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

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1943
The Zero Hour

The war has entered a new phase with the Allied
invasion of Sicily, and one in which Canada is
more vitally interested than in any other major
operation of the war.

Prime Minister King warns advisedly that we
can expect no easy victories and no quick
successes. We shall need calm and fortitude at
home.

Mother of Corn and Men

A Latin scholar's tribute to Canada is cited by
The Times (London) in its obituary of the late
Dr. T. R. Glover, who was public orator in
Cambridge University for 19 years and once,
45 years ago, professor of Latin in Queen's Uni-

"Noble mother of corn and men" is praise and
tribute of rare felicity of speech and, much
more, it is an invocation of a spiritual greatness
in Canada to match this northland of ours,

B. W. I. Administration

An important experiment in colonial administration
is under way in the British West Indian
Colonies. The British Government is providing
1,000,000 pounds per annum for economic and
social development in these colonies, to be spent
on projects recommended or approved by the
Comptroller of Development and Welfare.

Proposals for these developments can be initiated
either by the Comptroller or by the local
authorities in the individual colonies. The Comptroller
is a connecting link between the local
authorities and the Colonial Office in London.

Ontario Conservative Platform

Aggressive as well as progressive is the platform
announced by Colonel George Drew, leader
of the Progressive Conservative party in Ontario.
It calls for maintenance of British institutions;
co-operation with the Federal Government
in prosecution of the war; efforts to increase
employment in the farms, factories, mines,
forests and personal services; organization of
farmers to increase production; study of collective
bargaining legislation; plans for a housing
program after the war; revision of real estate
taxation with the province, as an initial step,
assuming half the cost of school taxes now charged
to real estate; revision of the educational system;
plans for post-war public works; removal of
the hydro-electric power commission "from
political control" and downward revision of
power rates; tax reduction; establishment of a
civil service system; increases in mother's allow-

ances and old age pensions.
Two points in the program deals directly with
men and women in the armed forces. One
assures them priority in public service and
protection in their employment. The other
promises legal protection against the economic
consequences of their service—against seizure
of property for taxes, forfeiture of instalment
contracts, cancellation of life insurance policies
up to \$10,000 and judgments or other legal
proceedings for debts incurred before entering
military service.

Total War to Total Peace

The League of Nations Society in Canada has
published an article by Mr. P. J. Noel Baker,
M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the British
Ministry of Transport, in which he urges the
necessity of organizing for "total peace." It
is plain, he says, that all the nations of the world
are bound together so closely, by bonds of common
interest, that "there is nothing they can do
to break those bonds." That being the case, the
obvious requirement is to ensure permanent peace
among themselves in order to promote the welfare
of each and all. How is it to be done? Mr. Baker
sees no other way than through some great
"international authority," he cares not
what it is called, whether it be a revival of the
League of Nations or a new League; but whatever
may be the form it takes, there must be the
recognition of certain definite principles that can
only be regarded as "absolutely fundamental"

In the first place is the essential basis of an
international law, binding on all, with an
International Court to administer it. "I do not
myself conceive that you could have an international
organization with a law less complete than that
of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact,"
says Mr. Baker, "or a Court less adequately
organized than the permanent Court set up by the
League." He suggests that a good foundation
would be provided for the future international
authority if a fresh start were made at the point
at which the Court and the Law reached their
highest perfection under the League Covenant.
He sees no possibility of success with codes of
procedure less complete than those of the League;
the international civil service must be even
more numerous than it was and of a higher
status than that of the League Secretariat—"you
will certainly need a Council in more continuous
session; you cannot avoid having an International
Parliament, of the kind the Assembly in its best
days provided."

EDITORIAL NOTES

About three miles from Drogheda, where the
70-mile River Boyne enters the Irish Sea, the
battle of the Boyne was fought this date, 1690,
in which William of Orange defeated James II.

Major J. E. Campbell, regional superintendent
of rationing for Nova Scotia, has been appointed
deputy field director of rationing for the Maritime
Provinces. In his new position, Major
Campbell will have jurisdiction over the rationing
offices in Halifax, Sydney, Charlottetown and
Saint John, and will continue to act as regional
superintendent for Nova Scotia. Major Campbell
was made regional superintendent of rationing
of Nova Scotia last May 1, before which he
was local representative of the Prices Board
in Yarmouth, N.S.

The processing of dried apples costs about one-
half cent a pound against 2.38 cents a pound to
can them, Mr. M. B. Davis, chief of the division
of horticulture at the Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa, told the House of Commons agriculture
committee. The modern dried apple, made
available by the dehydration process, is "just
as good" as the canned product, he said. Five
pounds of dried apples were equivalent to one
bushel of fresh apples. Mr. C. C. Eidt, chief
dehydration engineer at the Central Experimental
Farm, said Nova Scotia labor costs on turnips in
dehydration operations were estimated at 57
cents a pound against 14.8 cents in Ontario.
Several Maritime plants were operated in small
centres where labor was available at rates lower
than in Ontario. In many cases also, members
of families were assisting the work of local plants.

Service pay and allowances, in English-speaking
countries, can be compared, using the basic
pay of private soldiers.

Table with 5 columns: Country, Soldier, Wife, First child, Other children. Rows for Canada, U.S., U.K., N.Z., Australia.

These rates are complicated, in various countries;
by cost of living bonus for soldiers' wives
in Canada; by a varying scale of allowances to
wives in Britain, and by many other factors, and
therefore can not be taken as fully comparable.
They are, however, significant of the general
relation.

Lease-lend works both ways though Britain
rarely claims credit for her part. To show that
it is not a one-sided picture, the lease-lend
administration in Washington recently stated that
at the end of 1942, British military and commercial
services in various war zones had made
a total of 87 vessels of 422,000 deadweight tons
available to American authorities. The British
Admiralty simultaneously issued the same announcement
in London. American warships
and auxiliaries in British operational areas, it
was asserted, are provided treatment on exactly
the same basis as that received by Royal Navy
ships, and such services are given free of charge.
In another example of "reverse" lease-lend, it
was said the British Ministry of Transport has
advanced several million pounds sterling in the
United Kingdom to the War Shipping Administration
to meet disbursements by United States
ships at British ports. Several million pounds
sterling have been likewise advanced for costs
of transporting American cargoes in British-
owned commercially operated vessels.

Notes By The Way

A Canadian is one who cheerfully
responds to every call—from buying
bonds to giving away his blood—except
to move back in a street car.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The reason many an old rooster
crows before anyone is up is because
he doesn't dare open his mouth after
the old hen awakens.—Sudbury Star.

A number of movie stars have
arrived in North Africa to give
shows for the troops. But they can't
put on anything to match the great
show of the British Empire Army.—Ottawa Journal.

When a man is born, people ask:
"How many mothers?" When he
marries, they say: "What a beautiful
bride." When he dies they ask:
"How much did he leave her?"—Hamilton Spectator.

A Maine calf was born with a
conspicuous V on its shoulder, and while
its significance to its owner was
highly significant to some, we are
dreadfully afraid it means veal.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Perhaps the time has now come
for all large organizations to consider
seriously the deferment of the war is over.
In the meantime, annual meetings
of their executive committees, which
members usually are drawn from
widely scattered areas, should be
kept all over the world to reflect the
"development" of the general membership.—Edmonton Journal.

For some inscrutable reason the
Nazi propaganda organization in
Berlin, which has all along sought
to minimize and conceal the gravity
of the Allied aerial campaign, has
now embarked on a program of
candor and realism. What R. A. F.
and American bombers are doing
across the country in full detail,
with occasional dramatic embellishment.—Sydney Post-Record.

Eire's Eamon De Valera is again
harping on an old string. Plugging
for revival of the use of Gaelic, he
says that, for an Irishman to speak
English is "a badge of conquest."
Gaelic has its place, and if the
Irish want to revive it and thus
contribute still further to the
unity of tongues and nations, that
is their responsibility. But any
chauvinist can tell that Mr. De Valera
and Co. are suffering from an
exaggerated egotism.—(Branford
Expositor).

It is saddening to think that there
are children now past babyhood
who have never known anything
but a war atmosphere. A child,
for example, may remember
vaguely the time before the war,
but between the ages of four and
one-half and eight, he has grown
to accept war restrictions and
innovations as permanent facts.
In this connection I heard the other
day what I would call the "war
story." A father was trying to describe
sunrise and sunset to his little
girl, how it took place, and why.
The child, however, said she had
never seen a sunrise or a sunset
going up and coming down every
day always—just like the barrage
balloons.—(Belfast News Letter).

Warnings about "careless talk"
and people who try to extract
military information from members
of the armed forces, are all the
more pertinent in view of the fact
that one of Marlborough's generals
was being entertained at a big banquet
in the City of London. Next to
him was a talkative aide who insisted
that he was a member of the
Cession of questions about the life
of a soldier in the field. The general
fenced with him good-humoredly
for some time, but when the
subject was not denied. "But, sir," he
demanded, "surely yours must be a
very laborious employment?" "Why,
no, sir," replied the general, "I
flout about two or three after dinner,
and then we have all the rest of
the day to ourselves."—Manchester
Guardian.

The Germans never seemed to
run out of mines in the war in
North Africa; they were constantly
changing the location of their
mines, and the method of
planting them. Did you ever
wonder through a minefield? It is
much worse than being bombed or
shelled. You start out with great
confidence watching for trip wires,
trying to look beneath the surface
of the ground before you can put
each foot down. There is nothing in
the world half so important as
watching for trip wires. After a few
steps everything goes out of perspective;
you feel that you must fall flat
on your face, and you do. The
men who clear the minefields will
tell you that you must treat
them gently but firmly, especially
those mine fields which have
been exploded. (Edward R.
Murray in The Listener).

If this war is to be succeeded, like
the last, by a wild scramble for
markets, a wholesale resumption of
economic competition, and all our
pursuits of social security, and of peace
itself, will be foredoomed. The world
will become a patchwork of
prosperity, and the relations between
slump will chase each other across
the calendar, economic dislocation
will lead to political strife and
political strife will explode in the
clash of arms. Of all tasks facing
the United Nations save the winning
of the war itself, the most important
is to agree upon the principles
of economic co-operation after
the war. And it is a task that must
be tackled even as we fight—while
the spirit of unity is at its
strongest, while the penalties of competitive
nationalism are most
evident.—Daily Herald (London).

Baseball in Hyde Park is something
new to Londoners. But one
of the sights is the Canadian Girls'
Softball league that is playing every
Tuesday and Wednesday evening
in the park near the Marble
Arch end. The newsreader explained,
for the benefit of British
listeners, that softball is merely
baseball in a small way. The ball is
smaller, the ball is bigger and is
pitched underhand, and is softer;
and the diamond is smaller. He said
he thought the game originated in
armouries, as an indoor game, but
it's fast, amusing, and doesn't require
such almost professional skill
as is demanded for baseball proper.
The opening game included a senior
officer of the Canadian Women's
Army Corps and a senior
member of the Royal Canadian Army
Medical Corps.—(From the BBC
News Letter).

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.

"PROTEST FROM O'LEARY"

Sir.—Replying to a letter under
the above heading and signed by
"True Observer" and "W. H. Dennis,"
that I have nothing to do with
moving pictures in O'Leary or renting
hall for same.
I regret very much to meet my
Conservative friends, I occupied a
seat in the hall for thirty-five
minutes after the meeting was to
have opened, and as the audience
was small I thought it must have been
intended as an organization meeting
and I left the hall.
I regret very much the inconvenience
to Mr. Bracken and his
friends and it seems to me that it
did occur on a misunderstanding by
the hall committee as they rented
the hall to two parties on the same
date.
I am, Sir, etc.,
W. H. DENNIS.

LIBERAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Sir.—In your issue of the 7th
inst., "True Observer" replying to a
letter published in The Patriot,
wrote in part thus:
"Unless said the Hon. Mark
McGuigan had built up a
lucrative practice in Charlottetown
he said it all. Many poor and
helpless cases of tuberculosis in this
Province will remember Hon. Mr.
McGuigan as the Minister of
Health who so neglected them that
he would not spend the amounts
voted in the Legislature to provide
them with food and other absolute
necessities for themselves and their
families."

The American situation is in
sharp contrast to that of Great
Britain where, largely as the result
of a mature labor leadership, a
harmonious co-operative partnership
has been built up between
labor, industry and government, and
all with the blessing of public
opinion. On the other hand in the
United States, and to some extent
in Canada also, public opinion has
too often been disregarded by the
labor bosses. Public opinion and
Congress has now thrown back the
organized labor cause over a decade.

Hard Strain On Judge

(Prairie Farmer)
In a Los Angeles lawsuit, Judge
Cosgrave asked the first defendant
to give his name. "Marvin Coates,"
replied the man, "I am the
defendant."
"And what is your name?" the
Judge asked of the next. "My name
is Tony Panz," was the reply.
The Judge remarked the Judge,
"Coates and Panz. And now I suppose
your name is Hat or Shoes," he
continued, pointing to a third
defendant. "No, your Honor, it's
Hart Shurtz," replied the Judge.
The trio, trembling for fear the
Judge would think they were playing
a game on him.
Judge Cosgrave took a drink of
water before saying anything more.
Then in a stern tone he asked
whether defendants had a lawyer
to represent them. The three looked
at each other with serious faces
but said nothing. Then the prosecuting
attorney, John Powell, volunteered
the information that Charles
Vest was the lawyer, but he
was not present at the time.
After the uproar in Court had
died down, Judge Cosgrave announced
postponement of the case for
one week when Coates, Panz, Shurtz
and their attorney, Vest, could all
be in Court together.

Anti-Strike Legislation

(Financial Post)
Progress of organized labor has
been dealt a staggering blow in the
antistrike bill passed at Washington.
Incensed by the action of John
L. Lewis, who, with a few other
labor leaders seems to view the war
only as a golden opportunity to
secure privilege without any responsibility,
the bill was pushed
through over a presidential veto.
Quick passing of the bill indicates
an unmistakable change in public
opinion, and one that does not augur
well for peaceful labor relations
either in the United States or Canada.
Antilabor legislation, already
prominent in several state legislatures,
is almost certain to spread.
Because of the treacherous greed of
a few radical leaders, such as Lewis,
organized labor stands in danger
of losing much of the ground it has
won in the last ten years.
Among other drastic measures the
U.S. bill imposes one year imprisonment
and \$5,000 fine on any person
instigating, causing or encouraging
a strike, in a government-owned
plant, provides that 30 days
notice and a secret strike ballot
shall precede all strikes in non-government
plants. Under it Lewis could
have been put behind bars months
ago.
It is an abrupt answer to a public
utterly fed up with the wave of
strikes which has dogged the na-

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