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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1943.

A Consumption To Be Wished

Honorable David Bowes-Lyon, brother of Her Majesty the Queen, says that our Monarchs would enjoy the opportunity to visit Canada with less pomp than that which marked their trip in 1939.

When the war is over, it would be a great thing for their Majesties to come back to Canada for a time. Such a visit would afford them a period of recuperation from the burdens and anxieties of the war service they are sharing so gallantly with their people at home.

On that occasion, it will be recalled, the question of a subsequent visit was raised in the address of welcome presented by Premier Campbell on behalf of the Government and people of this Province.

"May I in the name of the people of Prince Edward Island," the Premier said, "cherish the hope that Your Majesties will be graciously pleased again to visit Canada at no distant date, accompanied by their Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret Rose."

It would indeed be a pleasing sequel to a victorious termination of the war, to have this hope realized. And to what more delightful part of Canada could their Majesties come, for a brief spell of rest and quietude, than this little Province by the sea? The prospect may seem remote at the present time, but with the revolution effected by the war in air transportation, and with our own magnificent airport facilities, such a visit would present no great difficulty.

Decorations

Some confusion exists over the awards of the Military Cross and Distinguished Flying Cross. It is pointed out that the M.C. is for the army and the D.F.C. for the air force.

The reason is that there were aviators winning decorations before there was any D.F.C. For example, Air Marshal William A. Bishop was both the M.C. and D.F.C. in addition to his V.C. and D.S.O. and bar.

The same applies to the Distinguished Service Cross, which is the M.C. or D.F.C. of the naval forces. Some fliers attached to the Royal Naval Air Service won the D.S.C. in the early days and later won the D.F.C. Air Marshal R. Lockie has both the D.S.C. and D.F.C. in addition to the D.S.O.

Air Marshal Sir C. F. A. Portal, the Number 1 airman, has the D.S.O. and M.C. as actually flying decorations. He won his M.C. before the D.F.C. days.

The U-Boat Menace

The most important news Prime Minister Churchill gave in his speech in the House of Commons last week was the assurance that progress is being made in the battle against enemy submarines, and that in the last six months new building of ships in Britain, the United States and Canada exceeded all losses of the United Nations by over 1,250,000 tons.

The German High Command itself claimed the sinkings by U-boats in January of only 63 vessels of 408,000 tons—well under the rate of 630,000 tons a month which they claimed for 1942, and less than half the 1,000,000-a-month loss unofficially estimated for recent months.

But January sinkings during the period of tumultuous North Atlantic storms are no index to what the rate may be during the favorable days of spring and summer. The fact is that the submarine campaign remains the gravest menace to an Allied victory.

In its current issue, Time Magazine presents some facts about modern German submarines which cannot be ignored. Some of the long-range types can travel 14,500 miles on a single load of fuel. Refueled and reprovisioned by undersea tenders, they can remain at sea for months at a time. Monstrous metal whales, 220 ft. long with a 20-ft. beam, they carry in their bellies a dozen torpedoes, a crew of forty-five. When submerged they displace 882 tons (about half the displacement of a destroyer). Their thick skins are double, with oil compartments between to absorb the shock of depth charges, which must explode within 20 ft. of them to blast open their hides. They can crash dive in seconds, submerge to 100 fathoms (600 ft.) and resist pressure of more than 19 tons per square

foot. On the surface they can speed at 20 knots, driven by great 2,800 h.p. Diesel engines. On their bows is a quick-firing gun big enough to enable them to engage corvettes in surface action. U-boat production is at the rate of 20 to 30 a month. Hitler should have a fleet of 500 to 700 or more by spring, and the rate of losses now inflicted by Allied planes and ships will have to be greatly increased before the growth of the German fleet is halted.

These details explain why Prime Minister Churchill's statement with regard to the increase in Allied shipbuilding is so important. Also, the British, Canadian and U. S. air forces are pounding Nazi submarine bases at every opportunity, and no one outside Germany knows what havoc has been caused by these raids.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is good to have obtained the support and influence of the capital's leading newspaper, The Ottawa Journal, on our side in the matter of transportation. Now let the Provincial Government get busy and enlist similar goodwill and action on the part of members of Parliament generally and other provincial governments. Where there's a will there's a way.

Canada is no longer run by the elected representatives of the people, but by three men—Graham Towers of the Bank of Canada, Deputy Minister of Finance Clark, and Donald Gordon, chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. So said Mr. F. G. Gardiner, K. C., R.A.F. flier in the First Great War, who was guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Ontario Insurance Adjusters' Association in the Ontario Club.

"We are at war with the forces of evil abroad," says President Roosevelt, "but this does not relieve us of the responsibility of eternal vigilance at home. The young must be taught, and they must be taught truly if the spring-waters of democracy are to be kept untainted. In this connection I like to remember the words of Thomas Henry Huxley, who called the Bible 'the most democratic book in the world.'"

"Petainism" is evidently petering out in France itself. The German radio broadcast that Guy La Chamber, former French air minister, and Pierre Jacomet, former administrator of national defence industries, who were among the defendants in the postponed Riom trials, have been released from prison. La Chamber returned to France from the United States to defend himself against Marshal Petain's charges that he and others were responsible for France's defeat.

Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, inaugurating a series of addresses in Montreal on "The Catholic and the War," said that even though war, in principle, is repugnant to the Church, there are also just wars. The Cardinal said that his duty did not permit him to remain silent on such a grave subject. He said that the Church accepted the decision of the responsible authorities and supported them. It was the duty of Canadian bishops to look after moral order.

Sometime ago, Hon. Dr. F. R. Davis, Nova Scotia Health Minister and Chairman of the Provincial Emergency Committee announced that that province's allotment of respirators in case of poison gas bombing was 500,000, adding: "The supplying of Nova Scotia with respirators was not due to any recent threat of gas attack. In fact, the general feeling is that the threat from this source is growing less day by day." Nevertheless "be prepared" is the watchword, and that is why a supply for Prince Edward Island has also been received and stored in various parts of the province.

From New York comes news of interest to soldier life in connection with recent Canadian restrictions on the manufacture and sale of liquor, shortening of hours of sale, limitation of quantities that may be legally bought, etc. The news is that the United States war department has put the quietus on all sale of hard liquor in the military establishments of the country. Cocktails and highballs in the officers' mess are out. The order returns 5,000,000 enlisted men and 700,000 officers to the beer or light wine of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content which Congress in 1933 declared to be "nonintoxicating." Hereafter they may have hard liquor only when they go outside the military reservation on leave.

Hezekiah Linthicum Bateman, first of the famous theatrical family, born this date, 1812; leased the Lyceum Theatre, London, in 1871; and introduced Henry Irving to London in "The Bells"; on his death in 1875, his wife continued the occupancy of the theatre till 1878, when she rebuilt and opened the famous Sadler's Wells Theatre; she was the first to take over to England a complete American theatrical company with an American play, "The Dansties"; two of her daughters, Kate and Ellen, had distinguished theatrical careers, while a younger daughter married Edward Compton of the Compton Comedy Company, an outstanding combination which held sway for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. J. D. O'Connell, "the Orphan's Friend," known and appreciated here for his philanthropy, has been honoured in Saint John by the bestowal of the freedom of the city. In pioneer days the Freedom of the City of Saint John, history relates, carried with it the right to transact business and enjoy the full rights of citizenship. Without it one just didn't vote in civic elections or do business within the limits of the city. The Earl of Sheffield was the first freeman of Saint John. That was in 1805. In 1870 the conferring of the freedom became purely a mark of distinction. By virtue of the city's charter granted in 1785 it was necessary to be a freeman of the city. A freeman either had to be born free, that is a son of a freeman, or purchase his freedom. This was obtained by taking out a document from the city and paying the necessary fee, which could not exceed 15s.

Notes By The Way

Horsemeat sales are said to be increasing in the United States. It is because the soldiers, upon their return, many households the saying "I'm no longer a horse" is no longer a picturesque figure of speech.—Ottawa Citizen.

Dawson, which knows what kind of winter to expect, was short of firewood. This gives us a little extra notice that our winter would be the hardest in 34 years.

The key to successful, decisive Allied action on every front today is shipping. The sustaining of every present move and the initiating of every new move demands shipping to the South Atlantic, to the South Pacific, to the United Kingdom. That is how serious to the Allies submarine sinkings are. The submarine is Hitler's strongest and most dangerous weapon. It is still nowhere near under control. Christian Science Monitor.

London doctors have organized a rota system to ease the burden of members. Groups will be formed from among the patients from 9 p. m. to 9 a. m. Doctors not on duty will be called on to call on patients or to call on patients on duty. The measure will be the foundation of a system which will continue after the war.—London Daily Mail.

Most of us stay-at-home accidentals have wondered how in the world anybody can distinguish Japanese from Americans in a pocket-knife for troops in their own suggestions. The Jap will be short squat, almost without waistline. Skin velvety, eyes slanted toward his nose, whiskers heavy. There will be a wide enclosed space between the first and second toes. He will be a good deal taller than we are. He can't pronounce the letter "r" and hisses the "a." Try him on a military automobile. The letters from home have a great deal to do with the morale of the men in letters have a more potent effect than hardship and privation. The men of the forces have enough to contend with without being saddled with all the problems of the home front. They should try to make their letters cheerful and newsy as possible. Do not fold in believing that a soldier's letters should be a list of grievances that he has no time to bother about the small doings back home. Little items which give the memories of things which hold dear. Often and cheerful should be the motto of those writing to the home front. The men of their country.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Some days ago The Ottawa Journal suggested that, in view of the rationing of many items, a good thing to put some sort of ceiling on the price of books. The Journal followed up with a pertinent criticism of the speech from the Throne, which it estimated to be the longest in the history of the British Empire. "Briefly," said Shakespeare, "is the soul of the poet." The younger, "observed Pliny much as brevity." Unquestionably there is something in this view, but also by members of municipal councils, should be a superior "Nordic" type. This explains why which do not seem to be good Nazi dogma.—Exchange.

The fabled "riches" of the Ukraine have been the bait which two have danced Germany's war lords in the first World War the fertility of the Ostland was to repay the people from the time Hitler's feet set foot on Russian soil in June 1941. The Nazi propagandists have set much to watering in the Reich with their tempting promises of rice, beans, fat livestock, sugar, and other foodstuffs denied at home. Last spring the promises were more glowing than ever. The armies were on the move, eastward to the fields would fall short and be flourished. The front lines would broadcast the good news that the Ukrainian fields have been planted. Two months later, however, Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi Commissioner of the occupied area, was forced to scale down his estimate to 85 per cent, as transcripts of the broadcast of the last week by the Office of War Information reveal. By August, Berlin began explaining whatever food would be produced by the Ukraine would be needed by the army, but the promise at home would benefit "indirectly." The rosy picture of a Germany made rich by the resources of the Ukraine was fading rapidly. Before the year was out the Russian strike back and now Hitler's armies are fighting desperately to prevent the ouster of Germany's "riches." The propaganda which was to bolster the German effort has been abandoned in face of the facts, and again the German people have seen their promises fall to keep his promise. Another straw added to the defeat of the Axis is the withdrawal of the Axis from the Ukraine.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Secret of Russia's Success

—By— J. C. LEWIS

Important as are the natural resources of the Caucasus to the security of the Soviet Union, their seizure by the Germans would not have meant the surrender of the Soviet forces. The blow would have been a heavy one because while oil reserves in the Caucasus are not one-third of the Union's total reserves, the actual output of oil in the Caucasus for the year 1941 was almost three-quarters that of the whole nation. Such a capture by the enemy would have been a devastating blow to the Soviet Union not only because of what such an acquisition would mean to Hitler's thirsty panzer divisions, but because the seizure would remove a straining Germany from making synthetic oil. But the capture of the Caucasus would not have crushed the Soviet Union.

Despite the volte-face of the Anglo-Saxon world in its estimation of the Soviet Union's strength, very few people, either in the British or in the United States, have more than a faint conception of the Union's actual and potential industrial power. But destiny has already written that the Soviet Union is, within the next few years, to reach such a peak of industrial production as will make the present output of the U. S. A. look like the work of a pygmy.

But a nation needs more than coal, iron, oil and other minerals to become a great power. It must be contented. It is true that the Soviet Union has more minerals and has them in greater quantity than any other nation on earth, but the mere possession of such potential wealth would have left her a giant hopelessly bound unless she had leadership. This was her position under the Czars. But in 1917, a bold-headed stocky man, 57 years of age, came along and the Russia of the Czars woke from her tormented sleep. He was Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, after taking over the reins of government but in that time he had succeeded in laying down the blueprint for a society wholly beyond the comprehension of statesman trying to prop up the long-sidled walls of their economic structure.

When he died, another stepped in his place. Another not equal to Lenin as an economic philosopher and perhaps not equal to Lenin in his aloof and aloof manner, but another, nevertheless, who was even Lenin's equal as an organizer, planner, and sincere believer in the cause of the masses. Reams of paper have been used to praise the Communist admirers in testimony to Stalin's political sagacity. It may be said that the extent taken from a speech of his made on February fourth, 1931, will prove as eloquent as a hundred pages of praise for Stalin. He said, "The most advanced capitalist countries in industry and military achievement within ten years of these capitalist countries will annihilate us." The remainder of his speech was devoted to telling his hearers that the industrial development of the Soviet Union would have to be concentrated in the Urals and Siberia, where thousands of miles from any land route would be a safe haven from the enemy's bombers. Stalin stated that the Soviet Union had henceforth to produce her own tools, tractors and everything else necessary to make the Union independent of capitalist nations.

When the speech was made, as I said, on the 4th day of February, 1931, the world was in a state of confusion. It was the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. From that day, every mineral area of any extent in the Urals and many in Siberia became a nerve of human activity. Who one of them was that Hitler had written, while in prison, in his "Mein Kampf," and Stalin had read that book.

While Hitler was occupying the left bank of the Rhine, while England and the United States were refusing to assist the legal government of the country the invading armies of Germany, Italy, England, Canada, Russia's millions of "godless" Russians were working day and night through blistering heat and bitter cold to build an industrial empire in and beyond the Urals.

For ten years they laboured. At times they did not have enough food to eat. Many froze to death or died of malaria. In the summer heat, here and there, the people grumbled, but on the whole, the people remained high for the Empire they were building was to be their own.

Today that Industrial Empire, iron-fisted enough, is the bulwark for Christianity and the forces of Nazism have broken. (To Be Continued)

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Editor reserves the right to edit and to delete any material which is libellous, obscene or otherwise objectionable.

A WIDOW'S APPRECIATION

Sir,—I wish through your paper publicly to express my appreciation of the magnificent generosity of spirit of sympathy which has recently been shown me by the personnel of the Royal Air Force Station, Charlottetown. Although my husband, who recently died, was a member of the R.C.A.F. and was at this Station a comparatively short time, and thus could have been known to only a small number of them, yet after his death, the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men of this Station extended their sympathy to me in the very generous and tangible form of a subscription which amounted to the splendid sum of \$200.00. In my own name and that of my two children I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to Group Captain Blake and to all the personnel of the Station for this wonderfully warm-hearted show of generosity. I am, Sir, etc. MRS. PETER A. MACDONALD, Provincial Sanatorium.

The Mighty Casey

(Frederickton Spectator)

Dan Casey at the bat" who had greatness and immortality thrust upon him because he failed in the latest of the ninth, the score 4 to 3 on bases, and two strikes against the stalwart one. Only a week before, as a south-paw hulk, Casey had broken up a game at bat by clouting out a homer. Now on this August afternoon in 1937, during a game with the New York Giants on his own home lot, the fat man was shouting for blood and a final kill. Casey was expected to repeat. His opponent was another stout fellow named Keefe, who had made it do things that defied the eye. His "wind-up" was enough to give any batter a nervous breakdown.

The first one was too close and Casey let it go past with disdain, but the umpire called it a strike. The second one came just as sweetly; again the mighty one held his bat aloof, and the cold voice of the arbiter intoned "Strike two." The fans began to stir in their seats and reach for their pop bottles and their money. Casey's face was now grim, but his eyes gave forth defiant scorn. He clenched his teeth and set his jaw upon the plate. But let the deathless lines of Ernest L. Thayer relate those moments of high drama:

"And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go, and now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow. Oh, somewhere in this favoured land the sun is shining bright, the band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light, and somewhere children are laughing, and somewhere men are cheering wildly as they see the mighty Casey hit the ball. But there is no joy in Mudville—'tis mighty Casey has struck out."

Dan Casey has now gone home, but the memory of his negative fame will live as long as the great game endures. In its moving annals there is only one Casey, and he was that man, in whom there was glory in defeat.

And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go, and now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow. Oh, somewhere in this favoured land the sun is shining bright, the band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light, and somewhere children are laughing, and somewhere men are cheering wildly as they see the mighty Casey hit the ball. But there is no joy in Mudville—'tis mighty Casey has struck out."

LIFE can Begin AFTER 40, I/F.

Around 40 on every lesson. But experience has taught us to do our work with less effort. The years ahead should yield the greatest accomplishments, the most enjoyment and happiness. They can, too, if we avoid the kidney and bladder disorders such as backache, Headache, Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Loss of Sleep and Energy which so often attack these around 40. For over half a century DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS have been helping men and women to keep kidneys and bladder in good order. If you are nearing 40, or past it, for the sake of your health and a happier future use DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS today! 125

QUICK RELIEF FOR STIFFNESS, SORENESS, ACHES, BUMPS, PAINS FROM BRUISES, CHEST COLDS AND STRAINS. SLOAN'S Family LINIMENT

A New Secret Weapon (Halifax Chronicle) From Africa comes word of a new secret weapon—with a difference. Most of us have been fooled so often by this threadbare rumor that more than the usual degree of skepticism is fully justified. Secret weapons for the most part have turned out to be little more than figurative booby men designed to scare the enemy. By this time it's something pretty special. They've even given it a name. And it's of American origin. The Bazooka! That, at least, is how one writer in The Manchester Guardian describes it. Of course nobody really knows what it looks like, or whether it requires some special skill to operate. But we wouldn't be surprised if it were the Bazooka that put Rommel where he is today!

The far more curious has been picked up by our curiosity has been this super-duper secret weapon will "Victories made possible through the use of the Bazooka should provide some chapters in this war which will make the most hair-raising exploits of the last conflict look tame. No other country—no other nation—has anything to compare with the Bazooka." This claim may seem slightly exaggerated. Still—as The Manchester Guardian very properly points out—"we must not belittle the American Bazooka in advance. All we are entitled to do at present is to ponder its name and guess at its possibilities. The Bazooka may yet be the instrument that is destined to put our boys in Berchtesgaden and all which that sinister address stands for."

GOOD LIGHT EDISON MAZDA LAMPS. USE EDISON MAZDA LAMPS FOR WAR WORK. EDISON MAZDA LAMPS KEEPS EYES FIT FOR WAR WORK. MADE IN CANADA.

LYNDALE SCHOOL Honour Roll for the month of January. Grade 1.—Emily Martin. Grade 2.—Mary Breuhall; 2, Hazel Hicken; 3, Peggy Hicken. Grade 3.—Shirley Carver. Grade 4.—Mildred Hackett. Grade 5.—Betty MacDonald; 2, Louise Breuhall; 3, Frances Carver. Grade 6.—Betty Gillis; 2, Cecil Carver.

Farmers' Week ATTENTION FARM PEOPLE!

The following Annual Meetings will be held in Charlottetown on the dates specified below. Place of meetings will be announced later. Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders—Tuesday, February 23rd at 1 p. m. Full report on years activities covering sheep production, wool marketing and other features of interest. Prince Edward Island Swine Breeders—Tuesday, February 23rd at 10 p. m.—Reporting on activities of Association during the year. Discussion of production problems. Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association—Wednesday, February 24th at 10.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.—These important meetings will cover a wide variety of topics of interest to Dairymen and reports of the Cheese Board and other official organizations will be presented. Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture—Wednesday, February 24th at 7.30 p. m. This meeting will be open to all farm organizations in the Province. A report of the work of the Federation will be presented. Resolutions bearing on important farm issues will be received and presented. Full discussion of farm problems will be invited. Prince Edward Island Farmers' Institutes—Thursday, February 25th at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. These meetings will cover reports from various Institutes and a full discussion of farm problems. Farm organizations should appoint fully accredited delegates and farmers generally should make a point of attending these meetings.

Fitting and Supplying Glasses. Etc. N. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST. Office Hours: 10 to 12 n. m. 3 to 5 p. m. Holidays etc. by appointment. Office connected with DRUGSTORE.

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