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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1942

Crusaders, Emblem

The United Nations are achieving success in war psychology as well as on the battlefields. What more appropriate, for example, than the adoption by Great Britain's First Army Corps in North Africa of the medieval Crusaders' emblem, the cross and shield of St. George of England.

U.S. Takes Action

Last week the United States Government prohibited voluntary enlistment in the armed forces by any essential worker in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. It is, suggests the Ottawa Journal, only elementary common sense that such enlistments should be prohibited.

It is, of course, a by-product of the Government's policy on enlisting men for the armed forces. The Government avoids conscription, for known reasons, and explains its avoidance by saying that voluntary enlistments are not infrequently made up of men who have no right to leave their jobs.

A Mining Discovery

The newest discovery in Manitoba's mining fields, the finding of chromite northeast of Winnipeg, promises to help solve an important wartime need of North American industry if it develops well, reports Canadian Business.

At present the only Canadian chromite field is in Quebec and it does not produce a quantity sufficient to satisfy more than a small fraction of Canadian and American war needs.

An Honored Name

General Sir B. L. Montgomery, commander of the British 8th Army, under whose leadership Allied forces routed the Axis Afrika Korps of Field Marshal Rommel, bears a name honored in Scotland and Ireland, and far beyond those countries.

The Irish family of Montgomery of Grey Abbey, County Down, is descended from Sir Hugh Montgomery, sixth laird of Braidstone, Ayrshire, a cadet of the noble house of Eglinton and the principal leader in the colonization of Ulster in 1606, which, says Hume, from being "the most wild and disorderly province of all Ireland," soon became "the best cultivated and most civilized."

These titles expired with the seventh earl in 1758. According to the same authoritative work, the Montgomeries of the Hall, County Donegal, possessing a baronetcy of the United Kingdom, of the creation of 1808, and the Montgomeries of Convoy House, in the same country, are also descended from the Eglinton family, their progenitors in Ireland being among the settlers in Ulster in the reign of James VI and I.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Civic reception for young Lieut. MacMillan, D.S.C., this evening.

Tomorrow keep in mind the Rotary Annual Auction on behalf of the Red Cross Cripple-Children Fund.

Col. Ralston was presiding at a Men's Dinner at the Chateau Laurier last evening addressed by Dr. John R. Mott, who was recently here. The Doctor's address will be broadcast over CBC at half-past five this afternoon.

The election of General LaFleche in Outremont was a foregone conclusion as practically everybody, except would-be evaders were in his favour. Equally satisfactory was the defeat of Mrs. Casgrain, who had unnecessarily gone out of her way to "play-up to" the similar element in the Charlevoix-Saguenay constituency.

Napoleon in his attempted conquest of Europe defeated the Austrians and Russians in the great battle of Austerlitz, the first of his "grand" battles, and the one which he always considered his military masterpiece, this date, 1805; this was one of his fatal steps which led to the Peninsular War and the primary cause of Napoleon's ultimate downfall.

Pacing up and down the Savoy lobby, writes the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, I see Hannen Swaffer looking like a composite of all the most venomous drama critics of the last century. He is muttering something about having known movie stars who were genuine movie stars—like the Pickfords and the Chaplins. I fear he hasn't much use for the new crop born by publicity out of glamor.

Let us bear in mind there will be a tomorrow for those who survive the war. The endeavour of industry and agriculture is centred on the successful prosecution of the war and this is the sole aim now. There are, however, many Government and business leaders who are giving some thought to post-war reconstruction matters. The movement of men and women into the armed forces and into war industry has, of course, caused many adjustments and with the peace their return will call for wise planning.

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, South African soldier-statesman who was one of the few outstanding personalities of the First World War to emerge from it with untarnished luster, said not long ago that if the Allies were properly aggressive in 1943, the war would end in 1944. Viewing the present war as a direct continuation of the last war, the struggle would hence have spanned 30 years, Smuts said. If the present war is indeed the continuation of the one which broke out in 1914, and if it should end in 1944, says the Buffalo Courier-Express, it will be like the Thirty Years War of three centuries ago only in duration. The Thirty Years' War of 1618-1648 arose primarily from religious differences. After long negotiations, peace finally was effected by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. The treaty gave Alsace and other German territory to France. Sweden gained German territory on the North Sea and the Baltic. Switzerland and Holland were formally detached from the Holy Roman Empire. The growth of Germany as a unified power under a dominant ruler, to match the development of France and England, was retarded. The treaty of Westphalia, however, did not end the war, which had developed between France and Spain.

That distinguished Canadian, Sir Campbell Stuart writes to The Times, London, as follows: "I read with much interest the article by your Special Correspondent on Williamsburg in the war, and particular the reference to the two pictures which had been sent there from this country. Your Correspondent stated that when he first heard of the presentation he regretted the departure of these national possessions, but subsequently realized the desirability and wisdom of such gifts. As the European representative of the Williamsburg Restoration I should like to state that the pictures in question were portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh and of his wife (Elizabeth Throckmorton), painted by Geerhardt the younger. They were in the ownership of Sir Harold Harmsworth, who felt that there could be no more fitting place for them to hang in perpetuity than on the walls of the Williamsburg Capital in Virginia, a State for ever associated with the name of Raleigh. I can think of no happier way to assist Anglo-American relations than to give of our traditions and of our heirlooms to that English city in America which is rapidly becoming a great cultural centre. In particular the gift of pictures, manuscripts, and records associated with those who held responsible office there under English rule would be a graceful and appropriate gesture. Williamsburg is not only a suitable place, but it is the obvious place in which to house for ever such family treasures."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Cripps is a brilliant man, but so extreme in his ideology that the British Labor Party expelled him. He wandered in the wilderness when the country could have made use of his talents, and it was not that to work in an acceptably to himself and others. The opening of Russian eyes to German aggressive intentions opened a way to the first step by sending Cripps as ambassador to Moscow. That task accomplished, he was introduced to the cabinet, but he had the Indian tea in his bonnet. To get rid of that insect by sending Cripps on his famous mission to Moscow, Cripps now knows by experience that the British government's appraisal of India was correct and he was taught in such a manner as to save him from the humiliation of being eaten by his colleagues. He and his colleagues now have mutual knowledge and respect for one another. The time has come when Cripps could be moved from a high sounding pinch-hitting position to one where his qualities may find full scope. That seems to be the way Churchill has conveyed an able but once prejudiced opponent into a valuable colleague. There does not appear to be any justification for a friendly and friendly matter of cabinet changes. Saint John Telegraph Journal.

British is salvage-minded. You don't see piles of wrecked cars along the roadside as we here. An automobile that has outlived its usefulness and been scrapped is some other central agency that can reclaim useable parts and turn the rest over to industry as scrap. All over Montreal Island—all over Canada—is possible to find piles of old, rusted cars. —Montreal Star.

Washington's decision to admit, without payment of duty, parcels mailed from this country to Canadian men in the armed forces stationed in the United States, is what might be expected from a great friendly neighbor. It is, therefore, a gesture that will be appreciated by every empty stomach. It will involve the sacrifice of a considerable amount of revenue on the part of the United States, but we have a large number of troops in that country, and indications are that the strength is constantly increasing. The gratitude of these men and their wives would be wholeheartedly extended to our good neighbor. —Windsor Star.

The other day we printed an editorial which said that lunacy in ship in less than four days' time was great stuff, but that we'd like to know why Britain still outproduces us in shipbuilding, by quite a wide margin. Cramped for space, hampered by the rightly blackout, bombed by German planes, their works subsiding on a diet which most Americans would regard as inadequate, nevertheless the British shipyards are beating us badly. Yesterday we received a reminder of the workers at the Bethlehem Fairfield shipyard at the Cape Breton, who said that his name will be withheld. He writes: "You have twice asked why the British, man for man, are out-producing us in shipbuilding. The answer is simple. We don't. We cannot agree that American shipyards aren't working. However, we think we understand what our country's present means. The forty-two-hour week also has a lot to do with our lagging production. In England the rule is thirty hours a week. And if a plan can't show an average of 15 hours called on the carpet. The British work ten hours longer than we do and to that extent we aren't working." —Baltimore Sun.

The restriction upon the manufacture of hats reminds me of a comment I once heard from a humorist of the "No Hat Brigade" about man's deep concern over protecting his head. "In the first place," he said, "God gave man hair to protect his pate. Not satisfied with that, man invented the hat to protect his hair, and followed this up by inventing the umbrella to protect his head from the weather. The armament, what does he do when it rains? Stands in a shop doorway!" —Manchester Guardian.

We would, of course, manage to win the war without toys, but it is refreshing to find the government burning for a moment from its big-brotherly instinct to protect the children's Christmas toys from exploitation. Mr. Dalton, of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons that he had made an order prohibiting any increase in the price of toys for the next two months. —Manchester Guardian.

The switch over to our side of the French authorities and their armed forces in North Africa was effected more smoothly and quickly than might have been expected. How far it corresponded with information known to the authorities has not been divulged. That it may not have been quite simultaneous and complete in the initial stages is, however, to be judged from the 2,000 United States casualties reported up to date. Nevertheless there must have been some very useful diplomatic work put in some time before our troops landed. Now French West Africa has come across in what is called a bloodless coup. French Equatorial Africa, including the Chad region, has been with the Fighting French since the early days of the collapse. Madagascar we had to take and French Somaliland we surround. Now French Africa may be regarded as completely on our side. —Saint John Telegraph Journal.

But the Red army of today has something worth fighting for. Its soldiers are fighting for an ideal. They believe in their national system. They believe it will promote the welfare of themselves and their children. And because they believe in their system of government and in its ability to promote the welfare of those who live under that government, they are willing to fight—and die, if need be—to preserve that system and that government. That's why they were able to halt the German when the situation seemed worse than hopeless. That other Russian army was not willing to die for Czarism. —Baltimore Age-Dispatch.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

HOGS FOR BRITAIN

Sir.—There is a golden opportunity for Canadian farmers, and particularly the hog industry, to help the British war effort. The hog industry is one that demands attention from two standpoints, namely, from the home standpoint—we must be prepared to help Canada fulfill her contract with the United Kingdom. In talking about the bacon situation it is perhaps easier for us to understand the situation if we talk about it in terms of hogs. The year before the war Britain had approximately 1,000 hogs weekly from Canada. During the first year of the war the number increased to approximately 50,000 hogs weekly. The second year shipments were approximately 70,000 hogs weekly and in the third year just closing shipments were approximately 100,000 hogs weekly. For the coming year Britain is asking for shipment of 130,000 hogs weekly.

This marvelous market is not only willing to accept our product but anxiously appealing for it—what is our duty as Canadians? Then, let us take the question of profit. We can make a profit of from \$8.00 to \$10.00 on hogs grown in five and one half months. Many will say they have not the hogs to feed. Then go out and buy them. If you have not the money to purchase same, go to your bank, talk the matter over with them and see whether the banker is willing to advance you money for this purpose. That is not only a safe investment but what the bankers are anxious to do with the idle money in their safes. If you have not the money to buy the hogs, the Government has undertaken to pay freight on grain from western Canada and let it down at your railway station. If you have no cash, there is no excuse for not going into the hog business.

There is another important factor worth noting, namely, the fertility of the soil. We know that a ton of manure from straw is worth \$1.00, a ton of manure from hogs is worth \$1.00. From one acre of hay—\$6.00 and from one acre of hogs—\$18.00. In feeding hogs your feed would be largely concentrated and all increased fertility of your soil would be very marked.

Now the war will not last indefinitely and there is an opportunity to first, of all, assist Britain as well as to make more money than was ever possible in this province in previous years.

I am, Sir, etc. W. L. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

POSTWAR UTOPIAS

Sir.—You have given a distinct service in publishing a view of one Walter P. Zeller, proprietor of Zeller's Limited, Montreal, in an address to the Canadian Club, Hamilton, Ontario.

The light on the background of this Mr. Zeller is given in the Montreal Times of Nov. 26, 1942, where Mr. Zeller, in the foreground of the Winnipeg Conservative convention, says of him: "And business man Walter Zeller will probably be the most successful of the dollar-a-year efforts at Ottawa. His last was as special advisor to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board."

Never again will the plain people be willing to go back to the conditions that existed before the war. They have learned from the war itself how vast is the power of a united nation, what colossal financial means can be put at its disposal for a common purpose, and how a vast dependent coup-

led with universal hard work seems to create the very means by which it is supported. "Even in the struggle of war with as little fifty per cent of national energy devoted to sheer destruction, the mass of the people are conspicuously far better off than ever in peace. "There is a universal fear that with the close of the war this strange war property will suddenly pass away as it did before; that the mass of the people have grasped and saved will turn to dead leaves in their hands like the fairy gold of the children's story. This must not be. What we have done in war we can do in peace. The sacrifice that we gladly and grimly make for the destruction of our enemies we must carry forward for the salvation of our people. "It is everywhere felt that from now on every child of our nation and allegiance must have a proper chance in life, the shelter of a decent home, and an education that only ends as adolescence passes into manhood. It is everywhere felt that no man must be left without work, reasonable in its conditions, adequate in its pay; that the hardships of illness and accident, the disabilities of the unfortunate and the entombment of age that removes the power to work—all these are burdens that must be shared by the community at large and lifted from the single home." I am, Sir, etc. OBSERVER

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Advertisement for Maxwell House coffee. Includes text: "I get best value for my coffee coupons", "It's wonderful - must be Maxwell House!", "EACH of your coupons is worth just so much and no more. So be sure to use them wisely. Maxwell House will give you the utmost in coffee value.", "You get the very peak of rich flavor and full, satisfying body. Maxwell House is blended from a choice of the very finest coffees obtainable.", "This finer blend is roasted by a unique process that roasts every bean evenly and completely all through.", "Really roaster-fresh because packed in Super-Vacuum tin and in two grinds—DRIP and REGULAR.", "Make the most of your Coffee Coupons drink MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE. 'GOOD TO THE LAST DROP'".

real and permanent prosperity. So what? Does plutocrat Zeller expect to get all the boys in the armed forces, and the workers in the munition factories back on the dole? No doubt he realizes, as well as the next man, that now, with only part of the employable population producing goods to eat, wear and use, a very comfortable standard of living is being enjoyed by all. And he realizes too, that if, when the boys come home, they are straightaway put to work turning out consumers goods, employment will be full and the standard of living for all higher than it has ever been before. But no, this wouldn't suit the plutocrats at all. They fatten on scarcity—artificial if necessary. When there was too much coffee or wheat for a "profitable market," they destroyed it, though millions were starving. When nature brought forth too many oranges, they dumped cargo upon cargo into the sea, lest they depress the market. They would do the same with young children, trade away for lack of health-giving vitamins. And what more pleasing to the plutocrats than a scarcity of jobs, with a consequent surplus of labor—the only surplus they enjoy. Then the workman with the spectre of unemployment constantly at his elbow is kept in a properly subservient frame of mind, grovelling and fawning for fear of losing his position. This, in addition to enabling the plutocrats to lower wages and work his men longer hours, gives him a very gratifying feeling of power, pomp and circumstance. Such are the workings of the so-called "natural law of supply and demand" of which capitalists and financiers prate so glibly. But the light is dawning upon many. Let Stephen Leacock, formerly Professor of Economics at McGill University, answer Mr. Zeller: "Never again will the plain people be willing to go back to the conditions that existed before the war. They have learned from the war itself how vast is the power of a united nation, what colossal financial means can be put at its disposal for a common purpose, and how a vast dependent coup-

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