 area.
On Sept. 18, 1916, the Kaiser's
and his allies' army controlled only
a few square miles in his schedule.
This time, however, Britain and
her allies have control of territory
outside their normal realm—the
Middle East, the Mediterranean and
out of East Africa; Iran has been
occupied.
Here is how the situation looked
on Sept. 18, 1916:—
The battle lines ran across a cor-
ner of Belgium, across only north-
ern France, stopped short at Lully
in the Rhine zone, reached into
the Balkan Peninsula approximately
to the Greek border, stretched far
into the Middle East and Southern
Persia and south of Baghdad
and on the east crossed eastern
Poland.
Opposing Russia, the Kaiser's ar-
my stood at the approximate po-
sitions Hitler's had achieved in only
two weeks of campaigning against
the Soviet Union.
The Kaiser's forces never did ap-
proach as close to Leningrad as is
the case today, were never in a po-
sition to close upon Moscow, and did
not bring Kiev under their sway
until early in 1918.
In the fall of 1916 Finland still
was Russian territory, all of Scan-
dinavia was neutral, Rumania had
just entered the war on Aug. 27 and
was only beginning to encounter the
reverses that ended in the German
occupation of Bucharest. The Greek
Government at Athens was still on
the fence and there was an allied
expedition at Salonika. The allies
had just recognized the revolution-
ary Greek movement of Venizelos
was to bring the Greeks in on
the allied side.
Italy had advanced into a corner
of Austrian territory. Most of the
French territory was intact. Holland
was neutral.
The only direction in which Ger-
many's position was better than it
was in the Middle East where
her ally, Turkey, still held what was
now Syria, Transjordan, most of
Palestine and Arabia and Iraq
territory which today is neutral or
occupied by British troops and her
allies.
Whereas Germany then held only
a tiny bit of channel coast in Bel-
gium, today she controls the whole
Atlantic coastline from northern

MEN WANTED

THE MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS REQUIRES
6—First Class Tool Draughtsmen \$160 to \$200
3—Checkers per month
100—First Class Bullard Boring Mill Operators .80 to .85
100—Cincinnati Hydro Planer Operators .80 to .85
150—First Class Milling Machine Operators .70 to .75
With at least two years' experience
50—First class All Round Tool Makers .90 to .95
200—First Class All Round Assembly Men on
Fitting and General Assembly Work .70 to .75
100—First Class Lathe Hands .70 to .75
100—First Class Shaper Hands .70 to .75
Only experienced men will be selected.
Transportation to Montreal will be furnished free for successful
applicants.
Applications will not be considered from persons in the employ-
ment of any firm, corporation or other employer engaged in the con-
struction, execution, production, repairing, manufacture, transporta-
tion, storage or delivery of munitions of war or supplies, and in respect
also of the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of Defence
projects also including civilian companies engaged in the British Com-
monwealth Air Training plan unless such person is a skilled tradesman
not actually employed at his trade.

PLUMBERS WANTED

Plumbers wanted immediately for war work in Moncton, N.B.
Rate of pay .90c per hour. Transportation advanced providing not in
excess of \$14.00. If men prove satisfactory and remain one month, trans-
portation will not be deducted from wages.
APPLY IN FIRST INSTANCE TO
Unemployment Insurance Commission
103 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

The Soviet Army In The Far East

(Sydney Post-Record)
Informants close to the Soviet
Embassy in London are definite
and emphatic in asserting Russian
preparations to meet any offensive
Japan may launch against its terri-
tory in the Far East. Russian Par-
Eastern army, these spokesmen say,
remain virtually intact, and stand
ready to face any eventually arising
from the cabinet changes at
Tokyo. Such reserves, they add,
have been called from Siberia for
service on the Western front, have
been drawn mainly from new con-
scripts, without weakening the per-
manent military organization of
the Soviet in the Orient.
While it is still far from likely
that Japan will venture to provoke
war with the United States and
Great Britain by aggressive action
southward from Indo-China, the
new pro-Axis Cabinet just set up
at Tokyo might possibly try con-
clusions with Russia in Eastern
Siberia. But such an enterprise
might produce reactions very dif-
ferent from anything the military
oligarchy in Tokyo contemplates.
Quite apart from the chances that
a Japanese attack on Russia might
sever incontinently the badly frayed
diplomatic relations between
Tokyo and Washington—a develop-
ment the Japs dread above all else
—the Red Army of the Far East
is believed to be far better equip-
ped for mechanized war than any
of the Japanese forces which
may be available for service.
It is hard to believe that Japan
will take the plunge in either di-
rection. If she does, the experience
of Italy stands as an object-lesson
of the fate that awaits her.

The Poet's Corner

MY EPITAPH
Below lies one whose name was
traced in sand.
He died, not knowing what it was to
live.
Died, while the first sweet con-
sciousness of manhood
And maiden thought electrified his
soul.
Faint beatings in the calyx of the
rose.
Bewildered reader! pass without a
sigh.
In a proud sorrow! There is life
with God.
In other kingdom of a sweeter air.
In Eden every flower is blown
Amen.
—David Gray (1838-61)

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Charlottetown

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the trouble, relieves the cough
and supplies continual treat-
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