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sury Ont.; Hub Tobacco Shop, Moncton N.B.
"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1942

U. S.—Jap Naval Losses

The destruction of the U. S. aircraft carrier Yorktown, announced yesterday as having been sunk after the battle of Midway, leaves the United States with five of the seven carriers with which it entered the war—the Enterprise, sister ship of the Yorktown, the Saratoga, sister ship of the Lexington, (also lost) and the Wasp, Hornet and Ranger.

While the Japanese began the war last December with a force of carriers believed to have been four or five more than America's seven, their losses have been heavier and presumably their main carrier strength now is numerically no greater than that of the United States navy and qualitatively inferior. The Japanese losses at Midway were particularly lurlit in this respect since the carriers Kaga, Akagi, Soryu and Hiryu were among their best.

The U. S. Navy showed in a summary of its reports of Japanese losses due to naval action that six aircraft carriers had been sunk, one probably sunk and four damaged. In all, the Navy reported that 134 Japanese combatant ships and 124 non-combatant ships—a grand total of 258—have been sunk, probably sunk or damaged.

American naval losses due to enemy action in the Pacific were summarized at 32 ships lost by enemy action, nine destroyed to prevent their capture, and 12 damaged—a total of 53 vessels. The American losses included one battleship sunk and one damaged, two aircraft carriers sunk, one heavy cruiser sunk, two light cruisers damaged, 20 destroyers sunk, one demolished and six damaged, two submarines sunk, and one demolished, two motor torpedo boats sunk, and one demolished and a variety of small boats and auxiliaries, including nine vessels, patrol ships, and tugs, tankers and tenders of various kinds.

This is a reassuring comparison; but if we have learnt anything from the war it is that such comparisons should not be accepted with too much complacency. Japan still remains a most formidable enemy.

Miracle of The Prairies

This year's wheat crop, says a Western exchange, would be a national sensation but for the dominance of the war in the public mind. The whole country is yielding 615,000,000 bushels, of which 587,000,000 are being produced in the Prairie Provinces and 28,000,000 in other parts, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The western crop, the biggest ever—by 43,000,000 bushels—is grown on 20,653,000 acres, which is 7,100,000 acres less than the area sown to wheat two years ago. It is a great record, showing the productive capacity of the prairie soil when weather conditions give it a chance.

This is the land that years ago was deemed as useless, an unproductive wilderness. There would be no business for the C. P. R. which it was said, Sir Charles Tupper was most optimistic. The West would some day produce 600,000,000 bushels of wheat, he declared, but this was hailed as one more proof that he was a "stretcher." This year, however, shows that he just about hit the mark.

This year, the Prairies have both the largest crop and the highest yield per acre—28.4 bushels. Last year's average yield was only 13 bushels. The previous record was in 1928 when we had 541,000,000 bushels from 23,158,000 acres—an average of 23.5 bushels. In 1940, with its record of 27,750,000 acres planted, the crop yielded 525,000,000 bushels, an average of 18.9 bushels. How drought can wreck all production efforts is shown by the record low averages of 8.1 bushels to the acre in 1936 and 6.5 bushels in 1937.

Canada's War Effort

Reviewing Canada's war effort and emphasizing its scope and importance, the Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press, (Liberal) Mr. Grant Dexter, says:

All this is not a paean to the government Long ago the people of Canada disapproved the forecasts of Mr. King and his ministers, the economists and the statisticians. The record affirms that the people of this country could and have done far more to win victory than our leaders and experts believed possible.

Ottawa used to talk of man and woman power available for work and battle as just over two millions. Then the total was raised to three millions; still later to four millions. Mr. Howe now speaks of five millions.

Speaking in the House of Commons on Nov. 20, 1940, Mr. Howe said: "The next eight months will witness a rapid expansion of employment. . . . At the end of that period, Canada should be producing the practical maximum of war materials of which Canada is capable."

That would be July, 1941. But production has doubled since then. The people knew better than Mr. Howe.

After the budget of 1941, Mr. Halsey said publicly that the limit of taxation had been reached. But the people knew better than Mr. Halsey, and the 1942 budget bears witness.

On Feb. 2, 1941, Mr. King announced the complete and final war programme, "based upon Canada's utmost capacity."

On Feb. 3, 1941, Col. Ralston said that the new war programme "means we are going as full out as we can go—all we can do."

Passing months have contradicted those statements.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Creamery butter production in August increased approximately two per cent, as compared with August, 1941, but decreased to per cent, in comparison with July. In August, 36,200,000 pounds were produced, making the total for the year 195-800,000 pounds against 201,729,921 pounds in the same eight months in 1941, a decrease of three per cent. The August cheese make of 28,100,000 pounds showed an increase of about 17 per cent, when compared with August, 1941, and a decrease of seven per cent, when compared with July.

James II, King of Great Britain and Ireland died this date 1701; succeeded his brother Charles II, 1685; put down insurrections of Monmouth and Argyll; persecuted the Covenanters in Scotland; escaped to France on landing of William of Orange, was defeated at the Boyne, afterwards lived in France; his daughter, Mary, was the wife of William of Orange; another, Anne, succeeded to the throne; his son, by his second wife, was known as the Old Pretender, who engineered the rising of 1715, but seeing his cause hopeless returned to France, married Clementine Sobieski, daughter of John III, King of Poland, and afterwards lived in Rome.

When the Allies invade Europe, they will find that 95 per cent of the French people are with them. Miss Gladys Arnold, on the Ottawa staff of the Fighting French, told a meeting of the Women's Business Association at Oshawa, during 1940 and 1941 Miss Arnold was with the Canadian Press staff in Ottawa and prior to that was a correspondent with The Canadian Press in Paris. "To the average Frenchman there is more to this war than the complete destruction of Hitlerism," she said. "He wants to be sure that France will be ruled by a democracy which will not sell his country out as did the pre-war regime."

Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, has no use for publicity stunts boosting the Dominion forces at the expense of the Imperial Army. Addressing the students of St. Luke's school, London, he said: "People are spreading the rumour that it is Dominion troops that is carrying the weight of the struggle wherever Empire troops are engaged, and that men from the mother country are doing nothing. As a representative of the Dominions I am in a position to tell you that that is not the sort of thing Dominion troops want to hear. We of the Dominion take off our hats to the men of the British Army for that great, and often thankless, job they are doing. Communicates have a habit of mentioning Dominion and Allied troops and leaving the British out of the picture, but if the story ever reaches me again that the men of the Dominions are being sent to places of greater danger and are being sent more difficult tasks than the men from these islands, I shall have no hesitation in nailing it as a lie."

Your medicine will cost you still more. Conversion of some Canadian distilleries from production of liquor to industrial alcohol is under consideration by government authorities. War which is in short supply. Alcohol will also be required for Canada's synthetic rubber program. The original rubber scheme was later amended to utilize alcohol produced from wheat for part of the production. While the matter is known to be under consideration there has been no official indication of the extent to which war needs might reduce the production of liquor. Distilleries normally carry large stocks which, it is expected, would supply the domestic market for some time even if a widespread conversion program was introduced. But against certain depletion of stock increased cost to the consumer is bound to ensue.

There has been a resurrection of the cry to abolish the Senate as an unnecessary department of government. The only reason for this talk is the long delay in filling of the present fifteen or sixteen vacancies. Many of them have been filled so long people have been disposed to think the appointments do not need to be made, that nearly \$1,000,000 a year, which represents the aggregate cost of the Senate, might be usefully saved when money is quite scarce. But this economy like many others will probably have to wait until the federal treasury is much worse off than it is now. One suggestion is that no new senator be appointed unless he signs an agreement to vote for abolition. It may be recalled that Prime Minister King attempted to make this condition years ago, but ran against a snag when Mr. J. J. Hughes positively refused to sign any such agreement, or to have any strings attached to his Senatorship, preferring to enter the Senate with free hands, not at all.

The manpower situation as reflected in the primary industries is still critical. Labor Minister Mitchell and Elliott Little, Director of Selective Service, are on the job to see that it does not get worse before it gets better. They are paying close attention to the really serious position of such essential industries as lumbering, fishing and the production of base metals, and before long it will probably be necessary to assign or direct workers to these industries from other employment. One of the largest sources of workers will be the farms, especially in Eastern Canada. Provincial governments have already shown their eagerness to co-operate in solving the labor problem, and the Labor Minister has sent thanks to Premier Godbout of Quebec for the help being given by him and his government. Lumber camps in Quebec and New Brunswick this late fall and winter will have to be manned, to some extent, by farmers, and a careful study as to how this policy can be pursued is now being made.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A newspaper in China has been in an unimpaired condition for 1,000 years, fancy having a subscriber write in: "This is the position you took in 1000 and all that!"—Edmonton Journal.

An aborigine girl searching for cigarette butts in Australia where tobacco is extremely scarce, found a tube containing \$65,000 worth of diamonds. The despatch doesn't say whether she was glad or mad.—Edmonton Journal.

The war has brought no serious interference with the standard of living in Canada to date and in many instances it has even improved "but now those times are not only ending, they have ended."—The Lash, Ottawa, director of public information, Winnipeg, addressing the Canadian Club—Leitbridge Herald.

We need not worry about the leadership of our army officers when we have the conduct at Dieppe before us. The young command brigades, battalions and batteries in the Canadian army who fight the close on a par with their counterparts of Great War who exhibited similar gallantry during the heavy fighting of that struggle.—Brookville Recorder and Times.

Germany threatens to wipe out all keep on fighting against the Nazis. The world should not let the Nazis invade the European Continent. It threatens to wreak vengeance on the world. The British and American soldiers, typically inefficient. Isn't it?—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Seeing newspaper paragraphs about the variety of uses to which gas can be put, a schoolboy friend of mine, lately returned from his annual Scout camp, where a debriefing officer recommended the tin canister holder for the cooking of suit-pot for holding and cooking "potatoes." He writes, "But, no, we hope, the same canister—Yorkshire Post."

At a launching of two destroyers and six cargo ships on the Maine coast, the Hon. J. E. McLaughlin, Minister of the Maritime Provinces, left three sentences to the shipbuilders and their guests. Here they are: "I must make time for us and allow none of that time to be wasted. It is as Hitler and his henchmen. Every time you would give a little authoritative information to the public, you are helping to guard the interests of the Dominion. Trade journals in Toronto have recently covered the impending union in the following manner: 'The province and trade board limit the business hours of retail stores as the maximum open business hours for the retail business of town, no despatching or repairing or set forth. Each community is at liberty to arrange its own store hours as best suits the community as long as the 56 hour per week limit is met.'"

A question that has often plagued those who wish to preserve the journals in Toronto have recently covered the impending union in the following manner: "The province and trade board limit the business hours of retail stores as the maximum open business hours for the retail business of town, no despatching or repairing or set forth. Each community is at liberty to arrange its own store hours as best suits the community as long as the 56 hour per week limit is met." The following schedule will relate to our Charlottetown business life, the following schedule to those we are now using and which are best acquainted with, all and shopper alike might be as follows: 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. six days per week; 9 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Saturday evening from 9 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Sunday. This brings the total of stores open to 86 as required. In accordance with the schedule, the larger stores at the present time.

Note: The restriction does not affect legal holidays being subtracted from the week in which they occur and the balance of the 56 hours being allowed.

(Our information was derived from Ottawa and is authentic.—Ed. G.)

IRISH MOSS
Sir:—As there has been so much interest created in the industry that has taken place in the Province, on account of the production of Irish Moss, I thought it might be well to give some information which our department has gathered in connection with that commodity, from England being largely procured and has been admitted to the United States duty free. In 1937 there were 124,681 pounds imported into the United States, in 1938 there were 85,944 pounds. In 1939 there were 86,888 pounds. In 1940 there were 86,888 pounds.

Irish Moss is utilized in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, soap, paint, in non-setting chocolate, tile, leather and other industries. It is estimated that the United States uses from 800 to 1,000 tons per year. The production in New England is particularly important. The value of the crop in Massachusetts in 1941 was in excess of \$100,000. Irish Moss is different from any other crop that will grow on the Island or around the rocks on the coast of the fact that the rocks on which it grows may be stripped bare and in three months there is a luxuriant growth of Irish Moss covering these rocks again.

There is a wonderful discrepancy in prices paid for Irish Moss, and it does seem to me that in many cases we are not getting as much for the Moss as the producers are entitled to. The trade is not thoroughly understood, we do know that Irish Moss properly bleached, dried and finely ground into powder, material that will pass through an 80 to 80 mesh sieve, this is packed in barrels and demands fifty to fifty-five cents per pound. These are known as large lots, i.e., 100 to 200 mesh sieve. This is packed in barrels and demands thirty to thirty-five cents per pound for the ordinary beach moss.

Should any person be anxious to obtain additional information, they should write the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa, or the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 625th Avenue, New York City.

There is one thing that I would particularly urge the dealers and handlers of Irish Moss. That they see that there is good quality from all the trade when the moss is being exported.

This is a wonderful boon to

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of the news items appearing in the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed therein.

DISORDERLY DANCE HALLS

Sir:—The modern dance hall in some instances is associated with the consumption of bootleg and some brew liquor and young men, becoming crazed under its influence, are ready to assault other persons and as a consequence find themselves in jail. This might be avoided if the temptation was not daily laid to their way. We are continually told to save gasoline and rubber, and contrary to law trucks are loaded with people coming from a distance to attend these disorderly shows, wasting their time and money which should be used for some other purpose, even in emergency of the Government in this important matter.

I am, Sir, etc.

CITIZEN

TROUT SEASON
Sir:—With reference to an article in the evening Patriot of the 16th inst. under the heading "The Trout Season," may I ask the writer whether the difference comes in between catching trout in the months of April and September? I may be stupid but I fall to see any difference.

If a pond contains let us say 200 trout and you catch them all after being furnished with a permit. If you left the catching of them until September the result will be exactly the same, none left to reproduce themselves. It is common knowledge that the number of trout caught in April greatly exceeds that caught in September because in the month of April they are spring fish and hungry after a long winter with very little food. In the month of September the trout are fat and well nourished with all kinds of food during the summer months. If we wish to conserve our sport we should extend the trout season until the 1st of May and continue the open season to September 30th. This would be the same length as at present.

I am, Sir, etc.

DAVID L. MACKINNON
240 Queen St., City.

PROPOSED STORE HOURS

Sir:—As there have been several references in the press of late regarding your editorial of the 16th inst. morning referring to the limitation of retail stores across the province, I am writing to you to suggest that the maximum open business hours for the retail business of town, no despatching or repairing or set forth. Each community is at liberty to arrange its own store hours as best suits the community as long as the 56 hour per week limit is met.

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High Tribute Paid To Former P. E. Islander

The following biographical sketch of a well known Charlottetown man, now of Ottawa, appears in the "Man of the Week" series in the current issue of the Montreal Standard:

Group Captain Hugh Ronald Stewart is Director of Intelligence, Royal Canadian Air Force, appointed last May with his predecessor, Wing Commander Logan, Canadian-born American citizen, one day walked into a certain train as a Canadian Wing Commander and walked out as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army Air Force.

Director of Intelligence is not a great job, even in emergency, must be filled by just a clever chap. Experience and official "savvy" are prerequisites, and the powers that be had good reasons to know all about the kind of man they had in Group Captain Stewart. At the time of his appointment to his present post, he was serving as an extremely satisfactory Air Secretary to "Chubby" Power.

Stewart knows and is known by just about everybody that is anybody all over Canada and most of the distinguished guests who have come here from all over the earth. From the end of the Besbrovrou's term in Department House he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary to the Governor General in this post he took his turn on official tours throughout Canada, and under cloak of secretarial anonymity acquired a wealth of personal knowledge and miscellaneous information that is a bank account for his present job.

Chief point about Group Captain Stewart, a somewhat surprising discovery you make, is that he is making a thoroughly human and utterly kindly individual, in spite of being about the smoothest official in Ottawa. He also enjoys his job, and he knows it. He is never associated with career jealousy. Truth is he is eternally fascinated by people, really pays attention to each character that comes before him, understands and appreciates human beings.

From P. E. I.
Stewart's unusual career in the Royal Canadian Air Force began in 1924 when he joined the P.E.I. civil service, was appointed Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, an all inclusive job he held until 1930 when he was transferred to the Ottawa office. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1931, and in 1932 he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1933, and in 1934 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1935, and in 1936 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1937, and in 1938 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1939, and in 1940 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1941, and in 1942 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

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WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR OUR LIBERTY AT WAR

Our liberty, our Christian faith, our life as a free people are at stake about the world. Secretary of State.

but few persons have actually that they are anything about. that the Kremlin has revealed that it is an artillery weapon was designed by Alexander Koy who received a prize of 100,000 rubles—about \$150,000—for his Allied newspapermen. He permitted a few days ago to the Russian in the Rzhnev area. He had their attention drawn to them. The officer conducted fee across and twelve feet. "Hush," said the officer. "While the weapon was being tested, the effects of this gas were felt. They have never succeeded in capturing the gas. The gas is taken to India and used only on special occasions to remove the gun at all costs." The Exchange of Telegrams Agency of London recently made a patch that it had been performed exceptionally well in an attack on a sector of the Rzhnev front. The German firm produced the fortifications in 50 days and enabled the firm to take the fortifications in 50 days. "smokes up" and says that it is. By all accounts, the gas is being introduced into the front. It is not being made for the present.

Stamp Collector
Relaxation and change of mental outlook are often needed for any young man occupying the post of Chief of Air Staff until May 1940. He was appointed Air Secretary to the Minister in that post he remained until his appointment to the Directorate of Intelligence in 1933. He was recalled to the service on leave of absence from his civil service post in the East Block.

Group Captain Stewart's first war job was as personal assistant to the Chief of Air Staff until May 1940. He was appointed Air Secretary to the Minister in that post he remained until his appointment to the Directorate of Intelligence in 1933. He was recalled to the service on leave of absence from his civil service post in the East Block.

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NOTICE

A. R. P. Sirens will be tested in the City of Charlottetown every Thursday at twelve o'clock noon by one straight blast.

Any irregularities noted by citizens should be brought to the attention of the Provincial A. R. P. Secretary, Mr. Morton Dew—Telephone 540.

Citizens are reminded that they must acquaint themselves with Blackout Regulations. Surprise practices will take place in the near future.