

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

Time To Get Busy

Now that the Federal election campaign excitement has blown over, how about implementing some of the long neglected Liberal pledges? One of the most important is harbor improvement and the provision of a marine railway slip for the repair of our car ferry steamers and other craft, right here in Charlottetown.

Now is the time for our City Council, Boards of Trade and other organizations, under the aggressive leadership of our Provincial and Federal representatives, to get after the new King Government for implementation of this long-neglected project.

The Meat Situation

Some startling figures on world food shortages were given recently by Mr. G. R. Paterson, Canada's commercial attaché at the Washington Embassy. As Mr. Paterson is also Canadian executive officer on the Combined Food Board, it can be taken for granted he was not making wild guesses.

The meat shortage, Mr. Paterson told the meeting, was more than two and a half million tons and the sugar shortage almost the same amount. There are also substantial shortages of all types of oils and fats.

Mr. Paterson made it definite that Canadians could expect less meat in the months to come. In order to supply as much meat as possible to liberated Europe the people of Canada, Britain and the United States had been allotted a yearly quota.

The food situation in Europe was such that a "difficult Winter" was in prospect for most people there, declared Mr. Paterson. He also said something which most people close to the situation both here and in the United States have realized for some time—that actual supplies of meat on the hoof, both in this country and in the U.S., were ample, if only ways and means could be worked out to get those supplies into regular trade.

There was a further warning in Mr. Paterson's talk which should not go unheeded. It was that Canadians would have to accept lower prices if they wished to keep their war-created markets in Britain for dairy products and that we must prepare to face Danish competition for our huge bacon exports.

Two Secret Ports

After the fall of France and the Low Countries in June, 1940, closed the British east and south coast ports to large ocean-going ships, the British War Office built two new ports on the west coast of Scotland entirely from scratch. Each covers more than 1-2 miles of water front with deep locks. The ports are served by nearly fifty miles of new railway track and are fully equipped with cranes—twenty of them having been moved from Southampton. Port Number One is in the Gare Loch, a north arm of the Clyde, and Port Number Two further south at Cairn Ryan, on Loch Ryan in Wigtownshire.

Gare Loch has six and Cairn Ryan five 500-foot long deep water berths, with 35 feet of water at low tide. The ports were built by about 5,000 men of the Royal Engineers and the Pioneer Corps, who lived in hastily erected camps and worked for long hours under very bad weather conditions. Work began at the end of 1940 and the first ship berthed at Gare Loch in July, 1942. The experience gained in building the ports was invaluable to the construction of the prefabricated "Mulberry" harbours which played so important a part in the invasion operations.

A large number of U. S. personnel have been disembarked at the ports, and they also handled great tonnage of United States supplies including airplanes, glider parts and vehicles. Soon after D-day the complete facilities of one port were made available to the U. S. Services for the urgent shipment of motor transport. The rate of handling and assembling these vehicles for dispatch to the U. S. forces on the continent hit a world record.

Although the ports were built for military use, several battleships of the Royal Navy have been berthed there. H. M. S. Malaya was fitted at Gare Loch with new guns requiring a lift of ninety tons by a giant floating crane.

use, several battleships of the Royal Navy have been berthed there. H. M. S. Malaya was fitted at Gare Loch with new guns requiring a lift of ninety tons by a giant floating crane. From the same port Prime Minister Churchill sailed in the Queen Mary to one of his trans-Atlantic conferences.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Rocky Point people are not so indignant after all.

There is not a new moon now till July 9, then, perhaps, we will have some summer.

The month of brides and religious conventions is fast drawing to its close—a month of "tears" more than sunshine.

Both the police and City Council were publicly censured Monday. Whither are we drifting?

Members of Britain's Young Farmers' Club now number 60,000 enrolled in 1,300 clubs.

Free milk, issued under the national milk scheme to expectant mothers and to children under five years of age, cost Britain \$69,878,368.14 in 1943.

For the past five-and-a-half years about 600 Londoners have gone to the National Gallery each lunch hour to hear the series of concerts initiated by the well-known British pianist, Dame Myra Hess. The public are urging that these concerts should be continued after the war.

The County Council of Essex, a county in Southern England, have inaugurated a scheme whereby each child in one of the Council's homes shall be unofficially adopted by an adult, who will visit his "adopted" child and arrange outings, holidays and gifts. This is known as the "Uncles and Aunts" scheme.

A mobile team operating from the British Ministry of Health's Blood Transfusion Centre at Leeds recently set up a record by collecting from 820 donors in one single day, between 8 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. This is the highest number of donors ever dealt with by one team in one day.

The Square and bandstand are being cleaned and refurbished up at a long last, the weather having been so unseasonable, but now we may look forward to fountain playing and band music for citizens and visitors alike. It makes all the difference in the world having a pleasant place in which to foregather.

According to Ross Munro, CP war correspondent, the 1st and 3rd Divisions of the Canadian Army proved the most outstanding formations when the overall picture of the Mediterranean and Western Front campaigns is viewed and consideration given to battles fought and won and opportunities seized. The North Nova Scotia and P.E.I. Regiment was included in the 3rd Division.

Here are Provincial records for ice cream consumption based on 1943 figures: British Columbia 1.73 gallons per person, Alberta 1.20, Manitoba 1.48, Ontario 1.61, New Brunswick 1.10, Nova Scotia 1.54, Saskatchewan .98, Quebec .83, Prince Edward Island .88 per cent. The three primary agricultural provinces consume less of their own product.

The re-education of Germans has begun. No school may reopen in Germany today without permission of the Military Government, and before that is given the local authorities must make certain that no teacher will glorify militarism, revive spread or justify National Socialism, exalt the achievements of the German leaders, favor religious or racial discrimination, seek to disturb the relations between the United Nations, or expound the principles of war or preparation for war.

London has said farewell to the "Bun Specials," the canteen trains which have been carrying refreshments to subway shelters every night for five years. To many Londoners who have lived in the Tubes for four and five years the closing of these shelters was a sad occasion. Once the army of men, women and children who called these underground dormitories home numbered 170,000. It had dwindled to 800. Now the last remnant has reluctantly departed, taking with them memories of wild nights when the Luftwaffe battered London, when the V-bombs and rockets rained down, while life went on far below the streets.

Charles Stewart Parnell, Ireland's greatest son, born this date 1846; son of John Henry Parnell of Avondale, County Wicklow; elected M. P. for Neath in 1875; at once commenced a policy of opposition to English control in Ireland; in his first speech he advocated home rule and Irish nationality; from then on he kept the House of Commons in constant turmoil until Gladstone at length introduced and passed the Home Rule Bill (the best ever devised) which were rather checked politically, due to a matrimonial scandal, and Gladstone objecting to recognize him as a supporter after his marriage with the divorced Mrs. O'Shea; a minority of the Irish members stood by him; he was opposed to crime to attain his objective, his most effective policy being "the boycott"; by which speech, prayer, greeting, intercourse and food were denied any one whom the nationalists demanded should be excluded from any particular area; Parnell's advice to his followers was "you must show him he is not wanted by leaving him severely alone"; he remained leader of what were known as the Parnellites in the House of Commons till his death in 1891.

Notes By The Way

Out in Indiana, a women's club held a "crazy hat" contest. It was almost unnecessary to explain that it was up with all the gals in a tie for first place—Indiana Citizens.

A story which reaches me from Italy, and which those who, as small boys or girls, have trembled in the tutored presence. It is a story of the government of a majestic department resident in Florence. She was there when the Nazis took over and was in no way disconcerted by the institution of the "new order." From her angle it was merely another foreign eccentricity. The Nazis took their duties more seriously. They decided that the government should go to a concentration camp, and one of them went to arrest her. He found an erect and quite composed lady who addressed him as if he were a small boy. In a mischievous "My good man," she said coldly, "you can't arrest me. I'm under the protection of the Allies. I was still there when the Allies arrived." — From Leeds Yorkshire Post.

It is reported that Berlin churches are being reopened to worshippers and with the approval of the Soviet Government. The churches should be nothing too surprising about this. The laws of the U.S. of religious belief, and church and it is difficult to see how this was more than a mockery. It was under Russian jurisdiction and was not permitted to operate. — Brantford Expositor.

Hurry! Hurry! The orders are coming in. The shortages are piling up. The shortages in their thousands are coming home. And next month begins the trickle of men out of the services. It will be a flood by Christmas. Hurry up with the jobs and hurry up with the homes. Hurry up with extra houses. Hurry up with the distribution of children's clothes and shoes. Hurry along the transport for the month of fish now being piled up in the ports. Hurry up in the cotton industry and hurry up in the wool industry. There is plenty of wool and plenty of cotton. But there are few cotton goods in the shops, and few woolen goods. And precious little clothing-wool that the housewife finds upon in knitting socks and unders and jerseys for the family. — Daily Express (London).

There is a man in the States who says that he has constructed an electric lawnmower out of six old razor blades and a vacuum cleaner. The motor rotor was attached to the shaft of the motor and arranged to support the blades. The blades are in place, turn with the rotor at high speed and cut the grass neatly and powerfully. The card for supplying power to the motor is a simple and troublesome than that of any vacuum cleaner. Two razor blades will stand in place of the motor and heavy twigs. If the discovery does not start industry off on a new track, it is likely to return to Canada as Chief of the General Staff, succeeding Lt.-Gen. John Underhill of Edmonton, N. B., understood to be slated for retirement.

That weather, which has drawn complaints from so many citizens, has, after all, its favorable side. Up to now, the weather has been so hot that forest fires have occurred in British Columbia since the beginning of the year, against 306 for the equivalent period in 1943. The indications of greater periods of sunshine and a return to the climate which prevailed in 1943 are, however, will increase the hazard in the woods.—Victoria Times.

It is a truism that urban life is abnormal. Life is, as it were, pitched at a level which is unmanly and unchildlike. The city dweller is unable to build a wall to protect himself, or a house to live in. His emotions are stimulated into a consciousness by continual sensation. His intellectual integrity is being manipulated by the mass-produced and mass-distributed. The radio and the cinema are his day-long companions. The roar of a thousand factories, the tinkle of the adding machine and the cash register, beat remorselessly down on what little of his creative soul may still survive. In sheer desperation he goes along with the crowd, looking for a little peace in conformity, asking only not to have to think. It is a rare individual indeed who has the will or the means to mount the soul-destroying pressure of urban life.—Globe and Mail (Toronto).

One hundred and thirty-five dead and 1,000 injured were killed before firing squads, 100,000 patriots who have died in enemy hands, and 200,000 prisoners and deportees in 100,000 houses destroyed, ports and trains demolished, the suffering by which the nation of occupation, oppression and famine—that is the contribution in blood and distress which Canada has made to this war in the cause of liberty. —France-Canada.

A committee of Allied scientists to control and, if necessary, prohibit Germany making use of any scientific discovery in the hands of mankind was proposed in Britain's House of Lords by Lord Vansittart. "Has W. 2 and W. 3 been brought into action a year earlier," he said, "it would have meant the end of Berlin. Had they been brought into action at the beginning of the war, it would have meant the end of civilization." Lord Cherwell, himself a scientist, replied to the debate for the government, said: "In pure science the Germans are definitely behind the Allied powers. It is a change in the hands of the Our radar was in the hands of Germany."—London Daily Mail.

One of the chief obstacles to mutual understandings is the fact that while the veterans expect to find a change in the brand new opportunity, the truth is that it has changed little. They look for a new world, we are for the most part living the world of 1939. This is a fundamental difference which can be settled only by change and progress in the East. It is hardly to be expected that the returned men whose views have been forming for four years, will alter. It is the civilian at home who will have to adopt a more comprehensive outlook—and this will take time.—London Free Press.

Looking Ahead In Ottawa

(By The Ottawa Staff of The Canadian Press)
Seven of the nine provincial delegations at the forthcoming Dominion-Provincial conference will be headed by men who were not government leaders during the last Dominion-Provincial conference in 1941. Premier J. B. McNair of New Brunswick and Premier A. S. Macmillan are the only Premiers still in office.

The new Premiers are Hon. George Drew of Ontario, Hon. Maurice Dupont of Quebec, Hon. John Hart of British Columbia, Hon. W. J. Jones of Prince Edward Island, Hon. Thomas Douglas of Saskatchewan, Hon. E. C. Manning of Alberta and Hon. S. S. Clegg of Manitoba.

The line-up at the last conference was Hon. Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, Hon. Adelaard Godolphin of Quebec, Hon. D. P. Pattullo of British Columbia, Hon. Thane Campbell of Prince Edward Island, Premier McNair of New Brunswick, Premier Macmillan of Nova Scotia, Hon. John Bracken of Manitoba, Hon. William Abernethy of Alberta, and Hon. W. J. Paterson of Saskatchewan.

The party affiliations of the Provincial Governments have also changed since the 1941 conference, called to study the Rowell-Sirois report on Dominion-Provincial relations. Alberta, where a Social Credit Government was in power, and Manitoba which had a coalition government, were the only provinces where the Liberal party was not in office.

Ontario has a Progressive Conservative Government, British Columbia a Union Nationale Government, British Columbia and Manitoba coalition governments, and Saskatchewan a C. C. F. government.

Alberta still has a Social Credit government and the Liberal parties still hold power in the Maritime Provinces.

Generals' reward: At a press conference last week Prime Minister Mackenzie King spoke of the "warm welcome" awaiting Gen. George Crerar when he returns to Canada in the next two weeks. It was recalled that other Allied leaders have been given some recognition by their countries on their arrival home and there is a suggestion that the Canada Medal, awarded in wartime but never issued—may be presented Gen. Crerar on his return.

There has been some speculation, too, on the General's future. One rumor has been that he may become Canada's first Canadian-born Governor-General while another report is that he may go into the diplomatic service, possibly representing Canada in the Argentine.

When Gen. Crerar's job of organizing the reemployment and demobilization of his force overseas, is finished, it is generally accepted here that he will retire to his home in Ontario, even though he is a permanent force soldier.

One of his most brilliant lieutenants—Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds of 2-Herzogenbusch—has been named to Canada as Chief of the General Staff, succeeding Lt.-Gen. John Underhill of Edmonton, N. B., understood to be slated for retirement.

In The Pacific

(By Kirke L. Simpson, Associated Press News Analyst)
With the end of organized enemy resistance on Okinawa, the war against Japan is entering this week on its final phase but with the question as to whether it will be as long as it may take to finish the job.

Too many imperponderables are involved in the battle of Okinawa such as Russia's future role in the war in Asia and a Chinese military revolution, even if it materially altered the situation adversely for the foe in the last few weeks.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, cited both circumstances to the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee recently in saying that "final victory as of any given date" over Japan cannot be assumed. He said the question as to whether Russia would enter the war against Japan was "the great imperponderable" of the moment.

Imponderables—such as, however, with Okinawa—that pivotal Japanese island in close air striking range of Japan and northern China—secure there seems warrant in regarding its fall as the conclusion of preliminary phases of the battle of Japan itself. For possession of Okinawa means that encirclement of Japan's home islands which separates the Pacific from the China Sea has been fatally punctured.

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Or a day to be:
A wild bird watched
A wild bird flying
Into
A blue of ecstasy
These are the things
That have taught me glory:
These are the things
That have set me free
From all the trammels of
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To walk in the light of God.

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