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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942

Premier Hepburn's Retirement

The unpredictable Mr. Hepburn has retired as Premier of Ontario and has been succeeded by Attorney General Conant. Is this in preparation for another fling in the federal political field? Mr. Hepburn says not; he purposes to retire altogether from public life. So it is to be good-bye; but perhaps not for ever. Mr. Hepburn is only forty-six. His career has been a truly remarkable one. It is difficult to imagine his stepping out of the picture for good and all, and retiring to his 600 acre farm to the peaceful cultivation of his onions.

Ill health may be the cause of his retirement, as it was of his threatened retirement in 1936, a year after he obtained the Premiership. To recuperate at that time he went on an 8,000-mile air trip to Alaska and the Arctic, and got lost while his friends stewed in anxiety in Toronto. Subsequently he made trips to Florida and the West Indies for his health, and in June, 1940, flew from his home to a sanatorium in Michigan when threatened with pneumonia.

Early in his leadership of the Ontario government "Mick" confessed to having "two enemies, fatigue and worry." Subsequently he added a third to the list—Prime Minister Mackenzie King. What gives his present gesture an air of unreality is that in a 300-word statement announcing his retirement he never once takes a poke at Mr. King. That isn't like the man who used to refer to his revered federal party leader as a "mud turtle."

Mr. Hepburn's tongue got him in and out of lots of trouble. He was almost continually in hot water with somebody, preferably his one-time associates at Ottawa. But his worst enemy could not accuse him of lacking enthusiasm for Canada's war effort. Let that be his epitaph for the present. It's not a bad one, as records in the field of federal and provincial wartime leadership go.

The Hun At Our Gates

The Dominion Government has finally agreed to give financial assistance for air raid precaution activities to those provinces which have been declared subject to air attack. This in addition to its previously agreed upon policy of providing A. R. P. equipment, with fire fighting and other supplies made available as rapidly as possible. Provinces and municipalities, however, will continue to be responsible for a share of the cost.

This seems like a sensible arrangement, and there is no reason why it should not be made retroactive. Canadians living in areas which enjoy comparative immunity should not object to sharing the expense of defense precautions with other sections which, like Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, the coastal area of New Brunswick and the St. Lawrence Gulf and river and the coastal area of British Columbia west of the Cascades, are considered by the military authorities to be "subject to definite risk and in the greatest and most imminent danger from hostile attacks." Such areas are designated in "Category A," and the Government ruled last March that they should have 12 wardens per 1,000 population and one auxiliary fireman per 500 population in areas of more than 5,000, and one per 300 population in areas of less than 5,000.

It is not so much a question of providing the money for this work as of recognition at Ottawa, and by all of Canada, that we are a nation one and indivisible, and that while war risks may be greater in some parts owing to geographical position, the responsibility for defense and war relief measures is common to all.

It is also worth emphasizing again that we in this part of Canada are actually in imminent danger. It should not require such tragedies as the *Caribou* sinking to remind us of its proximity; but how many of us really do give the matter a thought as we go about our normal tasks and relaxations?

More Precious Than Gold

The Government is trying to induce gold miners to shift to other non-ferrous mines, which are urgently in need of increased man power. The transference is not being effected so smoothly as hoped. For instance, an official of the National Selective Service Board reports that gold miners who left Timmins a week ago to work in the nickel and copper mines of Sudbury have returned to Timmins, and similar reports come from other northern gold-bearing areas. On the other hand, fifteen more miners have left Timmins for Sudbury, and this, it is pointed out, will offset the loss to the base metal industry; even so, the quota from the Timmins district is short sixty men.

The experience of Canada is matched by that of the United States, which has adopted the same policy as our own Dominion with regard to gold mining restrictions. The reluctance of gold miners in the American mines, to make the changes desired by the Government is explained on the score of age, the majority of the men being over fifty, having lived with their families a long time near the mines in which they

work. But this is not the case with the Canadian miners, judging by the disappointment expressed by officials over the "small number of single men who have volunteered." Last year the United States produced about fourteen per cent of the world's gold supply and Canada about thirteen per cent. South African mines are responsible for thirty-five per cent, the output from the British Empire as a whole being nearly sixty per cent.

If the necessary number of workers for the copper and nickel mines cannot be obtained by voluntary methods, says the Hamilton Spectator, other measures will undoubtedly have to be taken. There are strong indications that the Selective Service authorities intend to get results and will not hesitate to adopt a firmer attitude if necessary. This applies not only to gold mining and the mining industry in general, but to all occupations. Personal preferences must give way to war necessities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We are mounting up toward the first half million, having passed the hundred thousand mark.

Never weary of well-giving especially when your whole future, your family's future, the country's future, and Christian Civilization's future are at stake.

McGill University has abandoned its annual Sports and the holiday connected with it in conformity with the policy of the Dominion Government, which has asked that all unnecessary holidays be cut out, so that people can get on with their work as quickly as possible.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued the number of registrations of birth, deaths and marriages during the month of August in the cities, towns and villages having a population of 10,000 and over. Births registered in these cities, towns and villages in August numbered 10,775; deaths 4,054 and marriages 6,854 as against 9,195 births, 4,228 deaths and 6,322 marriages in the same month last year.

Dr. Henry Aldridge, Dean of Christchurch, born this date, 1647; voluminous writer on matters theological but remembered chiefly for his translation of Pere Sirmond's seventeenth century Latin epigram: Si bene commemini causae sunt quinque bibendi Hospitii adventus; praesens sitis atque futura; Et vini bonitas, aut quaelibet altera causa.

If on my theme I rightly think,
There are five reasons why men drink—
Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry,
Or lest I should be by and by,
Or any other reason why.

All British marriage registrars have been notified of the conditions and penalties under which a United States soldier marries a British girl. A United States soldier to marry a British girl, must have the permission of his commander, or he will face court-martial. Even with that permission no special living arrangements will be made and no marriage allowance will be paid for privileges granted in lieu thereof. The wife will not become a United States citizen by virtue of her marriage, nor will she be allowed to accompany her husband on change of station or on his return to the United States.

Canada's navy is bearing one-third of the burden of Atlantic convoy work, but it also has its own coastal waters to guard. "It already hard-pressed resources," reports the Naval Minister, "are called upon to convoy ships between the banks of the St. Lawrence." There are sons of Nelson in this western land, many of them from the prairies and far from any salt sea, but the daring and endurance they have shown in the long and silent and hazardous vigil of the turbulent Atlantic must be remembered these days when the people at home are being asked to make more financial sacrifices. Victory bond purchases are an acknowledgement of the relative security given by the navy, and also an important help for expanding the country's sea forces.

The officials in the Department of National Defence announce that their purchase of 10 medium-weight draught horses for Petawawa presages a new policy under which horse-drawn vehicles may be used for transportation purposes in the army in Canada. So far there is no suggestion that horses be used for battle purposes such as hauling guns or carrying fighting men, as they were in the Great War and in previous conflicts. The motor truck, tank, armored car and motorcycle seem to have definitely pushed the horse into the non-combatant class. Military authorities believe, however, that for hauling jobs around army camps limited use of horses in place of motors may make possible a considerable saving in tires and fuel.

Horrible things are in store for the United Nations this winter, says an Ottawa correspondent. The handcuffing of Canadians is not something that could be regarded as reprisal, even by the Nazis. It is part of the new terrorism. In the three previous winters it was the murder of civilians in the overrun countries. This winter, to keep the United Nations at bay, the beasts of Berlin will resort to the last and lowest of their bloody business—the scrapping of the international rules about treatment of war prisoners who will be put in the hostage class. The threat of slow murder to these held prisoners will be the last and lowest trick of an enemy cowed by the threat of universal riot and rebellion on the continent and eventual crushing by the forces of democracy. The hostage game has already been tried on a few hundred Americans in France. They are now trying it on Canadian prisoners. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt can be relied upon to shape war and peace policy, so that the first result will be to get their hands on the arch-murderers. It won't be good enough to tell the German people as they told them last time, to first get rid of their leader, and then they could talk to their victors. This time these fiends must first be delivered into the hands of the United Nations. It will be for the victors, not the vanquished, to choose the kind of punishment for these murderers.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Origin of the nickname "dough-boy" remains obscure. Custer, the famous American cavalryman, wrote in 1887 "A doughboy is a small round doughnut served to sailors on shipboard, generally with hash. Early in the civil war," he claimed, "the term was applied to large globular brass buttons on the infantry uniform, from which it passed, by a natural transition, to the infantrymen themselves." As a matter of fact, flour or cornmeal dumplings had been called dough-boys as far back as 1685, and no doubt the buttons resembled these. But the term, as applied to soldiers, may antedate the civil war. It is said to have been used on the banks of Texas in 1854 because the soldiers had to clean their white belts with "dough" made of pipe-clay. Whatever its origin, the practical significance of the term in Great Britain and other overseas countries today is "the boys with the dough"—free spenders whose pay far exceeds that of other soldiers. —Toronto Star.

There is room still for a sterner determination of the British effort—if the coming offensive is to dispose the full strength of this people. Equality of sacrifice has not been achieved. Nor is it a country yet sufficiently assured that the goal of its efforts is solid and not illusory. There is a fear about the people that this war, like the last, may end in a peace unplanned and therefore but temporary. The people refuse to regard the war as a chapter which will be complete in itself. They want to know what will follow. They want more evidence that the government intend not merely to achieve victory over Hitler, but to found a peace in which no successor to Hitlerism can take root. And the hunger of the British people for such assurance is shared by all the fighting Allies and all the Allies-to-be whose lives are now oppressed by Nazi militarism. Sir Brendan Bracken should give his chief energies to persuading the government that visible preparations for an orderly and progressive peace are a first-essential incentive to a people at war. —London Daily Herald.

The beautiful orangery of Kensington Palace, all the more precious now that so much of Wren's work has been up in flames, presented a fine parody of a village flower show on Saturday afternoon when the Kensington Playing Fields Association brought their vegetables to be judged. One missed the village band, the lovely stuffy-tent smell of onions and pumpkins and beet leathers; but the onions were there with the other fruits of the earth and that was much more important. "I fed my two chickens and my winner on vegetables from my allotment," said the woman who was selling lavender for the Red Cross while "our Tom" who won a prize for marrows, shared applause with the Mayor who carried off another for what he beats or "cabbages with at least two-inch stalk at each end?" The digging must have been pretty hard, for the allotments, whether in the Palace precincts in back gardens all over the Royal Borough, had been largely grassland and lawns before the enthusiasts fell upon them. The English dances in which the diggers for victory joined at the end of the show suggested pleasantly that Queen Anne, who once walked here, is not really dead. —Manchester Guardian.

In our sour moments we wonder whether our post-war hearthside wouldn't be closer to the bowers of bliss if we could have: A telescope that showed us the world up like an armful of junk under growth. An alarm clock that you can't forget to set the night before. A window that you can get up on top of storm windows you can put on without (a) almost falling off the ladder when a high wind blows you down, and (b) a hole in the wall that you're fitting the wrong window. A glass jar top that you can take off without a family quarrel. A bottle of magic that you can get olives out of. Could anybody use a magic wand for us when he fishes with the princess? Minneapolis Star Journal.

It gets confusing to find many persons in Canada who look on themselves as outwitted as when the second front in the war shall be started and where it shall be located. Their plea is based upon the fact that they are simply they alone feel for the Russians, and they press their demand as though they had all the facts. The Russians cannot exceed the depth of feeling the people of Canada have for the Russians. Little attention is paid to political differences by a nation eager to succor another in its agony. Canadians through themselves are going passed through agonizing suspense in 1947, when they wondered, and at times doubted, if American troops would get to the British support. But Canadians had to be rational then as now, and although they too complained of delays and begged for haste, they realize that patience had to abide the slow opening of a new front by a new army. —Winnipeg Free Press.

Canadians can acknowledge at least one service that the presence here of the Vichy Minister may facilitate. It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government's protest against a deportation back to Germany of Jewish refugees at Nazi demand will help to stiffen the French to non-compliance. —Ottawa Citizen.

A Smiths Falls soldier, recently returned from England, in his letters had highly praised the cheese that he had in the Old Country. It was so good that it was "far better than any at home." When he came home he brought a cheese with him, and the folks at home could see for themselves how superior it was to anything he had tasted of the Canadian brand. But the cheese was all gone when he had carried all the way across the ocean and up to Eastern Ontario, a cheese which it was pointed out had been made in Belleville, Ont. —Kingston Whig-Standard.

For logical lunacy, we must commend the Quisling government of Norway which, according to a Stockholm dispatch, has cut off all government subsidies to insane asylums. A lunatic government would be crazy to subsidize competing institutions. There is plenty of room for all the nuts in the Nord that holds in ever-increasing weight government itself, and as the goal of its policy is One Big Bughouse, why let the little ones? —Chicago News.

"Mummie, why do men shoot each other?"



THESE youngsters of ours are full of surprises, aren't they. And sometimes they ask you pretty searching questions, don't they? Questions that rock you with their penetrating simplicity. Questions like: "Mummie, why do men shoot each other?"

Well, try and answer that question yourself. Get right down to bedrock. We're fighting to keep brutality away from these youngsters. We're fighting to make sure of a world in which these same youngsters can live and laugh and love. We're fighting to beat the idea of a slave-ridden, colorless, inhuman world.

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Prince Rupert And Madagascar

(Manchester Guardian)
The occupation by the British of Diego Suarez and other salient points in Madagascar has a curious precedent in our history. In the earlier days of Charles II, a scheme was put on foot to establish an English colony in the African island. Prince Rupert, then a boy of seventeen, on a visit to the Court of his uncle, the king, was suggested as the first governor. Charles I took up the proposal and asked the assistance of the East India Company. Sir William Devenant also a poet laureate of the period, addressed an ode to the prince celebrating his future conquests in the romantic style. At this, however, was rather premature as regards the prince. After youth embraced the scheme which his accustomed impetuosity afterwards so disastrous to the Royalist cause. But his mother, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, who had married the Elector Palatine and was then in exile in Holland, drew a wet blanket over the heat of this imagination. "As for Rupert's conquest in Madagascar," she wrote to her brother Charles, "it sounds like one of Don Quixote's conquests, where he promised his trusty steed to make him king of an island." She told Rupert that the idea was "neither feasible, safe, nor honorable for him" and with much prudence recalled him to Holland. "Though it is a great honor and happiness to him to wait upon his uncle, yet his youth considered, he will be better employed to see the wars of Rupert of whom his mother said 'he never discovered her, though to others stubborn and willful,' returned like a dutiful son.

Enthusiastic advocates of the use of airpower have made striking arguments to the effect that our enemies can be brought to their knees by heavy bombardments from the skies. That may eventually prove true but in the main they have been talking about more and different planes than those now in use. They have given an impression that the war can be won in a quick and easy way.

Bombs Aid Victory

(Sydney Post-Record)
At the moment England and the United States are confronted with the task of carrying the war in the air to the Nazis, with the weapons that are now in service. To use these planes in effective numbers is a difficult, complex and costly operation. This is made clear in statistics concerning a 1,000-plane raid such as the British have made this summer, given out in the country by the British Information Service in New York. The monetary cost of a raid such as that made on Cologne in the spring is estimated at \$13,228,000. Notwithstanding the military and aviation experts have predicted that raids in ever-increasing weight will be carried out in the next few months. American bombers were delayed in getting into large scale action chiefly because the time was needed to build the bases and because the air force needed final training under actual war conditions. Now they are augmenting the British in the Nord and are beginning to bomb the Nazis out of the war this year with raids, but there can be no question that they can seriously disrupt the Nazi communications



FROM: THE STARLIGHT NIGHT
Look at the stars! Look, look up at the skies!
O look at the fire-folk sitting in the air!
The broad boroughs, the circled cities there!
Down in the dim woods the diamond-doves the elves-eye!
The grey lawns cold where gold, Wind-blast whistles airy where gold, set on a flare!
Flake-doves sent floating forth at a farmyard scatter!
Ah well! it is all a purchase, all is a prize.

—Gerard Manley Hopkins.
EMERALD SCHOOL
Report for September.
Grade IX—1, Thelma MacPhee; 2, Arnold Allen.
Grade VIII—1, Vivian Murphy; 2, Helen Murphy; 3, Doris Carr and Clayton Hughes, equal.
Grade VIII—1, Gerard Cash; Lorraine Hughes—(Principal)

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