

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Member is Weaker Than the Weakest Link."

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1943

Safer In Their Coats

All over Canada these hot July days, coatless citizens are in the majority. But not on Parliament Hill at Ottawa. Mr. T. J. O'Neill, Liberal member for Kamloops, made a vain plea the other day to Speaker Glen in the House of Commons for permission to sweltering members to take off their coats. He referred to a newspaper report of a minister in an Ottawa church permitting his male worshippers to remove their coats. "I know the Government would welcome it," said Mr. O'Neill, "and the people of the country as a whole would welcome the news that members of the House of Commons had taken off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and gone to work." But Mr. Speaker turned a deaf ear, and those members who remained in their seats kept their coats on.

How many actually did remain, the report saveth not. There is a notoriously slim sprinkling of members in their seats during the dog days. Perhaps permission to sit in their shirtsleeves would encourage a larger attendance. On the other hand, it might lead to all kinds of other irregularities, such as calling unparliamentary names and goodness knows what. Our Island members, who rarely if ever open their mouths, would probably not be tempted; but think of the effect on such a billigerent member as Mr. Poulter who already claims to have filled over a hundred pages of Hansard, much of it in condemnation of Defence Minister Ralston, and is still going strong!

Mr. Mitchell's Intelligence Test

"It is, of course, the right of a Minister or Deputy Minister to remove unwanted employees," says the Montreal Gazette. "In principle, there can be no quarrel with the list given to Parliament by Labor Minister Mitchell, of seventeen men who have left National Selective Service since Elliott Little resigned as director and Arthur MacNamara took his place. Too few details were given for accurate judgment of the various cases.

"However, it still appears strange that so many men would leave so quickly. Many of them are newspapermen, known to the editors of Canada as intelligent, competent men. Judging by the record Mr. Mitchell set before Parliament recently, National Selective Service is not embarrassed by a surfeit of these qualities.

"There is, too, some reason to be suspicious of the Minister's judgment in the matter of intelligence and competence. For example, when the name of Dr. Goldwin Smith was brought up, Opposition Leader Gordon Graydon referred to Dr. Smith as 'an unusually intelligent employee.' "Who said that?" asked Mr. Mitchell. 'I have my own opinion.'

"Here is Dr. Smith's academic record: During his Arts course at the University of Western Ontario, he was University Gold Medalist and won the Carter Scholarship, the Wyatt Scholarship and the General Proficiency Scholarship. After taking his Master of Arts degree at the University of Toronto, he first studied in England and then went to Cornell to be the guest of the Telluride Association there. The Telluride is a foundation which invites outstanding students to Cornell for two-year periods. In his two years at Cornell Dr. Smith not only took his Doctorate of Philosophy, but also won the Guilford Prize, the Messenger Prize and the Boldt Fellowship of the University. He won, in fact, every prize for which he was eligible—the first time the feat had been performed since 1898. Since he left Cornell Dr. Smith has taught history at two American Universities, most recently as associated professor at one of the outstanding colleges of the Middle West, Iowa State. He has published numerous articles and one book, and has had two more books accepted for publication.

"If Mr. Mitchell will not concede that this man is intelligent, will he give us his opinion of certain intellectual giants who still serve the Labor Department?"

Fine Red Cross Record

"In Prince Edward Island, ninety-five per cent of the school population is enrolled in Junior Red Cross, a percentage which, according to our information, is not equalled by any other province or state anywhere."

This signal tribute appears in the annual report of the Canadian Red Cross Society for the year 1942, and is certainly one in which all concerned in the work of the Junior Red Cross in this Province may take legitimate pride. The organization numbered 16,012 last year, with 523 branches. Prince Edward Island Juniors contributed the large sum of \$3,276.41 to their Crippled Children's Fund and Junior War Fund. Four Crippled Children's clinics were held at which 287 patients were examined and 38 discharged—20 cured and 18 improved. Over 4,000 articles of clothing and comforts for the armed forces and civilians were completed and shipped overseas.

The report includes details of P.E.I. Women's War Work, Canadian Red Cross Corps, Emergency Nursing Reserve, and Red Cross Campaign in which \$73,000 was subscribed—almost double the Island's original objective of \$40,000.

Dealing with the Blood Donor Service, the report notes that the objective throughout Canada this year is 12,000 donations per week. Already almost 9,000 donations have been received in one week of this year. "It is our ardent hope," says the report, "and one towards which we are working daily, that in every part of Canada where clinics are practicable... before this summer we shall have our Blood Donor services so well organized that we will be able to provide all the blood needed to meet the tragedies of the battleground." The new clinic which will be opened shortly in Charlottetown will provide all our citizens with the opportunity of contributing to this vital phase of the war effort.

Among other interesting features of the report is a comprehensive review of the activities of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Newfoundland by the assistant commissioner, Miss Mona Wilson, who is so well and favorably known here as Red Cross supervisor and organizer.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It did not rain here yesterday.
Montague surpassed itself for fine weather on race day.

Nobody who is anybody is talking politics these days except allegedly non-politicians like Mr. St. Laurent.

Prior to the invasion of Sicily President Roosevelt advised Pope Pius XII that as Allied soldiers fight to rid Italy of Fascism "the neutral status of Vatican City as well as of the Papal domains throughout Italy will be respected." The President's message to the Pope given out at the White House, clearly held forth the prospect that the invasion of the Italian island of Sicily would be followed by similar operations against the Italian mainland.

In Canada there are over five thousand historians who are the district correspondents to daily newspapers. Unknown outside their districts and not recognized in their districts as historians, these people have, says the Printed Word, what every ambitious author longs for—an absolutely loyal following of readers. As a class the historians of the "personals" stand in the very first rank, according to surveys of "who reads what" in the newspapers. They have the secret of literary success: they write about their readers.

Lord Plumer of Messines, British soldier, died this date 1932; served in the Sudan War; took part in the South African campaign; the Great War greatly increased his reputation as a general, and he held important commands, including the 2nd Army in France; after commanding the army of the Rhine for a time he was appointed Governor of Malta, the defence of which he developed on modern lines, later was promoted Field Marshal; for his distinguished services he was awarded the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, raised to the peerage and received a grant of \$150,000 from Parliament.

Apparently our Navy lads crave action, afloat or ashore. Three elderly ladies, following a hard day at Red Cross, relaxed at a movie, says the Printed Word. During the feature, which lacked perhaps some of the speed and rhythm demanded by today's youth, one lady dropped a valuable ear-ring. After fumbling around her feet without success, and fearing it might be stepped on, she notified the others. All three leaned over and began fumbling, heads bobbing in a variety of eccentric motions. At last one of the ladies lit a match. As its light located the missing trinket and all three dived for it, the sailor appeared from somewhere and crouched beside them. "Hey," he said, "if this is a crap game I'd like to get in on it."

Here are the salient paragraphs in Mr. Bracken's speech which roused the ire of Prime Minister King, who, however, did not disprove them: "I do sincerely challenge this Government to abandon forthwith its negative, partisan policy with regard to manpower. To give political considerations priority over the national interest is intolerable and unforgivable.... "Why is this double standard of military service being maintained?... The men (zombies) are out of agriculture, out of industry, out of the war and out of everything but the public treasury.... "The Government would tell you that these (labor) shortages are the proof of our total effort. Could there be a more shabby attempt at deception? Is it total effort when more people are employed in luxury trades than before? Yet these are the facts."

Axis aggressors have been check-mated in their mad drive for control of the world's raw materials and "we are now assured of a continuing supply flowing to the fighting men in the form of finished products for war," states Mr. William L. Batt, vice-chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, in an article entitled "Raw Materials Solvency." It appears in the July issue of Mining and Metallurgy, magazine of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. In relating how the Combined Raw Materials Board of the United Nations has stabilized the situation regarding critical minerals and other raw materials and organized the world traffic in such commodities so that they now flow to places where most needed in an orderly fashion, Mr. Batt suggests: "Experience of the board in the last year has clearly shown that it or some similar international agency can also do much to solve the serious raw materials problems that will exist in the post-war world."

Notes By The Way

Two million women are being conscripted to do war work in Italy, replacing men on the farm. No doubt the little fellows in olive cultivation of olive branches.—Moncton Times.

With the Detroit riots over, Americans should now have a better understanding of the British problem in India. What happened in the auto centre when race feelings caused an outbreak of lawlessness on a big scale for this continent would be small fry to what would happen between Moslems and Hindus if the British pulled out and left Gandhi in control.—(New Glasgow News).

Magistrate Browne, of Toronto, in sentencing a man to one year definite and three months indefinite for stealing six tires remarked on the seriousness of the offence, adding that since the first of the year more than a thousand tires had been stolen in the city. The magistrate is right all round. A stolen tire today may mean that the victim has to keep his car up for long time. There is no time like the present for studying it and arriving at ameliorative measures to be applied when the opportunity arrives.—Detroit News.

The News has made clear its disbelief that the community can take time out in the midst of a war for local experiments in solutions to the racial problem. For the present we shall have to rely simply on force, preferably Federal armed force, to keep the unruly and criminal elements in both races cowed and peaceable. But it also is true that we shall have to live with this race problem for a long time. There is no time like the present for studying it and arriving at ameliorative measures to be applied when the opportunity arrives.—Detroit News.

The war is making a real valuable plant out of the sunflower. And its importance may continue after the war ends. It is a hardy, bushy, useful plant for itself in the making of oils and other materials. Moose Jaw's federal member, J. Gordon Ross, has 500 acres of sunflower in crop this year. Last year he had a big crop, too, and he sold almost all of it for seed. Sunflowers are easy to grow in the prairie country, and in every corner of the country because of the uses to which it is now being put, farmers may set aside an acreage of it as part of each year's crop. It is a source of revenue for farmers in many areas where other crops fail.—(Lethbridge Herald).

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick has given up its attempt to make better hens than those created by nature. For 16 months 350 hens were kept in an artificial world of 24-hour days, each of 14 hours of light and 10 of darkness. But the experimenters learned that the hens so blessed by science did not lay any more eggs than when they scratched about in the barnyard, running from dogs and cocks and chickens. The New Dealers who propose to make over the world and all the things in it, might learn a lesson from New Brunswick's experience, but they won't. Instead they will probably point out that subsidies and time-and-a-half for overtime weren't tried.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

My admiration for Mr. Churchill is almost unqualified, and I appreciate the gesture of the American troops in this country who have decided to erect a lasting memorial to the British hero by erecting a stained glass window in a village church—with President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill as two of the symbolic figures. But someone who cannot quite visualize the Prime Minister in a stained-glass window, Mr. Churchill's face epitomizes the spirit of Britain at war, but I should not say that his dominant expression is one of saintly contemplation. Still, perhaps that is not an insuperable obstacle. After all, there are warriors whose names are inscribed on commemorative stained-glass, and helmets and body-armor have an established place in symbolic decoration. Never mind, then, that the world would look amiss thus martially garbed. Of course, there is the Churchillian cigar. That would never do in ecclesiastical glass.—Leeds Yorkshire Post.

What was practised in 1914—the pillaging of houses, cities and, as far as German arms could reach, the countries—has been repeated more brutally from the Atlantic to the Don. The Americans pronounce Poland and the outstanding example of confiscation of public property; it was a still grosser outrage that a man and a half Poles were driven from their homes and everything which they possessed handed over to German settlers. By huge thefts of food and materials from France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and other countries their peoples have been reduced to misery. Yet this is less than half the story. German depredations in Europe are not limited to not only of property but of productive power. Machinery, skilled workers and scientific equipment have been carried off to the Reich. The long proclaimed Nazi policy of reducing the population of Europe to hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Herrenvolk is in vigorous action now.—Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (London).

Farmers are real optimists. They plant in confidence and reap what the elements provide, aided by hard work. The 6 is ever an element of chance. No matter how careful the preparations or how good the cultivation, the harvest depends largely on rain and sunshine. Yet the world depends upon the farmer for its food. It is rather startling that if the farmers all over the world were to go on strike during the planting season, starvation would follow for the population within a few months. There is a very real and very real food that would tide the world over for twelve months. Because all the world depends on it for subsistence farming is a profitable occupation, and whatever aid the governments can give should be rendered for the safety of the world. Happily, it is a profitable occupation, and whatever aid the governments can give should be rendered for the safety of the world. The fact of the farmer is the salvation of the world and may the reward of the tillers of the soil be abundant.—(Sedgewick Community Press).

Potatoes Not So Snooty Now

(Montreal Gazette)
In New York where potatoes were retailing for five cents apiece a few weeks ago and which then practically disappeared from the retailers' bins, there is now a threatened glut, thanks to arrivals of car-load lots from the southern states. Just as the Victory gardeners in the Empire state were about to dig the little fellows in their infancy from the ground comes the advice from the Food Distribution Administration to let the sleeping tubers lie and buy the imports instead. From famine to feast in the twinkling of an eye.

In Montreal and other Canadian cities the potato has been the most bashful guest at the table for a month and more—many households did without them perforce, while others who had a pull as steady customers were surreptitiously handed four or five from beneath the counter as a favor. Glory be to the murchies! By yesterday American potatoes appeared here as in New York and all morning customers were seen emerging from the shops with ten-pound bags, in many instances. From now on they should be plentiful.

By its scientific name, Solanum Tuberosum (scents of tuberoso almost) is an aristocrat, a native of South America which the Spaniards introduced to Europe early in the sixteenth century. It was first brought to England in 1585. Potatoes, however, the noble metals, Sir Walter knew good things when he met them in faraway lands.

That inveterate master of humor, the late W. S. Gilbert, wrote some lines which are appropriate to the potato situation:
Then a sentimental passion of a vegetable fashion must excite your languid spleen.
An attachment 'la Plato, for a too French French bean, or a not bashful young potato, or a native of South America, which is attached to the potato—some men eat five or six at dinner and some of these gourmets get to look like potatoes—the Saskatchewan giant tubers at that. Their sufferings are over now that potatoes in every form are available in volume. Curiously enough, potatoes have all long been plentiful in Britain, where they approach the table in every form, with and without their jackets, and from soup to pie. Lord Woolton, the food minister, is responsible for this affluence of every man's root vegetable. Potatoes, potatoes, potatoes, happy conditions.

No Tourists Now

(Calgary Herald)
There is a touch of irony in the fact that the completion of the Trans-Canada highway from coast to coast at long last has been delayed by the war. The highway, which is now being laid out, will be a road of the restrictions of a tourist's traffic almost entirely. For many years the realization of the dream of being able to motor from one end of the Dominion to the other without crossing into another territory was eagerly awaited. It is delayed because of the enormous difficulty and cost of constructing a highway across the Rockies and Selkirk mountain ranges and of completing a rocky and unpropitious stretch of road in Northern Ontario between Hearst and Geraldton, 133 miles in length.

The long unfinished section of the Trans-Canada highway between Golden and Revelstoke around the Columbia River bend was finally opened for traffic three summers ago, but owing to the war and absence of service stations it has been little used. The missing gap in the highway north of Lake Superior has just been completed and declared open for traffic. When the war is over and restrictions on the use of tires and gasoline lifted, the highway will offer tourists a trip which is not only scenic but will be heavy. The Trans-Canada highways will offer tourists some of the finest scenery in the world and it will, as well, do much to promote closer acquaintance between the east and west of the great Dominion.

Yes, It's Too Bad

(Hamilton Spectator)
The Very Rev. William Inge, erstwhile Bishop of Exeter, and St. Paul's Cathedral, still lives up to his mournful reputation. His lamentations over the ruined cathedral of Lubeck and Mainz, of the Church of St. Gereon at Cologne, of the house of the painter Duerer, and the beautiful patavian mansions in the Italian towns of Genoa, Naples and Palermo, whatever the effect of them may be in the Allied countries, will do little to direct, are well calculated to give comfort to the enemy. Goebbels himself could not do any better. Writing in the Church of England newspaper, the Dean expresses the



FROM: TO R. B.
Joy was his in his clear singing, clean as is the swimmer's joy;
Strong the wine he drank of battle, fierce as that they poured in Troy;
Swift the shadows steal from Athos, but his soul was morning-swift;
Greek and English he made music, caught the cloud-thoughts we led drift.
Sleep you well, you rainbow comrade, where the wind and light is strong;
Overhead and high above you, let the lark take up your song.
Something of your singing lingers, for the men like me who pass,
Till all singing ends in sighing, in the sighing of the grass.
—Aubrey Herbert.

believe that "when the war is over we shall be very sorry for what we have done." We don't have to wait till after the war to deplore the necessity for such destruction, which as the Dean well knows, would be scrupulously avoided, if it were possible to bomb military targets without occasionally inflicting damage on other buildings in their vicinity. The amount of such damage is relatively negligible compared to the devastation wrought on industrial areas busily engaged on the production of war-like material.

The Dean writes almost as if the destruction of cathedrals and "beautiful patavian mansions" was the deliberate aim of the United Nations, to be atoned for by penance in sackcloth and ashes. If he wants legitimate example of the wanton action of this kind he must turn to the Luftwaffe, whose aim actually seek out churches, schools and public buildings; destroying them at low altitudes, in preference to military targets. There is exultation in Germany when such raids are reported, with never a suspicion of remorse. What of the Dean's own cathedral of St. Paul's? What of all the other City churches, the glories of ecclesiastical architecture throughout the length and breadth of England, ruined beyond repair? Britain is not replying in kind, but spares to the best of her ability all historic landmarks in raiding operations over Germany and Italy. "If bombing of Italian and German towns is a military necessity," says the Dean, "I suppose there is no more to be said," and then proceeds to say a great deal more. Surely he would not dispute the necessity? It is obviously a matter for the military, not clerics, to decide. Since the Dean implies his willingness to abide by the judgment of experts, there is, indeed, "no more to be said." What a pity he did not follow his own dictum!

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NOTICE

BY-LAW TO AMEND THE BY-LAW TO REGULATE TRAFFIC IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN

Be IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:

The By-law to regulate traffic in the City of Charlottetown is hereby amended by adding to Section 58 thereof the following:

"The said Committee is further empowered and authorized to set up slow signs at any street intersection and maintain the same as long as said Committee may think fit, all of which slow signs shall be clearly indicated by printed lettering so placed that it may be read by the drivers or operators of the approaching vehicles which are intended to be slowed; No vehicle confronted by such slow sign shall enter upon such intersection without having materially reduced its speed below that ordinarily allowable at an intersection, namely, 10 miles per hour, and every such vehicle shall delay entering upon such intersection, even to the extent of completely stopping, until such entry can safely be effected without interfering with traffic on or nearby approaching the intersection or with foot traffic thereat; provided always that vehicles entering such intersection from approaches not confronting them with a slow sign (or with a stop sign) shall not hereby, or by Sections 56 or 57 of this By-law or by any sign placed under Section 56 be relieved from the requirements of this By-law limiting speed at intersections.



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NOTICE

At the present time, about 29 men are needed to put the Army Service Corp up to strength.

It is expected that training for this unit will start during the present week.

Interested recruits, who are eligible for this unit, kindly communicate with,

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