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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1941.

Provincial Museum.

The question of a Provincial Museum is reviewed in today's Forum columns, this time under the auspices of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and of an interim committee of citizens who have volunteered to develop public opinion and gather information in favor of the movement.

It will be recalled that some years ago attention was called in these columns by Mr. Harlan I. Smith, of the National Museum, Ottawa, to this subject. Mr. Smith was particularly interested in archaeology, and he expressed the opinion that a systematic search of old Indian camping grounds on the Island would yield many evidences of aboriginal occupation, not merely stone tools and weapons such as have been found from time to time, but possibly pottery and other relics of prehistoric culture.

Major May, another strong advocate of the museum movement, is a member of the interim committee now formed. A meeting of this committee will be convened by the Lieutenant Governor after the summer holidays.

It has been suggested that a third story to Prince of Wales College might be constructed as a museum. In that case might it not be possible to obtain assistance from the Federal Government towards a project which would be of national as well as provincial importance?

The war, of course, is and should be our first and foremost consideration. But there is scope for much valuable work for the interim committee to do in developing opinion and collecting information on this subject. We are the only Province without a public museum, and the fact has been noted with regret on many occasions by our summer visitors.

Japan's Predicament

According to that usually well informed periodical Time, oil is Japan's most obvious lack. She produces only 10 per cent of her peacetime needs. She depends for the rest on the U. S., the Netherlands East Indies, British Borneo, Latin America. Under the State Department policy designed to keep Japan from moving into the East Indies, the U. S. sent Japan 16,086,000 bbl. of petroleum and petroleum products in 1939, 11,529,000 bbl. last year, about 1,150,000 bbl. a month this year. Until last week, Japan also got 1,800,000 tons (around 14,000,000 bbl.) a year from the East Indies under a contract with the Dutch. That contract is now suspended.

"For its steel industry, Japan is 88 per cent dependent on imports of iron ore, pig iron, scrap. In 1939 (last year Japan printed statistics on metals) she imported 6,000,000 tons from the U. S., Britain, the Philippines, Malaya, China. "Copper is available in Japan in amounts barely sufficient for peacetime needs. Last year Japan imported 1,303,356 tons of refined copper and scrap from the U. S., other large supplies from Latin America (now partly cut off by U. S. pre-emptive buying programs below the border). Other basic materials of which Japan is short include coal (barely enough for peacetime requirements), zinc (50 per cent of peacetime needs), tin (20 per cent of peacetime needs), aluminum, lead, mercury and phosphorus (almost none), rubber (none). Of such important alloy metals as antimony, chrome, nickel, manganese and tungsten, Japan produces scarcely any at all.

"Of the raw cotton on which its great textile industry depends, Japan must get all her supplies from India, the U. S., Brazil, Peru, China. Wool must be 99 per cent imported from Australia, the Union of South Africa, England.

"Of total Japanese imports the U. S. normally supplies over 30 per cent, the British Empire about 20 per cent. Already Japan's industry has been slowed down by stoppage of U. S. shipments of scrap, machinery and scarce defense metals. Moreover, the biggest customers for raw silk and other exports through which Japan gets foreign exchange are also the U. S. (\$105,311,000 last year) and Great Britain. In the early part of World War II, Japan found a profitable customer in Germany, which sent

its No. 1 traveling salesman, Hemuth Wohlthat, to Tokyo this spring to try to streamline Japanese industry and arrange shipments over the Trans-Siberian Railway. But the Russian war has cut off that trade, and Japan is more than ever dependent on the U. S. and Britain.

"It was to end this dependence that Japan conceived her schemes for a "New Order" in the Far East—with Japan in control of all the rich natural resources of China, Indo-China, the East Indies, Malaya and perhaps even the Philippines. The East Indies produce enough oil to supply Japan in abundance; Malaya produces a third of the world's tin; there is plenty of rubber in Indo-China. In the Philippines are chrome and iron ore. China has iron, coal, tungsten, mercury, cotton, antimony, some lead and manganese. The East Indies have bauxite; New Caledonia has nickel. About the only metal Japan would not stand to gain in substantial quantity is copper.

But raw materials are useless in the ground. They have to be mined, transported, processed; and there lies Japan's most serious lack. She has neither the technological know-how nor the industrial machinery to exploit the Far East's resources in time to become a serious contender for international power. To use East Indian bauxite, Japan would have first to build aluminum plants and a power industry to run them.

"Japan's steel industry, geared to use U. S. scrap instead of ore, floundered badly after scrap supplies were cut off ten months ago. To exploit China's iron ore, Japan would have to multiply her mining facilities, expand her merchant marine to carry the ore, build a tremendous battery of coke ovens and blast furnaces to turn it into pig iron. Although Japan has controlled Manchuria for nine years, she has been unable to swing any substantial increase in Manchuria's iron production. China's cotton is a short-staple variety which Japan's present textile machinery is not equipped to handle.

"In China, war is not the best approach to raw materials anyway. Thanks to guerrilla resistance, Japan now gets fewer raw materials from "conquered" China than before the war. Similarly, if Japan moves into the Dutch East Indies she will probably get less oil than she has been getting. The wells are mined by the Dutch for destruction at a moment's notice. The mines could put some fields out of production for six months to a year, might ruin others permanently."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir Granville Bantock, British Composer, born this date 1868. He travelled round the world as conductor with George Edwardes. Theatrical Company; succeeded Elgar as professor of music at Birmingham University; became musical critic of The Times; his numerous compositions include "Omar Khayyam," "Atlanta in Caledon," and "Hebridean Symphony."

One of the most noteworthy things about Bristol is that it has a famous endowed university with 258 professors and lecturers to an average of 1,000 students, or one teacher to four pupils. It also has one of the finest equipped public hospitals in England, and at least two Island nurses on duty there.

Canadian soldiers aboard troop transports are quiet compared to the Anzacs, according to a British seaman who has sailed with contingents of both. He was aboard a liner that took part of the first Canadian Division to Britain and also on one that bore thousands of Australians and New Zealanders to the Middle East. Of the Canadians he said: "They're quiet on the ship... kind of shy like." Of the boisterous Anzacs, he said: "They're wild, they are. You never know what to expect next. They took half the ship for souvenirs."

Mr. William R. Davis oil man, who constituted himself a peace go-between from Hitler to Roosevelt, has died in Houston, Tex., at the early age of fifty-two. His philosophy was summed up in the words "it is good business to join an opponent when you know you couldn't beat him." After his ill-starred adventure into international politics, Davis took over the gas field at Rincox in Starr county and opened it to prolific oil production. Last year he sold a half interest in the field to Continental Oil Company for \$6,000,000.

Six broadcasts per month are made from Canada to France under the auspices of the Free French Movement, four of the speakers being French-Canadians. This regular series of broadcasts, some of which are made directly from Canada through Boston, and others by transcription for use over station WRUL, Boston, began early in July, and according to present plans will continue indefinitely. Among the speakers were and are Premier Adolphe Godbout, Cardinal Villeneuve, Lt.-Col. Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M. C., former Canadian Minister to France, Jean Desy, newly-appointed Canadian Minister to Brazil, Maj.-Gen. L. R. LaFleche, D.S.O., Deputy Minister of National War Services and Mrs. A. Simard, of Quebec City.

Both tourists and residents in other parts of Canada are being asked to co-operate with the Government in curtailment of the usual consumption of bacon and other pork products through the means of printed cards, notes on menus and the verbal suggestions of members of the staffs of various hotels and restaurants. At the top of one menu appears the following: "The Dominion Department of Agriculture and Canadian Bacon Board have asked us to assist in reducing the consumption of pork, bacon and ham in Canada so that more bacon may be sent to Britain. Please co-operate with us by selecting other meats from this menu." Would it not be more economical and save bother were the menus merely to omit bacon and pork, leaving patrons to ask for them?

NOTES BY THE WAY

Lord Haw-Haw will probably declare that British airman who escaped by disguising himself as an Arab woman was no lady.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

"Corsets to match your suntan" advertises a New York department store. At least they cannot suggest painting themselves on like stockings.—Edmonton Journal.

Looks as if the day of the old school tie is passing in Britain and that brains rather than heredity will fit a man for important positions in Britain, now that the diplomatic corps have been opened to career men without private incomes. And we have seen some of the corps who seemed to have little question of their status than the old school tie.—Niagara Falls Review.

Four hundred wire-netting traps have caught a quarter of a million perch in 12 days from Lake Windermere and they are being canned so swiftly that within a month supplies will be on the market in large quantities. It is expected that in a two months season 50 tons of good protein food will be extracted from Windermere's hitherto despised millions of perch.—Nottingham (Eng.) Post.

There can be no manner of doubt that when this turmoil of war is over, there will be a large movement of population from the prairie countries into such a favored land as the Dominion of Canada. There they may escape many of the hardships and drawbacks incident to European life. Moreover, the rapid industrialization of Canada will draw more and more industrialists from other lands, whose capital and labor will find ample rewards in a country where raw materials are abundant and accessible, and where climatic and other conditions favor a maximum development.—Canada's Weekly.

The correspondence between Sir Frederick Pollock, the great English jurist, and Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, which has just been published, lends itself to apt quotation by reason of the pungency of the observations about current events by the distinguished letter-writers. Here is Sir Frederick writing to Mr. Justice Holmes under date of March 21, 1924, about three public men. "Certainly the war has not made public men either wiser or better; I did hope it would teach them a little wisdom. What we have is polish without backbone like Asquith, or energy without knowledge or principle like Lloyd George (who is lying low just now). If only Winston Churchill had ballast, he would be worth the lot. His genius is too flighty." The experience of 17 additional years having added the needed ballast, Winston Churchill is now "worth the lot"—using that phrase to include most of his political contemporaries in Great Britain.—Winnipeg Free Press.

If car drivers would care to listen to the advice of competent engineers they might learn something about using less gasoline. And that is by driving slower. We know there has been a good deal printed about that one time and another and we doubt if many of us have paid attention to it. They were all interested. The figures given here are the results of practical tests all of them made with the same car, a rather large one. If you are driving a smaller car then the figures can be changed to suit your case, but the ratio remains the same: Miles per hour Miles per gallon

Twenty 22.7
Thirty 20.0
Forty 17.6
Fifty 15.4
Sixty 12.5
Seventy 10.0

The wear on tires at high speed is also much greater than when driving at a slower rate.—Peterborough Examiner.

Indians, tourists and churchmen alike, paid tribute to the memory of Rev. R. Bert T. Rundle when a monument was unveiled recently in the townsite of Banff National Park. This pioneer, after whom Mount Rundle was named, was the first white man to camp where Banff townsite now stands, having preached the gospel to the Indian tribes along the Bow River in 1841. The monument, a three-ton block of rock taken from a mountain in the vicinity, stands in the grounds of the United Church in Banff. The unveiling was performed by Rev. J. M. Fawcett, president of the Alberta conference of the United Church of Canada. From the Cree Bible used by Rev. Mr. Rundle on his first visit to the Indians, the 23rd Psalm was read by Chief Jacob Two Young Men of the Indians. Rev. Mr. Rundle, at the age of twenty-nine, is reported to have been the first missionary to minister to the spiritual needs of what is now the Province of Alberta. At that time the vast territory from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains was inhabited by many thousands of Indians of tribes often hostile to each other. A few hundred white men, who traded with the Indians, had built forts along the waterways as centres to which the Indians might bring their furs for sale.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Amazing, coming from the machine of the usually judicially minded W. L. Clark, of the Windsor Star, is the following paragraph: We wish the champions of conservatism of tomorrow would make it clear whether they also mean the conscription of wealth. For instance, would the president of a gold mine be paid \$130 per day? Not in the palest days did a soap-box performer ever orate just like that, with a mob appeal. Incidentally, there is probably not one gold mine president in Canada of military age, and the job of such men may be to produce the wealth to pay ten thousand soldiers their \$130 per day. As for conscription of wealth, unless the country goes completely Red, look at the tax schedules. Even Mr. Clark of the Star works so many hours a day for the Government and his company certainly pays tribute in large chunks, almost indigestible chunks.—St. Catharines Standard.

At Kawkaireit I sought out the town's sole white inhabitant, the English commissioner. This earnest young official, ruler, on behalf of the English Raj, of all he surveyed — was dispensing justice in the dingy courtroom. It was a scene in the best Somerset Maugham tra-

PUBLIC FORUM

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

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE

Sir,—Will you kindly insert in your paper the names of the Committees each of whom has consented to serve as an interim committee looking toward the establishment of a Provincial Museum for Prince Edward Island. The purpose of this committee is to develop public opinion in favor of the movement and gather helpful information and make a record of the same, so that when those in authority can secure the necessary means the desired goal may be more quickly reached.

I am, Sir, etc.,
B. W. LEPAGE
Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island
Government House, Charlottetown, Aug. 6, 1941.

Committee of Volunteer Citizens

Mr. A. J. Matheson, O'Leary, Hon. Thane A. Campbell, LL. D., Premier.
Mr. W. A. Stewart, M.L.A., Charlottetown.
Mr. John Gordon, Charlottetown.
Miss Carrie Holman, Summerside.
Rev. Monsignor McLeellan, pastor St. Paul's Church, Summerside.
Dr. J. Claude Simpson, Summerside.
Dr. J. A. Clark, superintendent Dominion Experimental Station, Charlottetown.
Major Fred May, St. Eleanora Right Rev. J. A. Murphy, Rector, St. Dunstan's University.
Rev. R. V. McKenzie, St. Dunstan's University.
W. F. P. Bradley, Assistant Provincial Archivist.
Major O. W. Campbell, Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.
Mr. Graham Rogers, supervisor P. E. I. Travel Bureau.
(Mrs.) Fannie J. W. Mutch, Charlottetown.
Prof. J. H. Blandford, Vice-Chancellor, Prince of Wales College.
Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Judge of the Supreme Court.
Miss Laura A. Young, Charlottetown.
Mr. H. B. Chandler, P.E.I. Public Libraries.

Sir,—Kindly give place in your crowded columns to a one-time Islander, now a citizen of our neighboring republic—who in common with hosts of Islanders and tourists feels the need of a gathering of the essentials of yesterday, in a museum for the edification of the citizens of tomorrow. The globe-trotter finds in practically every land the world around, the domestic utensils, the agricultural implements, household furnishings, the crude efforts of a beginning science, left-over tools of industry, the devices, methods and programmes housed in adequate buildings on spacious grounds. Why not have Prince Edward Island tell its story to all comers in some such way? Origins ever interest. Curiosity is ever asking questions. The museum is the best possible answer.

The splendid citizens of this tourists' paradise sprang from worthy progenitors—that all should know. A well known auto manufacturer at Dearborn, Michigan, has made the world his debtor by bringing together in his home city the belongings of the telegraph, the telephone and electric light. The laboratories of Morse, Bell and Edison are there. There you may see the history of transportation from the split log drag, pulled by an ox, to the most modern airplane. This exhibit delighted multitudes at the recent New York World's Fair. The past of the United States may be seen and may become fully known in Dearborn, thanks to a museum scientifically arranged and generously supported by one genuinely interested citizen. There we may find more vividly set up than on the printed page "the short and simple annals of the poor," and of the cultured or uneducated rich. Such world-wide collections lure, inform and thrill the ubiquitous



BELLE ISLE

The fog drifts damply on the bitter sea,
Somewhere the droning breakers
far away,
With voices low like thunder, seem
to say
Mute things in ageless sentences to me.
The waves in wind-swept spaces
rank and roll
Their wild foam from the ice on
Greenland shores.
And cold clouds hurry down the
Labrador
With messages of winter from the
Pole.
The lonely rocks of turreted Belle
Isle.
Where sea-marks hold their
imprint ribbed and curled,
Behold the blue bears' southward
drifting fire.
As when the Norse Gods with their
sails unfurled
Came crowding down the sea-lanes
mile on mile
And trafficked on the highways of
the world.

—Alfred Goldsworthy Bailey.

dillon. A punka, flapping lazily overhead, kept the moist tropical air in circulation. It was manipulated by a rope in the hands of a sleepy Burmese attendant. Hospitable and friendly, the commissioner welcomed me to his home, when we spent the evening talking war and politics and listening reverentially to the BBC broadcast from faraway London.—Daily News.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL Hotels

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

SHOULDER IS RIGHT

You can talk that way to old friends about an old friend. And we think many Islanders consider our tobacco a very old friend. And may we add a good friend.

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING 10c Per Fig Manufactured By HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown.