

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink"

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1939.

The Same Tradition

Writing no doubt with the best of good intentions, a London newspaper correspondent emphasized that the British army had "gone democratic," and that so far as possible in this war its commissioned officers will be secured from the ranks, the inference being that this is a sharp departure from the practice in the war of a quarter-century ago.

Indorsing the Ottawa paper's statement, a correspondent states that in the British Army in the early part of 1918, 56 per cent of all infantry officers in the line had risen from the ranks. In the Canadian Corps the proportion was slightly over 70 per cent.

With the exception of staff officers, whose duties necessarily kept them most of the time at various headquarters, but who in most cases won these posts of efficiency in the field, the British and Canadian armies of 1914-1918 were extraordinary examples of working democracy.

It is the highest tribute that can be paid to the British and Canadian forces today to say that they show the same spirit of co-operative service and self-sacrifice as did their predecessors of twenty-five years ago.

Problem In Boycotting

One effective weapon which every householder can apply against Germany is the boycott of Nazi-made goods. For example Christmas toys. The New Republic, an American publication, states that twelve hundred tons of German-made toys have just arrived in New York harbour consigned to various American wholesalers.

There is, however, another side to the question, which is thus stated by a Canadian exchange: German goods already in this country may have been paid for long before the outbreak of war. A current boycott against such goods is not, in the retail phase of selling, striking at Germany at all but at Canadian merchants, who are now in serious difficulties concerning their disposal to the public.

Calendar Of Aggression

In a recent issue of the London Times appeared an article giving a number of extracts from Hitler's public speeches; this has now been reprinted in pamphlet form together with the reproduction of an editorial from the same newspaper commenting on this "Calendar of Aggression," and reviewing Hitler's treachery "step by step".

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tafalgar Day, 1805.

The recent break in the weather made the farmers hurry up with their roots.

It is interesting to note that the Boy Scout's Association have secured the services of Captain Ings for another year. He has been acting very acceptably as Executive Field Secretary for the past two months.

Our fur farmers are being attacked both front and rear. The Government must do something for them to save the industry, and to prevent ransom prices to the few survivors when the present crisis has passed.

Rev. Dr. Robert Laird, a distinguished Islander, Treasurer of the United Church, is on an itinerary of the Maritimes and will be here tomorrow and Monday. He is a nephew of the late Hon. David Laird and a first cousin of Mrs. J. A. Mathieson.

It is interesting to note that Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria mysteriously slain by Nazi Elite Guards in the first days of the Polish campaign, was regarded by both English and Scottish Jacobites as King of Great Britain, because he was a direct descendant of Charles I. When old time Highlanders drank the toast to the king "over the water" it was Ruprecht's father, Ludwig III of Bavaria, was signified.

A poll by the British Institute of Public Opinion, London, indicated that three-fourths of the British electorate favors continuance of the war. The poll was undertaken at the government's request, it was said, and in reply to a question asking, in effect, whether they wanted the war continued or immediate peace, one-fourth wanted peace or had no opinion, while three-fourths wanted the war continued. Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, charged recently that the people were not in sympathy with this war and the poll is considered as strengthening the government's position to fight for the "destruction of Hitlerism."

There is said to be a shortage of cod liver oil, due to the war. This cod liver oil is extracted on trawlers operating in the North Sea, and as the North Sea is today rendered unhealthy with mines and torpedoes, North America's supply is sharply cut. With the war still in its infancy, the price of cod liver oil has already advanced more than 25 per cent over the pre-war price, and the price may advance still further.

The estimated yields for bent grass seed production in the Maritime Provinces for 1939 are: Prince Edward Island, Colonial bent (Brown-top) 5,500 lb.; and Velvet bent (and mixtures), 700 lb.; New Brunswick, Creeping bent, 5,000 lb., according to the report of the Sackville, N.B., District Supervisor, Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. As a result of three years' tests on eight putting green grasses at the Royal York Demonstration Turf Garden, Toronto, Maritime bent grass seeds held the two highest averages, with N.B. creeping bent 87 per cent and P.E.I. velvet bent 82 per cent, in comparison with bent grass seed from Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, New Zealand and other grass seed from centres outside Canada.

During the month of September the note circulation of the Bank of Canada increased by \$33,000,000 as compared with an increase of \$14,000,000 in the same month of last year. There has been a disposition to see in this comparison a commencement of inflation, something which business dreads above all other things, and not without reason. In this instance there seems to have been nothing in the way of inflation as the term is generally understood. As pointed out by the Monetary Times, the additional \$19,000,000 of currency can be readily accounted for in a heavier crop movement and a generally more active retail business than was handled last year, the same applying in large measure to the increase in chartered bank deposits with the Bank of Canada.

The man who made the Maginot Line was Andre Maginot. He enlisted as a private, though then Minister of War, and rose to be a sergeant by the time the last war ended. Maginot was the dominating figure in France's occupation of the Ruhr Valley of Germany in the early twenties. There was a dispute within the cabinet as to whether it should be a military operation by the Allies as a group, or whether it should be under the direction of civilian authorities of France and Belgium. Maginot took the latter view and Poincare finally supported him. He pursued his policy of French domination of that territory so thoroughly that he earned the bitter enmity of the German people. He made continued demands for greater armaments in France and to the time of his death urged that the French keep up a constant surveillance of the Rhineland. If his advice had been taken there might have been no Munich and no war. But it was the great east-border line of fortifications that Maginot fought for and planned for most vigorously. He kept up the fight until his death. Part of his plans included even projects for the flooding of large areas in northern France should there be German attacks in that sector. He so distrusted the Germans throughout his life that as late as 1920 he was advocating the resumption of the Ruhr occupation.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Last week's cold spell surprised many people, but no one more than a night watchman at the Glass Centre out at the Fair. He had brought along a live chicken for his early-morning meal, and thinking it would be nice to warm the up on an iron pipe lying next to a furnace ordinarily used for melting of glass and heated within to a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Then he stuck the pipe into the furnace and pulled it out about thirty seconds later to see how the chicken was doing. It had completely disappeared.—New Yorker.

The world-famous Comedy Harmonists attracted 16,000 people to them in Adelaide Town Hall in their 12 concerts for the Australian Broadcasting Commission and beat all records. Three of the Harmonists (Messrs. Frommerman, Mayreder, and Rexels) took a motion picture film of the complete production of a one-egg, seven-nail omelette. Location was the Zoo. Eileen de Beauvoir, the Zoo warden and the director of the Zoo (Mr. Ron. Minchin) had an omelet made. Then the whole party—seven in all—ate and declared the fare ample and excellent.—Australian News Letter.

The nations that at the moment form the linchpin in defence of the liberty of the world are limited to Poland, France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Having regard to the known circumstances and still more to the possibilities of tomorrow, it cannot be said that there is any presumption that at the onset of this titanic struggle there is a balance of power on the side of the defenders. The easy optimism which marked public opinion in Canada at the beginning of the former great war was therefore out of place, and any recurrence of it at this time would be calamitous.

How the nations of the Empire can most usefully bring their power to bear is not a question to be answered hastily. They are all much stronger than they were in 1914, stronger by military experience and by development of their natural resources and population. The military strength of India has increased from the lessons learned in the last war, from the modernization of her army and from the results of Lord Chitfield's report. But it is not only by the display of expeditionary forces that the Dominions can serve the common cause. To maintain industries which will give a constant flow of munitions and an agricultural industry which will assure food supplies for the fighting front and the home base is of the first importance. That two-fold task was as well assured to be accomplished. The Empire will be accomplished. The Empire has decided.—Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

Since the war broke out, a vast easel bearing large-scale European maps has stood in President Roosevelt's office, and newspapermen used to inspect it eagerly on their visits. But for the time being the principal map has been folded over the back of the easel so reporters could not see the markings on it. The map, it is suspected, are making their own selections for the President's benefit, and it isn't wished that reporters should disclose the secret. One correspondent inquired for the convenience and efficiency of those who wear them. Protection of the soldier, by making him as inconspicuous as possible, on the battlefield, is the only consideration of the selection and retention of the color of his uniform. This gives the soldier, which the United States, which is now determined to bring up its army to full peace time strength, has about decided to stifle the expanding army in state by uniforms. Instead of the familiar olive drab. On the visibility of various hues there never has been definite agreement. Probably there could not be since the uniforms are duplicated but apparently the Americans feel that invisibility from the air must be particularly stressed in the progress for nearly a year at five posts causes them to turn towards slate blue, especially under winter conditions. The difference is not so great as to suggest the immediate abolition of the present color. Existing stocks will be used up. For the present, cotton kaki will be issued for summer and kaki will be continued for service in the tropics, but the blue uniform will be adopted for winter wear. The idea of changing the color of the uniform to that of the environment may be new in an army but not in nature, since many animals protect themselves in this fashion. Perhaps the chameleon offers a final objective for use. Another consideration, although not of prime importance, says the War Department at Washington, is that blue would be far easier and considerably cheaper to manufacture.—Moncton Transcript.

Spinach is no new discovery and in the old days there were doctors who prescribed it for many things. Doubtless imported into Europe at the time of the crusades, spinach was already well-known during the Renaissance. In the 18th Century it was regularly hawked in the streets of London. In those days, the plant was prepared by chopping it up, boiling it and making it into balls, the liquid being squeezed out with the hands. Then it was mixed with butter, oil or vinegar and thus prepared considered a delicacy.—Fredericton Gleaner.

The reopening of the University of New Brunswick yesterday was marked by two things, the incoming students outnumbering any similar registration at any time in the one hundred and thirty-nine years of the Institution's history, and the remarks of the President, Dr. C. C. Jones, were directed to a notable degree to the relationship of the university to the national effort which has been brought about by the war. The student if not in the fighting forces

UNCLE SAM'S BOY DEVONPORT, England.—(CP)—Capt. William Taylor formerly of the United States army air force is the United States Air Lines is now Sub-Lieutenant Taylor of the British Fleet Air Arm.

INDIANS IN IT LONDON.—(CP)—An "all-Indian" section of the Voluntary Ambulance Service has been formed here, composed of Indian students and clerks.

can best be utilized in industry to be directed toward winning the war. This was stated by Dr. Jones on advertisement of the Department of National Defense.—Fredericton Gleaner.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FOR THE SOLDIERS

Sir,—There is a matter I wish to bring to the attention of your readers and all right-minded people.

There are some three or four hundred soldiers in our midst. Many of them are boys. Where they go others will follow. They are drifting around our streets when off duty—cold and lonely. There are no canteens or legitimate places for them to go where they can get comfort—the Y.M.C.A. is doing noble work, but in many cases these boys are spending their time and money with the ever present "bootlegger". Conditions there are even worse than before, because there is nothing to get but injurious alcohol mixed with some colouring matter which is pure poison.

Decent young fellows in ordinary times drink this stuff and go almost crazy, and get into trouble. It is a disgrace to our Province that it should be so.

Surely the police and the authorities know where these "dives" are and could save our young men. If they may shock the "uncle good" if I say it would be far better to have beer and light wine sold than this vile stuff served out ad lib. If the Government would equip a central place, with the different organizations would gladly take days about in serving. This is done in Halifax and other places and why not here?

The men enlist to serve their country and we stand by and do nothing to save our boys.

Wm. Sir, etc.

TRUE TEMPERANCE 20th October, 1939

Britishers In U. S. A.

(New York Times) Weglerbrook Pegler said the other day that he has no statistics on the number of English immigrants—English and not British—who have come here since the United States put on long pants and began to carry matches and shave. Mr. Pegler refuses to make book writers like some of the English impressions of the size of the Empire.

But actually there is precise information about English immigrants in the United States official figures. If we say that by the year 1930 the United States had in long pants and otherwise grown up, then it is recorded that since that year the number of immigrants who have come here from England—properly speaking, or even Wales—is very nearly 2,000,000. Scotland and Wales would contribute another three-quarters of a million.

Naturally, of the English immigrants beginning in 1871, the greater part of the earliest comers died. A good many others returned to their homes, in the case of immigrants from other countries. But others came in their place, and we know how the balance sheet stood in 1930 at the time of the last Federal census. In that year we had nearly 810,000 residents who were born in England, 354,000 in Scotland, 60,000 in Wales, and 196,000 in Northern Ireland, which is, in affinity, British. Altogether, then, the British-born in 1930 were something like 1,460,000 persons. To these we may add more than 900,000 persons born in English-speaking Canada and so get a British total of 2,360,000 persons. In that same year the population of Germany were about 1,600,000; Poland and Russia together about 2,400,000, and Italy about 1,800,000.

A comparison between the British-born population in the United States and the natives of other leading nations is of some interest as a corrective to prevalent notions. It is true that about the year 1880 the new immigration from Central, Southern and Eastern Europe forged ahead of the old immigration from Western and Northern Europe. But though the new immigration went out in front, the old immigration did not vanish. Actually we see in the case of the British-born that in 1930 they outnumbered the natives of the country of the new immigration, though of course outnumbered greatly by all the new countries taken together.

The showing for British blood in the American population is equally impressive if we say foreign stock instead of foreign-born. As the census uses these words, the foreign stock comprises persons born abroad, or born here of parents who were born abroad, or having one parent born abroad. In 1930, then, the persons born in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, plus the children of fathers and mothers born there, plus the children of a British father or mother, numbered in the last census about 4,350,000.

To these we may add the persons of English-speaking Canadian stock to the number of 2,360,000 persons, and so get a population of British stock numbering more than 6,700,000. This is a few hundred thousand less than the German stock, somewhat greater than the joint Russian and Polish stock, larger by 2,000,000 than the Italian stock, equal to the sum of the Norse and Southern Irish stock of about 3,000,000 each.

In other words and contrary to the general notion, if we take the foreign-born people of America, or the children of foreign-born parents, or of mixed parentage, the chance of any one such person being of British blood is at least as good as for any other foreign stock. British sentiment or influence or whatever we may wish to call it is thus not solely the product of the drama, Shakespeare and John Bunyan.

Lindbergh And Canada

(Christian Science Monitor) Let us see where the Lindbergh thesis of a "balance of power in Europe" leads. It leads the Colonel to Canada, to a declaration that Canada ought, since the United States would defend her, to stay out of war in order to keep America out. And this leads to a virtual recommendation that Canada should, for that purpose, secede from the British Commonwealth. Now it will undoubtedly be pointed out by Canadians that while they are glad to know Uncle Sam's strong right arm is close by, they have not asked for any protection. This was an offer made by the United States, basically as a matter of self-protection for the United States. And that

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YESTERDAY

So here's a case where there isn't any other fellow to pay for the damage. He can't collect from a tree—he may have to pay for it, too. I told him that I ask my agent who represents the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford about his insurance, and I take his advice. If my neighbor had done that, too, he'd have because he told his insurance man that if he had any accidents it would be the other fellow's fault, and the other fellow would pay for the damage.

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