

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Friday, October 25, 1940

U. S.-Nazi Propaganda

The Dies investigating committee at Washington now has documentary evidence of Nazi fifth column operations in the United States so explosive, it is stated, that its publication might lead to a complete rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Among other things, the documentary evidence in the possession of the committee establishes: That the Nazi government is directly supervising and financing a nationwide fifth column campaign to oppose and obstruct the defense program, the United States government foreign policy and aid to Great Britain.

Suspected mastermind of the Nazi fifth column is Dr. Manfred Zapp, head of the Trans-Ocean News Service, a propaganda outfit with offices in New York and Washington. Zapp came to the U.S. after being hooted out of South Africa by the British government.

Two of the consuls implicated in the evidence the committee has turned over to the state department are Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, at San Francisco, and Herbert Scholz, at Boston. Letters show both Nazis up to their armpits in fifth column enterprises. Wiedemann, Hitler's World War captain, is recognized in diplomatic circles as his personal representative in the United States.

It appears that busy as Great Britain is with the war she is not too busy to attend to, and expand business, especially for export. Before the war nearly all the hooks used by U.S.A. tackle manufacturers for making wet and dry flies came from Oslo, Norway.

Silver fox furs have been of first importance in the United States fur trade during the current year. Out of 2,468,164 of these skins imported during 1939 Canada was chief supplier with 1,446,870 as against 224,099 out of a total of 463,264 in 1938.

According to the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, practically all lines of Canadian business reported trade satisfactory to improved. War contracts continued to stimulate the building trade, although industrial and residential construction also was reported active.

Mr. Hanson's reference to the training of British air pilots has been the subject of strong criticism by the Globe and Mail. In a recent editorial, however, our Toronto contemporary admits there are two sides to the question, and that the attitude of the King Government is deserving of stronger condemnation.

Mr. H. L. Robinson writes: "Every thinking person should write a note of thanks and confidence to Mr. R. B. Hanson. He violated no military secret in repeating something most of us knew. The Government should never be allowed to forget the thousands of fliers we might have had in training two years ago, and I for one will never understand how it was possible to refuse a request to train pilots for England when this is a British country."

"The Government," says the Globe and Mail, "is not an entity for broadcasting to the world's words which would otherwise only have reached the ears of a few people in Charlottetown." It rebukes Mr. Hanson for not being on his guard "against a Government which will apparently not hesitate to seize every opportunity for the making of political capital at no matter

whose expense." It further expresses the belief that Governments which insist upon retaining their party complexion in times of war are almost invariably discredited before peace is re-established, and it adds:

"It is a matter of common observation that the present Government of Canada is playing party politics to the top of its bent in this hour of the nation's greatest danger. Mr. Hanson has charged the Government with impropriety in the matter of contracts, and instead of appointing a commission immediately to investigate his charges or challenging him to substantiate them, the Government has merely improved upon the occasion of Mr. Hanson's Charlottetown speech to discredit him. But discrediting Mr. Hanson doesn't vindicate the Government. If a responsible public man openly charges the Government of the day with impropriety of its use of public money, that Government can never continue to retain the confidence of the people so long as the charge remains unanswered."

It seems to be a case of the Globe and Mail not liking Mr. Hanson's performance as Opposition leader, but liking still less the performance of the MacKenzie King Government.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lady Borden, widow of the Great War-Time Prime Minister, Sir Robert, left an estate valued at only \$26,000. Thus Sir Robert is included in the galaxy of great, honourable unbrilliant Canadian statesmen who died in comparative poverty, Macdonald, Laurier, Fielding.

Chaucer, the first great English poet, died this date, 1400. The work on which his fame chiefly rests is "The Canterbury Tales". The various tales are equally remarkable for their lyrical and decorative qualities, the knowledge of life which they display, keen insight into character, playful satire, and joyous humour: "And if thou be poure, thy brother hateth thee. And all thy freendes fleen fro thee alas!"

The endeavours of some leading Liberals to get their Party to agree to a saw-off in the West River District have proved unavailing, and the political fight is now on. Four meetings will be held at Afton Hall, North Wiltshire, Hunter River and Rustico, of which due announcement will be made.

General regret will be felt throughout the Province at the announcement of the death of Mr. W. L. Poole of Montague. He has been long and favorably known as a keen, successful merchant and helped to build up Montague doing his flourishing business. As a politician he was a strong supporter of the Liberal Party, and had held the office of President of the King's County Liberal Association.

Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington recently addressed the Overseas Press Club on Australia's importance and concluded as follows: "I only hope that more of you will visit my country, to see for yourselves. If and when you do, I can assure you of a ready welcome. You will find a country and a people very like your own, one of the few remaining free democracies where a man can smile when he's pleased and swear when he's angry in contrast to the regimentation, savagery and barbarism of the totalitarian countries."

The air is still. The sky is a cerise blue, washed clear of that fiery violet which tints the summer zenith. Pale smoke from the chimney of the house on the slope beyond the orchard lifts an amethyst finger. They have evidently ceased to produce potatoes. The tawny stubbles are warm and dry and there is scarcely a hint of chill even beneath the crimson arches of the trees. The many-colored hills north of the town are a mass of purple close by, among the seed-pods of the Indian sorrel, a tortoise-shell butterfly, scene ancient of his tribe, still prospers hopefully in the sunshine. The autumn ripens in tranquility. Everywhere across the countryside such scenes unwind an enchanted ribbon of beauty. They are scenes of peace and plenty. The birds are singing, the bees are humming, the apples are like to burst on the vines. The cattle are fat and sleek. Old men, still hale, drowse in their door-yards waiting for the toll of their youth and weight of their years. Young men, bringing baskets, seem less headlong, more thoughtful. Girls, sitting apologetically, their hands drop idly to stare into the distance, are waiting for the season of pause and quietude when thankfulness for the bounty of the land wells up in the heart and dims the eyes. — New York Times.

One of the oddities of the present campaign is the solemn discussion, pro and con, about Wendell Wilkie's microphone technique and how it is developing. At Elwood he was stumbling and hesitant. At F.R.R. as a radio words. At Coffeyville he was much better, read his lines well and spoke with telling force. At Los Angeles he showed far greater improvement. His voice had a vibrant, rhythmic sweep that was altogether pleasant to the ear. If he keeps on improving he may, before the campaign closes rival the golden voice of F.R.R. as a radio attraction. What would our grandfathers have said if anybody ever predicted the time would come when the selection of a President would be largely determined on how he could titillate our auricular organs in a nation-wide audition?

Wet weather in Southern Alberta during the past month has greatly delayed harvest. A Vulcan despatch a few days ago told of thousands of acres of wheat waiting for dry weather to be combined. From the Creek comes word of wheat growing in the stock. The facts are that the harvest has been held up time after time during the past 35 days, in spite of the fact that there has been no frost as yet and our expected September snowstorm was missing. All farmers are anxious, and threaten to get their wheat out and thresh it and the grain stored safely away in the bin. But this year it has been impossible in all western sections of Southern Alberta owing to the double moisture supply of the month of September and the first week of October. — Lethbridge Herald.

A new product called W.535 which makes paper or even relatively inferior wartime quality moisture-proof is a boon at this time of rationed supplies of tin cans and cardboard containers. Although of great value now in enabling foodstuffs, medicinal powders, cleaning materials, and other necessities to be packed safely without fear of being spoiled by damp, it is in fact

NOTES BY THE WAY

That Britisher who swam 300 yards out in dangerous water to save a drowning Nazi airman probably learned the game on the fields of Eton. The gauging part about ten times the rescued Nazi interprets the act as British weakness. — St. Catharines Standard.

Canadians as individuals, as in their business activities, have indicated a readiness to pay, and pay heavily, to insure that the war effort is carried on to victory. But there will be determined opposition to any plans of provincial or municipal governments to increase their levies simply because the people are ready to accept war-created burdens. In fact widespread political violence in provincial and municipal fields will recognize the growing feeling that local spending should be curtailed. As national spending, on the war program, is increased. — Montreal Financial Times.

In this time of the breaking of nations, when the claws of the aggressors are outstretched over Europe and there is no shelter save behind the sword, both individuals and peoples have need of a vitalizing faith. While the armed forces roll away to their duty on a field of battle, whose violence is beyond description, those who hold the home front and endure its daily strain and stresses must steel their wills and keep the fire of their political leaders in violence without faith, without the proper incentive to persevere, endure, and attain, the ordeal that has come upon us would be without meaning. — Glasgow Herald.

Here is another Lewis Carroll parody—this time of "The Walrus and the Carpenter":

"I feel for you", the Fuehrer said, "I deeply sympathize." With sobs and tears he sorted out the pieces of convenient size, Holding his pocket handkerchief Before his longing eyes.

"May we now live in unity?" But answer came there none, And this was hardly strange, because He'd eaten everyone.

Many men who feel a special interest in the methods used by Mussolini should read the Bismarck doctrine on the Italy of his day. "She has such a large appetite; and such poor teeth." The large appetite has its explanation, in the number of the peasants and the poverty of their paymeny. The poor teeth are the result of that same poverty, together with an absence of any genuine military tradition. The Italians are the opposites of the Germans, to whom war is more important than prizes. The Italians would prefer the prizes without the war, and have been content to let the Germans go to obtain them. — The Tablet (London).

The air is still. The sky is a cerise blue, washed clear of that fiery violet which tints the summer zenith. Pale smoke from the chimney of the house on the slope beyond the orchard lifts an amethyst finger. They have evidently ceased to produce potatoes. The tawny stubbles are warm and dry and there is scarcely a hint of chill even beneath the crimson arches of the trees. The many-colored hills north of the town are a mass of purple close by, among the seed-pods of the Indian sorrel, a tortoise-shell butterfly, scene ancient of his tribe, still prospers hopefully in the sunshine. The autumn ripens in tranquility. Everywhere across the countryside such scenes unwind an enchanted ribbon of beauty. They are scenes of peace and plenty. The birds are singing, the bees are humming, the apples are like to burst on the vines. The cattle are fat and sleek. Old men, still hale, drowse in their door-yards waiting for the toll of their youth and weight of their years. Young men, bringing baskets, seem less headlong, more thoughtful. Girls, sitting apologetically, their hands drop idly to stare into the distance, are waiting for the season of pause and quietude when thankfulness for the bounty of the land wells up in the heart and dims the eyes. — New York Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian. Questions should be sent to the editor of this column.

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH OUR SURPLUS?

Sir,—In times of stress we are often awakened to facts that are disagreeable. At the present time about the only thought that an undue quantity of agricultural products and very little outlet, as far as the markets are concerned. We have a surplus of many of our products, and the price is only one-half the cost of production. It is well known that many of those to be stored in a way that will assure them safety from frost.

The great difficulty is that many of our farmers have not the livestock on hand to which they could feed the surplus crop of potatoes, mangels, and grain. Much of our grain was seriously damaged on account of the bad harvest weather, some of which will not be marketable. Conditions in this province are changing. We will have, when the two airports are completed, some 2,000 additional men to supply with meat, and why not have our farmers undertake to feed cattle, both mature and baby beef, in order to supply this demand? The sheep industry will take from 1500 to 2000 head of well-fed cattle to supply the airports. Are our people going to supply this or must it come from Ontario and the West?

The policy for the farmers of our province is to feed the raw production of the land. The soil has been deprived of its fertility and humus, and the only way to restore it is by feeding livestock. A lot of our farmers have not the livestock on hand to which they could feed the surplus crop of potatoes, mangels, and grain. Much of our grain was seriously damaged on account of the bad harvest weather, some of which will not be marketable. Conditions in this province are changing. We will have, when the two airports are completed, some 2,000 additional men to supply with meat, and why not have our farmers undertake to feed cattle, both mature and baby beef, in order to supply this demand? The sheep industry will take from 1500 to 2000 head of well-fed cattle to supply the airports. Are our people going to supply this or must it come from Ontario and the West?

Aerodrome Construction

Commonwealth Air Training Plan
By J. A. WILSON, M.E.I.C.
Controller of Civil Aviation

PROGRESS TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1940

In spite of exceptionally wet weather in May and June, which made grading in clay soils very difficult and retarded the success of the programme in some districts, work has gone on well. The contractors and their staffs have been in most cases met with patriotic zeal and have worked manfully day and night to meet the emergency. In the case of the earliest opening of the aerodrome had to be finished while the school was in operation but part at least of the field was ready for use. The staffs of the training schools have carried on cheerfully in spite of the inconvenience of having contractors' machinery working on part of the field.

Grass cannot be grown overnight and some of the fields will be dusty in dry weather and muddy in wet weather till the turf is established. Such trials were inevitable. They have been faced philosophically by the operating staffs as part of the job. Good drainage is a first consideration. The drainage of an aerodrome is a square mile of level land so as to provide a quick run-off is not an easy problem and has called for a careful study of each site. Conditions vary greatly. At Ottawa the aerodrome is on pure sand and all that is necessary is to sink manholes below the frost level and the water disappears. In some clay soils it is a very different matter and elaborate drainage systems are required. The drainage ditches to be on the first level line all the hard surfaces on both sides and lead to natural drainage outlets. The precaution of sealing the joints between paving on the hard surfaces as dense as possible so as to prevent water percolating through to the base and softening it or causing heaving in spring from frost action. Where any considerable cut and fill is involved one cannot guarantee a perfect job during the first year. Settlement takes time and weak spots will show up next spring. The aerodrome will not be serious, however, and by next summer when settlement is complete, drainage working and turf established, the training schools will be well found so far as their aerodromes are concerned.

Progress to date justifies the statement that not one case will the opening of any school by the revised dates required by the R. C. A. F. be held up by the lack of a usable aerodrome. The aerodromes vary with the amount of work to be done, the priority to be given to the particular site and the weather. Experience has shown that the aerodromes selected for elementary or Air Observers Schools and on which grading is already well advanced. Some of these were now modified for use as Service Flying Training Schools. The aerodromes were installed and the additional property required for the larger school was acquired. The aerodromes were installed and the additional property required for the larger school was acquired. The aerodromes were installed and the additional property required for the larger school was acquired.

It does seem to me that we should utilize as much of our feed as possible, supplementing it with additional proteins or a 10 per cent. addition of white fish meal would be found beneficial. In feeding the raw material grown on your farm to your stock you are thereby increasing the value of your stock; you are also returning to the soil the elements of which it has been robbed in the growing of the crop. Then again if you have a highly-finished product to put on the market, no matter whether it be hogs, or poultry, you get the highest price that is available and you are selling a finished product. Your farm at a high price, instead of selling your raw material at a low price. This condition, in which we now find ourselves, is becoming deplorable. We may just as well face a disagreeable truth and realize that the farmers of this province, generally speaking, are becoming poorer year after year, as time runs on. I can remember the late Hon. W. M. Mackenzie King saying that when a boy, in his section of the country the land was cropped with very little thought of livestock, until it had become a waste of land. Then, he said, when the people realized the glens in which they had placed themselves, their difficulty was that they could not support the stock while they were building up the land. So that, if the farmers of this province, and such remained the case until in later years they took up the business of growing potatoes, and set up a plan, as our forefathers planned long ago, to arrange our farm operations so that we could have a living off the land. The sheep at that time largely gave them their clothing, they had a few acres of wheat so that they could provide their own flour, they had the fruit in their wood-lots, they killed the white ox, and salted down a pork for themselves, and the three great essentials of life are food, clothing and warmth. Lately, we have ceased to think along those lines and in the minds of the average person today is, what can we do to make some money, not realizing that after obtaining the money he has got to be used for the great essentials of life and must be paid out in products to maintain the family that with a little care and arrangement beforehand, could have been more cheaply grown on the farm. I earnestly ask you to consider whether it is possible to go on as we are now doing, and if not, then what had we better do? Earnestly submitting these facts for your consideration of all our farmers, I am, Sir, etc.

W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

The Poet's Corner

With his unspend youth Like a penny in his hand, See him stand There a look on his face Like a child that comes to the market-place After tops and drums.

With his youth—his youth Like a penny that he can spend— See him run! And what will he have for His bargain at the end When it's done?

I have asked old men With their empty purses, I have heard the tale, Each one rehearse, And on the last page They have all bought age.

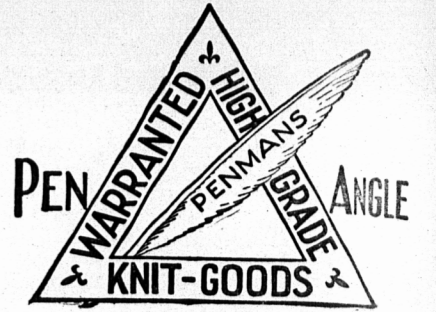
When youth is spent A penny at a fair, For a man to buy, Of the bargain there, There was this and that, For a price and a wage, But when they came away They had all bought age.

— Louise Driscoll.



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Woodlot Management

By H. D. Long
Supervisor of the National Forestry Program, INCREASING PRODUCTION

The object of good woodlot management is to obtain the maximum value of wood products from each acre. A stand of wood can only be obtained through increasing wood production to the maximum per acre. Very few woodlots in Prince Edward Island are producing anywhere near the volume of wood they are capable of producing. The stands are so thick that the volume of wood per acre shows very little annual increase, the wood dying each year offsetting the annual growth. The result of this condition is that stands forty years old contain only ten to twenty cords per acre when they should contain forty to fifty cords per acre. On a good site, if properly managed will yield forty to fifty cords per acre at the end of forty years, and in the meantime about fifty cords can be taken out in thinnings, making a total of 100 cords from one acre in forty years. This is a far cry from the ten or twenty cords per acre the farmer is now getting from a forty-

year-old stand. Even if the stand is now thirty or forty years old, it will pay the farmer to thin his woodlot, and instead of clear cutting it, if he cuts his woodlot, he will obtain five to ten cords per acre which will be worth more wood for the next twenty or thirty years. If he thins his woodlot, he will obtain five to ten cords per acre now and in the next ten years he will get as much as ten cords in thinning, so that by thinning the stand grows another ten years, the farmer will obtain ten years' worth of wood. This is not all, for the stand will have reached a size suitable for sawlogs which will bring much higher price than the small wood he has been cutting for pulp manufacture. Thus, through proper management, wood production can be almost doubled in ten years and value can be almost tripled.

LOBSTER SIZE LIMIT

Sir,—In the report of your issue October 23rd, of the Fishermen's Union Banquet held at the Queen Hotel, Summerside, on the evening of the 22nd of October, I am credited with the following: "He also was not in favor of the size limit of six and one half inches placed on the lobster catch." I think your report or must have misunderstood me, or perhaps I spoke in a rather ambiguous manner.

I considered the 6 1/2 inch limit a threat or a better term might be to say a "movement in the right direction". My suggestion in connection with this matter was never less than a seven inch limit to start with, and then year by year add a half inch to the size until they had attained about nine inches in length so that they would under normal conditions extrude eggs at least twice before being fished.

At least fifteen years ago I advocated a size limit to save the business, although the real pinch of poor fishing had not been felt by the fishermen at that time, but the report of the fisheries showed the lobster business was depreciating at the rate of over a million pounds a year. This statement will correct any wrong impression that may be made.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

ROLLO BAY INSTITUTE

The October meeting of the Rollo Bay East Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Peters, with eight members and two visitors present. Meeting opened with reading "A Club Woman's Creed" and the Roll Call answer was a donation to a grocery box. Minutes of last meeting were read, a response, A questionnaire on Canadian Industries and Canadianism was filled out. A paper entitled "Announcing Ladies' Engagement" was read by Mrs. Joseph Deveau, and a paper on Moslems by Mrs. Edwin Peters. A dining card was served and a social hour spent. Meeting adjourned. Next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Joseph Deveau, when response to Roll Call will be the Annual Fee.

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