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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942.

Fifty Billions For War

The manner in which our American neighbors
are girding themselves for war was outlined eloquently
by President Roosevelt in his address to Congress
yesterday. Of first and foremost importance was the
emphasis placed on the co-ordinated war policies of
all the nations who are fighting against Axis tyranny.

Can this programme be implemented? There is
every reason to believe that it is well within the
capacity of the American people. The Ottawa Journal
points out that while Canada has a population of less
than 12,000,000 people and a national income of less
than \$6,000,000,000 a year, the United States has a
population of 130,000,000 people and a national income
of roughly \$90,000,000,000 a year.

Canada, during the present fiscal year, April
1, 1941, to March 31, 1942, will spend for war,
including financial aid for Britain, \$2,350,000,000.
That is the equivalent of \$35,000,000,000 for the
United States.

Considering these figures, and remembering the
tremendous financial and industrial power of our
neighbors, it is hard to doubt the ability of the
United States to take a \$36,000,000,000 war expenditure
in their stride.

Hitler's Fatal Error

The continued successes achieved by the Russian
armies, both on the Moscow and Crimean fronts, are
now being taken as a matter of course. Day after day
we read of fresh advances, the latest Soviet communique
maintaining that the Nazis, now driven 100 miles from
the high water mark of their thrust south of Moscow
and threatened with encirclement, are retreating at a
rate "three times as fast as they had advanced."

According to a well-informed American student
of the European situation, the Nazi army commanders,
after the failure of the first offensive against Moscow,
advised the suspension of the campaign against Russia
and the retirement of the armies to winter quarters
from which the advance could be resumed in the spring.

This gamble, which in retrospect may appear the
most reckless in history and the most catastrophic in
its consequences to those who played it, has failed;
and Hitler has to improvise a new programme by which
he can, with the great forces still at his disposal, get
immediate results which will maintain the prestige of
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trance.

an ever-victorious leader. As he is now in the
open, his whole regime and his own prestige become
the stakes in the new gamble. They could hardly
survive a second disaster.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Big congregations at Week of Prayer.

What the boys overseas need most, says Captain
Gillis Purcell, General McNaughton's liaison officer,
are letters. Don't let us weary in well doing now
Christmas has passed.

Preparations are going on apace for the
resumption of Parliament on 21st. Hope they
include an appropriation for a Car ferry in succession
to the Charlottetown, as well as one for a second
boat on the Caribou-Wood Islands route.

Evidently both the Federal and Provincial Governments
have agreed to wipe the Provincial Income Tax off
the slate, for which many hard-hit salary earners
and business men will be devoutly thankful.

Thomas Jeeves Horder, 1st Baron Horder of
Ashford, Physician to the King, born this date
1871; M. D., B. Sc., F. R. C. P., Senior Physician to
St. Bartholomew's Hospital; educated London
University and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Major
R. A. M. C.; consulting physician Career Hospital,
Fulham; ex-President Harveian Society; President
National Birth Control Association, Scientific
Member of the Empire-Cancer Campaign; publications,
"Clinical Pathology in Practice"; "Essentials of
Medical Diagnosis"; created Knight Commander of
the Victorian Order in 1918; created a baronet in
1923, raised to the peerage, 1933.

Production does not necessarily mean increased
munition resources. The U. S. A. Army has rejected
and returned to the manufacturer 5,000 heavy machine
guns built in one of the emergency plants created to
manufacture ordnance. The machine guns, of an
estimated value of about \$5,000,000 and representing
about 7 per cent of production in the last year, were
first accepted, but then rejected on the ground of
defective workmanship. It is expected that they can
be made serviceable and are not a total loss. At the
same time as the rejection of the guns was disclosed,
War Department spokesmen emphasized that similar
difficulties had been encountered in many other fields
of emergency manufacture of specialized ordnance
equipment. The defects were credited to haste and
inexperience, and it was expected that the loss would
be written off to "education."

An Ottawa despatch says the present distribution
of Canada's air cadets is as follows: British Columbia,
3,190; Alberta, 1,003; Saskatchewan, 960; Manitoba,
650; Ontario, 3,325; Quebec, 3,310; Nova Scotia,
405; Prince Edward Island, 250. The new squadrons
with their commanding officers and approximate
enrollments are, No. 59 (Vancouver Rotary), Vancouver,
B. C., PO. S. B. Plummer, 80; No. 69 (Verdun) Verdun,
P. O. H. E. Law, 105; No. 71 (Garnier) Quebec, PO G. A.
Beaudry, 100; No. 72 (West Hill) Montreal, PO G. F.
Broford, 250; No. 73 (Summit) Coleman, Alta., P. O.
H. Houghton, 25; No. 74 (Fort MacLeod), MacLeod,
Alta., P. O. E. R. Keer, 25; No. 75 (Trapp Tech) New
Westminster, B. C., PO. S. T. Moodie, 150; No. 76 (Duke
of Connaught), New Westminster, B. C., PO. W. Minaty,
100; No. 77 (Truro) Truro, N. S., PO. G. L. Skipper, 50;
No. 78 (Y.M.H.A.) Montreal, P. O. J. Venis, 50.

At Ottawa Prime Minister Winston Churchill
said that more than 30 "states and nations" now
faced the Axis group in war, but the preliminary
list shows only 29, although it was said that it was
subject to revision. Pending further study of all
details, officials point out that while war existed
in most cases with all the Axis powers, including
Germany, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary and
Rumania, in some other instances the technical state
of war did not exist with all. In some examples,
as for instance Germany and Poland, no record of a
formal declaration of war has been found by the State
Department. British sources count some of the
occupied countries as still at war inasmuch as they
maintain governments outside of their borders and
original declarations of war have not been cancelled.

The list follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba,
China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic,
Ethiopia, El Salvador, Free France, Guatemala, Greece,
Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, The Netherlands,
Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway,
Panama, Poland, South Africa, Soviet Union, United
Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia. Outside of the list
given, a state of war exists, in other instances,
Finland and Britain are at war with U. S. A. is not
fighting with the Finnish Republic, Albania and the
Soviet Union are at war according to reports to the
State Department. Diplomatic advices are not yet
complete on the actual situation between some of the
countries involved in the world-wide conflict, and
officials say that some time may elapse before all the
facts are complete.

At Edmonton, the Alberta capital, on January
24, there is to be a convention with the object of
reorganizing the C. C. F. on the basis of a single
party, to take the place of the present federation
of the Labor Party and the General Membership
Section. This meeting will be open to all members
of the Labor Party, the General Membership, and
members of the United Farmers of Canada. Some of
the members of the latter also belong to the C. C. F.
and vice versa. A committee has been named to
prepare resolutions and draft a constitution for
presentation to the Edmonton convention. Mr. William
Irvine, former M. P., who writes a column for The
People's Weekly, the C. C. F. organ published in
Edmonton, declares in the latest number that there
is only one purpose in calling this special convention,
and that is to "find the most efficient way of
organizing a political party in order to achieve
power." This very frank statement places the C. C. F.
in its true light. Officially it is the intention to
make it a straight political party. It seems likely
that the followers will approve the proposal to be
presented to the convention.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The seriousness with which the
government views the whole
question is seen in the high fine
of \$5,000 or the two years imprisonment
as a penalty. With this in
mind it would be well for all
landlords and tenants to go
cautiously and if any change is
desired to file an application,
either for an increase or decrease
with the court clerk as far as
possible open for prosecution.

After an air raid on a South of
England town, a mother learned
that a cinema to which she had
sent her two small children had
been hit and damaged. She
hurried to the cinema, but could
find no trace of them. Returning
a long search, she found her
children calmly doing their homework.
They told her: "Old Hitler
dropped a bomb on the Palace
before we got in, but we went
round to the Empire to see the
rest of it." — London News
Chronicle.

In its hectic hunt for foreign
exchange the German Government
is organizing the trade in
stamps for its own advantage,
and prohibiting what might be
called one important branch,
namely the sale of stamps in
stamps of the British Empire,
which are valued more than
others by philatelists. In regard
to the stamps of the British
Empire, Germany is a general
million-pound, and an attractive
feature in Germany in that it
is difficult for the British
blockade to put a stop to the
export of such a commodity,
which has neither size nor
weight. The basis of the trade
is the peculiar position Germany
occupies in philately, which is
always a special and unusual
feature. The German Post Office
started producing special issues
four years before the war. There
are over a hundred of these, all
with collectors' value. In addition
there are special issues for
Occupied Territories, which are
even more valued. Thus recently
Vichy published a commemorative
stamp at 50 francs which the
Germanys have been buying up
2 marks for their own trading.

In a recent publication of the
British Ministry of Information
there was reprinted a suitable
commentary by an Italian newspaper,
Regime Fascista, on the Nazi
invasion of Russia. This is what
the author has to say: "The
Fuehrer had everything to gain
by pretending that he believed in
the loyalty of the Soviet in order
to ruin at least at that particular
moment the front of the
Russian front and obtain a large
quantity of supplies that were
indispensable to his army. But
at the right moment the Soviet
comedy had to come to an end.
No remark about Hitler's
limitless capacity for guile and
treachery could be more revealing.
The comedy, thus banned,
ceased a tragedy which was still
in progress which, as they unfold,
are less and less agreeable to
the spectator." — Winnipeg Free
Press.

It is gratifying to note that the
public taste in literature is showing
a marked improvement. Publishers
say that the sale of best sellers
is not as brisk as formerly. Librarians
report that patrons are turning
to more sober reading — to works
that improve the mind. The
problem story, the society novel
with the broad-shouldered hero
the sensational "stuff" are
abating, and, although the
better authors today are retaining
their popularity, the public has
turned distinctly back to the
old masters. There is a demand
for Dickens. The public is once
again showing a preference for
the delightful characters that
great writer created, Little Nell,
Copperfield, the jolly carefree
old Pickwickians, Mark Tapley,
impetuous Micawber, peripatetic
rocky, beautiful Beatrice, and
the hundred and one equally
pleasing figures that have
gladdened the hearts of so many
generations. And it is fitting that
this should be the case, for the
away from the aforementioned
with the broad shoulders and
handsome countenance, the society
rake and the society girl with
her pretty chatter who have
been figuring so prominently in
fiction. — Guelph Mercury.

I think my blood pressure rises
precisely to the behavior of the
high-powered, business-like man
says to his secretary, "Get me Mr.
Benchley on the phone" and then
goes and hides in the broom closet.
His secretary gets my secretary
and says, "Mr. Gavin Gormley
calling Mr. Benchley." And my
secretary says to me, "Mr. Gavin
Gormley on the phone." That's
where the first twist comes up in
the routine. Mr. Gavin Gormley
is not on the phone. I take over
and say, as I was taught to say
by my French governess, "Allo"
And Gormley's secretary says,
"Just a minute, Mr. Benchley.
Mr. Gormley wants to speak to
you." My reply to that is, "So I
have just been informed." Then
begin the twists for the Gormley,
with occasional crumbs of hope
thrown me by his secretary, like
"Just a minute, please" or "Mr.
Gormley is busy on another wire.
Will you hold on a moment, I
hurry, and draw little airplanes
on the blotter, waiting for Mr.
Gormley to finish on the other
wire. (Don't forget it was Mr.
Gormley who called me). And then
comes the crowning insult, Mr.
Gormley is finally put on the line
with me and says, in a very
brusque voice, "Hello, who's this?"
as if I were an intruder on his
time. Then I pull my telephone
cord out of the wall so hard that
it pulls Mr. Gormley's receiver
right out of his hand and I hope
it smashes his knell and knocks
the paper cutter so that it flies
up and gives him a nasty cut
right under the eye. If it doesn't,
I'll go over and do it myself. — By Robert
Benchley in the Cosmopolitan
Magazine.

News as extraordinary as a man
biting a dog was flashed from
Berlin in the week-end. The
declaration of war against the
United States, an event which might
have been expected. It was the
announcement that some one was
biting a dog. The news is
easy to guess who it was. The
only person in the world who
could thank God for Hitler is Hitler.
But what must God think at the
moment when he has at last
plunged the whole world into the
terrors of war and death in the
Pacific as well as the Atlantic, to
be praised like this: "If Providence
willed that this war should be
avoided, I must thank Providence
for putting me at the head of the
German nation." — New York Times.

Churchill At Ottawa

(I. N. S. in the Ottawa Journal)
Mr. Churchill has come and gone,
leaving a score of different impressions
of his many-sided personality
that all add up to the opinion
of one veteran newspaperman: "It
is a great thing that we have
him as a leader at this time; he
has caught the public imagination
even more than Lloyd George in
the last war."

Rarely if ever has anyone
captivated so many affections and
aroused so much respect from so
many types of people. Senators
and Commons talked long into
Tuesday night about his
Parliament speech triumph;
the people to whom he
triumphed on the street felt they
had found him a most genial
subject to editors learned much
from him on interview on
Wednesday; newspaper Tuesday
in a private conference, and
the Cabinet is said to have
found that this man whose name
had almost become a figure of
speech was able to come to
Ottawa and not detract from
the image of his own even yet
to that already formidable
status. All his movements in
public were subject to close
scrutiny by reporters and
photographers, and duly
recorded. But newspaper
revelations which at the time
didn't seem important enough
to chronicle yet in retrospect
take on worth in the
touching up of the final picture.

First there is the delivery
of his speech. Arguments have
waged for many months
whether or not he reads his
speeches. The answer, at
least for his Tuesday address
is plain. He does not. His
"notes" are not "notes" but
the full text, on small sheets
of paper, typed in what
seemed like single spacing,
without any marginal
notes for emphasis or
pauses. It was very familiar
with it. Standing back
several feet, he was able
to devote a good deal of
attention to his audience.

The second point about
his speech is that it "listened"
almost as well over the radio
as it did in the Chamber;
perhaps better. It seems
that when he talks to an
assembly of hundreds he
remembers that "out
through the microphone
are hundreds of thousands
of ears. And at no time
is he neglectful of the microphone.
Thus his expression, his
emphasis, his humor —
are mostly conveyed by
his choice of words,
employing few physical
gestures, his delivery
TO THE EAR that he aims
his humor and never
dulled with explanation.
Talking to editors in
confidence Tuesday afternoon
he wandered up and down
the world, answering all
questions as they came.
And there wasn't a finger
not itching to pull out a
pencil and paper for his
remarks were so eminently
quotable, so fresh and
pungent that they felt here
was something quite
different from the common
speech and there would
be nothing to show for it.

Third point about his
speeches is that reporters
and editors who sat
with him and listened
to him, both off and on
the record, all no longer
pay any other individual
helped him write his
speeches. Mr. Churchill's
casual conversation is of
the humor kind, it
with flashes of humor
and never dulled with
explanation. Talking to
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speech and there would
be nothing to show for it.

Incidentally what he did
to those newspaper editors
and publishers was
worry about a long way
to witness. Usually
classified as "hard-boiled"
and not infrequently
cynical by nature, these
craftsmen from all over
the country were as
eager and receptive as
schoolboys when Mr.
Churchill opened the
door to his mind. They
judged each other, laughed
loud and long, and of all
things several times
broke out in CHEERS in
a small room where
chairs seemed as
unsteady as would a
rocking horse in a
lady's boudoir. But cheer
they did, and with
guts behind the
cheers.

It wasn't that he revealed
any great state secrets to
them. On the contrary,
coming away from the
meeting one realized that
he didn't have much to
give a fifth columnist
which he might have
suspected before. But it
was his ready knowledge
and bowels should get a
bottle of stiffness and
conceit. And yet Mr.
Churchill seemed a
proud man — proud not
of himself but of his
country. When he spoke
about tradition you got
the feeling that he was
something real to him,
not just a handsome catch
phrase useful in public
speeches. And it seemed
his remarks gathering
heat as they went on —
one thing reminded
him of another, and even
the certainties of his own
beliefs seemed further
to convince him of their
right and might.

There was immense
breadth to the man —
his ability to make
the good with the bad,
his understanding. Perhaps
some of this is due to
his unique position. For
it must always be
remembered of this man
that though he never
said "I told you so"
he could say it about
once a week. He warned
of war when it would
not have been too late
to save France; he
pleaded for ships and
planes early enough to
have prevented what
has happened in the
Pacific; he saw through
Hitler when the rest of
us were listening to
his promises. But
Churchill went unheard
and then, almost too
late, was called in to
straighten up the
mess.

Thus he puts his hand
on his stomach when
he speaks of the
grievous body blow that
was the sinking of the
Prince of Wales, and
his jaw falls. But though
he knows and admits
the setbacks he doesn't
have to account for them
because he and all the
world knows that this
last ditch type of fighting
is not of his making.
"Yes," he says in
effect, "I told you so"
he is more of it. But
what's done is done
and we've got to fight
through without
recrimination.

Altogether it was the
picture of a strong man
carrying a strong
task — and that is
always impressive.
But when the task
is that of preserving
civilization, and it isn't
at all short of that,
the picture is almost
overpowering. His
support of his senior
officers, his knowledge
of his people, his
contempt for weakness,
his respect for the
strength and cunning
of the enemy, his
readiness to acknowledge
help and welcome
friends — it may be
even safe to say that
his own splendid
sayings to conclude
that probably never
before in the

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A Thought A Day
For A People At War
"Together with other
free peoples, we are
now fighting to
maintain our right
to live among our
world neighbours
in freedom and
in common decency,
without fear of
assault." — F. D. Roosevelt.



ANODYNE
Day breaks — its
gale is silver of
the dawn.
Nooon comes — its
laughter marks
not any sand.
Evening comes —
its strings demand
Our going on
beyond the gulfs
that yawn
Between us and
the unknown world
withdrawn.
I have not words
to make you
understand
How once my
hair was ruffled
by a hand
The touch of
which still lives —
the hand is gone.
Yet memory
remains, the
conscious will
To conjure things
we cannot see
nor feel.
Out of the
shadow, as a
turning wheel
Gathers cloud-colors
on the
dreaming hill.
It is an anodyne
to ease the way
Across the darkness
at the end
of day.

—Francis L. Montgomery in the
New York Times.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—(CP)—Justice
D. A. Macdonald of the British
Columbia Court of Appeal has
been appointed Chief Justice of
that province, Justice Minister
Louis St. Laurent announced today.

field of human conflict was
so much owed by so many
as to this man who lifted his
voice after Dunkirk and with
the heart and spirit and strength
of every human being on
earth who cared more
for Goodness than Might.

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Stomach Mixture" and see
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all distressing symptoms.

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The Biggest 10c Worth
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BRONCHIAL COMPOUND
Relieves acute Bronchitis,
Spasmodic Croup,
Bronchial Catarrh, Coughs and
Colds. Price 50c bottle.

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For Infants and growing
children. There is nothing
you can give children who
are inclined to be "rickety"
that will build and strengthen
their bones and bodies like
this.

COD LIVER OIL
Babies thrive on it. It is
like sunshine to their
bodies. But the Cod Liver
Oil must contain the
right proportion of
vitamins. We sell and
recommend the kind that
is scientifically tested and
consequently reliable
and effective.

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149 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention

AIR CADETS

The first parade of the Charlottetown Squadron Air
Cadets will be held on Thursday the 8th January, 1942
at the Charlottetown Armouries at 7 p. m. All boys between
15 and 18 are invited to present themselves for Medical
Examination as well as for measurements for uniforms.
Instruction will commence immediately on enrolment.
L 361-1-6-31

SURGERY WINDOW DRESSING
the health of schoolchildren at
Amsterdam, according to "Vrij
Nederland." It was disclosed in
Berlin that of 50,000 children
examined in secondary schools
more than 10,000 showed signs
of under nourishment.

YOUNG NAZIS UNDERFED
LONDON — (CP) — The
German boys have ordered an
inquiry into the health of
schoolchildren at Amsterdam,
according to "Vrij Nederland."
It was disclosed in Berlin
that of 50,000 children
examined in secondary schools
more than 10,000 showed
signs of under nourishment.

FARM MECHANICS COURSE
Applications will be received at the
Department of Agriculture until
January 15th from parties between
the ages of sixteen (16) and
thirty (30), who wish to enrol
in the Farm Mechanics Course,
conducted under the Federal-Provincial
Youth Training Programme.
This course covers a six (6)
weeks course in practical farm
mechanics. Parties interested
should make immediate application.
W. R. SHAW,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

E. R. Brow & Son
Fire, Auto, Life, Accident,
Sickness and Plate Glass
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"See your station agent" there
are special low rates for
shipping milk to Bedford
Station. For example the rate
from Hunter River is 12c
per 100 lbs. milk. St. Peters,
the same rate. Smaller
amounts of milk will be
accordingly.

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DUNSTAFFNAGE, P. E. I.

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I Want
BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA
You will enjoy its superior
quality

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Relieves acute Bronchitis,
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Bronchial Catarrh, Coughs and
Colds. Price 50c bottle.

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For Infants and growing
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that will build and strengthen
their bones and bodies like
this.

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Attention

Advertisement for Hickey's Black Twist tobacco, featuring a cartoon character and text: "HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST The Biggest 10c Worth Of Chewing. Manufactured By HICKEY AND NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown"