

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1940.

Our Liberals Contemporaries

In the light of what has happened to Canada's Parliament the following anticipatory comments on the session which terminated so abruptly are worth reading. They are all from Liberal sources:

Halifax Chronicle: "The progress of Canada's war effort, to date, and plans for the future will provide the chief discussion of the session. Outspoken criticisms and challenges await answer. Government spokesmen will have statements of vital interest to present. There is a rare opportunity, too, for the Opposition to do useful work. Intelligent, constructive, and alert duty by the opposition members can do much to stimulate the Government, in presenting the most comprehensive account of its stewardship."

New Glasgow Chronicle: "Today at Ottawa Parliament meets... The war, its preparation, its expenditures and its conduct, will be thoroughly discussed and bring to the attention of the country every possible phase of the administration."

Charlottetown Patriot: "A great deal of information is expected to be tabled regarding the progress of Canada's war effort. Some of this will be in answer to questions from various members and some will come out in speeches by ministers of the Government... Criticisms will receive their reply. Dr. Manion has made some already. He has hinted of others to come. It is a good old democratic custom this business of criticizing. The right to do so is one of which citizens of any democracy boast."

Our Liberal contemporaries, it will be noted, were all under the impression that democracy would continue to reign supreme. Parliament would assemble; questions would be asked and answered; issues would be debated and the Government, as in duty bound, would give a full accounting of its stewardship.

The bursting of the bombshell has left some of them frankly astonished. "The abrupt methods of the Prime Minister," says the Halifax organ, "came as a surprise to everyone. In this country of 'magnificent distances' it is unconventional to say the least to summon members of Parliament from all over the Dominion, only to dismiss them after a few hours. One can imagine the bewilderment of members from British Columbia constituencies, who made the long trip east, and still more the surprise of the six new members when they learned that Parliament was dissolved." In the circumstances, the Chronicle fears that the election result "cannot be an accurate test of public sentiment towards the Government's war efforts."

But our local contemporary is made of sterner partisan stuff. It swallows its previous prognostications without a murmur, and with as little regard for its own words or for the supremacy of Parliament as Mr. King himself has shown, declares: "The people NOW will have a chance of deciding just how much truth there has been in the criticisms which have been levelled against the Government."

Could the Nazi propaganda machine improve on that for fatuous inconsistency?

An Ancient Farm Society

Pools and cooperative organizations, so common today, are generally regarded as modern institutions. It would appear, however, from the records of the King's County Agricultural Society, Nova Scotia, that such ideas are not so novel as many think. The Nova Scotia Society, which has just celebrated its third jubilee, claims to be the second oldest farm society in North America, being exceeded in age by another organization in Pennsylvania. As far back as January, 1790, records of the society show that the members, deciding that cooperation was needed in the marketing of cattle, sheep and other livestock, banded together for that purpose, and contracted to sell through no other medium than their own agent. The society was found by the inhabitants of the Townships of Horton and Cornwallis, and according to the quaint wording of the time, was organized "for the better improvement of husbandry, encouragement of manufactures, cultivation of social virtues and to promote good order and the well-being of the community."

Farmers Kick At Ottawa Dictation

According to an Ottawa despatch in the Montreal Gazette farmers are growing resentful over the bacon agreement with the United Kingdom, according to representations made at a meeting last week of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture.

One of the troubles confronting bacon producers is the variation in railway rates, the result being that while the agreement is profitable to farmers in Ontario and Western Canada, it is the reverse for bacon raisers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Another problem is presented by the result of the low duty against dressed pork from the United States. It was charged at these meetings that shipment of dressed pork from the United States, with a duty of only a cent and a quarter, was profitable.

More trouble has been caused by outbreaks of hog cholera in Central Canada, and it was stated that the Montreal stock yards had been "quarantined." There was a complete absence of the disease from Canada for a number of years.

Because of this peril, it is anticipated a demand will be made by Canadians for the barring of imports of dressed pork just as the bringing in of live hogs is now prohibited.

Eastern farmers declare that while the agreement with Britain has brought \$3 or \$4 a hog more than the farmer would have received had there been no war the cost of feed and of moving feed has taken away much of the actual profit.

The farmers feel that when the Government fixed the prices to be paid for bacon, they should at the same time have fixed the price for feeds. Oats, barley and wheat are not out of line but the items that go to make up a balanced diet so necessary to modern hog raising, are sharply higher in cost. The farmers are now demanding that they be consulted before the Government makes another long term contract.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A National Government would rid us of many of those party barnacles that are helping to sink the ship of State.

Mr. Mackenzie King has become so war-obsessed that he thinks it is time we should have a conflict all our own in Canada.

"Couldn't face the music" therefore quit, that's what the King Government's dissolution means. They hope to fool the electors when they find they could no longer fool the opposition.

Field Marshal Lord Haig died this date, 1928—"Every position must be held to the last man; there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end." Order of the Day, 12 April, 1918.

Canada's December export of butter amounted to 1,046 cwt. of the value of \$30,991 as against 2,488 at \$9,637 in November and 1,856 at \$37,187 in December, 1938. During 1938 exports rose to 123,086 cwt. valued at \$2,673,705 compared with 38,034 at \$871,547 in 1938.

November imports of farm implements and machinery were valued at \$1,285,512 as compared with \$2,229,926 in October and \$723,446 in November, 1938. The United States accounted for \$1,228,929, consisting mainly of internal combustion traction engines and parts. Imports during the eleven months ended November amounted to \$19,470,302, slightly lower than in the corresponding period of 1938.

It is very disappointing to some that the re-organization of the Post Office here had not been completed before the House dissolved, as at least two applicants for the position of Postmaster-Inspector are now ruled out. There is little prospect of the new Government giving recognition to outsiders contrary to Civil Service Commission regulations.

The export of Canadian cattle was at a lower point in December when 5,403 head valued at \$271,042 were shipped out of the country compared with 21,072 at \$1,084,651 in the previous month and 17,841 at \$5,367,411 in December, 1938. These went mainly to the United States. On the other hand, exports during the calendar year 1939 advanced to 283,379 head at \$14,429,349 from the 1938 total of 169,973 head at \$8,316,091.

Dr. Clarence Stratton, author of the forthcoming "Handbook of English" which Whittlesey House will publish in February, has found that at least two words he had listed in the manuscript as "obsolete" had come back into use by the time the proofs of his book were ready. The words "petticoat" and "bustle" have come alive again and have been deleted from the "obsolete" category. It takes a nimble mind to keep pace with the English language in these days of constant change.

The United States supplied most of Canada's imported fertilizers in November, when the total was 1,304,297 cwt. as compared with 1,312,047 in November, 1938. The total for the eleven months ended November was 6,479,197 cwt. compared with 6,728,155 a year ago. Domestic exports of fertilizers in November amounted to 649,619 cwt. as against 512,344 in 1938. The United States, Hawaii and the Philippines were the chief purchasers. Exports during the eleven months ended November amounted to 6,830,017 cwt. compared with 5,520,215 in 1938.

Members of the House and Senators looked and felt very foolish on Thursday when they were peremptorily told to pack up and return whence they came. Not a few had come long distances with wives and children; had engaged boardings or rooms; and had closed for the season their houses "down home." Now they were without warning told to get back as quickly as they possibly could to their constituencies. Is it any wonder there was rebellion in their hearts and subdued protests on their lips? They had experienced the first taste of totalitarian government as applied to themselves, and didn't like it.

Of poems of passionate love none can surpass one of the oldest:
Ah, you are beautiful, my love!
Ah, you are beautiful!
Your eyes are doves,
behind your veil.
Your hair is like a flock of goats, streaming down from Mount Gilead.
Your teeth are like a flock of ewes ready for shearing, that have come up from the washing.
And never has there been a more lyrical and ardent depiction of the strength of desire than:
For love is as mighty as death,
as strong as Sheol;
As for passion, its bolts are bolts of fire, furious flames;
Many waters cannot quench love, nor rivers overcome it.
Both of these quotations are from Solomon's "Song of Songs" and are taken from the first translation of the Bible made by American scholars—"The Complete Bible" (The University of Chicago Press).

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Toronto Globe and Mail has done well to draw attention to the possible reaction to the appointment of Mr. Leonard W. Brockington as official chronicler of Canada's part in the war. It appears to many like an effort to provide Mr. Brockington with a job—Kingston Whig-Standard.

What this nation can or should do, is for the future to decide. The American people were never so free of war excitement or more firmly resolved to maintain peace as long as they safely can. But they must accept the truth. The Russo-German alliance has unleashed in the world, a threat not only to democracy but to the whole civilized world. However remote this country may hope to remain from actual hostilities, it owes an instant duty to the present opinion of the world to express its horror and detestation of the latest totalitarian crime against an unoffending and helpless people.—New York Herald Tribune.

The million-dollar gift to the Mother Country voted by the Legislative Council recently is unanimously approved by public sentiment in Trinidad and Tobago, and reflects in a practical manner the colony's determination to assist the Mother Country and the Empire in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. This contribution implements a suggestion recently approved by the Chamber of Commerce on the motion of Sir George Huggins. It recalls a previous similar contribution of \$25,000 which the colony made in 1930, when the Legislature voted 25,000 pounds to assist in the stabilization of British finances. As on that occasion, the Government has accepted the gift—though infinitesimal when compared with the huge sum spent daily in the war in which it is made.—Trinidad Guardian.

A good many years ago there were two Strens, according to Home and Field, and Tobago, and later writers. They lived on a beautiful island and sang so sweetly to passing ships that all who heard them drew near and were wrecked on the rocks. When they were Circe, wise old Ulysses, before he passed their island, stopped the ears of his sailors with wax and had them tied to the mast lest he be lured to destruction by the dulcet tones. Senator Borah went Ulysses one better, and took no risks. For he remained away from the island while Mr. Roosevelt was delivering his message to Congress. "It is dangerous to listen to Mr. Roosevelt," the gentleman from Idaho explained, "because he could give you an example in algebra and make it interesting."—Detroit Free Press.

Although the claims now pending which demanded that the fully pay the full union scale to all its day wage steady-job employees may be dismissed mentally, just a misguided grab, that does not lessen the necessity for beating off the attempt. A liberal and unqualified interpretation of that law now seeks to require the employer to pay, for example, a rate of \$18.70 a day to busy riveters, or \$17.00 for a year of five-day weeks, in private construction, however, the rate is sporadic, interrupted by weather and by dull times between jobs, and the employe often is lucky to get 100 working days a year.—New York World-Telegram.

A good deal of excitement appears to have been kindled in some quarters, and especially in some newspapers, by the announcement that the headquarters of the First Canadian Division, now overseas, is to be moved to a new flag. These excitable ones have jumped to the conclusion that the new standard is, in fact, a new interpretation of the word "Canadian flag." It is nothing of the sort. It is a divisional flag, or a divisional insignia, to be flown only where Major General McNaughton establishes his headquarters. It was flown on one ship in the convoy, and recently took troops of the First Division to Britain. It was flown on that ship because on it were General McNaughton and his staff. It is flying now, in the headquarters of some army hut near Aldershot, for in that hut are the offices of General McNaughton and his staff. When the division goes to France, the flag will accompany the commander. No other unit will fly that particular ensign.—From the Edmonton Journal.

Since the outbreak of war South Africa buyers have shown an increasing interest in Canadian products, especially those which can replace merchandise formerly imported from Europe, and circumstances are therefore particularly favourable for a mutually beneficial increase in trade relations. According to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from J. C. Macgilivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, the stoppage of commercial intercourse with Germany will leave a gap in the foreign trade of the union, which as far as merchandise imports are concerned, had an average value during the last ten years of close to \$20,000,000, he says. In addition, Germany was an important supplier of government stores, which are classified separately in the United States statistics. In 1938 purchases of these from that source came to slightly more than half the value of merchandise from the same country. Total imports from Germany in 1938 amounted in value to \$7,667,000.—Commercial Intelligence Journal.

The Orient is the one section of the wide international field in which the United States is disposed to use its economic power in support of principles upon which the security of the civilized world rests; and it is certainly not the time for the blunders of 1931 to be repeated. There is, of course, the chance that economic sanctions will involve an appeal to force; and it has been the refusal of the democracies to accept this risk in the past that has landed the world in war. If the United States should now undertake to enforce by these means respect for a treaty which a great power has thought it in its interest to repudiate, she should, and we are sure will, get the co-operation and sympathy of all the countries that have an interest in seeing a just peace brought about in the Orient.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Hitler's Dilemma

Germany, the London Observer hears, secretly is putting out "feelers for peace" in the neutral countries, would welcome an immediate armistice. That this is true is greatly to be doubted. The Allies would not accept an armistice save on terms which would constitute an open admission by Germany of her military defeat, and we need not expect any such admission by Hitler at this stage. An armistice without this basic condition would be construed by Hitler as a triumph, and a solution by negotiation of the problem which it is hoped the war will solve would be most improbable. It is quite likely Hitler agents encourage the Allies to accept an armistice of an early peace, but with a purpose and with the desire of confusing public thought throughout the world by creating an impression that it is the Allies who persist in carrying on the war.

In an astonishingly frank story from Berlin, sent by wireless by Hitler to attack or not to attack, the possibility of an early peace, but with a purpose and with the desire of confusing public thought throughout the world by creating an impression that it is the Allies who persist in carrying on the war. In an astonishingly frank story from Berlin, sent by wireless by Hitler to attack or not to attack, the possibility of an early peace, but with a purpose and with the desire of confusing public thought throughout the world by creating an impression that it is the Allies who persist in carrying on the war.

(1) A paralyzing air attack on Great Britain, but he believes such an effort could have little hope of success unless Germany were able to protect her bombers by an escort of speedy, powerful pursuit planes (capable of flying to England and back) and of these "Germany is thought to have only a few models so far."

(2) A direct invasion of England by an expeditionary force, but with the preliminary condition of German control of the Channel coast and ports at least as far as Calais and the conquest of Belgium and the Netherlands.

(3) A direct attack on the Maginot line in an effort "to bleed France white, to bring about her collapse, to leave Britain alone to withstand German might. This would perhaps be the hardest way of trying to win the war," comments Mr. Tolchius.

Among the Nazi heads, this Berlin correspondent declares, there are wide differences of opinion on war policy. Hitler himself favors a quick, smashing blow, but the German generals, including Goering, are against it. Hitler himself must assume responsibility for ordering an attack which may end forever Nazi hopes of world domination—or, in the alternative, for a policy which would leave the Allies' game of entrapment. In these circumstances he might well long for peace, but hardly as to the extent of conceding what one imagines he knows very well indeed, that he cannot win.

GUARD GERMAN WOMEN
LONDON—(CP)—First war work of the Transport Section of the Women's Auxiliary Services consisted of transporting women prisoners from the scuttled German steamer Watussi on their arrival in England.

WHY HAVE SORE FEET?
JUST RUB IN MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
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
F. G. HUTCHESON

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the expression of views by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

Sir.—As one who for several past weeks has been reading your Public Forum column, and as one interested in civic affairs, I feel that a tax payer will add my opinion to those already voiced through your press.

I feel that all tax payers of the city should be grateful to those City Fathers who had the ability to see that there was something amiss in City Hall, and not only that, but who under the guidance of their leader, Mayor Foster, engaged external auditors and had this disgraceful mess cleaned up and have put the City back on a sound business-like footing. To this Council, I say, each and every rate-payer if interested in the city's welfare should feel a deep sense of gratitude.

But such is not the case. Judging from previous letters in your paper, and coming in contact with citizens one finds certain individuals and groups who wish to dispose of the entire Council, and replace it with a new group. Of this fact I wonder if they have comprehended the magnitude and true significance of the auditor's report which was printed in your paper. If they have, but they have not, and have kept in close contact with the City's business in the past two years, I would like to know in what way they have served more capable of carrying on as a Council than this present Council.

There is a second group who advocate City Management. No doubt they have made a study of municipal governments and know whereof they speak. However, when one really takes time to review the City situation, one must come to the conclusion that for the past eighteen years, prior to February 1938, Charlottetown was governed by a City Manager and it was not until the last two years that it had a real City Council. This present Council, however, countered a task which was not a pleasant one, but they saw their duty and did not hesitate to do it. The Council for several years past, however, when one really takes time to review the City situation, one must come to the conclusion that for the past eighteen years, prior to February 1938, Charlottetown was governed by a City Manager and it was not until the last two years that it had a real City Council. This present Council, however, countered a task which was not a pleasant one, but they saw their duty and did not hesitate to do it.

The criticisms one reads in the paper do not seem to me to be in the least constructive, but tend to indicate the writers have some axe to grind. Perhaps they find they have been notified to pay back over discounts charged against them in the arrears ledger to which one writer has taken such exception.

I sometimes wonder if those in favor of City Management have not been awakened by a notice from our present Council, that they are in arrears of taxes, and feel that if a City Manager were appointed through their endeavor he would do their bidding and relegate to the dump pile the city by laws including the Act of Incorporation and the terrible ledger which has listed those many discounts over and above the rate as set by the Council for several years past. As to municipal government by a Mayor and Council I doubt very much if they are familiar enough with the Act of Incorporation to talk with any authority on the pros and cons of this democratic form of government.

Possibly, should there be a citizens' meeting they might enlighten the interested tax payers of the advantages of a City Manager which in itself is a dictatorial form of government as against the present democratic setup which allows the tax payer to have some voice in the running of the City Corporation of which each and every tax payer is a shareholder. Listening to certain would be "know-it-alls" giving vent to their opinions reminds one of the song "The little brook sings as it flows towards the river. 'I chatter, chatter as I go, To join the brimming river. Some may come and some may go, But I chatter on forever.'"

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This Condition Powder will carry off gross humors, purify the blood and give the animal's coat a fine glossy appearance.
Tunes up the system, remedies all skin troubles, and a splendid eradicator of worms.
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THE 2 MACS

ANNUAL MEETING
Queen's County National Conservative Association
STRAND THEATRE, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1940

At the same time and place a Convention will be held to nominate a Candidate caused by the resignation of Mr. John H. Myers.

Each Poll is entitled to five delegates. Those from the FIRST and SECOND DISTRICTS will meet in the Main Auditorium promptly at 12.30. Those from the THIRD and FOURTH DISTRICTS will gather in the Board of Trade Rooms at the same time, in order to facilitate the selection of members on the County Executive. Regular meeting will begin at 1 o'clock sharp.

P. J. ROSSITER, Acting Secretary
P. W. TURNER, President

RETURN TO SPAIN
MADRID—(CP)—Six hundred Basque children who fled from Spain to England during the Civil War, will return shortly to their Spanish homes.

WOMAN AIDS R. A. F.
PARIS—(CP)—Somewhere in France, a group captain stepped jauntily from an R. A. F. plane, passed to adjust a curl, and carried her cargo—a consignment of blood—to group headquarters. First woman to pilot a plane to France on active service, she was an anonymous 42-year-old W. A. A. pilot.

For a Delicious Cup of Orange Pekoe Tea
Mr. Tea Pott Says: Use BRAHMIN Full Flavoured Tea

Wanted to fill our contracts of sales Full Silvers, Three-quarters, and a quantity of well matched skins for double stoles and capes.
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have a selected market for your furs. Please bring, express or mail your furs direct to us, or to our representative
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Manufactured By Hickey & Nicholson
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