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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1942

Stirring News

The story of the prominent part taken by
Canadian troops in yesterday's raid on Dieppe
makes stirring reading. This was not just another
commando raid; it was obviously the greatest of them
all—larger in scope and of longer duration than its
four predecessors which have harried the invasion
coasts. It is fittingly described by an Associated Press
writer as a full dress rehearsal which may be followed
soon by the real thing, the opening of a second front,
using all the weapons that will be used on that day—the
umbrella of air support overhead, the heavy fighting
ships offshore laying down a barrage, the special landing
barges disgorging their steel-clad fighting machines
on the beaches that once formed one of Europe's
greatest playgrounds.

Whatever the outcome of this adventure, says
the writer above quoted, it emphasizes the steady
development of a unified, worldwide plan of action
to which the United Nations are beginning to fit their
conduct of the war.

It also underwrites a statement made some
time ago by General McNaughton to the effect that the
Canadian Corps is a dagger pointed at the heart of Nazi
Germany.

Old Home Week Echoes

It is generally admitted more people visited
the city to eat, shop and sleep and enjoy themselves
last week than for several decades, in fact, since the
auto-way of travel became popular. Lodgings were at
a premium, private citizens being called upon and
begged to entertain tourists for the duration of the Fair
or even for a night. An old resident of Kent St. declares
that he has no recollection of that thoroughfare ever
being so crowded with pedestrians as it was that week;
and one of the restaurants admits having supplied in
the vicinity of 4,000 meals in one day. Several of the
store-keepers interviewed declared that their trade had
never been so good as it was in this Old Home Week,
which is a good testimonial in itself, showing as it does
that people have the money and only require the
opportunity and inducement to make it go round.

The other side of the picture is also equally
pleasing. Visitors are loud in their expression of
satisfaction at the kindness and hospitality shown them
by the citizens. Nothing seemed to be a trouble to them.
Even being rung up after midnight and asked to
accommodate a boarder, they took as a matter of course,
and smiled pleasantly at the rude awakening, a spirit
which the visitors fully appreciated and reciprocated.

The financial end of Farmers Old Home Week
similarly was worth while. Exhibitors declared they
did, and still are doing, more business this year than
ever they have done before. Many animals were sold
at fancy prices, and orders booked for more, all of
which is to the good. Taken all in all, weather,
entertainment, patronage, trade, sociability, and the
general bonhomie of Old Home Week, left little to
be desired, and long will be recalled as remembered
in the Province's history.

How to Encourage Farming

An official report by the Canadian High Commission
in Cape Town states that all the agricultural
marketing schemes in force in South Africa are
operating to the benefit of the local producers. In
view of the low level of agricultural prices as compared
with those of other goods, the prices of agricultural
products are in South Africa stabilized above world
values. Wheat prices are fixed outright. The prices of
flour and other products are similarly fixed by the
Wheat Industry Control Board. Levies for the protection
of the wheat and milling industry are thus passed on
directly to consumers "and the premium they must
pay is high." In the case of tobacco, there are
restrictions on the exportation of leaf, and local
producers' prices raise the cost to purchasers of
cigarettes and pipe tobacco.

"It is obvious therefore," says the report, "when
present prices are compared with those which would
have ruled for the same products for export, that a
substantial financial burden is being placed on the
consuming public. . . . The disparity between agricultural
and industrial prices, and hence between farm costs
and wages and urban salaries and wages is the primary
reason for price assistance to South African agriculture."

The Marketing Council asserts that in considering
the present policy of agricultural assistance "the
results of tariff protection to industry must not be
overlooked." According to its report, the yearly cost
to the community of industrial tariff protection is
probably in the neighbourhood of \$100,000,000. This
falls to a great extent on mining and agriculture. The
Council admits that the policy of agricultural protection
and marketing schemes has resulted in higher prices
for the main foodstuffs. It contends however that
these are still very reasonable and that in instances
where adequate assistance cannot be given to certain
branches of farming by means of a higher, but still
reasonable, home price, the Government steps directly
into the breach and supplements the assistance given
by subsidizing their general revenue.

"By its recent action in further raising the level
of guaranteed prices such as in the case of wheat,"
the report concludes, "the Government has indicated
that it is prepared to go to extreme lengths to
assist agriculture. For this reason, coupled with the
shortage of foodstuffs, it is apparent that there will
be no reversal of policy as long as the war lasts. What
is to follow thereafter must be bound up with the
general problems of post-war reconstruction."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Farmers and storekeepers alike benefited from
yesterday's summer weather.
Our population is getting back to the 100,000 mark.
In ten years it increased 7,000, and with average
encouragement this could be doubled in another
decade. But we must have improved transportation
facilities and more industries to keep our boys and
girls at home.

Britain's Royal Ordnance factories are now
producing four and a half times as many guns as
they did in the last twelve months. Sir Andrew
Rae Duncan, Minister of Supply, said in defending
their work in the House of Commons. He admitted
however, recently the select committee's report
called for a stocktaking, both in organization and
functioning of the national factories.

Is there an Ontario Provincial election in the
offing? With reference to the six vacant seats in the
Ontario legislature, the Star quotes Hon. Premier
Hepburn as saying: "I would certainly not consider
holding by-elections to fill these vacant seats. If we
are going to have the expense and turmoil of elections
at all, we might as well have a general election and
be done with it."

Canada discovered this date 1497—heretofore
known only to Indians and Greenland Norsemen, the
settlements of the latter being wiped out by the
Indians; John Cabot and his son Sebastian planted
French settlements; in 1534 Cartier formally
annexed the country in the name of the French King;
in 1603 Champlain established St. Croix, afterwards
renaming it Port Royal, Acadia; in 1608 he founded
Quebec, and later a trading centre at Montreal; in 1621 the
British made settlements on their own account on the
Atlantic Coast, calling them Nova Scotia, the
beginning of British dominion and suzerainty in
Canada.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King's appeal should
not go unresponded to. Hitler can be beaten, but
not by people who view the war as an abstraction,
who give it a passing thought when it runs counter
to their interest or their convenience, who sacrifice
only under compulsion, who strive and scheme to
escape its restrictions and who concern themselves
intensely with the purpose of living their lives as
usual, without forfeiture of any of their customary
comforts, conveniences or even luxuries. A good
start toward an altered attitude might be made by
the critics of whom there are many and not all of
whom are honest, intelligent and disinterested. Both
they and, for that matter, all other Canadians
except those who man the battle lines, should
examine their consciences and hearts to determine
what, if anything, they are doing to win the war and
then should govern themselves accordingly.

Dehydrated mutton is now being exported from
Australia. Dehydration reduces the weight of the
sheep by 5 to 12 times. The process is comparatively
simple. The sheep used are those of thinner quality,
or what is known as good store sheep. But even
very poor sheep can be used provided they are
healthy and are mixed with a reasonable proportion
of fat sheep. About 35 per cent of fat is required to
obtain the best results in processing. The dressed
carcasses are placed in cookers for over two hours
under a pressure of 20 lb. to the square inch. The
resultant product is one that is practically overcooked.
The bones and sinews are picked out, and the
mutton then goes through primary and secondary
driers. The resultant product is then placed in hot
drums, which are sealed, and the process is finished.
The costs of processing are very small.

The Prime Minister last night emphasized the
growing gravity of the war situation. A little less
than half of the country's population are now
engaged in industry and enlisted in the three
armed forces. Of the total of about 5,000,000 it is
estimated there are 2,000,000 employed in civilian
industries, but the important fact is, according to
an official summary of the war effort, that of the
2,000,000 about 25 per cent, or 500,000, could be
diverted to a war work and war services "by a
drastic curtailment of the standard of living." There
are, in addition, about 100,000 more young
Canadians each year to enlist in the fighting forces
or the factories. "This drastic curtailment of the
standard of living" will be brought, obviously, by
switching workers from civilian to wartime
production, from making consumer goods to making
munitions. It means that the consumers will have
less to buy, that the scarcity of goods will be
intensified, and that greater scarcity of goods will
impose a heavier burden upon the price ceiling. But
there is another aspect of this reduction in the
standard of living. As the people have less and less
goods to buy, less cause for spending, they will be
expected to hand over to the Government the
unspent money either in the form of taxes or bonds
and War Savings Certificates. There will be less
need for compulsory saving. They will save more
because there will be less to buy. It is this
whirlwind of war economy that will become more
and more familiar to the citizens as the struggle
continues. And it is a centripetal whirlwind—the
people will find themselves more tightly bound
the longer it whirls.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It's a grim fight the Russians are putting up. There's no funny
business in it Don't know.—Toronto Star.
A woman is a person who gets so mad at you she cries on your
shoulder.—Kitchen Record.
The Nazis have changed the name of
Toulik in Italian Libya to
Rommel. It is not believed they
boasted to consult Mussolini
about it.—Edmonton Journal.

On the basis of present taxation,
it is unlikely that there will be
more than 400 people in Canada
with net incomes after taxes of
over \$15,000 annually.—Canadian
Spectator.

One advantage, when the plastic
card is used in that scratched
lenders won't have to be repaid,
as the cards are solid and moulded
into the materials.—Hamilton
Spectator.

It doesn't seem logical for an
ardent prohibitionist to propose
that dry boycotts be made from
alcohol if alcohol is used in the
production of rubber, less will be
available for use in liquor.—New
York Sun.

Production of snow shovels,
side-walk scrapers and ice scoops will
be restricted, according to the
Trade Board announced. All
right, all right, but don't spoil our
enjoyment of this summer by
making us think of such things.—Windsor Star.

A towel which was used for
laying the foundation stone of a
branch of the National Provincial
Bank at Gateshead in March, 1871,
and was stolen some time after the
ceremony, has just been sent to
the Mayor of Gateshead from
Brisbane with a note saying that it
was found among the property at
Brisbane police headquarters.—Times, London.

It is the first time for over a
century that the Germans have
been made to learn in their own
land what war means; and the
bitter memory of that very
condition of a really permanent
peace. There can be no permanent
peace until all nations—and the
Germans most of all—realize that
perish by the sword shall perish
by the sword.—London Daily
Telegraph.

The days of real sport for
Russian sports-women are every
day in the year, according to the
Moscow despatch which chronicled
a bag of 2,800 Nazis falling to the
rusty guns of Russia's leading
women athletes. The gymnasts
include swimmers, divers, jumpers
and skiers. They are happy to
do no close season and observe no
holidays. In addition to knocking
off as the girls have wrecked
quite a parcel of records. Moscow
crew tells us. Our markswomen
the husband-killing tight-water
mark, when bathing in was at
high tide also, could never match
that record of the Russian's much
famed Battalion of Death was
deadly only to its own members.
But Stalin's girls have struck a
"blonde" that makes all our former
strides who take of hammer
girls appear very tame. Over there
we are still debating the "cab
driver" amendment, which would
make women full occupational
status of men.—Chicago Daily
News.

There is unexcusable irony in an
advertisement from Ottawa published
last week setting a goal of \$900
month on work to be done by
certain clerical grades of civil
servants, including university
students who take married
applicants with their own
offered \$11.91 per month; but
any such with dependents would
require to be very economical in
their living. The point of the
advertisement is not, however,
certain classes of clerks, with
and without experience, are sought
for public positions in war work,
but university graduates should
be deemed necessary in their
place. That sets a valuation upon
education which will cause some
lifting of eyebrows. Compared with
the eight years a day paid to
some semi-skilled workers in
shipyards, \$3 a day for university
graduates is something of a slight.—Victoria Colonist.

A fifty-seven-year-old minister
who makes aeroplane parts in the
basement of his home at Forest
Hill is spending his month's holiday
working twelve hours a day
on his machine. He is Rev. Percival
Mackenzie. "After trying
for more than two years to get the
ministry to use my services and
write me, which are worth
hundreds of pounds a year, I
decided to go into business for
myself," he said. "Several of my
congregation have offered to
train me, and I hope to find time
to do so. I have been interested
in machinery all my life. I
work till I am nearly dropping
and I am proud to do it. If all
would follow my example, it
would follow my example, it
of making speeches about the
Golden Age to come, it would be
much more help."—London
Evening News.

All honour to those who amid the
severe stresses and strains of a
total conflict hold high the banner
of the idealism, and speak to us
of the grand new world of
which, as they fondly believe,
must be our portion when
hostilities end. But before this
grand new world has been
presented, it is necessary that a
big spade work to do in the
old world, which may be by that
time decimated by starvation or
ravaged by fever and pestilence.
Nazis have inaugurated a reign
of terror and frightfulness.
Populations have been transplanted.
When the war is over, you cannot
be certain that the people you
find in a land are the people who
have really acclimatized themselves
there. Political questions will
have to be cautiously and tentatively
approached as a painful
process of something like normal
conditions. But it is far otherwise
with economic and industrial
plans and projects. As the U.S.
delegate at the Conference (in
New York last year) pointed out,
there is an urgent and immediate
necessity for advance planning
in order to expedite the feeding
of the populations when the war
ends, for the provision and
transport of material and equipment to
restore economic activities and
for the reopening of world trade,
the re-employment of workers, the
change-over of industry from war
to peace production, and the
restoration of world standards.—J. H.
Harley in the Contemporary Review
(London).

History of Tryon
Unit 1 Church
150 Years Of Service
1792—1942
By E. S. D.

The half-way mark of the nineteenth
century saw the third successive
minister return to the Tryon-Bedeque
charge for a second term. He was the
Rev. James Buckley who stayed two
years, being followed by Rev'd George
O. Huestis who probably had an
assistant, the assistant being
designated as Superintendent of the
Circuit. The Tryon-Bedeque circuit
was now rapidly becoming too
large. Some of the Tryon families
and others from Townships
twenty-five and twenty-six finding
the older settlements too crowded
were moving west to Cape Wolfe,
West Cape and Cascumpe, where
they were more or less regularly
supplied with preaching from the
Bedeque-Tryon charge.

THE ENLARGING CIRCUIT

In Bedeque Bay the place called
Green's Shore which had a licensed
tavern known as "Summerside
House" suddenly came to life
around 1860 and adopting the
name of the inn was soon the
village of Summerside. The proprietor
of "Summerside House" Joseph
Green, who owned the land between
Duke and Central Streets in
1854 presented a church site for the
previous year. Mr. Huestis who
was the minister of the circuit,
the first Methodist church in
Summerside was opened in 1860.
Revivals in different parts of the
circuit, in the Tryon marked
Huestis' last year. Rev. W.
Beals and Alexander M. Desbrisay
were next in the ministerial
succession, each staying one year.
Mr. Desbrisay was assisted in his
work by Rev. John B. Strong, who
for all his deafness generally
preached as many sermons on
Sunday as he had when in the
active work.

In 1856 the Rev. G. M. Barratt
was appointed Superintendent of
the circuit with Rev. William
MacKinnon as assistant. The
earliest quarterly official board
minutes preserved on the Tryon-
Bedeque circuit commence in 1856.
At this first meeting under Mr.
Barratt's chairmanship it was
resolved that Brother MacKinnon
reside at New London (presumably
Margate) and take charge of
that part of the circuit, and that
the meeting of the circuit worked
by Mr. MacKinnon support him.
Mr. MacKinnon had been a
journalist in his early days.
After his entry into the ministry
he regretted his fiction writing and
destroyed all copies he could lay
his hands on, yet his published
writings on geology were considered
quite respectable productions.
Both his fellow preachers and
fellow scholars of the day. At the
conference of Mr. MacKinnon's term,
Margate's name first appeared on
the Conference name station sheet
as head of a new circuit.

Financial statements of years
gone by are always of considerable
interest. An 1859 balance
sheet recorded in the Quarterly
Board minutes of the Tryon-Bedeque
circuit for 1859 is very informative.

Receipts:
Class Money 14 10 5
Ticket Money 12 2 0
Public Collections 10 5 0
Pew Rents 62 10 0
Subscriptions 40 15 0
Annual Collections 3 7 0
Fuel 8 0 0
Hay and Oats 7 10 0
Expenditures:
Board Mrs. Barratt 158 10 11
Board Mr. Barratt 46 16 0
Children's allowance 50 8 0
Washing, 1 servant 28 7 0
Stationery postage and 8 17 9
stationery 46/8
Fuel 5 13 4
Hay and Oats 8 9 0
Light and House Bill 6 5 0
Horse Hire 3 0 0
164 17 1

No mention is made as to how
the deficit was met, and it is not
included in the next year's statement.

It will be noticed that pew rents
formed the main revenue followed
by subscriptions. Class money was
doubtless collected by the members
of the Society to the preacher's
house was included in the accounts.
It is worth noting that the
old loads at 50c a load, in case of
sickness an extra amount was
allowed for medicine. And of course
provision was made for transportation.
The itinerant ministry of the
Tryon and Bedeque was a strenuous
one of hardship, not the least
of which was a continuous moving
from charge to charge, yet their
flexible system of paying according
to a preacher's need must have
given a certain sense of security
to men who never had a chance
of saving fifty dollars a year.
(To Be Continued)

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"There is one and only one
fundamental issue that faces
the country now—the winning
of the war."—Robert P.
Fatterson, United States
Under-Secretary of War.

Commando Raids

(By the Canadian Press)
The Commandos, secretly organized
in September, 1940, have raided
and harassed the Germans from
the far northern wastes of Spitz-
bergen Island to the sands of Libya.

The first raid by this tough force
of special troops who have a name
borrowed from the Boer War was on
the Lofoten Islands of Norway,
March 4, 1941, when they blew up
oil tanks, captured 20 German
and liberated 323 Norwegians.

Canadians and Britons raided
Spitsbergen Sept. 9, 1941, smashing
coal mines used by the
Germans, freeing 1,000 Norwegians and
2,000 Russian miners. On that
occasion they stayed long enough
for the Canadians to play and lose a
football game with some of the
Norwegian miners.

It was only last Nov. 15 that the
origin and scope of the Commandos
as a separate force became known
with retirement of Admiral of the
Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who had
been training them for 15 months.

Again Dec. 26 the Commandos
raided the Lofoten Islands, and on
Dec. 28 struck at the Norwegian
Islands of Vaagsoy and Maagoy.
Riots all over western Norway
ensued, and the Germans, despite
their scoffing at the effectiveness
of such tactics, had to take stern
re-pressal measures to get the
Norwegians under a semblance of
control again.

The biggest Commando raid until
the present one at Dieppe was that
on the Nazi U-boat base at St.
Nazaire last March 28. The
Commandos were loaded with explosives
and blown up in the St. Nazaire
dockgate, obliterating it.

Today's radio warnings of the
French were intended to prevent a
repetition of a tragic phase of the
St. Nazaire raid when French
patriots took up hidden weapons,
and battled the Nazis for days in the
belief an invasion had started.
Appalling reprisals by the Germans
ensued.

Last April Swedish reports said
the Commandos had blasted a
German ship in Narvik, northern
Norwegian iron port, but British
authorities never confirmed this.

Shortly thereafter it was
announced that Lord Louis
Mountbatten, a cousin of the king, had
been the new chief of the
Commandos since March 18, with high
rank in the Navy, Army and Air
Force so that he could direct
readily the activities which Britons
and French coast around Boulogne
that the Germans napping.

Commandos led the way ashore
last May when Britain seized the
Diego Suarez naval base at
Madagascar.

The Germans, belatedly
disclosed about the same time they
were organizing a special force to guard
against Commandos.

They nervously rushed to
fortify their Riviera coastline against the
tough silent men whose dread
landings might occur at any time, at
any place.

On June 4 the British
Commandos again raided the French coast
in the Boulogne Le Touquet area,
throwing the Nazis into confusion
again.

Next day it was disclosed the
Commandos also had raided Nazi
Marine's headquarters in
North Africa, failing to buy that
notable campaigner, only because
he happened to have been absent.
In that raid, the son of Sir Roger
Keyes, the Commandos' organizer,
was killed but there was many a
prominent Briton to take up the
torch, including Randolph Churchill,
son of the Prime Minister, and
Lord Lovat, the Scottish peer, who
was provided for a servant at the
same rate as for a child, with
further provision for washing. Fuel
no doubt delivered by the members
of the Society to the preacher's
house was included in the accounts.
It is worth noting that the
old loads at 50c a load, in case of
sickness an extra amount was
allowed for medicine. And of course
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(To Be Continued)

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