

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.I.C.

Subscription Rates
By Mail in P. E. I., \$4.00 per year; \$2.50 for 6 months
City Delivery: \$3.00 per year; \$2.00 for 6 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at
Hotelling's News Agency, Times Square, New York; Old
South News Agency, Corner 31th and Washington, Boston;

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

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1941.

U. S. Collaboration

Information reaching the Financial Post, says that journal, is almost startling in its revelation of the degree to which necessary naval and military dispositions have been made by the United States to meet the new challenge that has come with electrifying suddenness as a result of the Hitler-Petain agreement of collaboration.

This "collaboration" has paved the way for a southward thrust by Hitler into Spain and Africa and has brought the United States face to face with the possibility that Hitler may seek to occupy all the strategic ports and islands that command the American continent. That the United States is determined to beat Hitler to the gun in any such move may be taken for granted. But U.S. moves will not necessarily be in the direction forecast by present inspired dispatches out of Washington. There is a good deal of masking of potential moves going on.

Something similar has happened in connection with the "convoy" question. While a bitter debate has gone on in respect to convoys, a system more important and helpful than convoys has actually been put into effective operation in the Atlantic patrol.

When and how a declaration of war will come is anybody's guess. The main thing is that Washington's attitude is no longer one of determining how it can help a friend (Great Britain) but of how it can protect American interests directly. The United States is already in an undeclared war against Germany in a sense that did not prevail two weeks ago.

Effective Publicity

An example of the effective manner in which industrial companies are getting behind the Victory Loan, 1941, campaign, was afforded in the full-page advertisement appearing in yesterday's Guardian. The advertisement, published by General Motors of Canada, Limited, reproduced a famous drawing which appeared in Punch on the occasion of the Second Battle of Ypres, April 22-24, 1915, commemorating the achievement of Canada's First Division in stemming the German tide when poison gas was used for the first time by the enemy in attempting to break through to the Channel ports. The advertisement declares that the same spirit animates our troops today, and emphasizes the duty of supporting them by "pouring out our dollars as they pour out their all—for Freedom."

In Grim Pursuit

Typical of Britain's spirit was the grim reaction to the faithful news, over the week-end, of the loss of H. M. S. Hood. The "unlucky hit" which exploded the battle cruiser's powder magazine brought more tragedy to the homes of the bomb-scarred naval towns of Portsmouth and Plymouth, but the populace is described as shouldering their burdens with renewed determination to carry on. Tribute was paid there to the men of the Hood at Sunday services, the congregations standing in silence and saying special prayers for bereaved relatives. Throughout the Empire the shock of the news was felt keenly, coupled with the hope and expectation that the Nazi squadron, including the battleship Bismarck, would be overtaken and dealt with. Men of the Royal Navy have been eager for an opportunity to close with the enemy, and there is no doubt, when that opportunity comes, that they will give a good account of themselves. Last night's dispatches indicate that a torpedo hit had been scored on the Bismarck by British naval planes, and that the chase of the enemy ships was being sternly pursued. In the meantime, emphasis is placed on the fact that the naval action occurred in waters that are the direct concern of the United States, and that important decision on American naval policy may be hastened as a result. Britain's naval prestige is by no means affected by the disaster to the Hood, though the loss both of the ship and gallant personnel is the heaviest individual blow suffered in the war.

Nations Will Not Die

Fatriots in most of the lands at present under Hitler's yoke get their inspiration and determination from ancestors who suffered like conquests and, refusing slavery, finally regained their independence. Their national histories thus give them confident hope of rescue; their love of freedom steels them for resistance against the "mechanized barbarians" who are trying to set up the old order of despotic oppression, established and propped by violence.

From every Hitler-conquered country reports of defiance through the rigid censorship of captive populations still defiant and ready for revolt when conditions are favorable. Nazi firing squads cannot crush the national spirit; the little countries are as resolute as the larger ones in their refusal to die. Latest confirmation of this fact

is supplied by the Yugoslavs whose country was so lately enslaved by Nazi intrigue, treachery and superior force. During the past few days correspondents have sent word that Yugoslav forces continue the struggle. Many refused to surrender and fled into the mountains where they are conducting guerrilla warfare and harassing the Nazi invaders' communications, supply trains and outposts. Others eluded capture and made their way into the British lines. "Thousands of well-equipped Yugoslavs who escaped the Axis invasion," writes an Associated Press correspondent in Cairo, "are continuing the fight on the sands of Egypt and in the wild mountains of their native Serbia and Bosnia." They vowed, he adds, "never to lay down their arms so long as there is a German or an Italian enemy to shoot at."

"Pray For Him!"

An instance of Gallic resourcefulness in the presence of the enemy comes from Brittany, being reported by a refugee from that region, who tells how faithful Catholic patriots are praying in the village churches for the overthrow of Hitler and his hated system. At the conclusion of the service the officiating priest turns to the congregation with the words: "Priez pour lui!" (Pray for him!). "Every head is bowed in prayer for the success of General de Gaulle," runs the account. If challenged, who is to know who this "him" refers to? The priest, when called upon to explain, merely observes that every worshipper has some one he would like specially to remember in his private prayers. He does not find it necessary to add that, in Brittany, by universal consent, it is the leader of the French forces whose cause is thus being silently commended to the protection of the great God of Battles.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sentries with fixed bayonets have been posted on guard at Federal Parliament Building, Ottawa. Why not similarly guard the Provincial Building, not because the Legislature is in session, which it is not, but to create a more intense war consciousness among our people, and provide additional duties for our Legion guards or Trainees?

General Gallieni, the French hero of the Great War as General de Gaulle is of the present one, died this date 1916. Appointed Governor of Paris 1914, he rushed reserves from Paris in every available taxi and motor bus to augment 6th Army on the Ourcy under the leadership Maunoury where they persistently attacked von Kluck's flank, and, though subsequently outflanked, played an important part in the first battle of the marne.

Gains of 937.5 per cent in cheese production and 20 per cent in creamery butter were reported by the Island's factories for the first quarter of the current year as compared with the first quarter of 1940. Cheese production for the first three months of this year totalled 7,031 pounds compared with 750 pounds for the corresponding period of last year. Butter output for the same quarter this year totalled 221,036 pounds as against 184,053 pounds for the corresponding period of 1940.

Creamery butter production in Canada increased 13 per cent during the first quarter of 1941 compared with that during the corresponding period in 1940, with cumulative figures at 34,037,040 pounds compared with 30,125,383 pounds in the first three months last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today. Domestic disappearance of butter during the three months was 56,500,000 pounds, a decrease of 900,000 pounds from the cumulative disappearance for the same period in 1940, the report added.

Conscription as the "most satisfactory solution of the recruiting problem," was advocated by the Toronto Board of Education Management Committee in a resolution recently unanimously adopted. The resolution was in reply to a request from the Ottawa Defence Ministry for permission to send lecturers from the armed forces into the schools to acquaint prospective recruits with the requirements of the various services. In addition to the main thesis, the resolution assured Ottawa that it would receive the "greatest measure of support in every effort essential to the effective prosecution of the war."

Just to make certain that the whale swallowed Jonah Dr. Eugene Maximilian Karl Geiling, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Chicago, crawled through the gullet of one of the big creatures. This whale, of course, was remarked, "but there was plenty of room. And a number of the whalers up along the west coast of Canada, whose families have been whaling for generations back, say their fathers told them of unquestioned cases in which men thrown overboard were swallowed." Dr. Geiling told of his trip into a whale while in Philadelphia to receive the Villanova College's Mendel Medal, for achievement in science. Dr. Geiling took up the study of whales years ago as a sideline to his interest in pituitary.

It is no secret that Mr. Ilsley's refusal to meet Ontario's request that Ottawa withdraw its increased tax chargeable on interest to non-resident holders of Provincial bonds, has embittered the Ontario Cabinet and has made more difficult the possibility of its coming to terms on the corporation and income tax transfer proposal. Ottawa increased the tax from five per cent to 15 per cent. Barring drastic action, such as the calling of a special session, it is stated the Hepburn Administration will certainly demand with Alberta that the agreement between all the Provinces and the Dominions must be disclosed before Ontario takes a final step. In any event, the Cabinet has no power to transfer the taxes as that power rests with the Legislature alone. There is nothing, however, were "Barkis Willing," for Mr. Hepburn to have an order-in-council passed giving the necessary authority subject to subsequent Legislative enactment.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It must be obvious to the Government that it will have wide support if it gives to Britain sorely needed aid by allowing her goods to enter Canada much more freely. There should be no limiting of that aid. We should give the maximum assistance by removing the tariff barrier on British goods.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Obsolete bombers are known as "flying freighters" to the Air Corps but not to petroleum technologists. They're something entirely different. Motor fuel experts, who know their anti-knock numbers, are predicting that sky freight trains flying every day or so in the future, will draw strings of gliders filled with freight.—A.P.I. Bulletin.

New Zealand has 40,000 troops overseas, 400,000 more in the trained militia in addition to the home guard. Prime Minister Peter Fraser New Zealand at present has 1,626,000. The Province of Quebec according to a table reproduced on this page, has 34,593 enlistments for active service. Its population was estimated at 2,100,000 in 1939, and was 2,874,255 at the 1931 census. Premier Fraser, just back from Britain, admitted he was disappointed in his country's war efforts. "Those described with ours are described in some quarters as saboteurs.—Montreal Gazette.

Further details are now available of the scheme whereby the catering trade will co-operate with the corporation catering department in feeding arrangements in the event of a big raid. It has been jointly agreed upon a scale, at a cost of a standard meal of hot or cold pudding, and a cup of tea. Smaller portions at less cost will be provided. These meals will be available in every quarter, and co-operating with the catering committee. A prominent Leeds caterer said the majority of restaurants and cafés proprietors had willingly agreed to assist in this way have agreed to pool their food supplies and lend staff and equipment to other firms.—Leeds Yorkshire Post.

"Old Ironsides" is out of a berth at Charlottetown Navy Yard because of the present air raid conditions. The historic ship never can be out of mind and heart in the United States. Boston naturally will leave no area unexplored in the effort to locate the old wharfage where the 144-year-old frigate can be visited by the public and maintained as a shrine. The gallant man-of-war Constitution should be so maintained, particularly in times such as these. It is no mere museum piece. It symbolizes the best, the bravest and the mightiest achievements in the annals of our nation's history. More than one, such precious possessions as the Constitution and the Constellation, enshrined at Newport, give evidence of our nation's greatness and our ability to maintain an unchanging democratic ideal. May "Old Ironsides," although temporarily bereft of an appropriate mooring place, never be without a shelter of our flag and a safe home.—Providence Journal.

Here are seven reasons why Hitler must lose the war. 1. By challenging the British Empire Hitler engaged in world war as distinct from continental war and so committed himself to fight with the weapons of world war. Paramount among these weapons is sea-power. In sea-power, the British Empire is supreme. 2. In the men of the British Empire, Hitler faces the toughest fighters in the world, backed by the world's greatest industrial nation. The United States is an arsenal of democracy which Hitler cannot rival and cannot bomb. 3. While Hitler's military resources, in terms of trained men for the fighting services, are now subject to the law of diminishing returns under the strain of war, such resources in the British Empire are rising on a steep upward curve. The new armies of Great Britain and the Dominions are no older than the war itself and are still being recruited. Output of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan is rapidly increasing. 4. The oil fields of Rumania and Russia cannot yield all the high octane petrol needed for aeroplanes. 5. With every fresh country that Hitler occupies his difficulties increase. 6. Hitler's military machine is not so well equipped as ours. 7. Hitler cannot win because he cannot win the moral defence of the British Empire.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Proper discretion forbids publication of all the details as to equipment and design of the huge Douglas B-19 which is now ready for flight to Britain. Enough has been revealed, however, to give us hope that all the information disclosed is related to Germany. We would like to think of the Nazis working hard to get their hands on it. More important than this, however, is the effective operating range of the plane. The news is that it could fly non-stop from California to Berlin and back. It will never have to do that, but it can. But, with such a range, we can be confident that the trip from Britain to Berlin can be made with ease, and also that the huge bomber will be able to prolong its stay over Germany until it has had time to drop its whole deadly load. This matter of operating radius has, until recently, been one of our chief handicaps. German bombers can take off from the French coast and be over London in a matter of minutes. We have a long trip to Berlin, and the plane we had at the beginning of the war was not about to make it and get back, with very little time to spare for effective bombing over the Nazi Capital. That day is past now. We are ready to go to work in earnest.—Windsor, Ont., Star.

Chief Justice John F. Higgins of the Superior Court handed down a most unusual decision in a case yesterday, and one which seemed to be most wise. He suspended a prison term for a man convicted of larceny from a woman, and did so that this woman would be able to pay her back the money. Oftentimes people serving time in jails and prisons do not contribute anything to the relief of

How Your Dollar Fights

(Bruce Hutchison in MacLeans Magazine.)

Forty-four cents out of every dollar that you, an average Canadian, earn this year will be used to produce war goods that you can neither eat, wear nor use in any way. That is what Mr. Ilsley told a hushed House of Commons the other day. He told them how your forty-four cents would be spent. That answer may be given in many forms, most of them bewildering to a layman, but the simple, understandable answer starts with the ordinary Canadian soldier.

Before he goes on parade the infantry soldier's equipment has cost the taxpayers \$114.82, which includes such items as \$41.50 for his rifle and bayonet, \$7.32 for his gas mask, \$12.85 for his battle dress, \$4.80 for his boots, \$2.30 for his underwear. Multiply that by 170,000 soldiers on active service. As long as he remains in Canada he may be supported at present for \$5.46 per day—which more than uses up one War Savings Certificate. Overseas, maintenance costs are at present reckoned at \$7.11 per day. This compares to \$6.58 required to maintain a soldier in France for one day when he was last in action. When a Canadian soldier gets into action, no one can be sure what his upkeep costs will be. It is the weapons, not the man, that have made this the most expensive of all wars. This war makes any previous war look like a wave of economy.

Eight thousand dollars paid for a fighting plane in the last war. It now costs \$25,000 for a Spitfire, double that for a Hurricane, and \$150,000 for a Bellinghame bomber. If you saved your maximum of War Savings Certificates, at the rate of \$480 per year, you would be just over three centuries waiting for the loss of one such bomber.

Canada intends to create an armoured division. To equip this single division tankers must provide at \$200,000,000. As it travels it will represent an investment equal to the cost of ten Ottawa Parliament buildings. To raise money to equip this division, about 350,000 Canadians must save \$40 per month.

The ordinary infantry division has changed out of all recognition since the last war. It travels on wheels. Thirty-seven different types of vehicles are required, 3,825 vehicles altogether. Gun carriers cost \$5,000 apiece. Machine gun mounts on these carriers cost \$450. The tank brigade will be added to Canada's present Army Corps in Britain. This will cost \$80,000,000. We shall use this year the amount that we usually use to subsidize our prostrate wheat industry. When we get into action mechanized units really begin to burn money. One five-hundred-pound bomb costs from \$80 to \$200, depending on the type used. German anti-aircraft guns cost about \$12,500 and will hurl shells, costing about \$6 each, at the rate of 120 per

The Poet's Corner
IN MAYTIME
Now comes that trembling hour
When apple blossoms break;
And every bud is jubilant,
And every soul is awake,
Be still, be still, and on the hill
Watch the white wonder shake.
This is a dream of bliss,
A moment touched with love,
The orchards shine like pure white wine,
Or like the clouds above.
Drink in this peace and plenitude,
And the wild joy thereof.
It will not last for long;
All beauty fades away,
So, like a miser, in your heart
This precious glory lay,
And keep it tenderly—a dream
For some dark winter day.
—Charles Hanson Towne in New York Sun.

their victims. Oftentimes this relief is more necessary than any punitive measures by the State. It will be interesting in this case to see our views, both parties and society in general should benefit.—Boston Post.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"Let me tell you all, there is nothing unreal about this war—it's a fight to the finish, and Canadians need to have that said to them just as much as anybody else." —Defence Minister Halskov.

minute. In one hour's firing such a gun would spend more than \$40,000. For every pop of a 3.7 anti-aircraft gun which can search a bomber five miles in the sky, \$20 or four \$5 War Savings Certificates are required. This armament can consume a fortune in one night's operations.

This is also a war of power—mechanical power. Two divisions in the last war would control 8,000 horsepower of mechanical energy. Our two divisions now in Britain with their allied services have about 600,000 horsepower or a twelfth as much power as is produced by all the generators in Canada, including those at Niagara.

On the sea money goes fast, too. One corvette costs \$50,000 and a minesweeper \$75,000. A destroyer, a relatively small craft, costs \$400,000 a year to maintain and this money must be obtained from the citizens on shore.

Recently Mr. Ilsley gave Parliament a summary of his problem. He wants \$685,540,000 for the Army this year, \$168,640,000 for the Navy, \$386,810,000 for the Air Force, and \$180,458,000 for munitions. There are other war costs distributed among the government departments which will bring the total to about \$1,500,000,000—not counting direct financial aid to Britain. Canada this year will ship about a billion and a half dollars worth of goods to Britain for which Canada will receive \$350,000,000. This means that in addition to meeting our own costs, we will have to find something more than another \$1,000,000,000 to aid Britain. We shall spend sixty cents out of every dollar we earn this year in the States.

In the last war, to the spring of 1918, we had spent only \$377,271,000 not much more than half the cost of a single year in this war of machinery. We maintained this average, much larger than the average service list of the present war, at a fraction of the present cost. To help pay for this we shall have to devote something around \$400,000,000 working hours in the present year to the war in Canada.

"NERVES" SHE CALLED IT

Losing interest—losing friends—she never went out any more—always tired. "Nerves," she thought—but it was her kidneys, the filters of her blood, that needed attention. Delay meant danger. She took Dodd's Kidney Pills at once. The improved action of her kidneys helped to clear away blood impurities and excess acids. Fatigue, headaches, backache, lack of energy, disappeared.

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How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist. At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service. Call in and discuss your difficulties.

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NOTICE TO FARMERS

We have just received a shipment of FORMALIN FOR SMUT ON GRAIN. A cheap but thoroughly effective remedy. Grain growers would be wise to act promptly in order to have seed properly treated before sowing. One pint to every 40 gallons of water. Full directions given with every order. PRICE 40 CENTS LB. We also carry the new and improved CERESAN. A dust disinfectant for wheat, oats, barley. One pound treats 32 bushels. Get your pound to-day. 1 Lb. Tin \$1.10. 5 Lb. Tin \$4.40. MACS CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swelled legs, Purifying the Blood and an Eradicator of worms it is an unerring remedy. Price 50 cents per package.

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What can you do to provide the planes, to train and equip our airmen for battle? You can provide the money, by watching every penny you spend, by saving all you can. Personal thrift is vitally necessary now. Every dollar you can spare is needed for Canada's War effort. Buy Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. Build up your savings account. Set aside some money each month to meet the war taxes which must be paid later. We have a job on our hands. Let's finish it.

The ROYAL BANK of Canada

This is another way of saying that the war will occupy one-third of our time. When you go to bed at night you can reckon, if you are an average Canadian, that you have an average of thirty-one minutes for the war. An average Britisher spends four hours and forty-five minutes on war work. The average German spends of taking your labor whether you know it or not. It will be visibly and inevitably—and ask to loan your money to those in the front line. All of us are working in the war, and the way Mr. Ilsley keeps raising his figure of cost, it indicates that your hours and thirty-one minutes certainly will be increased.

INSURANCE IS Dollar Protection

Insurance coverage today is as complex as modern business. Therefore, it requires an experienced agent to handle it for you. It is important to have full and complete coverage. Adequate and safe insurance is dollar protection. Let an experienced agent survey your business from an insuror's point of view. Like a check-up of your family doctor, it can do no harm, but may save your business life. Enquiries welcomed—no obligation.

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The battle cry of Charles McCarthy is a good slogan for this time of year. In other words don't let any grass grow under your feet. Its good advice also to stick to old and tried friends in whom you have gained confidence through experience. Among many a man's friends can be counted the always steadfast.

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