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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1940.

The Next Rulers Of Canada

The next rulers of Canada will be the soldiers who now offer their services, combined with those of the Great War, who survive. Any one with vision can foresee this. It will not be the stay-at-home safety-first politicians who will obtain place and power. Unfortunately that has largely been the case heretofore, but anyone with eyes to see and ears to hear must have realized the growing strength and influence of the Legion of War Veterans in the affairs of State. This will be increased ten-hundred fold when this war is over, and the new veterans return to their homes. There will then be a new Canada, a new economic policy, a new electorate, the basis of which shall be naval, military and air service during this and in the preceding war. And rightly so. Why should those who for various selfish or other reasons fail to fight for their country have preference over those who did do so? If this Canada of ours, this Commonwealth, this Empire, is worth saving it is worth fighting for, and those who return victorious will see to it that those who stayed at home, skulking their God-given responsibilities, will be made the hewers of wood and carriers of water in the public life of the future.

Nazi Vandalism

The Nazis have dropped even the pretense of striking at military objectives in their bombing of London. Buckingham Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, numerous churches and other landmarks, rich in tradition and historic association but of no military importance, are now the targets aimed at. The German mentality seems incapable of understanding what these acts of vandalism mean not only to people of England, but to the whole civilized world. Enslaved people might succumb to such acts of terrorism, not Britishers: most emphatically not Londoners, whose long history has been one of lordly freedom and independence. Britain's answer has been a new and more effective method of anti-aircraft barrage, which is reported to be having a devastating effect on formations of bombers. Only by breaking singly through this wall of exploding steel have enemy aircraft been able to accomplish their mission. It is estimated that at least half the crews of German bombers that flew over London in the last three nights were wounded by flast splinters, and half the raiding planes damaged. Meanwhile, British pilots are ranging far and wide over Germany and German-held territory— bombing military and naval objectives, with results which the Nazi leaders are finding it difficult to conceal or minimize.

Staffed By Canadians

It is a signal tribute to ability shown by Canadian officers in the last War that the staffs of the two divisions of the Canadian Corps now overseas are composed of Canadians. In the last War, when the First Division went overseas, it was commanded by an old "Imperial" soldier, General Alderson. When the Canadian Corps was formed, he was its first commander. On his promotion Brigadier-General Currie became major-general and assumed command of the "Red Patch" division. Canadians commanded succeeding Canadian divisions as they went to France, but the chief staff officers at corps and at all divisional headquarters were Imperials. Most of them stayed with the Canadians until near the end of hostilities. For instance, the present Field Marshal Sir Edmund Ironside, a colonel then, was G.S.O.1, or chief staff officer, of the Fourth Division for a considerable time.

Soldiers from the dominion, as they gained experience, gradually filled even the most important staff positions, and the staff work of the Canadian Corps was recognized as an important factor in its brilliant record as a fighting unit. Most of the officers with whom Lieutenant-General McNaughton has surrounded himself at his headquarters gained experience in the world war.

The general himself is an example of the stature gained by Canadian soldiers in the eyes of Britain's regulars: there was no question this time of putting the Canadians under an Imperial. General McNaughton was chosen to command a corps before it was the Canadian Corps. Only with the arrival of the Second Division did it become predominately Canadian.

"A Grave Responsibility"

In the British newspapers there is appearing an appeal for the purchase of national war bonds addressed to moneyed people which is a model of brevity and directness:

"The ownership or control of money is at all times a grave responsibility. In this war it is a responsibility of deeper significance. It is the imperative duty of us all to place our available money at the disposal of the State in the form in which the Government needs it and at the time when it is required. To withhold it is to weaken the country's financial fabric and thus to prolong the war. If you have money in your possession or within your control, release it. Lend it now by subscribing to National War Bonds. This is the form in which the country needs the help of its Leaders of Business and Finance—and needs it today."

This is a message for Canadians as well as Britishers, and not for the moneyed people only. Hon. C. A. Dunning, chairman of the National Subscription Committee for War Loan, is well within the mark when he says that the response of the Canadian people to the present appeal will be watched and weighed by the enemy powers. "It is no exaggeration," says Mr. Dunning, "to say that Germany and Italy will measure Canada's temper, determination and enthusiasm in this tremendous struggle" by the result of this demand upon the people to lend their country $300,000,000 to make Canada's maximum war effort possible. And the moral effect of the loan will be tremendously heightened if the subscriptions in number represent a substantial percentage of the adult population.

In the present case it is the small investors who have failed to respond as promptly as was anticipated. This may be due to an erroneous impression that they would be tying up their money by acquiring war loan bonds instead of leaving the money on deposit in the banks. This is not the case. The bonds are just as negotiable as bank dollar notes. Investors can go to the banks and get a loan on their bonds, or they can go to any bond house and sell them at their face value. The investment is really one of the safest, as well as most patriotic, than any Canadian citizen can make. There should therefore be no hesitancy in placing one's "nest egg" at the disposal of the country at this time.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

By patronizing the tag sellers today you are helping to make boys at the front more comfortable than they otherwise would be. The Government can do a lot, but it needs the helping hand of the charitably inclined to give "the little more", which is the difference between necessity and comfort.

* * * *

What's all this about "Campbell Highways," "MacIntyre Highways," etc.! Have we not the assurance of Henry Newbolt that there is none such! —

"For the Island's sons the word still runs,
The King and the King's Highway."

This should suffice for loyal patriotic Islanders, especially now when we are fighting to prevent the King's Highway becoming the Dictator's Highway.

* * * *

Two brothers and two sisters of the Archduke Otto, Hapsburg pretender to the throne of Austria, are expected to attend educational institutions in Canada this year. The Archdukes Charles Louis and Rudolph and the Archduchess Charlottee probably will arrive in Quebec soon the former to attend the Laval's school of social sciences, politics nad economics, and their young sister Elizabeth to attend a convent. The four now are in the United States with their mother, the ex-Empress Zita.

* * * *

Mr. J. A. Morrison, of Montreal, is on the way east from Vancouver securing signatures to a petition for the completion of the trans-Canada highway, a project which was being advocated when Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was Prime Minister. To this day it is impossible to drive across Canada, those making the trip from coast to coast having to detour into the United States to get from Ontario into Manitoba. Yet in the interim, says Montreal Gazette, hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on relief.

* * * *

The Canadian production of creamery butter declined slightly in August, totalling 33,954,195 pounds as compared with 34,042,808 in August, 1939. Output during the eight months ended August aggregated 188,283,014 pounds in comparison with 186,334,057 a year ago, a gain of one per cent. Cheese production in August rose 16.3 per cent to 23,026,523 pounds from 20,569,026 in August, 1939. This brought the eight month total to 95,759,044 pounds from 84,323,514 a year ago, a gain of 13.6 per cent.

* * * *

Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington died this date, 1852. He defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815, insuring 40 years of peace in Europe. When questioned where the remains of his great antagonist should find a last resting place, he declared: "I don't care a twopenny damn what becomes of the ashes of Napoleon Bonaparte". In the House of Lord's when questioned regarding preparations for the Sind War, which some one had described as little, the Duke replied: "A great country can have no such thing as a little war."

* * * *

There is going to be a proper show down in France after the present war. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the free French forces, said in a world broadcast that those who were responsible for the French defeat are those who "lulled the army to sleep with outworn ideas, people who surrendered before having exhausted all means of fighting." Speaking on the Riom war-guilt trial, which he called "this monstrous trial," he said that "one day there will without any doubt be a real trial of the guilty parties. But there is every reason to believe that many from the prosecution today will then be seated in the dock."

* * * *

Quoted in these columns recently was an article from the September issue of the *Canadian Geographical Journal* on The Climate of the Maritime Provinces, by Dr. D. F. Putnam, of Toronto University. It was stated therein that the highest temperature recorded at Charlottetown was 92 deg. F. This we find is an error, 98 deg. having being recorded at the Experimental Station, Charlottetown on Aug. 16, 1935. Accompanying Dr. Putnam's article is a map of the Maritimes, showing meteorological stations, in which a still more glaring error appears. King's County, P.E.I., is represented as being where Prince County should be, and *vice versa*. Summerside is represented as being in King's, and at the western tip of the province is a station prominently marked "Kilmahumaig." This kind of bungling is inexcusable in a magazine of the standing of the *Canadian Geographical Journal*.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Lost for 15 years, what is said to be the oldest existing printing press in Canada has been discovered in the basement of the Ontario legislative building, Toronto. The press, built about 1780, was presented to the Toronto Normal School museum. — Fredericton Gleaner.

News that the Welsbach Company, of Gloucester City, N. J., has gone out of business is surprising not because the making of gas lights has become outmoded but because the company was able to hold on for so long. The Welsbach mantles, once used for lighting in millions of homes and public places throughout the world, were the visible symbols of the "gas-light era." They supplied the illumination for the Gay Nineties, when the police wore helmets, when the rich had champagne and lobster suppers, when baseball players wore moustaches and when life moved with a quaint ponderosity. The odd part of the whole Welsbach story is that the gadget was foredoomed to extinction when it was invented in 1884 by Car Ayer Freiherr von Welsbach, an Austrian for our own Thomas A. Edison, five years earlier, had demonstrated the electric light. And it was not until 1890 that Auer learned the trick of making his mantles give off a white light. Electricity was slow in catching on—relatively speaking, that is —and the Welsbach boomed until it had spread over the globe, wherever gas could be obtained. The story is ended now. The Welsbach mantle is a relic, a reminder of grandfather's heyday, which means nothing at all to the new generation. — New York Herald Tribune.

No one in the Cavendish Laboratory ever called him anything but "J. J." Even English physicists who did not know him wondered what "J. J." would think of their work. When he was present new ideas crackled in the air. And now he is dead—Sir J. J. Thomson, Master of Trinity, foremost physicist of his generation. He bridged the enormous gap between the old physics and the new—the old, that conceived the atom as the smallest unit of matter, and the new, that is based on the far smaller electron. For "J. J." was the discoverer of the electron, the revolutionist who felled the old chemistry and physics and set up the new. Thomson's whole professional life was spent in probing the deep and hidden nature of matter and electricity. Before him they were two different entities; after him one and the same. The chairs on which we sit, the stars that twinkle above, are aggregations of electrons and other particles; the electricity that courses through a wire or crashes through the air in the form of lightning is a flow of electrons. Not only brilliant experimenting in the tradition of Faraday was necessary to arrive at this unification, but mathematical imagination and skill of the highest order. The X-rays, the auroral shimmer in electrified gas-discharge tubes, radioactivity, a hundred puzzling and seemingly unrelated phenomena clicked together into a pattern with meaning when this Edison and Einstein rolled into one discovered the electron. He even foreshadowed the solar-system type of atom in which we now believe, and furnished relativity with one of its more important props by showing the relation between the mass and the charge of an electron. — New York Times.

Dr. Ley has just been telling German workers that plans are afoot for popular cruises to health resorts on the English south coast during the late summer and autumn of this year. On that assumption the war will not only be over by that time but so much to Germany's advantage that her workers can be taken on pleasure trips to inspect the new Nazi colonies for themselves. One's first conclusion from that astonishing program might well be that the Germans must be living within a magic wall of falsehood that shuts them off from the least glimpse of the world and the war as they really stand. Yet nearly all the recent evidence from neutral visitors points to a much more sober grasp of some sides of the struggle. "We are fighting," such visitors have been told, "not for Hitler, but for our very existence." It is hard to square a mood of that kind with Dr. Ley's cynical fairy tales about trips of triumph within five months to Brighton or Bournemouth. Somebody must be deceived, either by others or themselves. A people that was really conscious of fighting for the grim cause of national existence would not need to be supported by fairy tales. Whatever Germans may say to neutrals, it looks as though Dr. Ley is profoundly doubtful of their staying power. — Manchester Guardian.

The United States is affected by the strange situation of the French colonies and protectorates. We have treaty rights in Morocco. We have the greatest interest in keeping the Suez Canal free of Italo-German domination, and the presence in Syria of a large French army which might fall under German control is a constant threat to Suez. Most important of all, French colonies in the American hemisphere — Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon — will at least in a formal sense become involved in war against England if Vichy is. Should Germany triumph in the Battle for Britain, France's American colonies will be potential bases for German action against America. It is a question whether France's present inability to assure their protection does not warrant the United States in taking measures to prevent such a happening. —New York Sun.

Of Hitler's ultimate designs for France little has yet been allowed to emerge. But there has been one revealing indiscretion by a member of the Petain Cabinet. M. Pomaret, the Minister of Labor, has explained that the new France will abandon her "exaggerated industrialism" and become once more a land of peasant agriculture. This is the policy which Germany has for the last few years been trying, in virtue of her commercial stranglehold, to impose on the Balkans. It is the policy which she is even now trying to force in Denmark and Holland. According to the German reading of history, the power of Great Britain has been based on her position throughout the 19th century as the centre of the world's industrial production, using non-industralized colonies and subject territories overseas as her market, as her granary, and as the source of her raw materials. The German dream is to emulate the British achievement, as Germany sees it. — London Times.

Navy Ways

(Special To The Guardian)

HAMMOCKS

Columbus gave sailors the **hammock.** When he discovered the Bahamas in 1492 he was greatly taken with the cotton nets, slung between two poles, in which the natives slept. He adapted the idea to his ship, as it saved space and gave the seamen a better night's rest. The name **hamacs** was borrowed from the natives. When the Spanish Armada sailed against England most of their crews had been provided with **Hamacos,** as they were called, but these contrivances were unknown to the English Navy until large numbers of Spanish prisoners were brought home from the defeated Armada.

The Admiralty adopted the **Hamaco,** although in early days they were officially listed as "hanging cabbons." In 1653 there was nearly a mutiny among 3000 men of the Fleet "at this time lying upon the docks for want of hamacoes, which breeds great disturbance, and we know not how to answer . . ." The naval expression "give him time to sling his hammock" means to let a sailor newly joining his ship have time to look around and arrange his belongings before he is called for duty.

Not "St." John

(New Glasgow News)

Expect a blast any day now from Saint John, N. B. The Office of the Director of Public Information has sent out a story referring to the St. John Dry Dock. That, of course, must be the Saint John in New Brunswick whose people, to the last man, woman and child, insist "St." is not "Saint." The Saint Johners are very jealous about the full spelling. There is St. John's in Newfoundland, St. John de something-or-others in large numbers in Quebec and to keep themselves distinct they demand "Saint." They'll write strongly-worded letters to any newspaper which dares use 'St.' Somebody in the Office of the Director of Public Information is going to get bawled out by his boss. Herbert Lash, the Director, would never make a mistake like that.

Incidentally, while looking at the sheet containing the offending word, this thought comes to us: Why, when every other Department of the Government uses the most expensive stationery that can be bought did the goernment hand out the flimsiest as registration "cards?"

The Poets' Corner

THE REPLY

Glory of thought and glory of deed,
Glory of Hampden and Runnymede;
Glory of ships that sought far goals,
Glory of swords and glory of souls:
Glory of songs mounting as birds,
Glory immortal of magical words:
Glory of Milton, glory of Scott,
Glory of Shelley, glory of Sydney
Glory transcendent that perishes
not—
Hers be the story, hers be the glory,
England!

Shatter her beauteous breast ye
may:
The spirit of England none can slay:
Dash the bomb on the dome of St.
Paul's—
Deem ye the fame of the Admiral
falls?
Pry the stone from the Chancel
floor,—
Deem ye that Shakespeare shall
live no more?
Where is the giant shot that kills
Wordsworth walking the old green
hills?
Trample the red rose on the ground,
Keats is beauty while earth rolls
round.
Bind her, grind her, burn her with
fire,
Cast her ashes into the sea:
She shall escape, she shall aspire,
She shall arise to make men free;
She shall arise in a sacred scorn,
Lighting the lives that are yet
unborn:
Spirit supernal, splendour eternal,
England!

—Helen Gray Cone, in The Atlantic Monthly, 1915.

ESCAPE FROM DORCHESTER

DORCHESTER, N.B., Sept. 13.—(CP)—Two young short-term prisoners named Pony and Marchini escaped from the Maritime Penitentiary here this afternoon. They had been hauling gravel to the penitentiary from a nearby pit and it was believed they made their get-away from the back of a truck on which they were riding.

Guards and police were searching the woods and countryside tonight.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WESTERN GRAIN FOR P.E.I.

Sir:—In your Editorial "Field Crop Increase" in Thursday's Guardian, you stressed a number of important facts; none of which, however, are of greater importance to this Island than the suggested reduction in rail freight rates on prairie grain delivered in the Maritimes. Just why we Maritimers should be penalized by being made to pay an extra freight charge of $2.90 per ton above the rate levied on Western grain exported to Europe, is one of those governmental mysteries, that are beyond ordinary comprehension. The farmers of Denmark e.g., have for years bought Canadian grain, at figures materially lower than the prices offered to our farmers, and as a result have been able to out-bid our produce in the British market; particularly in Bacon, Eggs, Butter and Cheese.

Now, however, that Hitler has cut Denmark and a dozen other countries of Europe off the list of Canada's grain buyers, our friends on the prairies turn to us for assistance. Its an ill-wind apparently that blows nobody good.

True, oue area is small. On the other hand, in proportion to our acreage, we can buy more feed grain than any other section of Canada double our size.

It is now being generally admitted that it does not pay Island farmers to grow grain that can be landed in Charlottetown Harbour, for half the production cost. To obtain the lowest laid-down cost, however, the grain must be carried from Fort William in the largest vessels,—"Whalebacks"—and these require two things:—

(1) A larger and higher dock than we now have, with a deeper channel. (2) A grain elevator or ware-house equipped with unloading machinery. Our Harbour improvements, many times promised, and actually contracted for last November, has now been snatched from us just as the Contractor was starting to work, and at a serious loss to the Federal Government, and why, no one knows. Without the dock and dredging, a grain elevator or ware-house could not be built, except to accomodate small vessels.

The cancellation of the Harbour Contract is a much more serious matter than has as yet been realized, and we in Prince Edward Island are being deprived of the opportunity of a life-time, to lay the foundation of a most important trade in a whole range of food products with Great Britain; the latter being no longer able to obtain her supplies from Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and the Channel Islands, not to mention some of the Balkan States.

There is one way in which the Dominion Government can make amends for the great wrong they have done us by cancelling this Contract; namely; by carrying by rail all Island produce for the mother country free of charge to Halifax until such time as the Charlottetown Harbour improvements shall have been completed. Will our Provincial Government join with the Board of Trade and City Council, in making this demand upon the authorities in Ottawa?

I am, Sir, etc.,
H.K.S. HEMMING

FOREST CONSERVATION

Sir:— A great measure of interest has developed within recent months in the production within this Province of pit-props and pulpwood, and already some thousands of cords of these materials have been delivered for shipment. There are no doubt quite considerable quantities of these materials available, and with proper precautions, a permanent industry providing a substantial annual income may be maintained, and the lumber and wood lot areas of the Province undergo at the same time steady improvement.

This desirable condition may be established by following the principles of woodlot improvement as involved in the present program undertaken in this province by Dominion- Provincial Forest Services. For the past two years, groups of young men have been carrying on this work under the direction of forestry experts and through the Department of Agriculture. As a result, about sixty timber and woodlots have been improved and as many young Island men have received a training in this valuable work. The woodlots serve as demonstrations in proper forest conservation and care and already a number of farmers have initiated due to these examples forestry policies of their own. At the same time, the trained services of the enrolees on these projects are made available to forest area owners who may thus be assured of direction in forest improvement wherever such services are enlisted.

The indiscriminate cutting of woodlands unless for immediate land clearing purposes is exceedingly wasteful and leaves the areas unproductive for almost the space of a lifetime. Firewood, pulpwood and pit-prop production may be carried on profitably, however, and as already stated, the areas from which such materials have been extracted may be left in a much better condition than originally for valuable timber production. In each of a number of the two acre woodlot projects improved during the present year, over thirteen cords of firewood and over ten cords of pit-props have been removed and conditions for future growth have been materially advanced.

Aside from the immediate economic values attached to indiscriminate cutting, there is another and possibly a more serious aspect of this situation and this is concerned with the conservation of moisture. During the past few years, our Province has experienced a number of rather serious drouth periods and consequent reduction in agricultural products both raw and processed.

It is of the utmost importance that every means providing for moisture conservation and control should be practised in order to assure moisture for agricultural production needs. Undoubtedly, forest protection is one of our important conservation provisions. If the demand for forest products is maintained or increased thus leading to indiscriminate cutting or forest slaughter, I fear very greatly for the future in this Province from an agricultural standpoint. Protection, however, is available through the widespread application of the principles so clearly demonstrated throughout the Province by the work conducted under our Forestry Project program. Owners of timber or woodlands are asked to examine these project areas and, if possible contact the supervisor in charge, Mr. H. D. Long, or the Department of Agriculture. Every effort will be made to instruct woodland owners in the proper method through which maximum conservation and maximum revenue may be secured.

During the next few days, articles prepared by Mr. Long who is an experienced and qualified forester will be submitted to the local press for publication. The cooperation of owners of timber and agricultural lands is solicited in the study of this problem, and in the preservation and protection of these two important natural resources.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. R. SHAW
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Are You Dosing Your Fox Pups ?

Just because a number of fox ranchers have gone out of business, owing to reduced prices, there is reason why those who have confidence and stuck by it should neglect their foxes at this time. In fact they should take every precaution to save them and get the best returns on their investment.

It costs only a few cents to dose each fox with

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CHARLOTTETOWN

A Striking Tribute

A STRIKING tribute to life insurance is paid in a recent advertisement published by a prominent Canadian Trust Company, to explain why it is such a wholehearted supporter of life insurance. The advertisement says:

"In administering hundreds, nay thousands of estates, we have often found too much of everything; too much due to banks and brokers; too many guarantees; too much real estate, particularly unimproved; too many insecure bonds; too many speculative stocks; too many heirs for the amount available for them—but never too much in life insurance."

The Great-West Life is the Champion of Thrift and the guardian of thousands of Canadian Homes. Full particulars furnished without obligation.

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What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"it may be your kidneys". I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to ...

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Macs Hair Restorer

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.

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Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowls should get a bottle of Dr. Evan's Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms

Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture, taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assist digestion and improves the appetite.

DON'T DELAY ORDER YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 85c

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