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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15 1942

More Nurses Needed

As intimated by Miss Katherine MacLennan,
president of the P. E. I. Registered Nurses Association,
in an interview published in yesterday's
Guardian, there is a serious shortage of trained
nurses in Canada.

Normally, Canada numbers approximately 23,000
graduate nurses among her population, but since the
war, at least 1,500 have enrolled with the force
and for service in South Africa.

The Canadian Nurses Association has suggested
that the depleted ranks of nurses can only be
filled if more and more young women of the
age, and possessing the aptitude and disposition
so essential for this honourable profession,

enrol for training; that married nurses take
refresher courses to fit them for return to their
profession; that more and more competent
instructors be found, that scholarships and
bursaries be set up for the training of nurses
for special and instructional work.

Appreciating the seriousness of the situation
the Dominion Government has recently appropriated
\$75,000 to provide facilities for the tuition
of teachers, supervisors and administrators in
schools of nursing which may require assistance
in coping with the education of the increased
number of student nurses registering at these
schools.

Gandhi and India

It is essential in following developments in
India that the right words should be employed and
not the terms by which the subversive elements
seek to give their cause a justification which it
does not deserve.

It is not true that Gandhi et al are demanding
"Independence" for India and "freedom" for its
people. They are demanding that they be given
full charge of India against the objections
expressed with vigor by spokesmen of other
Indian groups which in the aggregate represent a
substantial majority of the people.

It is not true that the action against Mr.
Gandhi, the Working Committee and the other
leaders of Congress has been taken by the "British"
Government, meaning thereby the government
of Great Britain. It was the Government
of India which first warned the Congress and
then acted.

The Government of India consists of eleven
Indians, three British officials (one of them Gen.
Wavel) and one non-official British citizen.
A Calcutta despatch says that at the meeting
of the Government at which the decision to act
was made, there were eleven Indians and one of
the British members with the Viceroy.

This Government was just as free as any
government in the Commonwealth to reach its own
decision. It is true that unlike Commonwealth
governments, the Viceroy was not, under the
existing constitution, obliged to accept their
decision; but its members were quite free to
withdraw from office if the Viceroy were not
in agreement with them.

On this issue at this crisis the Viceroy was
absolutely in the hands of his Indian advisers.
It would have been fatal for him to reject their
judgment. When they decided or when they
agreed to take the drastic action of arresting and
interning leaders of the Congress party who were
publicly committed to courses subversive of
India's war effort they, in full consciousness of
the seriousness of their course, decided unanimously
that this was less dangerous to
their country than to let Mr. Gandhi carry out
the plan which he had imposed upon the Congress
party.

These Indian members of the Government
represent every considerable body of public opinion
in India other than the Congress party as
represented by its committee. The Congress party
itself is not a unit in its support of the
programme of civil disobedience, as the resignations
of important members have shown.

These facts, not open to dispute, entirely
dispose of the claims made by Gandhi and his
supporters that they represent and speak for all
India. Outside his own immediate following his
motives and purposes are everywhere called
in question and by none more pointedly than by
his erstwhile admirers in the United States and
Great Britain.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Labour Day holiday is Monday, September 7,
and Thanksgiving holiday, Monday, October 12.

Official statistics show that for the first time
in this war the average earning of British men in
principal manufacturing industries, mostly on
war work, have passed £5 (\$22.35).

There is nothing new under the sun. Canada's
"new" twelve-sided five-cent piece is to be made
of copper and zinc, with an alloy called tombac.
Alloys of copper and zinc (alone) are brass, a
name which used also to be bestowed on alloys
of copper and tin, now called bronze. The brass
of the Bible was probably bronze, but a Roman
coin of 20 B. C. was real brass, containing
17.3 per cent. zinc. So there's nothing new about
brass money. Brass, in fact, has been a common
term for money in Britain for centuries.

The Canadian production of creamy butter
in July totalled 40,229,026 pounds compared
with 39,130,569 in July the production aggregated
159,612,892 pounds compared with 166,201,
114 in the corresponding period of 1941, a
decline of four per cent. Cheese production
continued its advance during July, amounting to
30,243,521 pounds compared with 25,473,185 in
the corresponding month last year, an increase
of 18.7 per cent. The total for the seven
months ended July was 113,418,315 pounds
compared with 75,694,027 in the like period of
1941, an increase of almost 50 per cent.

It is announced from Vancouver that the
Kinsmen Clubs of Canada will soon change their
name to the Associated Clubs in order to include
a new club from Newfoundland. A resolution
authorizing such a change has been adopted
by the annual convention, which also decided to
recognize as "Kinettes" the Ladies' auxiliaries at
present operating unofficially. The convention
which has just concluded also decided to make
a determined drive for French-Canadian clubs to
enter the association and passed a resolution
recommending post-war military supervision and
pay for each member of the armed forces until
such time as he is fully re-established in civilian
life.

Sir Walter Scott, Scottish novelist, poet and
man of letters, born this date 1771; failure of his
publishers in 1825 involved him in debt amounting
to \$600,000 most of which he paid off before
his death from overwork in 1832; his
courteous, generous, healthy, genial character,
endearred him to his friends and fellow countrymen
generally; his works, especially his novels,
won him lasting world-wide fame; he created the
historical novel; exulted and purified novel
writing, and made Scotland known throughout
the world.

"To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name."

A new 12-sided "Nickel" will be on the market
next month, only it will not be made of nickel.
The Finance Minister explains that the
dodecagonal coin is designed to prevent confusion
with the one-cent, 10-cent or 25-cent coins. "Its
size should prevent it from being elusive," he
said, "and it will be easy to distinguish and
extract, when mixed with other coins in a purse
or trouser's pocket, by its unique and peculiar
shape. It has neither the milled edge of the
silver nor the plain round edge of the former
nickel or the one-cent piece, so that even a
strayed traveller in the dark would not be likely
to bestow it upon some unworthy recipient in
mistake for a quarter. The size, weight and
thickness are exactly the same as the present
5-cent nickel coin in circulation. It will,
therefore, operate in the pay station telephones
and will fit coin-change-making machines in
theatres, on street railway cars and buses."

As others see us! Wing Cmdr. N. W. Timmerman
of the Royal Air Force, Canadian-born
winner of the Distinguished Service Order and
Distinguished Flying Cross, told a Montreal
interviewer that Canada "doesn't even know
there is a war on" and "is still thinking in terms
of dollars and cents without realising her life is
at stake." The lesson to be learned about the
European home front news is that those people,
friends and foes alike, are tightening their belts
with a vengeance while we have yet to feel any
real pinch. According to the United Press, the
average Frenchman has lost 11 pounds since the
1940 armistice, Parisians stand in line to buy
a single egg, fresh vegetables are rationed one
pound a week per person in Berlin and the
Nazis have confiscated the entire grain crop this
year. By contrast we are still and will continue
to be well fed, although there will have to be
some rationing to which we can scarcely object,
in the light of what both our Allies and our
enemies are experiencing.

Praise indeed! Writing of the popularity of
Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, the
Montreal Gazette says he was on Saturday night
the guest of honor at a dinner at the University
of Manitoba, in recognition of his twenty years
in the Premiership. This is a notable record,
especially when it is considered that Manitoba,
like other parts of Canada, experienced hard
times more than once in the two decades. Besides,
there were political crises, which he took in his
stride, even when he did not have a majority in
the Legislature. In 1927 his Farmers' Party had
to effect a coalition with the Liberals, the
administration becoming Liberal-Progressive. Then
in 1940 he succeeded in establishing a far more
extensive coalition, of Liberal-Progressive,
Conservatives, Independents and Social Credit,
which emerged from the elections in the following
year with 51 of the 55 seats in the Assembly.
At the banquet in his honor at the University,
Hon. Mr. Bracken said he would like to see as his
successor in office a man trained in agriculture,
as he himself was. Mr. Bracken was president of
the Manitoba Agricultural College when called upon
to lead the Farmers' Party. His record has been
one of continual success and it may be difficult
to find an equally capable leader when he finally
decides to quit active politics. He has been a
steadying influence in Manitoba and western
politics generally, all through his leadership.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The lady in bombazine poking
around the barn with a cane is
Grandmother Joking for that electric
autumnal fairer maker.

Premier Tojo says Japan is
determined to destroy Britain and
the U.S. As the old western
would say, he seems to have
overlooked that we don't destroy
with a darn. — Edmonton Journal.

More dwellings, however, are
the great need, both permanent
and temporary, and once families
get a roof over their heads and
commencing the earliest extant
baptismal records on this circuit
which have continued to be well
kept down to the present day.
These records embrace baptisms
from the year of Prince County
and excluding St. Paul's baptismal
register at Charlottetown are
possibly the oldest protestant ones
on the island. Mr. Payne left in
1823 for West India, having
volunteered for service in that part
of the field with Rev. John Pope
a former local preacher on the
Tricon and Bedouque circuit. This
was Mr. Payne's first assignment
for mission work. He had
volunteered for Foreign Missionary
work when he came to the Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick district,
for the annual English Methodist
Conference at the University of
Geneva. FOREIGN MISSIONS in
India and America which included
Tricon and Bedouque. Let no one
in Tricon and Bedouque sneer at
the foreign missionary work of today
(and few if any do) for their
churches for many years were
mission churches and their ministers
foreign missionaries. It is strange
then that this first Tricon and
Bedouque circuit should have
been a missionary-minded quite
early in its history? In 1820 when
Auxiliary Wesleyan Missionary
Societies (more a men's organization
than a women's) were being
formed everywhere the Tricon and
Bedouque circuit contributed £1, 3s. 4d.
out of a total of nearly three hundred
pounds collected in the Maritimes.

In 1820-21 Walter Johnstone
of Dunfermline, Scotland, visited
Edward Island for the purpose
of establishing Sabbath Schools.
He started the first Methodist and
Presbyterian schools in Tricon,
and a rare book published by him
in 1824 we find an account of his
visit to Tricon.

"As we pass out at the harbour's
mouth this is journeying from
Chil-town along the shore towards
the west there are few settlements
to come to a place called Dissable
then to Crappo where small vessels
load with timber. A little to the
west of this is Tricon River, a very
important settlement. There are
excellent marshes on each side of it
a long way. The clearances are large
and regular, the arable land rising
from the river to the heights and
both dry and convenient for all the
purposes of agriculture."

"When I reached Tricon (Friday,
July 21) I found my books arrived
by sea. On the Friday and Saturday
I attended the meetings held
around the settlement endeavouring
to get a school for the Sabbath,
and a house to assemble in; but I
was told that the Methodist meeting
house was occupied from ten
o'clock in the morning till eight at
night; and I could procure no other
place every way convenient and
this had to lose a day.

"At the time appointed a considerable
number attended, and Mr.
Crawford having returned to the
settlement, also attended and opened
the meeting with prayer. Mr.
Miller, the regular Methodist
preacher for the district was also
present before the meeting was
over. Much division of opinion
prevailed as to the way in which
the school was to be conducted, and
at least three or four frequently
happened were the most long
drawn as the shades of night were
beginning to cover us before anything
could be agreed upon another meeting
was fixed on the following
Friday. The meeting was held at
the one among the Presbyterians
the other by the Methodists and
both were doing well the last time
I visited the settlement.

"When I passed through the
settlement on the final return I
was told that the school was
open one of their special exercises
in the meeting house in order to
give time for holding the Sabbath
School, and that they found their
Duty and their pleasure in a
pleasant work; and he hoped in
due time it would also be profitable."

A man apparently of rare
discernment, Mr. Johnstone remarks
on the Island as a whole: "I find
nothing so much wanting as money
and good ministers." The stipends
of ministers at that date were small.
He tells us that the Presbyterian
minister of St. Peter's Bay preached
sermons yearly in Covehead
for which he received thirty
pounds. Writing of the different
churches he continues: "The
Methodists maintain two regular
preachers in Prince Edward
Island: the one was Mr. Robert
Alder from Berwickshire, and the
other a Mr. Miller from Ireland.

These were removed the second
summer I was upon the island and
a Mr. Bamford was sent to
Charlottetown, the other preacher's
name I do not recollect and I
never heard him preach. They
occupy several preaching stations
on the island, Charlottetown,
Murray Harbour, Tricon and Bedouque
with other parts where they
preach occasionally, viz. Lot 40,
Covehead Road and Three River
and etc. They have so many
efficient local preachers that they
seldom want sermons in all their
regular places of worship and it
is not to be wondered at that
wherever the Methodists abound,
vice and immorality is made in a
great measure to hide its head, and
every man and woman is taught
to pray. The members of their
churches are mostly from England
and their regular preachers have
part of their support from home."

This was high praise coming as it
did from a Calvinistic Presbyterian,

It speaks well for the careful
manner in which Canadian
railways are operated and for the
attention paid to their roads, and
equipment that the period of
exceptionally heavy traffic through
which they are passing is marked
by so few serious accidents. This
is the case with the Canadian
railways, and it is recognized that
many of the men now engaged in
railway work may be classed as
"green hands." — Brookville Recorder and Times.

History of Tryon
Unite! Church

150 Years Of Service
1792—1942

By E. S. D.

A MISSION CHURCH

Rev. Thomas Payne came to the
Tricon and Bedouque circuit in 1821
and is gratefully remembered for
being the greater part of the
baptismal records on this circuit
which have continued to be well
kept down to the present day.
These records embrace baptisms
from the year of Prince County
and excluding St. Paul's baptismal
register at Charlottetown are
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work when he came to the Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick district,
for the annual English Methodist
Conference at the University of
Geneva.

An Italian Exile

The most eminent of Italian
exiles, Guglielmo Ferrero, has just
died in Switzerland, where he fled
a post in the University of Geneva.
Mussolini for many years refused
to let Ferrero leave Italy on the ground
that he was "an old relic of
democratic mediocrity," but in 1930
this prohibition was relaxed to permit
him to lecture on history in
Geneva and to revisit the United
States, which he had visited some
twenty years before at the invitation
of President Theodore Roosevelt
who was interested in political
parallels between ancient Rome and
the United States as drawn by the
historian in his "Greatness and
Decline of Rome." Ferrero retained his
freedom of speech and action by
declining to return to his gilded cage
in Italy. He was not, like other
Italian professors in exile, an active
propagandist against Mussolini, but
what he thought about dictators
and the ends of dictatorship is set
forth in his Life of Caesar, written
after Mussolini's usurpation of
power.

"Usurpation, whether on a grand
or a small scale, cannot now, as
it once was, be a solution, but only
a complication—an extreme
complication of an already difficult
situation which the advent of a
warrender insoluble save by a
catastrophe.

"The West has therefore nothing
to hope from usurpers who can only
increase the difficulties with which
it has to contend. Above all, it
must beware of the high-sounding
promises of usurpers made in the
belief that they can change the
course of history. These pledges
of a far more modest issue—the
only issue which really concerns
those called upon to obey a government
which owes its place to usurpation—
whether or no it has the
right to command.

"Thus, little by little, the usurper
plunges deeper and deeper into the
morass until nothing short of a
catastrophe can extricate him. In
Julius Caesar's case the Ides of
March; in Napoleon's, Waterloo."

In his earlier books he developed
the theory that the tendency of
governments was to move by
gradual steps from the monarchial
to republican form, with resulting
advantages to the people. The Great
War and its sequel, however, have
led him to doubt as to whether
human progress would be allowed
to take that course. He used
sombre words to describe his fears
for the future; they are today seen
to be charged with prophetic warning.

"We have seen appear in history
the monster that will devour us
all, if we do not succeed in chaining it—
the hyperbolic war.

"We are a civilization which
knows how to make war, but no
longer knows how to make peace;
longer knows for us what it was
in the 18th century, a rational
means of settling questions otherwise
insoluble, but a mortal danger
reasons which our will will be. If we
do not take care, war may waste us
to and as the Methodists did
"around" in Tricon was naturally
the moral tone of the
community was higher than average.



THE OWL

When cats run home and light is
come,
And dew is cold upon the ground,
And the air off stream is dumb,
And the shirring sail goes round,
And the shirring sail goes round,
Alone and warming his five wits,
The white owl in the beffy sits.

When merry milkmaids click the
latch,
And rarely smells the new-mown
And the cook hath sung beneath
the thatch.
Twice or thrice his roundelay,
Twice or thrice his roundelay,
And warming his five wits,
The white owl in the beffy sits.

—Alfred Tennyson.

GAY'S VEGETABLES

The following is the conversation
overheard by two ladies: "I
like to buy from Gay because the
vegetables are fresh, I understand
that they take them from their
garden several times a day, and
the price is always reasonable."
Yes, replied the other, I find it
very convenient when out for a
short drive, I kill two birds with
the one stone, have my vegetables
home with me, and my outing at
the same time. Our sales direct
from producer to consumer is
appreciated. We save the delivery
expense and pass this saving on to
the consumer.

Our policy is not how much we
can get—but how little and live,
and prices are always changing,
mostly in favor of the customer.

J. J. GAY & SON
Head of Prince Street
8-11-13-15.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"We must endeavour to capture
a spirit of hardiness, earnestness
and trustworthiness. Victory may then be
confidently expected and the
success of the reconstruction
may be held assured."
—General Chiang Kai-shek.

the point of destruction; we may
find ourselves obliged to continue
fighting to the point of total
exhaustion, with growing fury and
more and more terrible weapons
because of the mere impossibility of
making a peace.

THE TWO MACS

THE PASSWORD
TO QUICK SMOOTH
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Lux Shaving Cream, Price — 30c
Lux Shaving Lotion, Price — 40c
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a soldier or a statesman, or imagination to a poet. But
the willingness to take risks is in the wage earner, or
salary earner, a weakness, or in great excess, a vice.
The contrary of the vice of gambling is the virtue of
thrift, and the system of life insurance has given the
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fighting dollars that is helping to win the war.

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