

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, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months, 50c for one month.
City Delivery, \$3.00 per year, \$2.00 for 6 months, \$1.15 for 3 months, 50c for one month.
By Mail in Canada and U. S. A. \$5.00 per year, \$3.00 for 6 months, \$1.50 for 3 months, 50c for one month.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1940

A Solemn Warning

Is air training history going to repeat itself with regard to compulsory military training now in force? The Montreal Gazette says:

"Thirty days of military training will not produce soldiers and there is not a military man in the service of the country who does not know this. There was a suggestion some little time ago that the periods would be extended, but this was denied officially, and so hurriedly did the denial come that there could be no last lingering doubt as to the Government's complete subjection to those influences which have been hampering this country's war effort from the beginning and are hampering it now. It has been declared 'without any reservation' that so far as this year's camps are concerned the thirty-day training period will not be extended and that if there is to be any change in the future it will depend upon a study now being made of the whole man-power problem, the needs of the munition industry and of the services; which means nothing more nor less than a settled disinclination of the Government to face the facts and to do its duty."

"The men who are being taken to these camps, or will be taken in the future, are the men upon whom the Dominion must rely for home defence, minus the number, estimated by the Minister of National War Services as at least one-eighth, who will pass voluntarily into the Active Service Force. This Government proposes to entrust the national safety to a citizen army trained for only thirty days and to pit this force against an enemy who will have undergone the most intensive and prolonged training and will be fighting with all the fury of a desperate venture. The proposition is idiotic, and official idiocy under the conditions for which this country must prepare is comparable only with the administrative follies which led to the disastrous downfall of France. There can be no place in the Canadian scheme of things for any military project that does not express the maximum effort which the nation is able to exert in the mobilization and training of its manpower, and no Government which is not seized of this fact and prepared to act upon it can be regarded as capable or trustworthy, or even well-intentioned under the conditions which now prevail. No such Government can deserve or hold the confidence of the people or can merit anything better than the contempt of this country's enemies."

Life On The Farm

Mr. Dewar, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, spoke last week at a dinner of the Eastern Ontario Women's Institutes in Ottawa and made this remark: "We should preach and teach that money is not everything, and that over the years there is an almost incomparable security to farming well done and farm life well lived."

That, comments an exchange, is an excellent point. Security is something most people put almost first among human values, and which they treasure increasingly as they grow older, and farm life—especially in Eastern Canada—has a degree of security rarely attained by the person working for wages or salary. During the long years of the depression comparatively few farmers in Eastern Canada ever were unable to provide themselves with the necessities of life. It was far, far different in the cities and towns. There is this physical security to farm life, and in addition a mental security less easily defined but which comes from an easy mind, the close association with the soil and with growing things animate and inanimate, the feeling of permanence, of definiteness.

These advantages the farmer always has had. Modern inventions and developments pretty much have removed such advantages as used to afflict his blessings. "Farming well done," to quote Mr. Dewar again, "and farm life well lived" certainly possess compensations for whatever may be the peculiar benefits of crowded life in the cities.

Canada's Mineral Wealth

It is gratifying to observe that not only is the Canadian mining industry able to produce essential war materials in larger volume than ever before, but it can do so with profit at prices considerably lower than those which had to be paid during the war of 1914-18. This, as the Canada Year Book for 1940 stresses, is an extremely valuable contribution to the country's economic reserves, which ensures their conservation. These important reserves are also directly strengthened by the strong position of the gold mining industry, another field which has witnessed remarkable expansion during recent years.

Gold production was never a greater factor in the Canadian economy than now, when foreign exchange sets up many obstacles, some of which, it is feared, would be hard to surmount were it not for the metal mines that gold commands. During 1939 gold to the value of \$184,144,756 was produced in Canada in Canadian funds. At \$35 a fine ounce this output represented \$78,331,166 in foreign exchange credits available by Canadian gold mines during the four years

from 1915 to 1918. This reveals the economic strength which Canada is drawing from its gold production, and in a period of world crisis when such strength is many times more necessary than in the last war. With neutrality legislation in the United States being framed as it is, gold or its equivalent is indispensable if Canada and Britain are to benefit from the huge capacity of American industry to produce urgently needed war equipment. If Canada's gold were doing nothing more than this, it would still be one of the great elements of victory in the struggle for civilization.

Equally important is the expansion that has been made in the production of such key metals as lead, nickel, copper and zinc, without ample quantities of which modern war cannot be waged successfully. In 1914-18 Canada was a leading producer of nickel, but in unrefined form, and her production of copper, lead and zinc was comparatively small. Now she is equipped with huge refineries, one each for lead and nickel, and two each for copper and zinc. In the last war the prices of these base metals went to almost prohibitive levels, but the large expansion of late years has brought lower prices by reason of newer processes and economies in production. Canada's large producers of these essential materials are passing on the advantages of their low prices to the British government, with the result that Britain will save from \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000 a year over similar expenditures in 1918.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among those mentioned as prospective Liberal candidates for the West River District are Hon. T. W. L. Prowse, Messrs. W. R. LePage, J. L. LePage and R. A. McPhail. Among the Conservatives the most prominent are Messrs. Bell, Bethune and Currie.

Hope when the Prime Minister visits the Maritimes he is not going to be satisfied, as other Ministers were, merely to fly over the Island and return to Moncton. His, in the past, have been angels' visits, few and far between, but it is neither necessary nor desirable to make them too realistic with wings.

Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain said in a broadcast the other night: "It is not conceivable that human civilization should be permanently overcome by such evil men and evil things as we are fighting against, and I feel proud that the British Empire, though left to fight alone, still stands across their path unconquered and unconquerable."

A Communist has not the ghost of a chance of becoming President of the U.S.A. Ten states have barred the Communist Party from the Nov. 5 presidential election ballot—four of them on the ground that it favors overthrow of the United States form of government. The nine are Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Washington and West Virginia.

The Norwegian Legation at Washington reports it had heard from Oslo that the "Nazi rulers of Norway" have imposed a state of serfdom, including a rule that "no farmer may now go to the city without special permission from the authorities." The legation adds that "unemployed" Norwegians will be transferred to Germany, thus sharing the fate that has already come to Polish laborers.

Sir Philip Sidney, English soldier, poet, and courtier, died this date, 1586 of wounds in the Battle of Zutphen when he behaved with a chivalry which has impressed itself upon history. His works include, "Apology for Poetry," "Arcadia," "Astrophet and Stella," and "Sonnets to Penelope."

"Come Sleep O Sleep! the certain knot of peace, The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe, The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release, The indifferent judge between the high and low."

Regret will be felt by many here at the death of the early age of thirty-three of Mr. Charles E. Styles, son of the Rev. E. E. Styles prominent United Church minister in the Maritimes. Charles was born at Souris when his father was Methodist minister there, and later when Rev. Mr. Styles was called to Saint John, he was educated there and entered the banking business. Six years ago he was appointed advertising manager of the Sydney Post-Record, a position in which he attained both success and distinction.

The Summerside Journal celebrated its 75th birthday on Saturday, and on Tuesday issued a special sixteen-page edition, illustrating its history and providing many interesting cuts of old-time employees and old Summerside landmarks, including the building in which the Journal was located in 1877. In a front page editorial our Summerside contemporary says: "At the seventy-fifth milestone the Journal is still young in spirit, still striving for greater service to its readers, for improvements every day. It is looking forward confidently to a better Prince Edward Island and to a future that will offer us opportunities for public service as yet unattained."

NOTES BY THE WAY

"They'll Always Be In England" is the terse caption of a picture of an immense graveyard of smashed airplanes, appearing in the September issue of the Canadian Monthly, — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Both presidential candidates are genuine defenders of democracy. Under either the Nazi plan of States will resist totalitarian aggression. So far as foreign affairs are concerned, the prime issue is which will resist most effectively. In the opinion the big difference between the candidates—and the issue which needs most attention—concerns defence of democracy at home. — Christian Science Monitor.

As Mr. Eden was reminding us in his speech recently, there is no certainty that the Nazi plan of entering the United States will be launched before the coming winter. We are dealing with an advanced and astute Germany which of Germany has been built up on sudden strokes rather than on readiness to resist steady pressure. Hitler as an opportunist preys the sudden throw and one measure of the failure of his air campaign against this country is the unrelenting and now notorious falsification of the Luftwaffe's daily losses. It would be quite in keeping with his character to risk the sudden blow before his air campaign finds itself still less effective than it is at present. — Manchester Guardian.

One little sentence, plucked out of the thousands of words which described Hitler's stirring event in Berlin's opulent Hall of Ambassadors, interested us very much. "Hitler, his face pale and serious, entered the stadium and, in the distance, all right, but there he stood, not at all like the old Hitler, blatantly boasting, superbly confident, but a pale and serious fellow. It was not Hitler, it was a man who drove him into the chilly depths of the Wilhelmstrasse. Indeed, for he was only pointing the way to safety to frightened children and expectant mothers. He may have been comfortable in his cell, but we doubt it. — Providence Journal.

The gauge of twelve locomotives recently delivered by a Lancashire foundry to the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway was mentioned by accident during the Crimean War. The first locomotive to appear in the Argentine was originally built in Leeds for use in India in 1854, but it was sent to the Argentine for military work and sold after the war there to the contractors in the Argentine for the pioneer railway that that country built in Buenos Aires. The locomotive in question, "La Portena" and figures on medals struck in honor of the occasion. Subsequently the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway purchased the biggest single order of forty locomotives ever given to any British locomotive manufacturer. It went to the Lancashire foundry which has now delivered the new engines to the same railway. Fitted for oil-burning, these great locomotives weigh 88 1/2 tons apiece. They were built by the railway engineering, has made locomotives for almost every railway system in the world, including nearly 400 shipped to it since 1926. — By Robert Williamson.

So-called "modern literature" in the name of idealism has forsaken the heights of the eternal truths, and gone down into the sewers, there to dredge the filth and witness and contemplate the sordid and the sordid. It is to be presented, and admitted, there is much in it that is sordid and mean. The writer who essays this kind of literature will be granted a certain latitude. Every reasonable person will assent to that. But to achieve the rounded and the high, the writer must go a step beyond the deceptions. The great authors, the masters whose works are immortal, never descended to the sordid; they practiced commendable reticence, they gained their powerful effects by leaving out what the moderns insist on dragging in. The result has been that the moderns' literary "literature" is fluff, with authors pandering to a shallow audience that looks for nothing else than to be shocked. Other authors have shown a little more restraint, but the effect of their writing has been equally harmful, for there has been a play upon the reader's emotions, and a jeering at all morals and integrity, at everything, almost, which makes for good character and happiness. — Hamilton Spectator.

"Now or never—closes forever." So read the New York World's Fair posters today. Come the morning after October 17, the fair will tear down walls, break up statues. Trylon and Perisphere will vanish to the realm of geometry. The time capsule, buried deep, will begin the sleep of centuries. All the rich accumulations of this machine age assembled in the industrial area will be dismantled. From the foreign lands will come the Magellanic storage "for the duration." A few Old World treasures will be on exhibit in American universities and museums. But the noble pavilions erected by a world of nations at peace, the monuments of a Europe and a world of nations which may never be reassembled as it was two years ago, will appear in four short weeks. In all the kaleidoscope of buildings, barkers, buses, of Aquacade and Railroads on Parade, a few choice edifices will remain to the rest of the ever-present queue of persons waiting to see the General Motors Futurama will remain to the rest of the New York World's Fair posters today. But who, having seen them, will ever forget the mechanical marvels of this most complete of Fairs. Not as colorfully beautiful, perhaps, as its rival on the Pacific Coast, yet a distinct contribution to the American education, and a stimulus to constructive thinking. — Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. King's Contribution To Empire Preparedness

In his speech in Charlottetown on Oct. 12 Hon. R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader, revealed to the people of Canada the plan of the training of 10,000 British airmen, in their own training schools, turned down by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1936. Under such a plan, the Government would proceed with, apart from the Commonwealth Air Training scheme about which the public had heard so much. The Government had since admitted that "transfer of a number of Royal Air Force service flying schools in Canada is already under way. Students, instructors, and equipment are being moved to this country because of more advantageous training conditions prevailing here. The Canadian Government is planning the aerodrome and air building, but the schools will operate under British control."

This, Mr. Hanson, declared, was precisely the proposal Mr. Mackenzie King refused to consider more than two years ago, a plan which, had it then been accepted, would have been of tremendous advantage from the very beginning of the war, in supplying trained flyers for the Royal Air Force. The Prime Minister has denied the accuracy and the implications of the statement regarding his attitude towards the training of British pilots in this country. But what are the facts? MR. KING'S STATEMENT In a statement made in the House of Commons on July 1, 1938, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared that his government was opposed to the setting up in this country of any military establishment not owned and controlled by the Dominion. His Government, he said, had not received any formal request from the British authorities for permission to establish a Royal Air Force training establishment in Canada, but he intimated definitely that such a request would be refused, and that he was prepared to set public opinion in a general election on that issue. Mr. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, stated that he was "amazed and utterly entirely" in disagreement with the Prime Minister's statement. "When the ancient partner upon whom we have leaned for many years is not to be permitted to provide effective means for maintaining her life alone but the life of the Empire, and Commonwealth, then I say it is time for us to take stock of the situation," Mr. Bennett declared. "If it is the last word ever uttered in this House with the exception of the words 'no, no, no' no Canadian is worthy of his great heritage 'who would deny the old partner who established us, the right to his own centres, his own life and the life of every man who enjoys freedom and liberty under the protecting aegis of that flag."

"I knew the flag would be the last word," interjected Justice Minister Lapointe. "Certainly," Mr. Bennett proudly so. Mr. Bennett retorted: "We will look after our own defence," Mr. Mackenzie King said, "in cooperation with other parts of the Empire, and the Commonwealth will be most effectively maintained and carried out by each part managing its own affairs and being responsible to its own Parliament. I have made this statement at this time," the Prime Minister went on, "so that there can be no mistake about the attitude of the Government on this matter. If at any time my right honorable friend wants to go before the people and have this issue fought out, an issue prepared to go before them."

"So am I," Mr. Bennett replied. "To Mr. King's contention that no formal request had been received from the British Government, Mr. Bennett retorted: 'No government of the British Commonwealth, after the statement this morning by the Prime Minister of this country, will ever apply for permission to establish a training ground here.'"

1932 STATUTE In a subsequent speech at the National Conservative Convention in Ottawa, Mr. Bennett read from an Act of Parliament passed in 1932 respecting Empire forces in Canada. It provided that when areas of another nation of the Commonwealth visited Canada they should remain under the discipline and control of the government to which they belonged. Yet in spite of this, Mr. King said, no British forces would be permitted in Canada unless they were under the discipline of Canadian authorities.

Senator Meighen recalled the events in the House of Commons on the preceding Friday. It had been disclosed then, he said, that approaches had been made to the Canadian Government by the Government of Great Britain, and he pretentiously urged, in the form of a formal request, because Britain never would make a formal request of this Dominion until she was certain from the Government of this Dominion that that request would meet with an affirmative reply; but, to use the language of the Prime Minister of Canada, in the form of confidential, informal and exploratory conversations. The Prime Minister had then gone on to say that if a formal request is made to this Dominion that the British Government be permitted to establish in Canada, at the expense of the British taxpayers and for the training of the citizens of Britain, a flying school and flying facilities, that request will be met by the Government of Canada with a most negative in answer. "I ask you, have we come to the hour in this country when Canada locks the gate on Britain when Britain asks, at her own expense, to train in her own way her own citizens for her own defence and for ours? Is it the spirit, the heart, of the people of Canada that when the moment comes that we really could cooperate and do something we should assume an attitude of tremulous apprehension, apparently afraid that Great Britain might conquer Canada, and include in anxious analyses of constitutional niceties instead of trying to do something worth while? If we call ourselves a partner in this Commonwealth, let us behave the way partners behave when they have a permanent purpose and when they know that purpose is right. Let us at least be ready to help others to help themselves and thereby be of advantage to us also. Let us act in these matters of mutual defense in a spirit of confidence, of trust, not in a spirit of distrust and suspicion!"

PRESS COMMENT

This was the reaction of most newspapers from coast to coast. The Toronto Globe and Mail (Independent) in a leading editorial on July 4, 1938, said: "We did not expect to see the day when a Prime Minister of Canada would tell the world this country was willing to sponge on the United Kingdom and not play her part as a member of the British Empire. Mr. King's statement of attitude regarding the establishment of a Royal Air Force training school in this country makes strange reading for loyal Canadians. Britain is rushing armaments and other equipment under high pressure as a warning to the nations and potential enemies while using all the diplomatic ingenuity at her command to insure peace. When the subject was raised in the Senate by the Conservative leader in that House the Government spokesman gave and later repeated a carefully worded answer that no request had been received. The catch, of course, was in this word 'answer.' Under continued pressure the Government leader in the Senate speaking on June 22, made this statement: 'No request has been received from the British Government for establishment in Canada of an air school or other establishment controlled by the United Kingdom Air Force.' And note this: 'Some informal conversations have taken place with persons who did not indicate they

obtained where necessary and buildings, trees, power lines and other obstructions were removed to the required ratios. (To Be Continued)

The dingy cargo steamers reached a port they did not know. The wharves were bright with gleaming fire that mocked the afternoon. One puzzled captain looked around, then frankly spoke his mind: "See, yonder lies the brave Revenge beside the Golden Hind; Their skippers, dressed in velvet suits, would certainly condemn Our ways as most presuming did we berth too close to them. Our ships are dullest and weathered by storm and spray and sun. The port that we were bound for was the port of Duty done. This is no place for humble craft, so we will get us hence, But, still, one glimpse of glory is an ample recompense. For anxious hours on duty, for wind-lashed nights at sea, are but merchant seamen and a rough-tongued crew are we!"

The harbor master spoke aloud: "The flag great captains fly. Were dipped to do you honor when your battered ships went by. You sailed on Eng and's business and through fierce storms you came. Cas: anchor here, my masters, in the port of Ocean Fame!" —Greta Briggs in the London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

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

ECLIPSE PEN and PENCIL SET, guaranteed for life only \$1.50 Eclipse R.C.A.F. Pen and Pencil Sets with Emblem, colour Air Force Blue — \$3.50 PARKER ACTIVE SERVICE SET in Leather case — \$5.00 Large assortment of Pen and Pencil Sets in all colors. Also See Our Big Noxzema Bargain 8 1/2c Size for 59c Pick Yours Today REDDIN BROS.

O'COATS \$16.50 up Everything you've been looking for in an overcoat you can find in a Fashion Craft. Warmth, style, comfort! They're the biggest buys we've ever offered at from \$16.50, \$19.50, \$22, \$25, to \$40. Better get yours NOW. Fleeces! Ulsters! New Fall Colors! Warm and Comfy! HENDERSON & JUDMORE

Mac's Hair Restorer A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably effective in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results. GET YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 60c per Bottle GASSY STOMACHS RELIEVED Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evans' Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture, taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assist digestion and improves the appetite. DON'T DELAY ORDER YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 85c LADIES Why not call and see our stock of Max Factor's Beauty Aids and take advantage of the tremendous drop in the price of these products. Never before has the price been so low in Canada. Now is your chance to Buy. DON'T DELAY. THE TWO MACS

The Poet's Corner PORT OF OCEAN FAME The harbor master spoke aloud: "The flag great captains fly. Were dipped to do you honor when your battered ships went by. You sailed on Eng and's business and through fierce storms you came. Cas: anchor here, my masters, in the port of Ocean Fame!" —Greta Briggs in the London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

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

DUCK Season IS NOW OPEN And Islanders know what a real Pal Hickey's Twist is on a shooting trip. Your luck may be poor or good but Hickey's is always good HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST 10c PER FIG STRAIGHT Manufactured By HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO., LTD., CHARLOTTETOWN