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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink."
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1942.

interesting part of his book, to Canadians any-
way. Some of his reactions in brief. The Brit-
ish people are wonderful; the country is not
strong enough industrially to win the war or the
peace without American help; Churchill is an
excellent war leader but the most has not been
made of productive capacity; Britain became weak
in the post-war era not only because so many of
the ruling class died in the last war (the same
happened in Germany and Russia) but also be-
cause that large part of the population which
does not attend the public schools did not get the
opportunity to produce leaders. There are many
other provocative ideas. Fischer's conclusions on
Russia are interesting, bearing in mind his anti-
Stalin bias. One of them is that when Germany
is beaten Russia herself will be too weak to oc-
cupy Europe as some have feared, and besides
the people of Europe would rather have an
Anglo-American occupation, with the vast relief
and rehabilitation duties which it would entail.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Process of releasing Mr. King
from his pledges at home already
has revealed Canada's much
prestige abroad. — Toronto Tele-
gram.

If you think the taxation outlook
grim in this country, consider
Britain. Several hundred thousand
British workers under the age of
18 now pay income taxes on all
cases where their wages exceed 42
pounds a week. That's about
\$8.40.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Critics sometimes declare that
the military mind advances slow-
ly, but the advance is pro-
ved by the attitude of the
military authorities to the Home
Guard, and the more senior the
officers the more they appreciate
the need for a more thought-
ful membership of the Home Guard
are concerned, not because they
find their latent usefulness under-
estimated, but because they fear
that too much may be demanded
of men of whom some may be
stiff in the joints or short in the
wind while others find difficulty
in keeping up with the handling
of the more modern weapons.—London Times.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow National Day of Prayer.

Palm Sunday coincides with National Day of
Prayer.

Today His Majesty King George will broad-
cast at 5 P. M. an appeal on behalf of the Na-
tional Day of Prayer.

It would be interesting to know just how many
families of the 14,000 odd of us, are not repre-
sented in the fighting forces today—precious few
we should imagine.

For "economy," the Campbell Government
should be awarded the palm—it exceeded its
own estimates by \$92,402—equal to \$1 additional
tax per head of the population.

Youths training projects cost \$22,222.05 last
year, of which the Province's share was \$11,765.50. But the sale of commodities made by the
Youth Training Classes realized \$242.55 or about
20 per cent of the cost.

The trouble at Ottawa with regard to Island
transportation is that they don't know, or don't
care, that it constitutes part of the solemn treaty
entered into between us at the time of Confed-
eration. If they do know, then they are be-
having no differently than the late Kaiser in
scuffing at it as a mere "scrap of paper."

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board an-
nounces a number of changes in the list of goods
eligible for import subsidy. Effective immedi-
ately the following items have been made eligible:
Earthenware tile; earthenware and other sani-
tary ware; leather luggage, purses, handbags,
billfolds, pocketbooks and cases; florists' and
nursery stock; bicycles; and carpets and rugs.

Readers will learn with surprise that the
powers that be at Ottawa have substituted with-
out explanation Mr. Gordon Holmes for Mr.
John F. Connolly as Returning Officer for
Queen's County. No more efficient or respect-
able Returning Officer than Mr. Connolly could
have been selected, and many people are won-
dering why he should have been sidetracked for
Mr. Holmes.

Mr. S. Godfrey, administrator of used goods
for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, has
issued an order setting maximum prices for sale
of used second-hand sacks or bags. The prices
range from \$6.50 a hundred for 50-pound veget-
able and onion bags made of jute to \$22 a hun-
dred for heavy jute bags of the largest size. The
order makes it illegal for anyone but a "duly-
licensed bag manufacturer" to "destroy, spoil,
mutilate or cut any used or second-hand bag"
without permission of the administrator.

Aristide Briand, French statesman, born this
date, 1862; in his youth a firebrand socialist, ad-
vocating a general strike to bring about Syndical-
ist control; entered the Chamber of Deputies in
1902, and carried a measure separating Church
and State; appointed minister of Public Worship
1906-7 in Clemenceau's cabinet and administered
his new law with firmness if not with success; as
Prime Minister during the Great War was credited
with bringing Rumania into the struggle on
the side of the Allies; as a parliamentary orator
was unrivalled; was four times Prime Minister,
but did practically nothing to build up that na-
tural patriotism so essential to the maintenance
and continuance of his country's independence
and freedom.

Dr. George H. Stevenson, superintendent of the
Ontario Hospital defines a mentally healthy per-
son as one who qualifies on the following counts:
1. An individual attempting to get satisfac-
tion from the living of his or her life, not at the
expense of someone else and not by trying to es-
cape from life.

2. An individual reasonably efficient at his
work.

3. One who gets along with his friends.

4. One who does not go to pieces in time of
stress.

Mental health, like physical health, is not nec-
essarily a permanent condition. It must be safe-
guarded.

The Wool Controller must be a thoroughly
domesticated individual. Here are some rules he
issues to follow to prevent moths from making
lacework of treasured wools. Be quite sure that
everything packed away is clean and free from
moth eggs and larvae. It is useless to take precau-
tions to prevent the entry of an enemy, who is
already ensconced inside the fort. Moths dislike
newsprint, cedar, naphthalene and other chemical
preparations but these though they discourage
moths will not actually kill them. Seal all pack-
ages and boxes with gummed tape. Cedar lined
boxes and bags are no protection at all if there
are any chinks or crannies for the moth to get
in by. Warm, dark corners in clothes closets are
apt to be moth-haunted at any time, and a regu-
lar inspection and shaking of clothes is to be
recommended all the year round.

Up to now the enemy having
the advantage of surprise, has
the initiative. But taking the
view, it is clear that he is essen-
tially on the defensive and is
stretched to the utmost in the ef-
fort to forestall the initiative of
the Allied forces. He is, how-
ever, guarded against the blows
he fears most, though it might
well be that an attack on the heart
of the Japanese islands themselves
might give the best of the Ori-
ental Allies. It is, however, no
intention to discuss the possi-
ble courses of action open to the
Allied command—without detail-
ing the knowledge reserves that
may be futile, and with them,
inadmissible. It is merely to point
out that in the new struggle, as in
the old, command of the sea will
be the decisive factor. The sea
being sought by the same road,
and the difficulties, enormous as
they are, are surmountable, if we
put all our strength into the ef-
fort. The end for which we strive
is worth any sacrifice. — E. G.
Thurfield in The National Re-
view.

Labour's first task is production.
Younger people in the labour
movement have been talking
for months of the need for some
kind of A.P.C. of L.-O.I.O.
bureau, divided into industry sec-
tions, to study the problems of war
production, to stipulate ideas from
the work bench, to win public in-
formation, to disseminate ideas,
and to educate labour leadership
in industrial management for war.
But production is not labour's
primary responsibility. Labour could
play a more active role in every as-
pect of the war effort where more
democratic thinking is required—
in dealing with the draftees, in our
relations with our Allies, in our
efforts to mobilize the Japanese
masses, and in framing war
aims. It is by gearing itself to
these tasks, not by fighting rear-
guard actions, that labour can
safely and fulfill its obligations to
the country and to the future. —
V. F. Stone in The Nation (New
York).

Should the Canadian provinces
adopt the "permanent" type of
automobile license plates? Obvi-
ously they should. The question
can be given an off-hand answer
but it is one of current interest and
importance in view of our critical
shortage of steel. Ontario requires
about 230 million plates annually
for its automobile license plates.
Allowing a proportionate amount
for the other provinces this means
that at least 750 tons metal is
required for this purpose every year
in Canada. Probably much of this
metal can be salvaged in fact Ontario
motorists are being specifically re-
quested to turn in old plates, but
it is hardly a question of price,
still more worthwhile? In the
United States, Connecticut has
been pioneering plates for some
time. After next year, California,
Delaware and Wisconsin are go-
ing to adopt "permanent" plates.
—Financial Post.

After the withdrawal from Dun-
kirk, Britain was faced with such
a critical shortage of weapons that
drastic rearrangement of industrial
working hours was undertaken.
Time was stepped up as high as 75
hours a week for some time. In-
stead of production. In the
United States, the Government
ment called in members of the
British Medical Research Council
and the Industrial Health Research
Council. Their findings were that the
strain was not on the human
mind and body. They recom-
mended a working week of not
more than 65 hours for men and
60 for women. Production rose.
Now the British Trades Union
Congress recommends an average
workweek of 55 hours. This
allows for increases in special
circumstances where losses of ma-
terial would call for spur-of-the-
moment action. The Germans, who also
raised their working week to
around 75 hours, cut it to an
average of 60 hours. But after
enjoying the fruits of their victory
in war and because they had United
States industrial output, this has
been raised again. — London Free
Press.

This is the story told to listeners
by the Secretary of the Free
Danish Council in London, L.
Gundel, in a recent broadcast in
the weekly series Inside Nazi
Europe: Forty thousand Danish
workers are today living in an en-
forced exile. Most of them have
been given work in Germany's war
industries. A few thousands have
gone to Norway. The rest are in
voluntary exile. They are Dan-
ish seamen in Allied service, and
they brought their own tools with
them. They work for a million
dollars a week. They are doing
They work to get themselves and
their comrades in Germany and
Norway back again to a free Den-
mark and to a better Denmark.
For there was indeed something
rotten in the state of Denmark.
Before the war unemployment fig-
ures were soaring. At times as
many as twenty-five to thirty per
cent of all workers were idle. So
when the German war factories
wanted skilled Danish labour they
had a comparatively easy time in
getting it. They exploited the price
of Denmark's free trade and social
legislation, to their own end.
Every unemployed Danish worker
is entitled to receive a generous
unemployment benefit. There is
only one condition: he must take
up work at a rate offered him by
the Labour Exchange at a pay not
substantially inferior to what he

Regimentation Last For All Out War

(Part text of an address by Mr.
Donald Gordon, chairman of the
Wartime Prices and Trade Board,
removed from the Canadian (Que-
bec and Montreal service clubs)

We wear a great deal about to-
tal war. We talk glibly about it.
We agree that we must wage to-
tal war to preserve our demo-
cratic way of life. Literally do
we wear a real definition of what
total war means. In fact, few peo-
ple outside of the actual theatre
of conflict have more than a
vague idea of what total war is.
It is so bitter a lesson to learn
that instinctively we gag at it.

Here in Canada we are as far
removed from an understanding
of total war as the Hun and the
Jap are removed from any re-
gard for the fundamentals of hu-
manity and decency. I say this
not in criticism of a war effort
in which we have achieved mir-
acles of organization—not in
any criticism of a people or its
government—but in simple de-
scription of a state of mind. It
is very difficult for people who
have been brought up to regard
freedom of thought and action as
a fundamental right to contem-
plate the sacrifice of individual
liberty that must be made in or-
der to fight a total war.

The persecuted and tortured
people of Poland know what to-
tal war means. They know it by
dying in the hundreds and thou-
sands for want of food and the
other necessities of life could
tell you what total war means;
they have fought and endured
for five long years—they know
what total war does to the simple
decenties of their lives; but here
in the West, where we are so
proud of our freedom, we do not
feel that the horrors of total war
are far from us—I wish I could
convince myself of that! We feel
that the awful facts that spring
at us from the front pages of our
newspapers are of only tempo-
rary import; we regard them as
phases of a nightmare that will
one day prove unreal—bad
dreams that will fade in the
morning light of a victory that
we believe is ensured by the jus-
tice of our cause.

"AN EMPTY PLATITUDE"

We look at our maps. We note
repeatedly how one country after
another falls to the lustful savages
who have been freed from in-
famy to pervert all the qualities
that lift man above the level of
the mere brute. But in the ab-
sence of the bitter experience of
actual attack upon this
continent, the phrase "total war"
remains for most of us an empty
platitude. And so it will remain
until we are seized with the fear
of the Devil himself driving us
forward; until we are ready to
sacrifice in the flames of a true
understanding patriotism all the
selfish advantages of class, posi-
tion and property. Until that
time until we are seized with the
fear that we are still in the
fight do that, we shall neither
deserve nor achieve the victory
that we so confidently assume.

It is not good enough to say let
"The Powers that Be" tell us
what to do and we will do it; it
is not good enough to cry out for
leadership; it is not good enough
to say that it is up to the Govern-
ment unless we recognize that in
a democracy we are the Govern-
ment. Each of us must feel an
overwhelming sense of personal
responsibility—we must think, act
and sleep with the terrible fact of
war constantly besides us and
strive with all our might and main
to contribute to the success of the
thing that we are lacking in
our war effort. Government has
the responsibility of directing our
effort along planned and intelli-
gent lines; but we still are a de-
termining factor in the success of
our war effort depends upon the in-
dividual intelligence, the initiative
and co-operation of every man,
woman and child in the country.

A definite control and every-
thing produced must be un-
dertaken to decide first what is
to be produced, second, who is
best qualified to produce it, and
finally, who is best qualified to
get the production. Selfish or pri-
vate interest must be ruled out
would get if employed in his own
trade. That was why The Ger-
mans advertised good jobs through
the Danish labour exchanges, and
the unemployed had no choice; if
they did not take the job offered by
the Germans he would have his
Danish dole withdrawn. — B.B.C.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thoughtful Day
For A People At War

"We are up against some-
thing so obviously inherently
evil that it is difficult to com-
prehend the mental attitude
of those who are content to
stand idly by or fall to give
their best." — Commander H.
D. Simmonds, Royal Navy.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

COMMENTS ON THE NEWS

Sir:—So the new Duke of Atholl
is not going to occupy the estates
or make use of the title which are
his by right of inheritance. He says
he is more interested "in the rank
and file of the community," and
prefers to be known by his fellow
citizens as plain "James Stewart
Murray."

What a lot of sagacity to show
in these days when certain per-
sons strut about with swelled heads
and worthless titles.
Senator MacArthur has proved
to us that he possesses an inde-
pendent mind, when he recently
criticized the Government for
wasting money on a plebiscite which
should have gone into the build-
ing of a new car ferry. Good for
the Senator; and may his tribe
increase.

Premier Stalin—I believe it's
"Comrade Stalin" they call him in
his own country—informed the
White House and Vatican City,
that under the constitution of
1936, the people of Russia enjoy
absolute religious freedom. Now
that's real news to most of us for
we had been schooled to the idea
that Stalin, as well as most of his
subjects, were pure atheists. But
time and circumstances have a
way of changing villains into
Saints.

According to Saturday Night, the
bleeped war the world ever pro-
duced was one by the name of
Count Alessandro di Cinghiale. And
to think that most of us believed
the honor belonged to Herr Hitler.
I am, Sir, etc.,
F. H. MACARTHUR

The competitive system
must go, to be replaced with
one which is based entirely upon
the criterion of maximum pro-
duction, with the most efficient
use of labour, machinery and ma-
terials to operate steadily with-
out cease, except for necessary
rest or maintenance. Obviously,
however, no such program can
be undertaken unless there is a
clear plan of procedure and an
integration beyond anything yet
attempted. I do not mean that
we should try to make a rigid
plan for winning the war and
slowly adhere to it. Events
crowd upon each other so quickly
in modern warfare that we must
be ready to adjust our position
at a moment's notice. But surely
the more completely we have our
productive equipment under con-
trol, the more rapidly can it be
adjusted to meet new situations.
The main point is that we must
be prepared to give up all our
choices and preferences and ac-
custom ourselves to a standard
of living which is based on bare
essentials. Only by so doing so can
we divert to war the maximum
of our productive effort which is
the prime requirement for total
war.

ACID TEST OF MORALE

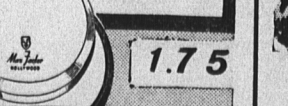
How far all of the United Na-
tions



TRIOLET
When first we met we did not
guess
That Love would prove so hard a
task.
Of more than common friendliness
When first we met we did not guess.
Who would foretell this sore dis-
tress.
This irrevocable disaster
When first we met?—We did not
guess.
That Love would prove so hard a
master.
—Robert Bridges.

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it seems to create a new com-
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faults... it stays on
for hours without
repowdering.



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ON PALM SUNDAY afternoon, March
29th, at three O'clock, a special service for MEN
will be held in St. Paul's Church. This Sunday
has been proclaimed throughout Canada and
the United Kingdom as a National Day of Pray-
er. With world-wide conditions becoming more
alarming every day, the staunchest hearts need
to draw nearer to God and witness His power.
The Rector, the Reverend A. LeDrew Gard-
ner, will take as his theme: "RELIGION AND
LIFE."
All men interested are cordially invited to
attend this service.
L-1319-3-28-11.

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Let me add just one more
thought. Every war restriction or
control placed upon the people is
justified always because it is nec-
essary to win the war. Conse-
quently, every regulation, every
law, every direction should im-
pose a solemn duty upon every
individual to observe the objective.
(Continued on page 6, Col 3)

A GAMBLE
The man who does not provide an adequate
amount of insurance, makes a bet that he will
live—a bet which his wife and children pay after
he is dead.
A Life or Endowment policy is an Insured
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THE GUN?
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Amateur Strategy

Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin, the New York
Times military writer, has this to say regard-
ing the demands which are being made for offensives
by the United Nations:

"Today, our ability to launch and sustain an
offensive is limited by our ability to control and
bridge the seas; shipping is the restrictive factor
in every effort. We should not too soon anticipate
or demand therefore, offensives in Australia,
offensives in Western Europe, or offensives in
the Mediterranean. The time and place for those
offensives must be carefully selected by the lead-
ers of the United Nations; the public can't do it.
We must carry the war to the enemy, but we
must pick our time and place with intelligent
precision, for the aggressive spirit, like the stout
heart, is not enough in modern war."

Mr. Baldwin has said what used to be popu-
larly called a mouthful. Nobody outside the lead-
ers of the United Nations can decide when or
where an offensive should be launched. No
editorial writer, no radio commentator, no war
"expert" knows how many guns, how many
planes and how many tanks are at the allies' dis-
posal at any particular place at any particular
time. Nobody who does not know these details,
with a multitude of others, can sanely call for
an offensive in any theatre of war. Nobody with
common sense would do it.

"Dawn to Victory"

Louis Fischer, a well-known and able American
left-wing foreign correspondent, a former ardent
admirer of Soviet Russia who was turned into
an anti-Stalinist by the Moscow trials and the
Russo-German pact of 1939 has just published a
book "Dawn to Victory." His opinions today may
be said to approximate those of a somewhat mid-
dle-of-left British Laborite. Certainly they are not
as radical as those of Sir Stafford Cripps. The
book is Fischer's view of the war through deep-
ish pink glasses. He reports on a visit to Britain,
speculates on Russia, discusses strategy and Amer-
ican policy, and gives his ideas about the
peace. Fischer's British visit is probably the most