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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1943
Churchill in Canada

Prime Minister Churchill's arrival in Canada
is a reminder that it was almost two years ago
to the day—August 9, 1941—since he and President
Roosevelt held their first momentous conference

The forthcoming conference, like its predecessors,
for shadow had news for the Axis. The English press
hails it as an "excellent sign" indicating that Allied
successes have come so speedily that it must be assumed that they have

Evidence is accumulating which suggests that
a fish shortage will occur in Canada during the
winter months. This, according to one authority,
will be due primarily to the fact that 25 per cent
of all fresh fish taken in eastern Canadian waters

Now that Parliament is safely home, so there
would be no unseemly debate about it, maybe the
Government will see fit, says the Gazette, to extend
once more the area in which the Zombies, our famous
stay-at-home army of "home defence" conscripts,

Ceiling wholesale prices at which cuts of
lamb may be sold in any part of Canada are
established under an order of the Prices Board
announced at Ottawa. An order issued July 27
fixed maximum wholesale prices for carcasses and
sides of spring or summer lamb. Up to now prices
of cuts have been required to bear a normal and
proper relationship to those of carcasses and sides,

Writes an Ottawa correspondent: The spectacular
Liberal losses will make provincial Liberal governments
pause and ponder. The life of the Saskatchewan
Legislature has been extended but whatever the term
of the extension it won't be long enough to cancel the
effects of what happened in the east yesterday. The
government of Prince Edward Island will be obliged
to go to the polls next summer, but whether or not
the car ferry can transport enough socialist doctrine
across the strait and its advocates make it take
root when it lands, will remain to be seen.

When the War Department at Washington
announces that two million of the troops it raised
and trained are overseas and now in action, it says
nothing about the millions being moved

about in the rolling stock already listed. Early
this year a disputed point was whether the newly
mobilized army had a strength of eight or of nine
millions? We see those millions still within the
country milling around, as it were, being transported
hither and thither, so that the logistics forming
themselves into proper columns will in another six
months or so tell of more hundreds of thousands of
sleeping cars having been used to carry troops that
by then will have been added in their millions to the
two millions now overseas.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Good weather continues to favor the Old Home Week.

There is the finest exhibition of old autos here to be seen anywhere.

The Allied War Conference will tend to relieve
Prime Minister King's mind for a spell of the worry
over the domestic political house of cards tumbling
about his ears.

The cry of the period is for something "else";
tear down and obliterate the old, substitute something
new in men, materials, machinery, organization,
immediate prospect; time will prove this to be a
mistaken policy, but like the spirit of the crowd generally,
when it is in the air it is hard to withstand.

George Stephenson, inventor of power locomotion
which paved the way for our present day airplanes,
died this date 1848; he was a mining engineer
working underground like any ordinary miner when
he invented in 1815 the safety mine lamp, first used
at Killingworth Colliery where he was employed. His
steam engine "Rocket" proved the fastest and most
reliable means of transit of his day.

Use of sulfa drugs has reduced casualties among
members of the armed forces in the war. Mr. H. Charles
Peacock, drug company executive, said in an address
to a Montreal service club. Where 80 per cent of the
men who suffered abdominal wounds in the last war
died of infection, all Canadian servicemen with similar
wounds in this war recover if they survive shock and
there is now not a single loss of limb from infection,
he said. Credit for this is due the laboratory research
men who have brought about rapid strides in the use
of sulfa drugs, he added.

Due to the fact that some agricultural seeds are
higher in price in the United States and other countries
of the United Nations than in Canada, consequently
making it difficult to control exports from Canada
of such seeds in a way equitable to Canadian producers,
the Special Products Board has been given authority
to buy through trade channels and become the sole
Canadian exporter of such seeds, the agriculture
department stated recently. Any profit made in the
transactions will subsequently be returned to the
producers of the seeds brought for export. Among the
seeds most urgently required at present are alfalfa,
red clover and alfalfa, but conditions may develop
that will make it necessary for the board to acquire
supplies of several other kinds stated the department.

Fish Shortage?
Evidence is accumulating which suggests that a fish
shortage will occur in Canada during the winter months.

Now that Parliament is safely home, so there would
be no unseemly debate about it, maybe the Government
will see fit, says the Gazette, to extend once more the
area in which the Zombies, our famous stay-at-home
army of "home defence" conscripts, shall be required
to do their home defending. Last autumn their despatch
was authorized to Alaska, Labrador and Newfoundland.
Later the West Indies were added. Since the Aleutian
Islands are part of the Territory of Alaska, doubtless
a new Order-in-Council would not even be required,
if Kiska or Attu were now to be included, as a Liberal
M.P. suggested last session. There is no reason why
the Government should not take such a step, but there
are elements of comedy in it. The boys who wouldn't
volunteer to chase Italians beside the balmy Mediterranean,
would find themselves fighting a stubborn, entrenched
Jap in the chilly Arctic. They would not even have a
choice between the devil and the deep sea, they'd
have to endure both.

Ceiling wholesale prices at which cuts of lamb
may be sold in any part of Canada are established
under an order of the Prices Board announced at
Ottawa. An order issued July 27 fixed maximum
wholesale prices for carcasses and sides of spring or
summer lamb. Up to now prices of cuts have been
required to bear a normal and proper relationship to
those of carcasses and sides, but new regulations were
found necessary "in view of the wide variation in
interpreting 'normal and proper'" and a uniform
differential has been set up. The wholesale carcass
ceiling price for spring or summer lamb has been
fixed for zone 6 (Toronto and Montreal markets)
between July 27 and Aug. 31 at 30 cents a pound.
The new order sets a corresponding price of 36 1-4
cents for pair of legs, 35 3-4 cents for pair of loins,
23 3-4 cents for pair of front quarters and 14 cents
the flank cut.

Writes an Ottawa correspondent: The spectacular
Liberal losses will make provincial Liberal governments
pause and ponder. The life of the Saskatchewan
Legislature has been extended but whatever the term
of the extension it won't be long enough to cancel the
effects of what happened in the east yesterday. The
government of Prince Edward Island will be obliged
to go to the polls next summer, but whether or not
the car ferry can transport enough socialist doctrine
across the strait and its advocates make it take
root when it lands, will remain to be seen. Then there
is the province of Quebec and the oft-repeated story
that Premier Adélard Godbout will take the plunge
this fall. It is still believed here that Quebec people
will be balloting this fall, probably in November.
War participation is certain to be the major issue,
and it is just possible that the scare C. C. F. gave
complacent minds in Ontario may solidify Quebec
distrust of extreme positions.

Notes By The Way

To a Bible study group in Bergen, Norway, the Nazi Bishop Falch Hansen announced that he had found references to Vidkun Quisling in the Book of Revelation, says The Nation.

We would like to see the Women's Institutes across Canada concentrate on rural home betterment as their immediate post-war aim. Canadians need a good waking-up on this subject. —Lethbridge Herald.

A tree isn't merely a tree, it is an elaborate waterworks. "On a single summer's day a middle-aged apple tree will lift 800 pounds of water out of the ground, spraying it all but a small part of the water out into the air." —Life.

Had it not been so tragic for the Italian people, a merry comic opera could be written on the case of Mussolini as a modern Caesar. His absurd caperings and bombast would make for a perfect libretto and score for Gilbert and Sullivan. —Hamilton Spectator.

De Gaulle declares in a radio broadcast to France that the United Nations settlement with Italy. "Who will represent the French people will be a small part of the water out into the air." —Life.

Turn to Chinking when strikes and race riots and bickering and blundering in our own country just about get you down—turn to Chinking for an inspiring example of what courage and humor and reasonable forbearance in the light of a great purpose can do for a long-suffering nation. —Pride's Quack Journal.

A microphone-amplifier combination now tests the soundness of castings and forgings. When the piece is struck with a hammer, it rings; a microphone amplifies this sound and filters out harmonic frequencies. The amplified sound may be compared with a standard tone. A defective part will not vibrate as a good part does, and the amplified sound will not ring as whole ones do. —Exchange.

Russia has awarded a prize to a farmer-plantist who it is said has developed a type of wheat that will withstand the cold and drought of Central Asia. Not only that but will produce a second crop from its stalks without the need of anything like that would push Canada's frontier back another 100 miles, and at the same time tempt a lot of farmers to pull up stakes and move with it. —Windsor Star.

"Twerps" have been defined by Admiral Sir Edgar de L'Amour, Lord's Regional Commissioner, as "those who go on strike without justification, those who do nothing for the benefit of their country, and those perfectly fit men who will not do fire watch." The "twerp," it will be obvious from this, by no means is confined to Britain, and has the additional disadvantage of being more obnoxious than the "gremlin."

The prefix "hon." is being quite extensively used in connection with the names of men taking part in the present election campaign. Everyone who ever was in Cabinet rank in a provincial Government is being given the "hon." prefix. It is at present holding up the Government's reputation. Not even former premiers. It's wrong to speak of the "hon. Mr. Bracken," former Premier of Ontario, and so it is with the other names without the prefix. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Glue-itch is causing much loss time in plywood plants report Dr. Louis Scheper, now a National Health Service. Some 600 out of 800 workers in one factory were affected during the first six months of operations, with the loss of 1-500 days of work. Resin adhesives made from urea-formaldehyde and phenol are the cause of most of the trouble in the plants inspected, but gelatinous or casein-glue may also irritate if they are not pure. Dressing of borax acid solution or Burrow's solution are the only known cure. —Exchange.

It will take long and patient help for Italy to achieve a popular Government, and it will have its ups and downs, and the neighbors will probably have cause to occasionally be annoyed by the noise. It will be difficult sometimes for us not to be dictatorial, on the one hand, or patronizing on the other. But the principal thing is to get the world on a normal and proper relationship to those of carcasses and sides, but new regulations were found necessary "in view of the wide variation in interpreting 'normal and proper'" and a uniform differential has been set up.

In your record of the interesting ceremony at which His Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood on the actual site of a recent African battlefield, you did not particularize the last occasion on which such a scene occurred. It was on the evening of June 16, 1743, almost exactly 200 years ago, when King George II. knighted with his own sword Thomas Brown, the dragon of the 3rd Regiment (now the 3rd Hussars) who had cut his way among French cavalry to reach a lost British standard, and brought it back though wounded in no fewer than seven places by sword cuts. He had lost several fingers of his right hand. The King appointed him a gentleman in one of the troops of Life Guards at the same moment. Brown was the last man to be knighted that evening.

NEVI SARDI... SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACHES... MINARD'S LINIMENT

Historic Scenes Recalled By Churchill's Visit

By C. E. Blackburn
Canadian Press Staff Writer
QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—(CP)—Lights from Quebec City's Chateau Frontenac—commandeered by the Canadian Government for conferences in connection with Prime Minister Churchill's visit on this side of the Atlantic—will shine tonight across the broad silent St. Lawrence River. Where Stadacona's stockades stood against the skyline and smoke rose from Indian campfires 300 years ago, officials connected with prosecution of the United Nations war effort are meeting in a modern luxury hotel rising from the fortresses of Canada's ancient capital.

All about them are reminders of the glorious pages of history written in the blood and sacrifice, the brilliance and intrigue of those who came in the 17th Century to wrest this land from the Indians and from nature, later to fight over it until at least it became the symbol of a British, United Canada where both Montcalm, English—and Indian—could live in peace and harmony.

High above the river on the brow of Cape Diamond topped by the grass-grow granite ramparts of the citadel, the Chateau Frontenac raises its many-storied tower from the cluster of sprawling, spiced buildings which were the headquarters of early Canada's viceroys.

At the invitation of Prime Minister Mackenzie King Mr. Churchill came to this fortress-like setting scattered and the Indians and the river up which came the British ships to pound and batter at the ramparts of Quebec in their first bankruptcy to reduce the powerful capital of New France.

But this "Magnet line" of the Old World fell as others have fallen since. A mile up-river is the inland place where the British, on a moonless night in 1760, General Wolfe led his legions ashore and scrambled up the steep embankment to deploy on the great plain to the landward side of the citadel.

There the surprised General Montcalm saw lined up in the next place where the British force, and he led his men out to the decisive battle. That night Quebec had fallen and both Montcalm and Wolfe were dying.

The red men of Stadacona were first disturbed by the pioneers in 1639 when Jacques Cartier's tiny sailing ship, bearing that explorer on his endless search for a short route to the Orient, sailed up the St. Lawrence.

He came ashore and the Indians brought their treasures to lay before him in the hillside market for which the name of Place D'Armes beneath the Chateau's main entrance.

Cartier sailed on up the inland waterway searching for China, and it was not until 1638 that Samuel De Champlain came out and established the French settlement on the site of Stadacona.

By 1692 when the English were successful in occupying the city for a time, Quebec had 85 white citizens, 555 in 1666, 56,700 in 1872 and 148,000 in 1941. The early settlers fought bitter winters, disease and the ever present menace of scalp-hungry Indians.

The great citadel started by Champlain stood off siege after siege following withdrawal of the English, while other French settlements in Canada shuttled back and forth between French and British hands through bitter winters, disease and the whims of treaty-makers in the old world.

After Wolfe's brilliant exploit the way for Quebec was open. Since then Quebec and Canada have been British with a peace that eventually brought harmony and union between the conquered and the conquerors.

The Plains of Abraham, so called because they made up the fields of Abraham Martin—a river pilot turned farmer—now are a National Park and its most commanding feature is the graceful monument equally honoring the two generals whose deeds and those of their followers make this hallowed ground.

From the Chateau may be seen the spires of some 40-odd churches, the first being the Senior British general with the Army, Lord Stair, and Charles Oman in London Times.

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Christie's Biscuits

There's a wartime duty for every Canadian

Quebec is a Roman Catholic city, convents, monasteries and religious hospitals, the great Laval University and seminaries are on every hand.

Down below the Chateau along the river lies Lower Town, once scattered and levelled by the cannon of invaders.

Now great ocean liners and the seaborne traffic of the world tie up there in times of peace or pause on the way to and from the inland port of Montreal 200 miles up river.

A Dangerous God
(Halifax Chronicle)
Some folk think the strutting provincialism of Ontario is a crime. They gape every time a 'Toronto' snacks his lips in smug self-satisfaction over the joys of living in Canada's biggest small town. Others rebel at what they choose to call the disloyal separatism of the Maritimes. They shy off like a frightened horse at the very word "secession".

But national unity is a dangerous rod for Canadians to worship. For it is a god so easily misunderstood. And it has feet of clay! Yet blind followers of the national unity cult would have us all speaking with the same voice, drinking the same drinks, eating the same food, living the same way, from coast to coast.

Life would be awfully dull if Toronto folk didn't feel a trifle uneasy in Nova Scotia. A trip to Ontario would lack zest if some wild-meaning soul in Ontario didn't make our hackles rise by becoming patronizingly aware for the first time in our presence of the fact that a thousand miles of Canada lay east of Montreal, and where would we be if Winnipeggers couldn't chat about Quebec's quaintness, while good Quebecers shrugged their shoulders in wonder at the width of Portage Avenue?

Some people would put us in one big straightjacket and label it "Canada." There wouldn't be any Acadian French for them. The invigorating character of Cape Breton would vanish, smothered under the bulky garment of nationalism. Lunenburg and all that it means as part and parcel of our culture would disappear into the drab, monotonous whole. Quality, character, would be traded for quantity.

National unity as a purely political idea may have merit. But to make the term all-embracing in the social, cultural and economic sense would be the worst sort of folly. National unity would then quickly become simply a Canadianized version of National Socialism.

Certain groups in Canada seem to have forgotten this rather simple fact. Inter-provincial bickering is not all bad. Talk of secession is not essentially dangerous. The difference in speech between Halifax and Victoria does not foretell national disaster. Provincialism is not a crime.

England's strength lies in her provincialism. The man from Kent looks with scorn upon the man from Durham or York. Both are equally British, yet both indulge to the full their diverse provincialisms.

That, too, was Germany's strength in a by-gone age. From the dukies, kingdoms and principalities she drew her strength.

—Geoffrey Johnson in New York Times. —Ben Jonson.

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