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

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1942

Dominion Day

Tomorrow's anniversary is another milestone
in the history of Canada, marking three quar-
ters of a century of progress since the first four
provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick, united to form the Dominion.

In view of the grave issues facing Canada to-
day, it is to be hoped that this occasion will be
taken by leaders of all parties and classes, to
emphasize the things which unite us as provin-
ces, one to the other. Too much has been made
of the things which divide us. A most unfortu-
nate controversy is now being waged in the
House of Commons over an issue which it was
the Government's responsibility to have settled
long ago.

Germany and Inflation

One of Hitler's most frequent pledges to the
German people has been that he will never give
them another dose of inflation. According to
Jacob Segal, Soviet economist writing in the Cen-
tral European Observer, this must be added to
Hitler's list of broken pledges. Germany, he as-
serts, is in the beginning of another inflationary
era.

The war unleashed by the Nazis has now as-
sumed far greater scope than the last war. Its
prosecution demands even greater expenditures.
To obtain these means Hitler is following the
Hohenzollern government to the printing presses.
There has, in Germany, been an enormous in-
crease in taxation. This produced thirty billion
marks in 1941. State borrowing has gone up
even faster and the public debt is now 120 billion
marks. This is four times the 1939 debt.

Despite taxation, borrowing and fixed wages,
Hitler has been unable to keep pace with his war
bills. He has resorted to the printing presses and
now has 24 billion in paper marks in circulation.
This is four times as much as before the war and
about equal to the amount in circulation in the
summer of 1918.

Despite Hitler's price fixing laws, official
prices are rising according to Segal. Black mar-
ket prices are rising even faster. Goods of all
kinds have become increasingly scarce and money
increasingly plentiful. Despite the severe pen-
alties imposed when caught, Germans are buying
more and more in the black markets. There is a
tendency moreover for people to exchange goods
for goods, to swap one scarce article for another.
This practice has become so widespread as to be
openly criticized in the German newspapers.

From these facts it would be idle to assume
that Germany is about to collapse. No country
held so tightly together by the steel chains of the
Gestapo can collapse. Nevertheless there are signs
of the times. Whenever any country turns in de-
spair to printing presses for money, the end
is inevitable. If Canada had followed the advice
of some of its amateur monetary magicians, it
would have taken this road to ruin long ago.

Prairie Critic Answered

An article, "Yesterday's Dead Hand," pur-
porting to review a book by Judge Patterson on
"More Studies in Nova Scotia," is made the ex-
cuse for a quite uncalculated attack on the Mar-
itime Provinces. The article appeared in the
Winnipeg Free Press, and is signed "D. A.
MacL." Opportunity is taken in the article to
ridicule "the myth of Maritime Rights," which
are made synonymous with "Maritime Grouches,"
and Maritimers are lectured on their alleged illit-
eracy and on their "backwardness of thought,"
and stubborn refusal to cast off the fetters. In a
characteristic passage, the reviewer remarks:
"Ancestral worship retards Maritime progress.
Subservience to the wishes of a few Barons of
the Seaside take their toll, and the people strug-
gle not to lift themselves from the mucky rut of
family-tradition. What avails a man today to sit
by Saint John's rotting wharves of Strait Shore,
or on Halifax's Arm or Charlottetown's harbor
of Three Rivers and think of his ancestors' winged
ships and manor houses and forest domains if
he builds not himself for tomorrow."

The criticism is answered in a leading article
in the Maritime Merchant, which points out that
the Prairie Provinces have been the largest re-
cipients of federal aid, and the loudest complain-
ants about their disabilities due to changing econ-

omic conditions. As for illiteracy, it says, if the
Free Press writer turned to page 68 of the
1941 Year Book of Canada he would find "that
there is less illiteracy in Prince Edward Island
than in Manitoba and that in Nova Scotia the
proportion of people who can read and write is
95.05, which is only one-tenth of one per cent be-
low Manitoba."

"We in the Maritimes," says the Maritime Mer-
chant, "know what our problems are and how
difficult they are of solution, and our leading
men are bending their thought and their energy
to make these provinces more prosperous. And
notwithstanding such critics as D. A. MacL.
they are becoming more prosperous. There is not
the flood of people coming here such as made
booms in the west, but there are many people
who left 'hilly Saint John' and other parts of the
Maritimes for the West who would be better off
if they had remained here to grow up with the
country. Maritimers are not going to the west
to-day for they realize that it's no place to go to
if one is seeking betterment. Our people are not
migrating any more; consequently there is growth
in our population. It is not spectacular growth,
but it is all the better for that. It is not decline,
such as has occurred in Saskatchewan. With nor-
mal growth of population will come growth of
prosperity. Our position precludes the industrial
growth that central position has brought to Que-
bec and Ontario but it will be all the more solid
for that reason. And our provincial and municipal
affairs are on a much more solid basis than
in some parts of the west where there are so many
laughing men."

The Maritime Merchant's answer to the prairie
scribe's criticism is convincing, but it is re-
grettable that controversies of this kind should be
started at all in wartime.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Civilian Day" at Army training camps. A
fine opportunity to get better acquainted with the
boys in battle dress.

A conference is taking place today in Ottawa
on important financial matters at which Messrs.
Duncan Bonnell and Percy W. Turner are
representing Prince Edward Island.

The government sponsored plan for chartered
banks to finance the early purchase of coal by
consumers is hailed with satisfaction by all three
parties to the transaction.

Debate on the budget will open this afternoon
in the House of Commons, with Hon. R. B. Han-
son, leader of the Opposition, leading off. The
debate will form a welcome interruption to the
fourteen day marathon of almost continuous
speechmaking on the conscription issue.

There will be no pause during Army Week for
the Dominion's fighting men. They will go right
on with their training field and in army camps,
in barracks and technical schools, while the na-
tion looks on.

Army Week originated, Defence Minister Ras-
ton says, from an insistent public demand for a
closer look at the country's fighting sons, and an
opportunity to pay tribute to the Army for the
hard work and sacrifice on the part of every in-
dividual in it.

A sensation has been created at Ottawa by the
discovery that a secretly operated short wave
transmitter is busy keeping Germany informed
of every important happening in Canada—in-
cluding any adverse criticism in the progress of
the war. Recently such a transmitter was discov-
ered hidden in an auto in the United States and
the authorities seem to think a similar plan may
be in existence here.

Montreal is all agog over Army Week but still
the Montrealers think there should be a greater
response from the thousands of young men who
seemingly have nothing particular to do and
plenty time to do it. The revelation in Parlia-
ment that the proportion of French name enlist-
ment has been insignificant compared with the
population whereas the English enlistment per
1,000 is highly commendable is not being relished
by those favouring an all out war.

The Campbell Government has granted a vote
of \$3,000 to purchase Holstein pedigree stock
at the MacAulay Dispenlsh sale in Toronto this
week. Hon. Horace Wright and one of his con-
stituents are representing the Government,
Messrs. Lincoln Dewar and J. C. Jardine re-
presenting the Holstein Association while Mr.
J. Walter Jones, M. L. A., is attending in his own
interests.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning died, 1861.
Achieved literary fame under her maiden name
of Elizabeth Barrett. The romantic episode of
her marriage with the poet Robert Browning
has been told many times. Best remembered to-
day for her "Sonnets from the Portuguese,"
which are unexcelled as love poems.

The regional director of highway transport
said in Montreal that regulations are being pre-
pared to restrict the movements of privately-owned
trucks to a radius of 35 miles from their places
of business. An exception will be household
goods, which in the new rules can be moved up
to 400 miles, but only by special permit which
will not be issued unless a return load is assured.

Of the 88 members who have spoken so far in
the conscription debate, sixty-six have been Lib-
erals. Twenty-eight Liberals have expressed their
intention to oppose the bill repealing Sec. 3 of
the Mobilization Act. The Conservatives are sup-
porting it but with the declared intention of de-
manding immediate action for conscription once
it passes. Nobody knows where the Government
stands, notwithstanding that twelve cabinet mem-
bers have spoken. Messrs. Macdonald and Ras-
ton made straightforward speeches, but these
were more than offset by the pussyfooting
speeches of Premier King, Messrs. Gardiner,
Thorson and others.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A historical east coast village has
been taken over by the military
authorities and its inhabitants have
gone from the village which
some of the cottagers had lived all
their lives. Gear and implements
have disappeared from farm build-
ings and been removed from the church
where most of the population were
baptized and married. — London
Times.

Perhaps, never has a surgeon's
scalpel carried responsibility great-
er than will rest upon that of the
ophthalmologist who, very soon, will
operate upon the eyes of President
Roberto M. Ortiz of Argentina. Be-
cause of his eyes Ortiz has had to
wear one of the greatest Latin-Am-
erican spectacles. Ortiz is pro-United
Nations and anti-Axis. His acting
government is charitably seeking is-
olationism. In Ortiz's absence, Ar-
gentina has declined to co-operate
in Pan-America unity against Hit-
ler. If Ortiz's eyes can be restored,
we may expect full support from
Argentina when he resumes active
office. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

The navigators of a Canadian
ship adopted a mascot—a certain
Sgt. Jack Canuck, with a face like
a shiny potato and an impudent
member of his crew. The mascot
work of a pilot officer navigator
from Ottawa, who was a poster
artist before the war. Sgt. Canuck's
cheerful, cheeky face has been on
posters in a new navigator's hut,
he is there to warn them against
careless talk, and to advise them
about their job. The sergeant with
a name familiar to Canadians,
wears a trapper's fur hat with the
ball hanging down behind. He is
taken as the symbol of all good
and bad navigators and he tells
them all the things they should and
should not do. In one picture, for
example, he is sitting with another
member of his crew beside an igloo
in the frozen North trying to catch
fish through a hole in the ice and
saying: "If you think you can't
swim, we'll get home somehow." But
the sergeant was, in fact, wrong.
—Canada's Weekly (London).

There is much determination in
Britain that educational opportu-
nities for the young shall be im-
proved after the war. This inten-
tion is being expressed in plans
which include radical changes in
the basic system of education.
Moreover, these plans are not
scattered, but are being projected by
authorities. A few months ago, the
National Board of Education sent
out to the local education authorities
to teachers' and related organiza-
tions, a set of plans for the recon-
struction of the educational system
of England and Wales. The plan
proposed compulsory, full-time educa-
tion for all children on a totally
democratic basis. They forecast a
radical change in the content of the
curricula of the state schools and
the future relationship between
these and the public (meaning private
schools) Mr. W. W. Hill, in an
address in the Christian Science
Monitor, states that the aim of the
British education authorities is to
have all state schools scattered
among children the advantages which
the well-to-do children have hither-
to enjoyed. They plan to have
separate classes, small classes,
furnishing adequate equip-
ment and provision for games,
sports and extra-curricular cultural
activities. — Toronto Star.

Canadian housewives may have
had difficulty in buying beef re-
cently, but despite this fact made
fairly apparent to most of us, Can-
adians as a whole have been acting
with little fear of trouble in the
house of Commons. The only criti-
cism the Government encounters in
connection with the war on the
home front is on the score of its
costs. Mr. King's Government has
been going far enough in Washing-
ton to have the amount Canadians
consumed has been running at the
rate of 3,000 head above normal
each week. Despite the fact that
the United States in the first
four months of this year, farmers
have provided the home market
with some 400,000 extra head of
cattle and have increased storage stocks
during the same time. Marketings
have declined slightly in recent
weeks, but a condition of over-
supply of beef in other parts of
the world this season before grass-fed
cattle come on the market. It is not
the real reason why many butcher
shops have been unable to supply
the customer with all the beef they
might want. Real reason for the
scarcity, which was more apparent
than real, is that Canadian house-
wives are buying more beef, and are
buying it in greater quantities.
The amount of beef consumed in
Canada has been increasing steadily
and more Canadian homes are aban-
doning the practice of substituting
beef for pork; army camps also are
taking high quantities. Demand has
created its own scarcity. —(Ottawa
Journal).

Hitler's claim in his Reichstag
speech that German shipyards have
far outstripped the number of U-
boats produced in the last war re-
quires examination if it is not to
convey the impression that he cer-
tainly intended it to do. The Ger-
man U-boat programs between 1914-
18 were not fulfilled. Less than half
of the boats projected were ever
completed. The program was 810
boats. The actual production was
either 344 or 345, there is a discrep-
ancy of one between British and
German tabulations. That means
that German delivery of new U-
boats averaged seven a month
throughout the war, which is not
particularly high figure to outstrip
especially since the German yards
in 1939 were prepared for orders
on a scale certainly far in excess of
1914. The first 30 months of that
war saw an output of 160 new
boats. That is a figure the Ger-
man yards may well have outstrip-
ped in the Autumn of 1939 and
this Spring but whether the total
figure really deserves the qualifying
adverb "far" is questioned by ship-
yarding opinion in this country.
Few experts in the industry put the
present German output at more
than an average of nine deliveries
a month. —(Manchester Guardian).

The introduction of women to
swell the labor force so urgently
required to extend ship construction
is beginning to make progress,
although there are still many yards
which either do not employ women
or are only employing them in
insignificant numbers. In a new
shipyard women have been work-
ing for four or five months on a
variety of tasks at which they have
established their suitability and

Soft Policies

(Saturday Night)

So conscription for our fighting
men for lost time where fighting
is going on or most likely to go on
is not needed because, for one thing,
in this balanced war effort of ours
the emphasis is on war production.
So what? Does this mean that we
clear the tracks for all-out war
production? Don't be silly! How are
you going to have balance in your
war effort by throwing the switch
against an all-out program in one
division and opening it for that kind
of program in another? So what's
the answer? It is just that a no-
conscription (not-all-out) policy for
the fighting front means a corres-
ponding policy for the factory
front. It means that by not going
all-out in one year are inhibited
from going all-out on the other.
The supply of workers for the
war production program is now
known to be acutely short—shorter
than it was assumed to be when
the Selective Service organization
was set up. The government, how-
ever, has been so busy with its
policy for weeks, that something has
to be done about it. Reviews of
what it was planned to do included
restrictions on what, in the lan-
guage of war time regimentation, is
known as "engagements and separ-
ations"—in other words, the move-
ment of workers from one employ-
ment to another. Equally, it was
subject to the jurisdiction of the
National Selective Service in their
hiring of new workers and both em-
ployers and employees were to be
required to report dismissals, layoffs
or resignations so that the man-
power control would know where it
could round up idle workers for
urgent war jobs. And labor was to
be subject to the jurisdiction of the
same authority as to what jobs it
could seek.

But when the decree issued last
week the sequence had been cen-
sored and cut. The only restriction
it imposed in the interest of war
production was on employers. No
direct control whatever was based
on labor. The mountain had labored
and brought forth a mouse.

War production, instead of being
given full steam to balance the
no-conscription restriction on our
factory front, is actually restrained
by no-conscription. If men were
being conscripted for the fighting
front there would be no reason for
playing with men's heads in the
factory front. The contention that
victories on the factory front
obviate any necessity for an all-out
policy for the fighting front falls
in face of Ottawa's own negative
course on the factory front. Con-
scription, we maintain, is politice-
ally necessary to a total war effort
whether or not it is militarily nec-
essary.

Our Government acts as if it were
having a tough time of it in steer-
ing the ship of war through con-
ditions of national unity, cleavage
in the racial approaches to total
war policy and other such things.
Normally its troubles are insignificant
compared with those of some other
Governments. Except on the mat-
ter of conscription it can pretty
well go as far as it likes without
touching bottom. For a comparison,
look at Washington. With a mid-
term election coming off in Novem-
ber, Mr. Roosevelt cannot ignore
the various possibilities of public
reaction to his war measures—needs
of the people, the administration, and
Congressmen who will soon be fac-
ing the voters back home have to
play up to them.

Mr. Hoover could announce res-
trictions on tires, gasoline, anything
else, without a peep of protest from
parliamentarians or the public.
Except when he is betrayed into
humane by the mistakes of advis-
ers as in the case of fuel oil, Mr.
Hoover can crack down with taxes
and fines, with little fear of trouble in
the House of Commons. The only criti-
cism the Government encounters in
connection with the war on the
home front is on the score of its
costs. Mr. King's Government has
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beef for pork; army camps also are
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Journal).

Use Minard's for dandruff

Salute to Valour!
We welcome the opportunity given by Army
Week to express our pride in Canada's army
and our appreciation to the men in battle dress
for all they are doing for us.
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complete victory and ever be remembered by
a grateful country.
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The Poet's Corner
FROM WHOLESALE TO RETAIL
When weary of the daily news
Of twice ten thousand slain
Of fight at sea, of bombing crews,
Of fiercely persecuted Jews
On Poland's bloody plain:
Ah, then we turn with eager sighs
For comfort to a book
Wherein one single backward dies
And one urbane detective tries
The murderer to hook.
—J. E. M. in Saturday Night.

Jam And Jelly
Makers Affected
By Rationing
So many home jam and jelly-
makers who use pectin, are affected
by the sugar rationing. The War-
time Prices and Trade Board have
made special provision for them in
the new sugar regulations. The home
jam and jelly-maker is allowed one
and one-quarter pounds of sugar to
each pound of fruit, when pectin is
used.
The modern housewife has learned
that with the use of pectin she
gets more jam or jelly from the
same amount of fruit, and actually
uses no more sugar in proportion
to the amount of jam she gets.
Housewives are reminded that all
pectin recipes call for a definite
amount of sugar per pound of pre-
pared fruit, according to the kind
of fruit.
On the basis that the word "fruit"
means unprepared fruit, or fruit as
purchased from the store or mar-
ket, users of pectin will be within
the meaning of the regulation when
the quantity of sugar is used that
is called for in the pectin recipe.
It must be remembered that most
pectin recipes give the weight of
prepared fruit.

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WORDS OF CHALLENGE
"We are fighting to pre-
serve our freedom and our
national existence to defend
our homes and families, from
an enemy drawing ever near-
er." — W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.

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Your Eyes?
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of strain — headache — sore
eyes or dizziness — consult
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