

No correction has yet been made of the figures, released some time ago at Ottawa, purporting to show enlistments by provinces and misrepresenting Prince Edward Island as being among the provinces with the lowest percentage of recruits. As pointed out in these columns, the figures do not allow for the fact that many Prince Edward Islanders enlisting in army units were attested in Halifax, these enlistments being improperly credited to Nova Scotia. The attention of Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, has been called to this matter, he being our sole representative in the King Cabinet. The Minister has not yet seen fit to have the figures corrected, notwithstanding that he himself has declared in the House of Commons that "from the beginning of this war Prince Edward Island has been excelled in recruiting by no other province, not even by my native Province." The official figures show the Minister's native Province (Nova Scotia) at the top of the list, and this Province near the bottom. Surely it is not too much to ask Col. Ralston that he substantiate the statement he made about us in the House, now that it has been called in question in such a public manner.

Another grievance which this Province has with regard to our service forces is that they are being discharged in Halifax instead of in Charlottetown. Why should this be so, when they were recruited and enlisted here? Had we live wires as our representatives at Ottawa this situation would not be tolerated for one minute. It is not yet too late to be remedied so far as the bulk of our overseas forces are concerned, and the sooner it is done the better.

**Three Month's Toll**

In three months since D-Day (from 6th June to 25th August) following German formations and equipment have been accounted for by Allied offensive. Figures casualties and equipment necessarily estimates.

Seventh Army and Fifth Panzer Army have been decisively defeated.

First Army and Fifteenth Army have been defeated.

Following formations have been destroyed or eliminated: Five Panzer Divisions, twenty infantry divisions.

To these must be added one parachute division and three infantry divisions in Brittany ports and channel islands.

Following formations have suffered severe losses: Six Panzer divisions including one Panzer Grenadier division, twelve infantry divisions including three Parachute divisions.

Casualties: German killed, wounded and missing approximately four hundred thousand. This includes two hundred thousand prisoners of war, and one hundred thirty five thousand of which have been taken since July twenty-fifth.

Following commanders have been eliminated: three field marshals, two army commanders, three corps commanding, fifteen divisional commanders, one fortress commander.

Following equipment has been captured or destroyed: one thousand three hundred tanks, five hundred assault guns, twenty thousand motor transport vehicles one thousand five hundred field and heavier guns. Heavy losses in coastal artillery have been inflicted.

Aircraft: Destroyed in air two thousand three hundred seventy-eight, on ground one thousand one hundred sixty-seven, probably destroyed two hundred seventy, damaged one thousand seventy-eight.

Naval losses: Three hundred enemy vessels have been sunk or heavily damaged plus an unrecorded number of enemy merchant ships.

**From War To Peace Economy**

In anticipation of a victorious ending of the war against Germany in the near future, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is revoking immediately a group of fourteen orders, each of which has hitherto prohibited or restricted the manufacture of various end-products made of metal. In addition to these cancellations, forty-three orders covering standardization and simplification of products in the metal fields are being revoked. For the present, however, the Board will maintain most of its orders which involve the really important use of metals and components still required in the war program. Following the defeat of Germany, there will be a general cancellation of practically all of the Board's remaining controls over the production of end-products made of metal, a step which is in line with the procedure recently announced in the United States. So long as it will serve any good purpose, the Board will continue to arrange production programs with industry to ensure supplies of such things as agricultural machinery, washing machines, hospital equipment, certain types of household appliances, etc.

The whole subject of relaxation of restrictions in the transition to peacetime production, and methods of pricing the many new products which may come on the market, was dealt with in an address on Monday by Mr. Donald Gordon, chairman of the Board. No one, Mr. Gordon emphasized, should jump to the conclusion that it is possible suddenly to release all our wartime controls. The supply situation with respect to some civilian items

may get worse, rather than better, and in some fields there will clearly be shortages for some time yet. At the moment, he said, it looks as if most metals may become easier, and most of the food supply will probably be all right. The situation with regard to textiles and certain paper products is less certain.

In view of the still present danger of inflation, no important change in the administration of price control is contemplated. As war production is cut we face an enormous readjustment in our economy which will influence purchasing power and will banish the shortages which appear so formidable at present. One only has to look at a chart showing the abrupt rise and fall of prices following the last war to appreciate how the final upswing accentuates the following deflation. "If we can cut off that sort of crazy peak in prices and prevent the damage which the dying kicks of inflation would cause," says Mr. Gordon, "we shall have made solid progress toward an orderly reconversion."

"Let us be clear, however, that important as price control is, it is only one aspect of economic policy. By its nature, it is directed toward keeping prices from rising and, while the prevention of inflation will help in reducing the danger of deflation, a price ceiling does not and cannot prevent prices from falling. To minimize that danger, ways and means must be found of sustaining employment and national income at levels much higher than we knew before the war. Solutions must be found to many of the national and international problems which have grown out of the dislocations of war. The whole problem of reconstruction lies ahead, war contract cancellation, disposal of surplus commodities and plants, corporate tax policy, reconversion financing, public works, social security measures and many other questions. And perhaps more important than anything else, our external relations have a vital bearing on our post-war prospects, for much will depend on our ability to expand our foreign trade in order to take up part of the slack in employment left by decline of war production. The task before us may well provide a greater challenge than the job of organizing for war. To meet it successfully will call for all the imagination, courage and planning which business, labour, agriculture and Government can provide."

**EDITORIAL NOTES -**

Quebec taken by Wolfe this date 1759—today it is in possession of Churchill.

Electric light reductions will be appreciated now that the long evenings are once more upon us.

Officers from all branches of the Canadian Army are in Australia, studying training methods and jungle tactics. Later they will go to New Guinea to see their lessons being applied.

It is not easy to obtain the services of carpenter contractors and builders these days, and St. James Church, City, is fortunate in letting a contract for the external and internal repair of the tower to Mr. Albert MacKinnon through Mr. J. E. Harris, architect.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the representative of which is Mr. L. B. Pearson, Canadian Minister at Washington, suggest that \$77,000,000 worth of orders will be given Canada, creating large markets for agricultural produce, fish, soap, woollen clothing, etc., to keep business moving when the war ceases.

A summary of the births, deaths and marriages for the fourth quarter of 1943, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows that in this province there were 528 births, 223 deaths and 207 marriages. The chief causes of death were given as whooping cough 3, T.B. 7, influenza 8, measles 1, cancer 34, intracranial lesions 16, heart disease 62, artery diseases 17, pneumonia 13, nephritis 17, puerperal 3, motor accidents 1, other accidents 11, other causes 38, unknown 2.

Dr. Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, was pleased when he met the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra during his tour of Australia. Apart from the Big Three — Boston, New York and Philadelphia — it was equal to the best in the world, in his opinion. "I was worried before our first rehearsal," he said, "but I sorted it up in ten minutes. It has an unbelievable amount of talent. It is ready to tour the United States and Canada, and, if it does, I hope I will be permitted to conduct it."

Quebec is again the cynosure of all eyes, due to the world development proceedings there. Though French in most respects yet the Citadel City is wholly an English production, thanks to a large extent, to the enterprise and vision of the C. P. R. Without the backing and pushing, the advertising and boosting of that great railway corporation, Quebec might in all probability have remained as small and insignificant as Annapolis Royal which has a no less historic and picturesque background but without a world-wide organization like the C. P. R. to exploit it.

One of the great assets of this Province possessed during the last war and immediately thereafter, was its Patriotic Society. This was a non-political body organized and led by a number of live-wire citizens with no personal axes to grind, and having the best interests of the province as a whole at heart. It rendered yeoman service to the community, and then when its tasks were accomplished, quietly passed out. Had a similar society been operating during the past five years, Ottawa would have known of our existence and our needs, and have recognized us and supplied them as it did then.

**Notes By The Way**

A course in citizenship with lectures in housing and relief work has recently been taken by senior school children in Cape Town with the object of training them to be better citizens and better South Africans. — Fredericton Gleaner.

An American doctor hit the headlines of every publication of Hollywood when he said men's legs were at least as beautiful as those the girls. Had he been watching a little battalion on the march or does he just need new glasses? — Ottawa Journal.

Colonel General Hans von Sumpf, selected by Hitler as commander of all air force groups within the Reich general, is described as "swifd-chair general." And he is going to need his swifd more than ever, now that he will have to watch three fronts, and Himmler. — Windsor Star.

A dispatch from Sydney says nearly 10,000 American soldiers have married Australian girls and already 1,000 war brides and 200 babies have left for the United States. The British Empire may come out of this war stronger than ever, but it will never again be quite the same. — Detroit Free Press.

If we get a great crop and if we get it successfully into the barns and bins it will probably prove the most valuable crop in our history. It is so much because a starving world needs its food, and we should be glad to export it, even if we are not paid for a great part of it now. The British Empire may come out of this war stronger than ever, but it will never again be quite the same. — Vancouver Sun.

Some prominent local organizations might well take on the task of looking after these young women from the Motherland and seeing to it that they are comfortably established. No class of immigrant should be welcome in this country that repudiates the values of the British people who endured and withstood the worst that a Nazi could do to his own people. It is all right to provide a haven in this country for refugees from Central Europe persecuted by the Nazis, but our own kith and kin should come first. The wives of Canadian soldiers should be the first lien on our hospitality. — Calgary Herald.

A messenger boy in Straer, Juland, was summoned to court for having in his possession a dog which he had bitten three German soldiers in their legs. The charge was that he had deliberately trained the dog to bite the Germans. One of the witnesses explained: "Your honor, I do not think he had trained the dog to bite the Nazis, it simply bit him because your honor must remember she is a Scottish terrier. The crowded court room broke out in laughter, and even the presiding judge had to squelch a smile when he ordered the boy to pay a fine of 300 kroner for having the dog to be destroyed. — Scan-

Nothing short of alarming is the report of the provincial department of education that a shortage of 736 school teachers is estimated for the Fall. Alberta schools open October 1st and there is no sign of any immediate relief to the urgent situation. What it means is that hundreds of children and students probably are in danger of not getting any schooling this year. Because many districts are out even in normal times it is difficult to secure a teacher-school which will have to remain closed because no one can be found to teach. The predicament in which the unhearty province finds itself is a knotty one and the department find themselves. — Edmonton Journal.

There are several schools of thought on whether it is advisable to save letters. We would be infinitely poorer in literature if the letters of certain writers, like Lamb, had not been saved. A good many people in ordinary walks of life, however, would be more comfortable if they knew certain letters of their own had been safely destroyed. Lawyers advise destruction of papers and give off a faint odour of sachet. For one of the grave dangers of the written word is its tendency to overstate. Many a poor fellow who would be safely tongue-tied if he had to make his professional opinion known in a court of law, finally gets himself in a knot from which there is no slipping. — New York Times.

A statement in the Wartime Information Board's survey of Canadian universities in wartime, that "up to January, 1944, about 2,500 students were dismissed from university for not being in good standing," may seem to be a bit of an eye for those institutions and their students in general. It means that, since national selective service regulations affecting universities went into effect in the fall of 1942, there have been weeded out nearly 2,500 students who failed to measure up to the strict standards set. Actually, the figure is small compared with the total registration of the universities and their records for enlistment. Under the circumstances, it is no surprise that 2,500 failed to meet the grade. University students in the past two years have studied and worked, taken military training under the strictest kind of regulations designed to leave in college only those who were worthy of staying. The weak students now have been eliminated, and from now on it is reasonable to assume the numbers who fail will be fewer than before. — From the Edmonton Journal.

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**A Crowded Age**

(London Times)  
With the constant coming of good news people are indulging themselves a little easier in visions of what they will do when it is all over, visions that have been for so long distant and stationary aspects but have now grown suddenly larger. They do it on the sly and if ever they catch themselves are full of remorse but this is a kind of cheerfulness that will now and then break in unawares. One of the most frequently recurring of such images and one very hard to banish is that of getting out of the crowd. There are somewhere presumably empty spaces, happy prohibited areas in which elbow room is to be had; but for most people this is an age of crowds, in trains and buses, shops and inns, so that the most sociable must reflect that they have had almost enough company. At the present moment many Londoners, enticed to crowds, find themselves owing favours to the war in country towns which they had regarded as haunts of peace. They are extremely thankful to be there, but if ever they allow themselves to "murmur a little sadly," it is at a phenomenon for which they are partly responsible—namely, the physical impossibility of getting along the street. The pavement, always exiguous, has grown narrower since it is confined by two rigid lines; on one side of persons with their noses flattened to whitewash, on the other of staid bicycles precariously poised with their pedals against the curb. In a phrase grown fashionable from the war reports the pavement has become a perpetual bottle-neck. Yet to venture outside its limits is to risk instant death. Rash and impetuous persons, newcomers to the town, may begin by trying "some painful manoeuvre to gain a foot of space in and out among the crowd, but they are soon brought to a stop by looking after these young women from the Motherland and seeing to it that they are comfortably established. No class of immigrant should be welcome in this country that repudiates the values of the British people who endured and withstood the worst that a Nazi could do to his own people. It is all right to provide a haven in this country for refugees from Central Europe persecuted by the Nazis, but our own kith and kin should come first. The wives of Canadian soldiers should be the first lien on our hospitality. — Calgary Herald.

**The Poet's Corner**  
WILD GEESE  
Omen of sterner days:  
You leave us as you soon,  
Arrowing the breast of night,  
Dark wings against the moon.  
Clear on the frosty air  
I hear you, humming cry,  
A trumpet in the sky.  
O fortunate fugitives,  
To journey towards the sun  
When winter winds approach  
And summer's smile is done!  
From brown, paludal haunts  
Here in the northern brake  
You come in your busy haste  
Of some far, southland lake.  
Pursued by sullen snows,  
In squadrons strong and free  
You elch upon the clouds  
The symbols of victory.  
—Dorothy Dumbrille in the Montreal Star

Those who attempt to prophesy a date for the end of the war, and also to forecast what may happen after it, are risking their reputations. They may make a lucky guess, but that appears to be about the best that can be hoped for even when the guess is based on known facts. An instance of this is the case of Gregory King, an English pioneer in vital statistics who in 1666 calculated that England could not support more than 20,000,000 people, which number would be reached about the thirty-fifth century in case the world should last so long. He computed that by 1900 the English should number 7,500,000, whereas there were actually 32,500,000 by that time. King was no blind guesser. He based his predictions on population in his own time and its increase in preceding years; but, as often happens, unforeseen factors crept in and up-

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