

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1940.

New Civic Legislation

Several important changes are embodied in the Act to Amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act which was introduced and given first reading in the Legislature this week. Stripped of its legal phraseology, the bill contains the following major provisions: It confirms the findings of the Board of Review on Tax Arrears; Makes street and sidewalk assessments divisible into quarterly installments; Establishes the calendar year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, as the fiscal year for the City; Permits appeal on the assessed value rather than the final tax so that all appeals may be settled and allowed before the tax rate is struck; Re-enacts a previous clause which prevents the ordinary exemptions applying to street pavement; Enables taxation on motor vehicles to be collected by impounding the vehicles; Makes provision for statute labour to pay off poll tax; Gives authority to regulate the location and operation of service garages; Authorizes the Council to regulate public solicitation of collections; Places at the discretion of the Council the work to be required of unemployed in return for unemployment relief; Enables the cost of extraordinary street improvement, such as paving within the limits not now paved between curb and sidewalk or sidewalk and street line, to be charged on the same basis as original street improvement. The full text of the bill, together with the text of the bill authorizing debenture borrowing, appeared in yesterday's Guardian, and should be studied carefully by all interested.

R. C. M. P. Report

According to the report of the secretary of the Temperance Federation, the anti-beer bill delegation which waited upon our Liberal legislators was informed by Premier Campbell that the reason for the increased flow of intoxicants through other channels was that "the Government had stopped the importation of illicit liquor." More modest is the explanation given for this stoppage in the annual report of the Mounted Police, tabled yesterday in the Legislature. "As a result of the prosecutions for conspiracy in the Province of Nova Scotia and later due to the commencement of hostilities," we read, "very little contraband was smuggled into the Province." The R.C.M.P. report, as usual, presents a concise and authoritative summary of law enforcement activities. Prohibition enforcement efforts resulted in 236 prosecutions and 205 convictions. There were 300 investigations resulting in 92 convictions under the Excise Act. Only a few convictions are reported under the Game Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act but these regulations were reasonably well enforced owing to the "whole-hearted support" received from the majority of our citizens. Thirty-two sudden or accidental deaths were investigated during the year, five of which were highway fatalities. While this represents a decrease of one over the previous year, the rate, it must be confessed, is still unnecessarily high. Thirty-five cases of "driving while intoxicated" were investigated, resulting in twenty-eight convictions. "The number of convictions," says the report, "is ten higher than for the previous year, and although the license of each convicted person was forthwith cancelled for the period provided by Statute it seems that this is an offence which is not regarded seriously enough by a certain class of drivers. It is recommended that more drastic measures be taken to cope with this situation." At the present time there are 83 persons disqualified from driving. Six of these are for a period of six months or less; 47 for one year; 14 for two years; six for life; seven "indefinitely"; two until financial responsibility has been shown, and one until criminal responsibility has been decided.

The War And Farm Production

A danger to farm economy in Canada is seen by the Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Post in the sudden war changes in Scandinavia. For years Canada has been building up high quality output of farm products. Now quality may have to be sacrificed in the interests of volume. The position with respect to cheese is that negotiations with British authorities have hitherto failed because the price of cheese in Canada was higher than the price which Britain was prepared to pay. Britain had offered around 14c. per lb. in Canada and probably would have signed at 15c. The price of cheese in Canada has been as high as 19c. and so long as it continued above 15c. there was little hope of agreement. In recent weeks, however, the price of cheese has fallen to around 15c. and a deal was on the cards when Hitler marched into Denmark—one of Britain's chief sources of dairy supplies. It is now thought that Britain will not resume negotiations with Canada until she has demonstrated that she can maintain supplies at 15c. per lb. To rush negotiations now probably would lead to a demand from Canada for a higher price. The bacon situation has been equally transformed. There are large stocks of bacon in store and there has been a tendency on the part

of some packers to drop the price to producers in order to halt excessive marketings. Prices, however, have been restored and the Bacon Board, it is understood, will make it plain that rather than risk a repetition of price cuts, the price to be paid by the packers for hogs will be regulated.

Now that Hitler's blitzkrieg in Scandinavia is history, ministers are frank in saying that Britain's food buyers were not caught napping. British officials apparently told Canadian ministers months ago that they regarded it only as a matter of time until the Nazis overran Denmark. They made the greatest possible use of their opportunities to buy Danish bacon, butter, eggs and cheese. They bought far beyond their day-to-day requirements and filled all available storage warehouses in Britain.

Canada was beginning to feel the pinch of this shortage of storage in Britain in recent weeks. This was the reason why bacon shipments were cut down. But while the shipments were cut down, Britain continued to buy from the Bacon Board for storage in Canada. The bacon was stored at Britain's expense.

Now the prospects are that bacon shipments will be resumed at maximum quantities available just as rapidly as Britain's stocks are reduced. Shipments of cheese on a large scale will proceed at around 15c. per lb. whether or not there is an agreement.

Not generally realized is the fact that the permanent peacetime United Kingdom market demands high quality farm products; the present war market is not nearly so particular. In the last 20 years Canadian agriculture has steadily developed a high-class surplus for disposal in Great Britain. Bacon, beef, cheese, wheat and fruit have been shipped with the high-class Old Country trade in view. In this development we have competed with Denmark and the leading sister dominions, and to a much lesser extent with the United States.

War demand with its emphasis on volume only and the cutting off for the time being of high-class Danish exports threatens to disrupt Canada's agricultural economy, eliminating or greatly reducing the advantages of quality. It tends to put the lower-costing, lard-type American hog on the same level as the special Canadian bacon type.

After the first Great War Canada had to start again building up a quality agricultural production and this is a slow process. Once lost markets are difficult to regain and especially so if essential breeding stock and careful processing, packing and grading machinery has been scrapped. Canadian agricultural authorities are loath to jeopardize all this quality development for a temporary wartime market and at the same time they are faced with the necessity of providing a major portion of the Allied food requirements during the present crisis. This is the problem facing Canadian agriculture, a problem greatly accentuated by the capitulation of Denmark.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Adolf Hitler born this date, 1889. Princess Elizabeth born tomorrow's date, 1926. The short route to Borden has again been advocated by the City Council. Jean Racine, the greatest tragic writer after Corneille, (one of Richelieu's "Five Poets") of the French Classical school, died tomorrow's date, 1699. Compulsory school attendance, for at least 75 per cent of the sessions, for children from seven to fifteen is now part of the law for rural and urban centres; while in Charlottetown and Summerside the percentage is 100. The Board of Trade is supposed to represent the business interests, yet when a question affecting them and the truckmen is under discussion, they rely upon the truckmen to obtain the opinion of the business men. Professor Reilly of McGill says that it is significant that the majority of inmates in insane asylums came from noise-saturated cities and that the number of inmates in such institutions greatly outnumbered those in hospitals for other causes. He appeals to citizens to stop unnecessary noises in the name of the community's good health.

The British Government has ordered holders of 92 United States stocks and 25 bonds to sell them to the Treasury in a new move to increase the supply of dollars with which to buy United States planes and other war materials. The new order requires British holders to transfer their stocks to the Bank of England "forthwith," payment to be made in pounds sterling at the official rate of exchange, \$4.03 1/2 to the pound. This move greatly increases the holdings of the British Government on Wall Street, where the Bank of England probably is the largest single operator.

Our local contemporary endeavors to disparage the statement made in these columns yesterday that the ordinary sinking fund provision by the Government last year was \$175,615. It claims that we "trumped up" these figures "at utter variance with the Public Accounts." We would refer our contemporary to page 47 of the Public Accounts, whereon is set out in bold type under Debt Charges: "(B) Sinking Fund Provision, Ordinary, \$175,615." This we stated should be \$203,120, which our contemporary can verify for itself by computing the rates on the several issues listed in the Sinking Fund Statement on pages 17-18.

Premier W. J. Patterson of Saskatchewan, is in Ottawa to discuss a wide range of matters with Federal authorities and to find out the effect of the war on essential services in Saskatchewan for which Federal financial aid has been forthcoming for the past several years. Included in the list of matters which the Premier will discuss are highway work, mineral development, roads, youth training schemes, direct relief agreements, Northern settlers' re-establishment work, civic improvement assistance, air training and possibly Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act activities in Saskatchewan.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A suitable name for a German ship, suggests J. E. Leekie, of Vancouver, in News Review, would be Scuttleship, and another writer refers to Norwegian territorial waters as Racers' Rat-Run. — Toronto Star.

Germany is boasting that she can get along regardless of the blockade; and only a few months ago, when there was no blockade, was complaining that she couldn't get along because she was one of the have nots, without raw materials and foreign exchange. — Port Arthur News-Cronicle.

The Germans seem to be as impressionable a race as they were in the years preceding the Great War, when their own Foreign Secretary, von Kiderlen-Waechter, said of them: "A press campaign of four months will convince the German people of the richness of any country they like to suggest." — Victoria Colonist.

The University of Maine College of Agriculture is credited with being the only college in the United States offering a complete course in instruction in potato production and marketing. Four courses on potatoes are offered. That's giving constructive academic attention to subjects close to hand. — Fredericton Gleaser.

Blank amazement is not too strong a description of the reaction of the ratepayers of St. John's to the announcement that their taxes have been jumped 25 per cent, for 1940 by the City Council, and by a mayor and council board who sought and obtained election to the office of the people. — Sydney Post-Record.

Uncle Sam himself once upon a time laid claim to quite a section of Greenland, that was in 1916 in the north discovered by Admiral Peary. But Uncle Sam relinquished the claim when he bought the Virgin Islands in the Caribbean from Denmark in 1917. Now, children, get out your maps and—but, shucks, what's the use? Harri on in Windsor Star.

One can see in the fact that General Wedgwood has been invited to inspect the Egyptian Army as well as the British that if the war turned Eastwards into a battle for the Allied unity, the British would be the supreme command on land shall be held by the French who will be willingly accepted by Egypt, should she be forced into hostilities. — Cairo Sphinx.

The New York Times has a comical story from Paris which says Josephine Von Heibronn made herself conspicuous in his recent interview at the Vatican with Pope Pius and received such a rebuff that on leaving the Pope's study she burst into tears, rushing out of the meeting in a Cardinal's car instead of her own. It needed a real rebuke to make the cheekiest individual in the world feel that way. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Miss Agnes Macphail, remarks The St. Thomas Times-Journal, "was as strong an anti-war as her net subject for very many years the grant for the cadet movement. This was a wartime election and her constituents, knowing her attitude in mind, felt she could not worthily represent them in the next Parliament." This probably explains the defeat of the lady who, even with the example of Munich before her, could not read her mind of the nation that turning the other cheek was a having proposition. — Brantford Exposition.

A Philadelphia business man we knew told us the other day that he wanted to spend \$100,000 and put 200 people to work by adding to his business the production of what he did not think business conditions warranted the expenditure. He said they did and that was why he would like to do it. When we asked him why he didn't do it, he replied that he was afraid the tax would eat up the whole affair and he wasn't going to spend any money to give employment when that would be the result. He would have to worry constantly about how to meet the tax bills. With Federal and state taxes biting into his business, the Philadelphia man added that the municipal taxation was so onerous, he couldn't see his way clear to making any plans for business expansion. He added that he would like to get out of Philadelphia, because the municipal taxes were so tremendous and threatened to be so much heavier. There wasn't much object trying to do that, because the tax rate there for Canadians, there is a point beyond which the tax load becomes so heavy, the people just have to leave. Clark in The Windsor, Ont. Star.

There are still individuals sitting at home in Canada who give vent to bitter criticism of the present war effort. They are the enemy to start a major offensive. The British pamphlet raids have been ridiculed by the arm-chair generals and the feeble expatriate "theorists" who sit on the lips of some citizens. These who recall the last war with the newspaper casualty list, or those who remember a member of their family who got out of the front march off to fill a place in the Empire's defense lines are not criticizing Britain's tactics in fighting the war. They are criticizing the blockade and weakening the economic and civilian strength before striking the blow that must result in a repetition of the Great War's casualty lists. The armed forces that face each other are the best of their kind. The best available length of the western front represent the greatest potential force of death and destruction ever assembled in the world's history and they are heedlessly losing that force to the strategic time has arrived would be to blacken the pages of history. Every day the Allies are fighting a major conflict on land, sea and air. The conflict is being won through the economic blockade and every economic step that is struck from the Allies' list means a step toward the end of the war. The clash of arms on land is inevitable, but the day cannot be too long postponed. For each day that more of the Allies' troops win the victory that the strategy employed by Britain and France. — Timmins Press.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

PROHIBITION AND TOURISTS

Sir,—It would seem from resulting events, that our Provincial Legislators are more interested in the policy of repealing our Prohibition Law, than in the enforcement of this temperance legislation. Now have all of which points to the probability that men capable of such unparliamentary procedure would be equally unscrupulous in the enforcement of a Government Control Measure of their own production, and that the unmistakable in the other Provinces would obtain here with increased damaging results.

It is a splendid thing for this Province to have good roads, parks and highways for our own benefit and that of our visiting friends, but let us not lose our heads in the senseless gamor that the liquor industry is offering. The liquor industry under Government sale law experienced a very substantial decline. I am, Sir, etc. S. M. MARTIN

CIVIC CAR TAX

Sir,—In the amendments to the City Incorporation Act the City Council is seeking the authority to impound vehicles on which there are arrears of taxes. This civic car tax is class legislation of the most unjust form. It evaluates all motor vehicles at \$200 per year, or 2 1/2 per cent or \$12.50 per year. Here is how it works. The person who owns a \$1,000, \$2,000 or \$3,000 car will pay the same amount. If he has his assessment reduced to \$500 while the poor man with his cheap little car worth \$200 to \$300 but which can give him and his family a little joy has his assessment raised to \$500. The writer does not advocate that a poor man's car be tax free but he does assert the right of a poor man to equality of treatment and to justice.

If the present tax on cars were put as a special rate, either based on the model or a low blanket assessment, as in other towns there would be no need of applying for special force for its collection. It is considered this question very seriously before it gives authority to the City Council to enforce an obvious injustice. I am, Sir, etc. JUSTICE

PICK UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE

Sir,—The City Council and a committee of the Board of Trade that have not spoken or been consulted, and the statement made that the service is being utilized would indicate that those concerned with this particular phase of transportation are not particularly interested but find it to their advantage to make use of the service provided. There is no compulsion in asking the petitioners to deprive our people of a service provided by the Railway for all of Canada, and for which the best brains of the Maritimes have been fighting during the past four years. Let the service stay; if we don't want it, we will not be looked upon by the rest of Canada as abnormal beings. I am, Sir, etc. PROGRESS.

BEER AND WINE BILL

Sir,—The purpose of this letter is to acquaint the people with the conditions as they will be if the Beer and Wine Bill is passed. I lived in Saskatchewan during the first three years of similar legislation there. What has happened in Saskatchewan will inevitably happen here. 1. It will establish Public drinking as effectually as in the bar room days. 2. It will bring back private profit with the selfish interest to increase sales. 3. It will bring back the treating system—one of the worst and most seductive features of the bar room days. 4. It will increase temptation to youth by reason of the frequent opportunity and the social pressure to drink. 5. It will make it more difficult for the man fighting an appetite for liquor to escape from its toils. 6. It will mean the breaking down of modesty and the opening of an

PROVINCIAL ABATTOIR

Sir,—My letter of last week was concerned with the dilemma of our Live Stock Industry and presented a plan for the establishment of an abattoir. I will now outline my conception of how this project should be planned in order to successfully cope with the confronting situation. We must first erect an abattoir whose specifications will fully comply with the provisions of the Meat and Canned Food Act as this Act prohibits the shipment abroad of meats not slaughtered in compliance therewith, and also governs the supervision of all such establishments. At the outset I must make it clearly understood that this abattoir will not be just another packing plant where farmers are invited to dispose of their stock at the lowest price for which it can be obtained. This establishment aims to create wider markets and give producers larger returns. There seems to be considerable confusion on this point and I am asked to clarify my objectives. In brief this plant will place at the disposal of any dealer, merchant or farmer the privilege of having his stock slaughtered and prepared for shipment under Federal Government Inspection and Supervision. By virtue of having it so slaughtered the farmer will be able to take his stock to the best available market, as all markets would then be opened to him without further restrictions. In addition to the immediate advantage of opening up wider markets the producer would profit tangibly by having his live stock slaughtered by experts. Stock slaughtered in an abattoir carries a premium of two cents per pound over the same stock slaughtered on a farm. Other accruing advantages to the farmer would be: More orderly marketing; increased good will for Island meats; advertising of Island meats promoted; saving in freight costs; elimination of waste; reduced purchases of processed meats from the mainland; and a larger share of the local market; extension of markets for Island canned meats; modernization of our slaughtering facilities. It is my desire to see such an organization as this representative of the entire Island Live Stock Industry. It would be formed as an operative line or as a stock company issuing shares of small denomination having the widest possible distribution. The bringing together of such a representative body would give the industry with

The Poets' Corner ON FORELANDS HIGH IN HEAVEN Oh, the pearl seas are yonder, The gold and amber shore; Squires where the girls are fonder, Towns where the pots hold more. And here fret we and moulder, By range and rick and shed, And every moon are older, And soon we shall be dead.

I see the girl bright-eyed, All the dusting daisies, And lumps in England lighted, And evening wrecks in Wales; And starry darkness passes, The roads from sea to sea, And blots the foolish faces Of my poor friends and me.

A means of effectively dealing with its arising problems and the promotion of its interests. I again wish to thank you for enabling me to have my views so widely disseminated. I will amplify what I have here outlined later. I am, Sir, etc. J. M. ROOF

PICK-UP & DELIVERY SERVICE

Sir,—I note that the City Council has passed a resolution asking that the pick-up and delivery service just provided for Charlottetown be discontinued. We are told that there are forty truckmen in Charlottetown who will be on relief if the service is continued, and at the same time one of the Councilors stated that three of the railway trucks are old and only two working. It seems to an outsider that if two trucks can do the work of forty truckmen then perhaps there is ample room.

Again we are told that the petition presented asking for the action taken carried the total of fifty names. It is only reasonable to assume that the forty that are directly interested would have their names on it and in view of the statement that only one party to whom the petition was presented refused to sign it, therefore, it is self-evident that only eleven citizens outside of the Truckmen's Union were given a chance to sign or refuse. Now there seems to me to be a lot of interests in Charlottetown that have not spoken or been consulted, and the statement made that the service is being utilized would indicate that those concerned with this particular phase of transportation are not particularly interested but find it to their advantage to make use of the service provided. There is no compulsion in asking the petitioners to deprive our people of a service provided by the Railway for all of Canada, and for which the best brains of the Maritimes have been fighting during the past four years. Let the service stay; if we don't want it, we will not be looked upon by the rest of Canada as abnormal beings. I am, Sir, etc. PROGRESS.

BEER AND WINE BILL

Nazism is working in Norway according to reports set in other countries protected to be destroyed. There is the same ruthless disregard of the people—their people, harry and kill until rights prevail. In Norway there is another touch of savagery, King Haakon himself is being chiefted from point to point. He and his companions, including Crown Prince Olaf, are pursued by Nazi warplanes and bombed from one hiding-place to another. There are not sufficient German troops in Norway to carry out wholesale slaughter of the population—men, women and children—in Poland. The present purpose is to terrify the people into immediate submission. In attempting to subdue a small nation, why bother about discrimination? King Haakon enjoys the respect of other nations. He is a man of dignity and high character, entitled to consideration; but what of that? Hunt him like a helpless wild thing. He can't strike back. The King says he cannot understand how such terrible things can happen, and that all civilization seems to have come

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For a Delicious Cup of Orange Pekoe Tea Mr. Tea Pott Says: Use BRAHMIN Full Flavoured Tea

Statistics He said that only 45% of all collisions involve another car—and even then, though only about 15 chances in 100 of collision, damage from the other fellow. That's enough for me! I want to be 100% safe that I'll collect, if I have a blowout and my car runs into a tree and tears off a fender. I'll stick to National Fire Protection and let somebody else take chances on getting by with no insurance.

A King As Quarry (Globe and Mail) Nazism is working in Norway according to reports set in other countries protected to be destroyed. There is the same ruthless disregard of the people—their people, harry and kill until rights prevail. In Norway there is another touch of savagery, King Haakon himself is being chiefted from point to point. He and his companions, including Crown Prince Olaf, are pursued by Nazi warplanes and bombed from one hiding-place to another. There are not sufficient German troops in Norway to carry out wholesale slaughter of the population—men, women and children—in Poland. The present purpose is to terrify the people into immediate submission. In attempting to subdue a small nation, why bother about discrimination? King Haakon enjoys the respect of other nations. He is a man of dignity and high character, entitled to consideration; but what of that? Hunt him like a helpless wild thing. He can't strike back. The King says he cannot understand how such terrible things can happen, and that all civilization seems to have come

MAX FACTOR'S SOCIETY MAKE UP We have just received from Hollywood a full shipment of Max Factor Beauty aids. Included in the shipment are such items as: Max Factor Skin and Tissue Cream, Max Factor Honeyuckle Cream, Max Factor Cleansing Cream, Max Factor Powder foundation Cream in three shades, Natural Kachic — Flesh, Max Factor Face Powder in the following shades—Natural, Sanguine, Brunette, Olive and Sun Tan. Max Factor Rouge and Max Factor Lipstick. MAC'S BLOOD FOOD The local Spring Tonic. A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those cases where their origin is traced to an impoverished condition of the blood. These Pills are used extensively as a general tonic, will improve the appetite and impart strength and tone to the whole system. PRICE PER BOX 50 CENTS. MAC'S IMPROVED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES The best that money can buy. PRICE PER PACKAGE 50c. THE 2 MACS

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