

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President, J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1940.

The Premier At Hunter River

It is difficult to reconcile Premier Campbell's oft-repeated assurances that the provisions of the Prohibition Act are being "strictly enforced," with his admission at Hunter River on Thursday night that special scripts had been made available to tourists to relieve them of the "awkward" necessity of "chasing around from doctor to doctor." The Premier takes the responsibility of having appointed three medical men to whom tourists might apply "for consultations of this kind"; which in plain language means that these physicians have been authorized to break the law and are exempt from the limitation of fifty prescriptions per month which has been placed on other doctors. It is notorious that during the past tourist season these special scripts were easily obtainable. The Act specifically states that no prescription shall be furnished by a physician "unless he is attending professionally" the person requiring it, and then "only in case of actual need." It also limits the number issuable to one prescription per day to any one patient. The Act takes no cognizance whatever of tourists as a specially privileged class, and there has never been any suggestion in the Legislature that they should be so considered. In handing out monopolies for issuing scripts in this irregular fashion, the Premier has himself violated the law. His excuse that tourists are able to get liquor in other provinces is equally applicable to residents of this Province when they are on the mainland, and has no bearing on the situation at all. Last year the Government's liquor revenue amounted to over a hundred thousand dollars, as against revenue of \$30,000 for the last year of the MacMillan administration. Is that the reason for the concern shown this year in catering to the tourist liquor trade? The Premier also made the remarkable statement at Hunter River that he would have offered no opposition to Mr. Bell coming into the Legislature last session and taking his seat, and that he was "surprised" Mr. Bell had not done so. Why did he not so inform the Liberal convention which turned down a resolution accepting the Conservative proposal to have one candidate of each party declared elected by acclamation? And why is he now seeking to defeat Mr. Bell, whom he evidently regards as being entitled to the seat? From the Conservative standpoint, the decision of the Liberal convention may be all to the good. The prospects are for the return of both Conservative candidates; and while the intrusion of provincial political issues at this time is to be regretted, the resulting benefit of a stronger Opposition would undoubtedly be of value to the taxpayers, and to the Government itself in raising it to an alert perception of its responsibilities.

Research In Agriculture

So much has been accomplished, in the United States and elsewhere, in finding industrial uses for farm products and thus extending the market for them that Canada cannot afford to disregard the subject nor the question whether we should undertake similar research on our own account. The most hopeful industrial use for wheat apparently is in the field of motor fuel. Power alcohol has been produced from wheat in United States government laboratories at a cost of 30 cents per (American) gallon, to which must be added the marketing costs. The attempt is now being made to increase the amount of power alcohol that can be produced from a bushel of wheat. The head of the Research division thinks that the amount can be doubled. The production of synthetic wool from wheat proteins is also being sought by the research division of the Ford Company, as it has already done with the soya bean. More than 100 industrial uses have been developed for corn. In this way more than 80,000,000 bushels of the American corn crop is used. This is one-third of the amount of corn that is sold by the farmers, most of the corn being kept on the farm for stock feed. The bulk of the soya bean crop is used for industrial purposes. The crop in North America has steadily increased and is estimated at 125,000,000 bushels this year. The use of skim milk by industry increased in the U.S. five-fold between 1920 and 1937, when the amount was over nine billion pounds. Casein from skim milk is being used for making buttons, belt buckles, plastics, paints, pastes, clothing, leather tanning and many other things. Golf balls, hair brushes, combs, electric fuses, films, safety glass and countless other things are now made from products from the farm. It is stated that in Arkansas alone, one of the poorest of the states, 90 industries have been established for the processing of new products from raw materials from the farm. The National Chemurgic Council of the United States estimates that an additional 50,000,000 acres may be planted to industrial crops in North America within the next ten years. In the United States, industry is completely sold on the value of research. Money thus spent is regarded as a first-class investment. Canadian industry also has gained much in the same way. But research in agriculture has been undertaken on a far greater scale in the

United States than in Canada, even relatively, because of the conviction that scientific study of many of the problems of agriculture will be exceedingly profitable in the end.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Boy Scout Apple Day.
All Soul's Day commemorating faithful dead, not canonical saints; instituted 908.

The Premier's lip service to Prohibition would be laughable were it not the detrimental effect it has on the community as a whole.

Jenny Lind, the great Swedish soprano died this date, 1887. She carried everything before her as an operatic singer on the European Continent and in the U.S.A. and then retired to become a concert singer and teacher in the Royal College of Music, London.

An American educator who has been active in the work of adjusting British evacuee children to the American environment said that in many cases the British children have proved to be far ahead of the American children in studies. She said that in England less time is devoted to extra-curricular activities during the school year, thus leaving more time for studies.

Government temporary war employees, grade one, cannot receive more than \$60 a month for the duration of the war, under present regulations. Recently the Civil Service Commission conducted a probe into the salaries and living conditions of grade one employees. There are about 2,500 such employees in Ottawa and some 4,000 altogether throughout the Dominion.

A recent critic drawing attention to the poor war propaganda being put out by the powers-that-be at Ottawa, says the writers seem more concerned about the reputation of the Government than in rousing the patriotism of the people. "Mas and black, from the present Partisan Government what else could one expect!"

More than 600 women of McGill University have begun the first aid course, which will comprise two hours of the four hours compulsory weekly training program. All classes operating under the Compulsory War Service Program for Women are represented in the classes in the assembly hall of Royal Victoria College. Schedules have been completed and students who find the time-table conflicts with studies are required to report as soon as possible. Applications for exemption from the physical training portion of the program are being considered at the present time. For purposes of the training program the student body has been divided into four sections.

According to M. Andre Maurois the chief cause of France's fall was the lack of character and moral education of successive rising generations. Take care that the same may not be written of Prince Edward Island when, with the connivance of the Government doctors are encouraged to sign scripts to the effect that the applicant is, and has been their patient, though he may never have seen him before; and when citizens may pose as tourists in order to get illegal scripts. We want prohibition, with no exceptions in favour of a few doctors and "blood money" for the Government treasury. Those who favour the existing law want it straight, without dilution; this in the interests of character training as well as sobriety.

The strenuous opposition to depriving the Royal Air Force Home Rule, has resulted in the Churchill Government formally declaring that no attempt would be made to put the force under either Naval or Army control. Lord Snell, 6th deputy leader of the House of Lords, assured Parliament that the Royal Air Force will retain its separate identity. Ever since the success of Germany's joint air and land forces this summer there has been agitation to turn the direction of the R.A.F. over to the army and navy but Lord Snell made it clear no change is contemplated. The deputy leader of the House said the decision some time ago to break the fleet air arm off from the R.A.F. should not be repeated. "The basic problem today," he said, "is not to get different or perhaps perfect machinery, but to attain air superiority." When this is done, Lord Snell added, the question of the army's air support will tend to solve itself. Lord Snell said amid cheers from the House that both the air staff and the general staff had rejected the idea of changing the present setup. "Air protection," Lord Snell said "starts with the factories in this country and extends through the ports of embarkation and the sea routes to the ports of disembarkation. It is a question of winning the war in the air. This is our main task at the moment."

Evidently there is a steadily growing movement in Quebec for Anglifying that province in view of future trade and international developments. At a Liberal celebration in the Reform Club, Montreal, the new Provincial Secretary, Hon. Hector Perrier, K.C., admitted that past traditions were something never to be forgotten and that much good could come from reflection upon legislation of another day, but insisted that in regards to education all shibboleths should be cast aside in favour of action to meet present-day needs. "We must not get rutted in the past," he emphasized. "We must first of all consider the present and prepare for the future." His words found ready echo in the statement of Hon. Philippe Brais, K.C., Government Leader in the Legislative Council, who insisted that "we must have more English and mathematics taught to our French-speaking children." With the world in the turmoil it is Mr. Brais expressed some doubt as to just what material legacies the present generation could leave to the one coming on. "That's why I say," he declared, "that probably the two best things we can leave our children are health and competency. They may only get the latter by an educational system that fits them to compete with others on an equal footing, that will allow them to take their place in modern trade and commerce."

NOTES BY THE WAY

It's irksome, Herr Hitler finds, having to retire to a Berlin subterranean, while the beams burst in air, to read a full account of the execution of the execution of England. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

For one recent week-end there were reported casually lost for the Province of Ontario alone of eleven dead and many injured. Eleven were killed! One gets used to counting the number, but it seems not to mean anything. The military were strangers; they live in some distant town; they are not even distantly related, so why worry? The casualty lists are too high and are received with too little feeling. Still, the talk of one driver to another, largely centres on "How fast can your bus go?" — Guelpch Mercury.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the other day supplied over the radio a general account of India's existing preparedness and indicated the plan now to be implemented for further military expansion. He laid very proper emphasis on the fact that in modern war inexhaustible resources of manpower can have a value only relative to the ability to equip such personnel with the machines of weapons and machines employed. It is satisfactory to know that under the direction of the Master-General of the Ordnance, India's production of war materials and, particularly, of lethal stores, has been rapidly and effectively increased and that at least in the lighter types of armaments there are good prospects for self-sufficiency. This provides a vitally important background in any effort to raise the fighting strength of our forces. — Times of India (Bombay).

Big stores have on sale an "air-raid anti-concussion bandage" designed to protect brain and eardrums against the damage caused by the explosion of bombs and shells. It is made of thin sponge rubber, covered in stocknet. It fits around the forehead and temples, over the ears, and the back of the neck, and is held in place by a strap. It will go over a civilian respirator but cannot be worn with a service mask or a steel helmet. For this reason it is meant to be worn in shelter or in the home. It does not shut out noise, but it redistributes the blast of air that would normally cause concussion, damage to hearing, or shell-shock. The bandage is said to have been invented by a nerve specialist who was a gunner in the last war. — Manchester Guardian.

Samuel Yellin delighted to call himself a blacksmith. He belonged, indeed, to the mighty line of Tubal Cain, though it was not spurs that he fashioned, but gates, grilles, railings and the like. He was a craftsman, a carillon-maker, a memorialist and a lobbyist. For a long time to come men will patze in busy places, or on their way to study or to play, to admire the beauty he created. He was the art-craftsman, the craftsman-artist, of the great tradition. Honored by the practitioners of the so-called fine arts, he was linked also to the rankless but busy makers of the tools and machines on which all our works of war and peace depend. In his article "A Frenchman's View of the Battle of Britain" he wrote: "No work is good unless the material is used in the way it should be, and the designs made to suit that material. Our entire creative creation of enduring loveliness, Mr. Yellin's death at fifty-five is sadly premature, but much of what he has survived, a memorial to his skill, his keen eye and his complete integrity. — New York Times.

Most of the older generation in Ottawa know F. W. Argue and almost everyone knows the name in Ottawa in business. Over the years his affairs prospered and presently came a time when his sons were able to take over the business. No reason why he should not retire in the conventional manner. Instead he bought a farm. There is a tendency both among farmers and people who buy a farm and stock and set up as a so-called "gentleman farmer." Recent surveys both in Canada and the United States indicate that usually the man who buys a farm is not doing so to buy his farm. They can no longer deduct farm losses from income tax and so most of them expect their farms to pay. They are usually starting out with more ready cash than the average farmer, and are able to buy better stock and machinery to start with, but after the farm is bought, they usually find out the much difference between the returned "gentleman's farm" and that of many a man who has been on the land all his life. A recent article in the Ottawa Journal, however, says the city business man going into farming doesn't start with the handicaps some other farmers have inherited—a lot of preconceived ideas and the unwillingness to take advice. The city man expects to apply modern business methods and wants a return on his expenditure, or know the reason why. Mr. Argue was a learned, healthy and happy and enthusiastic. He has something for which a lot of older city business men would give a great deal. — Ottawa Journal.

Rage among the militarists of Japan at the United States' refusal to furnish them with more scrap iron, oil or aviation petrol was to be expected. But they have only themselves to blame for the difficulties in which they are now involved. No country except our own has been so long suffering as the United States, the damage which the ambitions of Japanese militarism have inflicted on national rights and interests in China and on the general welfare of the world. The statement of Japan must realize that they could not expect to prolong the horrors of the Chinese conflict upon American resources. The plain facts are that the subject of China is no nearer than three years ago, when that Japan has a huge army wasting away in Chinese provinces which is deprived now of essential war materials. Menace towards the Dutch Indies cannot mend the situation. The prosperity of Eastern Asia, which is the real interest of Japan, is only to be attained by choosing the way of peace. — London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

There are various political factors that will have to be carefully weighed. The British American States are to be more heavily armed.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of any and every question of interest. The Charlotetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE BRITISH SPIRIT

The following letter addressed to the Royal Packing Company, Government Establishment, No. 51, Charlottetown, P.E.I., produced merchants, London, England, and speaks eloquently for itself. It is dated Oct. 10:—

Messrs. Royal Packing Co., Government Establishment No. 51, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dear Sirs.—It is some little time since we wrote you but we think Mr. Jenkins may care to know that we are all still alive and full of beans. You probably hear as much news as to what is happening in the Mother Country as we can tell you; the not new is that in a raid on London this morning some hundreds of German planes took part, of which the writer saw five brought down in as many minutes on his way to London, the news sheets already state that ten will not return to Germany and probably by the time the total numbers are known, a diaphoretic change against our Spitfires, Hurricanes and Defiants. It is the solitary bombers who come snooping over at over 2000 feet dropping bombs and parachute mines at random, have caused the damage to hospitals, dwelling houses, and other non-military objectives before dropping their bombs. In many ways this is a pity because all the regular troops, the Home Guard, etc., have been waiting for weeks to give the Bosch a suitable reception, and they will be sorely disappointed if the opportunity does not materialize. Apart from the old people and children, nobody takes the slightest notice of raid warnings unless there is gunfire overhead.

We had to leave this letter for a few days, since when the usual day and night raids have continued, as have also German losses in planes to the extent of an average of four to five in one of our favour. The Canadian air pilots and gunners are putting up a magnificent show and are doing just as well as our men and so are the Czech and Polish pilots and gunners. The R.A.F. quite recently a Polish squadron brought down their one hundredth plane and the flights are being held by the bombers, and extremely well and given the Germans a taste of their own medicine, which they, the Bosch, administered to Czechoslovakia on the way twelve months back. On Monday night (as, of course, you have since heard) seven waves of five to ten bombers, headed by Berlin for nearly five hours and over one hundred heavy bombs (1000 lbs.) were dropped on their principal power stations, rail centres and other important military objectives; night after night dozens of invasion bases on the coasts of Holland, Belgium and France are bombed for hours on end, and in numerous places in German occupied territory and also Germany proper, certain places such as Hamm and Soest have been raided over 60 times to date.

Now that Japan has linked up actively with the Rome-Berlin axis, and the British Government have decided to re-open the Burma Road, it is about a week's time and now that German troops have entered Roumania, begins to be obvious if it can be expected in the near future. It would be far too long to give you even a brief description of all that is happening here, but we do want you to know the intense gratification we feel in the knowledge that we shall need to be as sure as we can that their strength will not be something that is at the mercy of any sudden changes of regime that might, in this nation or that, drastically alter relations with the United States. And similarly it seems sure to be constructed that they will have nothing to fear from the countries in which they are located—the example of Poland has to be borne in mind. —Baltimore Sun.

Three things filled this day for me. Three common things filled this day; Each had, for me, a word to say; Said it in beauty, and was done; Crows on a hillside on the way. A buttercup tilted seductively, And a lark arguing with the sun. These three things, merely these three, Were enough to cry the world Out of my heart; the buttercup curled, the lark sang, and the crow plundered; The skylark's dizzy flag unfurled; The placid crows pensively, Wondering why they wondered. —Joseph Auslander.

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THE TWO MACS

Britain's Pharmacopoeia Under Revision

(New York Sun) Disruption of supply services by acts of war has made necessary a re-study of the British pharmacopoeia and a committee of therapeutists appointed by the government has reported that a severity of the drugs commonly prescribed by physicians are not essential in treatment of disease. The committee recommends that to save cargo space in vessels and conserve foreign exchange these be used only sparingly by hospitals and general practitioners. Some of the drugs thus designated are popularly familiar here as well as in the British Isles; the places of their origin present an informing picture of the state of interdependence the nations of the world reached before transportation systems were wiped out of existence.

Among the drugs of the non-essential list are that of monkshood—aconite, the cardiac and respiratory sedative, which the British have imported from Germany, France and Switzerland; the astringent black catechu, which came from Borneo; buchu leaves from South Africa, source of a diuretic and diaphoretic; agar, a laxative from Japan; calumba root, used in tonics, and strophanthus seed, from which a cardiac stimulant is derived, both from Mozambique; cantharides, the Spanish fly, which was supplied by Russia, Spain, Hungary and China; the expectorant and antispasmodic balsam of Tolu; balsam of copaiba, stimulant and diuretic; and supplier of bulk in the intestines, from Mediterranean countries; tamarind, a laxative from the West Indies; and witch hazel, bark and leaves, a household application for bruises and sprains; icelba, an anti-spasmodic and expectorant, and pelsemium, a carminative, diaphoretic and neurogic, for all of which Britons depended on this country. For these, as well as for the other drugs in the catalogue prepared by the British committee, satisfactory substitutes, natural or synthetic, are available; some of those prescribed might be grown in the British Isles if they were really required.

The Poet's Corner

THREE THINGS Three things filled this day for me. Three common things filled this day; Each had, for me, a word to say; Said it in beauty, and was done; Crows on a hillside on the way. A buttercup tilted seductively, And a lark arguing with the sun. These three things, merely these three, Were enough to cry the world Out of my heart; the buttercup curled, the lark sang, and the crow plundered; The skylark's dizzy flag unfurled; The placid crows pensively, Wondering why they wondered. —Joseph Auslander.

tude the people of England feel for the magnificent efforts that Canada is making in support of the Mother Country and the British Empire, must be said of both South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, who are long before the great American States will range themselves on the sides of freedom and democracy, although they are as ready as men at war with the Axis powers morally as we hope and expect they will be physically in the near future.

As long as the British nation is being led by a man who was born and bred from the right stock, and a man who commands the support and respect of all classes, who are determined to continue the struggle, whatever the consequences, until the Nazi and Fascist cancers are finally exterminated.

We shall be very pleased to receive a few lines in reply to this letter because even if the war necessitates a suspension of our business relationship, current events in the world today far transcend purely business considerations, and we shall welcome news of Canada in general and the House of the Royal Packing Co., and Mr. Jenkins in particular.

With compliments, we are, dear Sirs, Yours Faithfully, For Bushell Bros. Ltd., Eric K. Bushell.

(Mr. Jenkins has been shipping chickens to Messrs. Bushell for many years, as much as 2,000 cans in a year).

Australian airlines have just completed two years of service without one fatal accident to a revenue passenger, it was announced.

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Political Meetings Joint political meetings in the Second District of Queen's will be held as follows:— Afton Hall — Tuesday the 29th Kingston — Wednesday the 30th Hunter River — Thursday the 31st North Rustico — Monday the 4th All meetings at 8 P. M. A. W. MATHESON R. R. BELL PHILLIP MATHESON I-821-10-26-4.

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