

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES By Mail in P. E. I. \$4.00 per year, \$1.50 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months. 50c for one month. City delivery, 30c per year, \$2.00 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months. By Mail in Canada and U. S. A. \$5.00 per year, \$2.00 for 6 months, \$1.00 for 3 months. Saturday delivery 30c per year, \$1.00 for 6 months, 50c for 3 months.

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1940.

Old Home Week

They'll be coming from many parts of Canada and the United States this Old Home Week to visit the "old folks" or other relatives and friends in Prince Edward Island. If the weather continues on its good behaviour, this "gathering of the clans" should be one of the most enjoyable and successful events in Island history, not even excluding the Provincial Exhibition of last year. The outstanding success of the 1939 Exhibition was responsible for the public demand for an Old Home Week this year, when the cancellation of the federal grants for exhibitions was announced as a necessary war-time measure. The Exhibition management realized the financial risk involved in preparing any large-scale programme during the war, but they went ahead confident that their efforts would not only be welcomed by Islanders at home and abroad, but would fill a real public need as a relaxation in time of stress and strain. They have spared no pains or expense in obtaining high-class vaudeville acts and other features, and in preparing a four-days' horse racing programme, at which the pick of Eastern Canada's racing stables will be represented.

As there is likely to be largely increased traffic in Charlottetown this week, extra precautions should be taken by motorists to avoid accidents. For many years past, Exhibition Week has set a high standard in this regard, and it is to be hoped that the enjoyment of this week's extensive programme will be unmarred by any serious accident.

At Britain's Expense

What is described by the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) as a "shameful situation" is that concerning the export of Japanese cotton goods into this country. In the following table comparisons are made (in pounds) over the nine-month period (Jan. to Sept.) of each of the past three years:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1937, 1938, 1939. Rows include Grey Fabrics, Bleached Fabrics, Colored Fabrics, Velvetines, Wash Cloths, Bath Mats, Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Sheets and Pillow cases, Towels.

This shows that in every item listed but one (wash cloths, etc.) there have been increased importations since 1937; and in most instances the increases have been substantial. In grey and bleached fabrics, in sheets and pillow cases and towels, the increases have been phenomenal.

These imports have been at Great Britain's expense. Take the single item of cotton sheets and pillow cases, for illustrative purposes. The following figures show Japan's increases and Great Britain's decreases in pounds for the comparative nine-month period:

Table with 4 columns: Country, 1937, 1938, 1939. Rows include Japan, Britain.

The figures in that table speak for themselves in tones loud enough to make the average citizen squirm. And the fact that they are representative of many other articles only makes the situation that much more shameful.

Last autumn the Federal Government passed a regulation making compulsory the marking of the name and country of manufacture on a wide variety of cotton goods. This left it up to the individual Canadian consumer to boycott Japanese goods if he choose. Unfortunately, towards the end of 1939 the Government decided the application of this regulations was to be postponed until July 1, 1940. That date has come and gone, and nothing has been done to help adjust the current shameful situation.

At a time when Canada is at war alongside the Mother Country; at a time when it is highly important that Great Britain's ability to raise outside credits by exports be kept at as high a peak as possible; at a time when the whole of the civilized world is distressed by Japan's wanton military aggression in China—at such a time as this, the Canadian Government should make every effort to provide its home-front citizens with weapons to assist in returning the world to sanity and peace. If it is inadvisable for the Government to boycott Japanese goods entirely, the labelling of cotton-goods imports into this country would help achieve those ends.

Better Late Than Never

Thirty tanks a month will be produced by Canadian factories, the country is informed by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply. Welcome news, indeed, but somewhat belated—though the delay is not the fault of Canadian manufacturers. The responsibility for the Canadian army not being equipped with tanks now, declares The Toronto Telegram, lies at the door of the King administration.

Since there has been a fanfare of publicity over the government's armament plans, announced in the House of Commons recently, it is quite interesting to look back and discover that no later than May a Minister of the Crown was saying that the Canadian divisions were not to be supplied with tanks, and another, Mr. Howe, was confident that they couldn't be built satisfactorily in the country anyway. So confident was Mr. Howe that it couldn't be done, that he was peeved when some members of the Opposition, Hon. Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, for instance, suggested that a Hamilton firm could do the job.

It is no tribute to Mr. Howe's energy that a tank a day is now to be built in Canada. The credit must go to members of the Opposition who were astounded, as the House of Commons record shows, that tanks were not being built in this country.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow begins the public celebration of Old Home Week.

"Every prospect pleases" in this ideal summer resort and even "man" in the plural is fairly possible.

George Stephenson, engineer, who made tanks and similar instruments of war possible by inventing the locomotive, died this date, 1848. His "Rocket" proved the fastest and most reliable locomotive of his day and generation.

We are now told by the German press that the Vichy Government of General Petain is "suspect" with the exception of Pierre Laval and Adrien Marquet and that this accounts for "the seeming watchfulness of official Berlin, whose attitude towards Vichy nevertheless is coldly disinterested and quizzical."

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., is to start his law apprenticeship in the office of Garey & Garey, New York, immediately after Labour Day. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and is at present cruising as an ensign in the Naval Reserves. The Garey's are Democrats, but not New Dealers.

Local housewives must be prepared for changes in their bakery connections. To offset the added expense of the federal 15-cents a bushel processing tax on wheat, the Alberta Master Bakers Association has decided to eliminate luxury lines and confine their bakings to fewer varieties. Ready-sliced bread will be eliminated for duration of the war and a gradual reduction will be made in the varieties of fine bread, although quality of the standard lines will be maintained. Another economy will be effected through using a cheaper but equally serviceable grade of wrapping paper.

New British sales taxes on luxuries—jewels, furs, fancy hats, silk ties—have been set at 24 per cent; and on humble necessities—clothing, shoes, pots, brooms, newspapers, books—at 12 per cent. In all this, said Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was regrettably obliged to hit the little man. Why? There were just not enough big men left. He pointed out that incomes in excess of the equivalent of \$80,000 were taxed 90 per cent, leaving only \$8,000. If he confiscated every salary in the country in excess of \$8,000, he said, all he would get would be \$280,000,000—enough to keep the war going not quite nine days. This makes us stop and ponder the oft discussed question of peace-time demagogues—is it the rich or the poor who benefit or suffer as the result of war?

Using about the same language as that of some newspapers recently quoted on the subject of "Fifth Columnists," Mr. C. R. Attlee, British Lord Privy Seal, said in a speech the other day. "The old-fashioned courtesy of war may have disappeared from battles, but it has been preserved to a nauseous extent in speech. We politely speak of 'Fifth Columnists.' I'd call 'em traitors. I prefer the old-fashioned word, for its connotes just what we have in mind. 'I do not think that there are many active traitors in this country. There are a few British who have accepted the Nazi doctrine or the Nazi pay. But there are people who unconsciously play the game of the traitors. Men and women who talk defeatism, who sow distrust and disunity.'"

How is the recruiting under the National Resources Mobilization Act going to work out? An official of the Defence Department lately explained the intention was to give the men called up a basic training during their 30-day period in the 30 training centres to be established throughout Canada. The training will be of a character to provide a useful foundation for service in either the navy, the army or the air force. On completing this training the men will be attached to some non-permanent militia unit. They may then be drafted for active service anywhere in Canada in any of the three armed services as men are required, or, if vacancies occur they may volunteer for service overseas with any service. Up to the present there has been no shortage of volunteers for the navy and the air force. Both have large numbers of applications for enlistment on file. The men who pass through the training centres, however, will form a pool on which the navy, the army or the air force may draw for recruits, should the need arise.

For a short period in April prohibition in Bombay had no legal force. This was the result of the High Court's decision that the notifications issued by the Congress Government to carry out its policy of prohibition were "ultra vires" of the relevant Act. The High Court considered it wrong to use that Act—the Abkari Act—to enforce prohibition, as its original purpose was different. But thirsty folk who looked forward to the ending of the "dry era" were disappointed. Immediately after the High Court's decision a Governor's Act was issued altering the preamble of the Abkari Act so as to bring prohibition within its scope and make valid the notifications that had just been declared illegal. The Congress Ministry has for several months been out of office, and the Governor now exercises all powers with the help of Civil Service advisers; but all Governors who took over from Congress Ministries in October declared that they would follow the main outline of the previous Ministries' policy. Thus prohibition has been re-established in Bombay, and a member of the late Congress Ministry has expressed his gratitude

NOTES BY THE WAY

Europeans learn no better than we do. We never learn to say strag, and they never learn how quickly we can get strong. — Buffalo News.

There is an old English proverb worth remembering in these days: "Money lost, little lost; honor lost, much lost, luck lost, all lost." — Toronto Globe and Mail.

The man who does nothing makes no mistakes, it is sometimes said. Oh, yes, he does. He makes the biggest mistake of all. He does nothing. — Christian Science Monitor.

The saddest thing about the downfall of France is that its government no longer speaks for the people. The words of Marshal Petain come to us with a thick German accent. — New Yorker.

Spain placed an order some months ago with Germany to print Spanish currency. It was not long before Spaniards discovered duplicate numbers among the notes. Soon they realized that the Germans had printed a duplicate set of notes and were using them to make purchases in Spain and to pay for espionage. — Montreal Financial Times.

If this has shown us what the machine car does aggressively it is also beginning to show us what it can do defensively. Work on the Collins Bay flying field of the Empire Air Training Plan is being rushed forward with the greatest of speed. Each of which can do more work than 50 or 100 men and can keep it up without rest for 22 hours a day. It is comforting to human vanity, however, that the machines do need two hours rest a day for greasing and other routine servicing. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

A British naval expert tells of the peculiar transparency of the Mediterranean waters, so that he was able to trace the cable of a warship from the ship to the bottom of the sea. This makes it easy to spot submarines, and the fifteen Italian subs which have fallen victims to British forces in the last two weeks and the Mediterranean similarly afford no shelter for such ambushes as the Germans find possible in the clouds of the North Sea. The Italian air-men want to get their friendly bank of cumulus. — Hamilton Spectator.

The other day I was talking to a retired colonel, a staff officer in the Kaiser's War, who has been dug out and given command of a Land Defence Volunteers area outside London. He was now getting on with his new command. "Top hole! They're a grand lot of fellows, keen as mustard—a bit too keen, perhaps. The only thing that bothers me is when they are able to get them properly trained before they shoot me." And then he explained. It seems that he makes a habit of driving around at night to the different posts in his area in a small, swiftness, two-seated sports car. He assumed that by this time the car was well known to all his men. But the other night, while he was doing fifty or so along a nice straight stretch, a sentry stepped out from the hedge, where he hadn't expected any sentry to be, shouted a challenge and levelled his rifle. Just as his colonel was about to shout "No! There was no chance of pulling-up in less than fifty or sixty yards, and by that time..." "What did you do?" I asked. "Accelerated like mad. He missed me. Then I went back and gave him hell with my starting pistol. — Toronto Saturday Night.

The care that banks must exercise in their dealings with customers is very well illustrated by a libel action against a British bank, which had through inadvertence, sent back a cheque "made to the payee. When it turned out that the drawer of the cheque had ample funds to meet the cheque, and that it had been refused payment in error, the drawer sued the bank for libel, claiming that the bank had injured his credit. A court in England decided that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages from the bank. — Fort William Times-Journal.

The lean, grim, tight-lipped Col. Francois de la Rocque might have seized the French Chamber of Deputies on the night of Feb. 26 1934. He missed the chance; his Croix de Feu organization was outlawed by the popular front in 1937 and he can't have been beaten in his long-continuing conspiracy against the French Republic. Now he is again in the news and in a new political ascendency, with the supposition that he is the owner, or at least the chief, of the provincial newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois, which for some unknown reason becomes the mouthpiece of the Vichy government. — Fredericton Gleaner.

All through the woodlands these days the saskatoons are hanging thick from their branches, purple-blue, grape-like dusted with a fine white powder. We went out for the first time this year, as we skirted the fields, heading for the berry patch. The great, reeling Manitoba sky was brilliant blue, and the air warm and heady with the scent of drying hay and ripening grain. In the distant meadows we could see the mowers at their work. We came to the woodlots where the berry trees were hidden. A few steps in—a search—then the sight of the trees, slight against the poplars, hanging heavy with their dark fruit. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Those isolationists who have succeeded in inserting into the campaign platforms of the two political parties declarations that no American flight overseas is permitted to look at a map of their country and consider whether it can be effectively defended at home. How many scores of thousands of planes, guns, tanks and trucks will be necessary if it ever comes down to fighting enemies with air and naval bases in Alaska, Greenland, the West Indies, Mexico and Central and South America? Defending the British Isles from invasion will be child's play compared to defending the sprawling United States if an invader is ever able to bring his forces across the ocean. — Toronto Telegram.

Farm Population Grows

(Vancouver Province)

The United States census, just completed, has counted more farmers than for 24 years. Since 1930 they have increased from two million against a drop of 1,500,000 in the twenties and of about half a million in the ten years before 1920. The upward trend today is therefore almost revolutionary. U. S. farming population was highest in 1916, but the number on farms today is less than then by only a quarter of a million. This despite the tremendous fall in wheat and other crop prices since the last war.

Agricultural authorities think that by 1950 still another two million people will be farming. Though the trend to the cities still continues in reduced proportions and to medium sized towns, the excess of births over deaths in the country makes a net increase there.

These figures show that, after all, hard times on the farms do not necessarily reduce the number of farmers. Conditions then are equally hard in the cities, with no openings for newcomers. In Vancouver, for instance, there was actual migration out of the city during the heart of the depression.

Figures for the Canadian prairie to 1939, after five years of drought and low prices there, show quite big increases in rural population and drops in many of the cities. Later droughts forced some of these obstinate farmers out of the prairie into British Columbia, but numbers have since returned.

For farming is not only a means of livelihood, but a way of living. Those with love of the soil in their veins are driven to find a new locality but will set up again in another. The Fraser Valley in B. C., several districts in the Okanagan, the Creston district in the Kootenays are fine with prairie and eastern farmers who have gone back to the land. Paced with insecurity, many of them find the nearest approach to security and wealth may be obtained from a farm home.

Home For The League

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Though no definite information is available, it appears likely that the remnants of the League of Nations organization are to find a wartime home in the United States. Its non-political and technical sections have been invited to come to America by three allied institutions: Princeton University, the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, and the Princeton division of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. This has been carried out in the League as it has been carried out in the financial, economic, communications, transit, health and opium sections. The political activities of the League are to be an end, and their revival will depend on many things.

Geneva seemed to be an ideal place for the headquarters of the League when it was chosen; but in practice this hardly proved to be the case. The Government of Switzerland has been much less sympathetic with its aims and purposes than the League here a right to expect; and in recent years there has been measure of interference with legitimate League activities on the political side. The choice of any other capital in the continent would have been still more unfortunate.

It is a rather ironic circumstance that the United States, which was chiefly responsible for the founding of the League and then refused to enter it, should now be offering a home to this uprooted institution. It may be an omen of happier times for the League.

MERCY'S WORK

(Christian Science Monitor)

If the German army has used for military purposes planes carrying Red Cross insignia, as charged by British Air Ministry communiques, the offense is serious not only because it contravenes the Hague Convention but because it hampers and endangers the genuine work of rescue.

The use of German Red Cross ambulance planes for reconnaissance was apparently proved when two such planes were forced down at two points and the crews made prisoner. The log-book showed, a British communique declares, that one of the captured craft had been used as communication plane by a General of infantry, and was fitted with wireless equipment. Such planes have frequently been seen flying over convoys, say the British.

The inevitable result of such a violation of the Red Cross agreement is to work a hardship on the violators. Legitimate Red Cross planes have been forced down off the English coast, and the Germans contend these have rescued friend and foe alike. If in distress, the British, however, notified the German and Italian governments that because of its alleged abuse, planes bearing the Red Cross emblem approach British territory or ships or areas of operation at their own risk.

Germany evidently has refrained from repeating certain outrages which caused neutral resentment during the World War, but possibly the temptation of the emergency and the aim of reversing the British blockade has led over-zealous individuals to ignore the regulations. Still, the proper operation of Red Cross planes is a necessary function upon which the combatants should agree and upon which there should be understanding even in the heat of battle.

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties. G. F. Hutcheson. G. F. HUTCHESON. F. G. HUTCHESON.

The Poets' Corner ENGLAND Her seed is sown about the world. The seas For her have path'd their waters. She is known In swamps and steam about the burning zone. And dreamt at the last white lands that freeze. For her the glory that was Nineveh's Is naught; the pomp of Tyre and Caesar won— One time of these were more than all of these.

And she is very small and very green And full of little lanes all dense with flowers That wind along and lose themselves between Mossed farms, and parks and fields And in the hamlets, where her stalwarts sleep. Low bells chime out from old elm-hidden towers. —Geoffrey Howard.

Problem In Gaelic

(London Free Press)

In a war in which so many established faiths have been shattered, one is surprised at nothing almost nothing. Yet there came a story out of France the other day which must have set many a descendant of those hardy Highlanders who settled Lobo and other sections of Upper Canada, wondering. It was the tale of three tall bearded Highlanders, separated from their units after the French collapse who with the aid of borrowed garments and their Gaelic tongue, posed as Russians, passed through the German lines and in time arrived back in their native town of Ballachulish.

There are three aspects of this report which baffle the true Highlander. First, why would three Highlanders wish to evade the Germans? Is not a trio of MacPhersons or MacGregors or Camerons or Elliots the equal of a German army corps? Second, how could anyone take the swagger of a Highlander bred to the kiln, for the amble of a Soviet infantryman? Third, how could men from north of the Gram-pians exist for weeks on the wine plains of France and Spain and lacking the sweet spirit-lifting melodies of the "pipes" to cheer the long highway?

These are questions pertinent only to Highlanders. No mere "Sassenhac" could be expected to appreciate their full intent. The Highlander is a mystic and the Nazi German is a materialist and that's as close as they come to each other. Before we are qualified to solve these problems we must read the history of the Gael, and study the Slav, speculate on the Prussian and ponder the Spaniard, recapture the smell of the heather in August and the aroma of a peat fire in the shelter of Ben Molhuil. Then, after we have refreshed our spirits with an amber draft distilled with the water from some cold burn cascading down the wild corries of the north, we may be in a position to pass with expert touch upon these essential problems of race and tradition. Until then we leave these matters upon the knees of the gods and the sporrans of all true Highlanders.

WOMAN IS PRESIDENT

BEDFORD Eng.—(CP) For the first time the National Union of Students has chosen a woman president. She is Mary Corneille, of Bedford College, a 22-year-old London girl, who has just finished her examinations for a degree of physics.

WHAT NEXT?

HICKORY, N.C.—(CP) Officers in Hickory are seeking a man charged with biting his girl friend on the nose.

EXAMINATION

Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc.

H. J. MABON

OPTOMETRIST

Montague, P. E. I. Office Hours: 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M. Holidays etc., by appointment. Office Connected with DRUGSTORE

A Naturalist's Calendar

FOR Prince Edward Island

A carefully prepared series of notes of Meteorological and Botanical observations made in the period 1910-1937; and including a short list of common insects.

By BLYTHE HURST ("Agricola")

Brackley Beach

On Sale at

THE SCHOOL SUPPLY CARTER AND CO. MARITIME STATIONERS WOOLWORTHS TRAVEL BUREAU GUARDIAN PUB. CO.

Price 10 cents per copy

LADIES' SWIM CAPS

Why not visit our store and inspect our stock of Bathing Caps before making your purchase.

We have a complete stock of Bathing Caps in the very latest shades and ranging in price from 25c to 75c.

See also our large stock of Sun Glasses priced from 15c to \$1.00.

MACS HAIR RESTORER

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores strength and beautifies the hair.

It will restore gray hair to its natural color and produce a rich and abundant growth of hair. Price 60c.

Order by Mail Today.

DR. EVANS STOMACH MIXTURE

We highly recommend this preparation for people suffering from Stomach Distress after eating, heartburn, Acid and sour stomach.

If it is the finest Stomach Mixture that money can buy it is Evans. Price 85c per bottle.

THE TWO MACS

Professional Cards

MORRELL & CO.

D. F. ARCHIBALD

Chartered Accountants Eastern Trust Building Charlottetown

McLEOD & BENTLEY W. E. BENTLEY K.C. J. A. BENTLEY K.C. C. F. BENTLEY, LL.B. Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law MONEY TO LOAN 180 Richmond Street

M. ALBAN FARMER B.A., LL.B. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Bank of Canada Building. MONEY TO LOAN

BELL & MATHIESON MONEY TO LOAN Cameron Block, Charlottetown. P. E. Island

EYES EXAMINED

Glasses Fitted

J. S. TAYLOR

Optometrist New Location Corner of Kent and Queen Street

(Opposite Rix's Grocery) Evening Appointments. ALBERTON OFFICE Open Every Saturday.

Largest Sale in the Maritimes! SUSSEX GINGER ALE PALE DRY GINGER ALE GOLDEN GINGER ALE STONE GINGER BEER LIME RICKY ORANGEADE LEMONADE AND 11 OTHERS Big Bottle - Serves Five - Now 15¢

You too can SERVE - by SAVING! BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS E. T. HIGGS & CO. LTD.

EXAMINATION Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc. H. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST Montague, P. E. I. Office Hours: 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M. Holidays etc., by appointment. Office Connected with DRUGSTORE

A Naturalist's Calendar FOR Prince Edward Island A carefully prepared series of notes of Meteorological and Botanical observations made in the period 1910-1937; and including a short list of common insects. By BLYTHE HURST ("Agricola") Brackley Beach On Sale at THE SCHOOL SUPPLY CARTER AND CO. MARITIME STATIONERS WOOLWORTHS TRAVEL BUREAU GUARDIAN PUB. CO. Price 10 cents per copy

L. R. Brow & Son Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 144 Richmond St. Charlottetown

Here's A Pointer - FOR YOU - A Bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. When you get acquainted with a real good tobacco stick with it. Most Islanders bank on HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST 10c PER FIG STRAIGHT MANUFACTURED BY HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd., Charlottetown

How Are Your Eyes? If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties. G. F. Hutcheson. G. F. HUTCHESON. F. G. HUTCHESON.