

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester B. McLure Vice-President: J. E. Burnett, F.J.L. Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director: J. E. Burnett, F.J.L. Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. I. A. A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service) "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink." THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1945

Our Food Commitments

Figures released by the Dominion Department of Agriculture disclose that only by the most strenuous efforts will Canada during the next few months be able to meet the commitments she has undertaken in supplying meat to Europe. This fact has been accentuated by the announcement from London yesterday, voicing concern over the cessation of U. S. lend-lease arrangements and expressing hope that "the Dominions will see us through the worst."

Last April, at the invitation of the late President Roosevelt, representative ministers of the United Kingdom and Canadian governments met United States authorities to investigate into and make recommendations upon the problem of feeding Europe and Britain. It was found that meat was in the worst possible position, and with the utmost that could be expected in reducing consumption in the supplying countries, and even in the United Kingdom, only relatively small quantities could be provided for the 150,000,000 people of the liberated countries. It was expected at that time that over a twelve-month period in 1945 Canada would export the following quantities of meat:

Carcase and boneless beef—200,000,000 lbs., with a possible additional 25,000,000 lbs. if it could be made available. Bacon—465,000,000 lbs. Canned meat—114,000,000 lbs. Now it appears that Canada, if she does reach these export figures, will just do so by the skin of her teeth. In the first six months of this year inspected plants in Canada slaughtered 735,000 head of cattle and the Canadian Meat Board exported the equivalent of 80,000,000 lbs. of carcase beef, 255,000,000 lbs. of bacon and 51,000,000 lbs. of canned meat.

In order to meet her export quota, it is now estimated that the slaughter at inspected plants in Canada for the last half of 1945 will have to be 825,000 head, or 32,000 head each week. But so far in the last half of 1945 marketings have not reached 30,000 head in any one week, although it is felt that this figure could be reached if marketings were reasonably distributed, so that there would not be a glut on one cattle market, with a scarcity of cattle on another. As things stand at present inspected plants as a whole in this country are not operating at capacity.

And even the slaughter of 825,000 head of cattle during the last six months of 1945 will merely enable Canada to fulfill her canned meat obligation, since, even on the basis of restricted consumption, it will only provide another 80,000,000 lbs. of beef for export, leaving a deficit of 40,000,000 lbs. from the figure to which Canada has obligated herself, to say nothing of the requested additional 25,000,000 lbs.

Tapping Hitler's Line

Among all the secret weapons listed as "now it can be told," none enlivens the imagination more than hard-headed John Bull's use of astrology. The story is thus related in an American exchange: Aware of Hitler's faith in such readings, the British had the Fuehrer's horoscope cast every day, just as he did. Thus they knew as soon as he what hints he would get from the stars and regularly stole his famous intuition.

The plan worked, too, according to the report. They were able to forestall several of his moves. Watching for a boxer to telegraph his punches is routine in the prize ring. Catching your opponent's signals is sound strategy in baseball. If Hitler thinks he is in communication with the stars, the British reasoned, we'll listen in on the line. In the circumstances it was the same procedure. The way to deal with an antagonist is to tap his source of ideas, follow his methods of thought and beat him to his next wallop.

Many of the most useful weapons of this war have seemed fantastic, such as radar and buzz bombs. But none has been more bizarre than this strictly practical use of a madman's faith in the occult.

Liberal Leader For Nova Scotia

The resignation of Premier A. S. MacMillan of Nova Scotia, to become effective as soon as a successor has been chosen, places upon the Liberal party of our sister province the delicate task of selecting a new Provincial leader. Presumably the choice will be made in this case by the Liberal membership of the Legislative Assembly, although in view of the fact that a general election is in the offing the decision might be conveniently referred to a Provincial convention, and if this were done the clash of conflicting ambitions would to a large extent be avoided.

But however or by whom the selection is to be made, says the Sydney Post-Record, the outstanding qualifications of Hon. Angus L. Macdonald point to him as the logical choice, if he is available for the post. Having just passed his 55th year, Mr. Macdonald, although still a comparatively young man judged by the accepted standards of public life, is equipped with a wealth of valuable experience acquired both in the Provincial and Federal arenas, and

his return to the position he relinquished in 1940 to become Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, would be very generally approved by the people of Nova Scotia. As long as a bi-party system is followed, the best man in the dominant party should be recruited for the Premiership. That Angus L. Macdonald is the most commanding figure in the Liberal party of Nova Scotia at the present time, is hardly open to serious question. Whether or not that party should be given a new mandate at the approaching Provincial election is another matter. But whether as Prime Minister or leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition, Mr. Macdonald would bring greater strength to his party and to the Provincial Legislature than any one else who might be got to serve in either capacity in this critical era of Nova Scotia's political history.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was like pre-war days yesterday at Government House At Home.

People have got to know more of the prescribed forms of public worship or they soon will know less, hence the desirability of reviving interest in the why and wherefore of the order of public worship comprised in the liturgical conference now taking place.

Is the Canadian Press also among the knockers? In a bulletin on the tourist traffic it mentioned New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but ignored Prince Edward Island. We, too, enjoyed tourist patronage, perhaps to a greater extent than either of the other Maritimes.

There is money in patriotic songs once they become popular. The publisher of "Tipperary" and other war songs, Mr. Bertram Feldman, has just died in London, leaving a fortune of \$2,442,110.

It is no surprise that the Royal Commission on Veterans' Qualifications was summarily recalled to Ottawa. It was serving no useful purpose, and merely mounting up unnecessary expense. The Commission had all the appearance of a political job, organized in view of an election, and having served its purpose could be cut out with financial advantage.

The probability of a super-nylon is predicted. Dr. George R. Harrison, head of the physics department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology says super-nylon might be expected to make a stocking to last 10 years, or to stand extraordinary wear without quickly being worn out. That will be better than kelp.

Prime Minister King is so persistent, in season and out of season, in his declarations that he is not to run another election that one is inclined to the conviction that the Honorable the Premier does protest too much. It may be that he has visions when the choice of a successor comes to be made, the Liberal Party from Quebec to Ontario will, as with one voice, shout "we want King!" Then what could he do, but emulate the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, bow to the inevitable and retain the leadership!

A revolutionary method for fruit growing has been discovered by a British scientist which enables crops to withstand frost and prevents pre-harvest falls. He is Dr. J. Swarbrick, head of the research centre of Bristol University, England. Secret of the process is a new chemical which is sprayed on the green calyx after the flowers have been picked off the fruit tree. This chemical sets the fruit instantly with the result that all the fruit on the tree ripens at the same time. While his process ensures a full crop of fruit each year it entails no danger of over-cropping, since once the fruit is on the tree the grower can pull off any surplus as desired.

The meat rationing affair is quite complex. The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, who should know, gave it as his opinion, says The Printed Word, that rationing will come off within a month or so. Mr. Gordon announced that the Secretary was wrong, and that nothing of the sort would be done. Truthfully enough, Washington announces that no official decision has been taken to end rationing there, but we have positive information that a general decision to this effect has been taken. We do not think that it is a good thing for civil servants at Ottawa to lecture other countries on their internal policies. Realism should lead us to understand that we cannot do so much, in the way of sending supplies to Europe. If the U. S. is to deprive its people of food, for relief in Europe, then we are forced to do the same thing. If the U. S. is not going to do this, then our small efforts are actually insignificant, and will only produce more confusion here than good in Europe.

John Camden Weid, the Buckingham millionaire-miser, died this date 1852; he was the son of James Weid, goldsmith of Knutsford from whom he inherited \$250,000; he was a B. A. and M. A. of Oxford, but did not pursue any profession, being satisfied to live alone in a big house and to dine mostly with poor tenants; at his death he bequeathed his estate, then valued at over \$3,000,000, to Queen Victoria for her own personal use and disposal; at his funeral, North Marston Church was crowded with wondering — not lamenting — spectators, including tenants, workmen and the poor; but not a tear was shed, not a regret uttered as his body was committed to its last resting place, for he had done nothing to excite their gratitude, to win their sympathy, or to lay them under the slightest obligation; the only remark heard was: "Poor creature! had he known so much would have been spent to bring his remains from Chelsea to here he would have come down here to die to save expense!"

Notes By The Way

A vacation is when you spend money to be less comfortable than you could be at home. — Galt Reporter.

What if a man does spend one-third of his time in bed; it's the other two-thirds that cause all the trouble. — Guelph Mercury.

"House-Boats" used to be a popular diversion, but there is nothing amusing about it these days for those people in search of a commodation. — Hamilton Spectator.

Says an insurance actuary, "Most of the accidents in the home occur in the kitchen." And someone must get them—food prices being what they are. — Winnipeg Tribune.

Chickens hatched in the first six months of this year numbered more than a billion and quarter, yet the record hatch of the same period in 1944 was not quite equalled. — New York Sun.

The Germans, before the war, possessed the belief that it would be possible to rule the world by force and terroristic methods. They were beaten from this belief, but their ambitions and plans were founded upon false assumptions. — Chatham News.

The B.C. Electric has announced a five-year program for the improvement of Vancouver's transportation service. The plan involves the inauguration of trolley buses in Vancouver and the creation of new cross-town routes. Four million dollars, it is said, will be spent on these projects. The first five years there are from the Vancouver Province.

The public wants to see fair play even in time between employers and employees. But it would also like to see common sense and a reapportionment of give and take into the normal relations between trade unions and employers. Above all, it would like to make plain that the public is actually a real partner in all the industrial relationships which demand fair play over the country. — Halifax Herald.

During dog days the diligent gardener, instead of earning respect, comments the Montreal Star-Journal. This is the indulgent temper the gardener is not to forget. Now the weeds are under control, the plants all set out, the lawn grows more luxuriantly, the flowers, chrysanthemums are beginning their grand show, phlox are in full bloom, and the garden looks prosaic after the excitement of May, yet there is new charm in their ripening fruit. The vegetable patch is a delight to the eye, month-sweet corn, tomatoes, cabbage. The gardener luxuriates amongst beauty and plenty.

Among the best of Canadian fur coats is muskrat. All the pelts come from wild animals, and are raised in captivity. In the 1943-44 season, a total of 1,980,983 pelts of muskrat were produced, valued at \$226 each compared with 1,748,238 pelts in the 1937-38 season when muskrat fur is used for coats. The best quality is sold under the trade name of Hudson Seal, and the fur is produced in the Rideau and Rice Lake districts on Ontario. The principal source of the two territories contribute many thousands of muskrats to the island where the annual catch averages about 1,500. — Government Bulletin.

Give us the little old car of yesterday. (We still have it, true, but it is a real pain in the neck to drive.) Give us the little old car of today. (We still have it, true, but it is a real pain in the neck to drive.) Give us the little old car of tomorrow. (We still have it, true, but it is a real pain in the neck to drive.)

In Canada right now it's hard to buy men's shirts, women's dresses, children's underwear and a few other items of apparel. Some of us are grumbling. Maybe we ought to cheer up and forget it. We haven't the vaguest idea what a real honest to goodness business there is in what prompts the present dearth of goods. Bombay, where clothes of any kind are scarce, is a good example of a heart-broken woman who has committed suicide after a long search for a dress to fit her. The dress she found was made of rags and was so small that she had to wear it with a pair of trousers and jackets, and that a business man recently arrived at his office in his wife's saron. — From the Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

The servicemen who have suffered confinement in the prison camps of the enemy have had their own real experience of war's strain and anxiety and fear. Indeed, they have been able to know in an essential way the sustaining quality of comradeship and the decency of helpfulness of those of their own number who did their best to offset the tension and helplessness of their position. More than this, having known both the bitterness of confinement and the sweetness of release, they have in a particular way come to appreciate how real is that freedom for which the war is fought. The experience of a 24-year-old American lieutenant, as given in an interview with the New York Times, must be typical of those of prisoners-of-war from many other countries. He says that two things stand out most vividly in his memories of his prison-camp life. The first of these is the determination with which a small group of American doctors themselves, prisoners-of-war worked for those who fell sick. Between them they rigged up a blood transfusion apparatus with the only material available—a worn-out rubber tube and Fernox beer mug. They would serve day and night. When

The New Japanese Cabinet

London commentators observe that the new Japanese Cabinet will be judged by its acts, in other words by the exactitude with which it carries out the Allies' Surrender Terms, and in particular ensures that the various Japanese Executive Authorities, Civil and Military, obey General MacArthur's orders transmitted to them through the Cabinet. Japanese officialdom is obscure by tradition and temper, and the Allies realize that in order to bend it to compliant submission, more is required than the fact of defeat (to which many Japanese Officials are turning a blind eye) and more than the authority of the ordinary Japanese Government. That is why the Allies insisted on associating the Emperor as closely as possible with the implementation of the surrender terms. Hence the Emperor's receipt, driving home to his subjects that the decision to surrender was an Imperial decision. Hence the dispatch of members of the Imperial Family to different fronts to superintend the execution of the surrender terms by the local commanders. Hence the unprecedented appointment of Prince Naruhiko Higashi Kuni to the Emperor's post, not the personality of the new Emperor, but the stamp of the Cabinet.

London commentators analyze the composition of the new Cabinet as follows. The Premier is known as a credible but not a brilliant statesman. The Foreign Minister, a fairly international outlook. The Vice-Premier, a former member of the Imperial Family, is one of the few remaining of the old Japanese aristocracy. He was Premier at the outbreak of the war. His efforts then to keep Japan out of the war were probably actually more prompted by realistic apprehensions of Japanese defeat than by any sense of duty. He is in disagreement with the principle of Japanese expansionism. Prince Konoye, the spearhead of a group of cautious Statesmen who might be expected to serve the Allies, as the best means of serving Japan in the present plight. Admiral Toyonai, who retains the Navy portfolio, has long been recognized as a protagonist of the claims of the Army against those of the Navy, but that does not qualify him for the epithet "Liberal" often applied to him. The Finance Minister, Shibusawa, who has extensive overseas connections. He was for some time Financial Counselor in London. He has a reputation as a sound exponent in his own technical sphere. Ogata, who remains Chief Cabinet Secretary and was formerly Editor of the leading Japanese newspaper, Tokyo Asahi, is a "Liberal" of a brand which is likely to court increased popularity in the immediate future. The remaining members of the Cabinet are generally undistinguished except for the Foreign Minister, Shibusawa, who has recently held the posts of Consul-General in Shanghai, Ambassador in Russia, and Ambassador to Britain and Foreign Minister in Portugal. The only Japanese career bred diplomatist trusted alike by the British and the Americans. He bears the reputation of being able and straightforward diplomat, whose views roughly correspond with those of Prince Konoye.

Sino Russian Treaty

By James D. White Associated Press Staff Writer The 30-year pact between China and Russia could serve as a world peace stabilizer second only to the United Nations organization itself. Its chief significance lies in the simple fact that the two largest countries in the world, both with well-demonstrated determination to remain at peace, have agreed to the major problems between them and agreed to court facing them. The pact does not remove all the potential causes of conflict, but does bind the two powers to a friendly approach when disputes do arise. The pact is a landmark. The mutual land frontier stretches for 4,000 miles, is ill-defined in many places, and runs through various parts of Asia where Chinese and Russian political influences—vastly different in the past—have often been in conflict against forces among the minority peoples affected.

The pact recognizes Chinese sovereignty in all these areas except Outer Mongolia (which a corrupt republican Chinese Government has long been promising to give away), and a Soviet hands-off promise is thrown in. This puts upon the Chinese the full responsibility for seeing that economic and political life in Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, Manchuria and Tibet develops along orderly lines.

Chinese and China's friends recognize that this did not always happen. The Chinese border regions were politically chaotic at times it was partly because of the long struggle against foreign aggression in the past century. Now China has thrown off the yoke of foreign rule. She has the first chance in her modern history to show what she can do. There is good reason to think Allied influence has been behind at least some of the general arrangements of the pact, based on a belief that Sino-Russian amity is essential to world peace. Such influence is therefore behind this final full emergence of Soviet Russia as a Pacific power, with her eyes turned interestedly toward the teeming millions of Asia as well as those of Europe. There is little to anything thus far to indicate that this means Soviet Russia will set about commencing Asia—her actions in the recent past all argue that she will do so her scrupulous gestures toward Chinese sovereignty over border areas in the present pact.

But it does mean that, in the future, Asiatics in remaking their war-shaken political, economic and social systems, will think as well what Russia has to offer as about the democracies. The barracks that was used as a hospital was blacked out during Allied air raids, they operated by flashlight. Hundreds of prisoners owe their lives to their humanity and skill.—Montreal Gazette.

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And it would be strange if, in trading with modern powers, the Chinese, for instance, do not hold up the Russian alternatives to what the democracies want or are willing to give.

The Soviet promise to stay out of China's internal affairs has deep significance in China, designed as it must be to remove the deepest of all Chinese fears about Russian intentions. Nor does the pact necessarily mean the end of the Chinese communists. It means merely that Russia promises to keep on staying out of that question.

League Of Nations Palace At Geneva

By Michael Fry, (Reuters) If the United Nations organization wishes to occupy the League of Nations palace at Geneva, it could be ready at a fortnight's notice at Geneva, Switzerland. Workmen are today busily engaged cleaning and retouching the woodwork throughout this palatial building following end-of-the-war optimism that the new World Security organization may take up residence. The building, although practically deserted, is swept and polished by 20 permanent cleaners and the flower beds and lawns are perfectly trimmed. Gallons of chemicals are used to keep out moths from the brown cloth upholstery of the main assembly hall where Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in London, once appeared in vain for help for China against Japanese aggression.

Throughout the building, marble and chromium plated bars and telephones and press rooms are all ready. The floors are polished like glass. The palace is a building of gleaming opulence but throughout there reigns a silence heavy with the tragedy of betrayed principles and shattered promises. In the dimly-lighted main bar, where pressmen and diplomats used to gather, still hang cartoons of many statesmen once in the limelight. Hovering in the background is a drawing of the slim figure of Halle Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, one of the first victims of aggression which the League members were unwilling to combat.

There are still 100 officials working in the buildings, mostly librarians and specialists in social, transport and refugee problems. None of them would predict whether or not the United Nations organization would come to Geneva. It may depend largely on the Russian attitude towards Switzerland. The Russians have

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