

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1939.

The War Budget

The budget introduced in the House of Commons yesterday, increasing taxes on a wide range of commodities, is expected to yield about \$2,000,000,000 annually in additional revenue. Individuals who escape the income and excess profits taxes are, it is pointed out, likely to contribute to the war chest through one or other of the increased imposts on liquor, beer, wine, tea and coffee or the new levies on soft drinks, salad or smoked meats, canned fish, tobacco, and domestic gas and electricity.

The introduction of the budget was preceded by the passing, by both Houses of Parliament, of the Government's huge war appropriation of \$10,000,000,000.

This brings home to every taxpayer in Canada the fact that we are engaged, in the words of Revenue Minister Hisley, "in a grim and serious business." No one will question the seriousness of the situation, or the necessity of financing Canada's war undertakings in defence of the basic principles of our democracy. From the Conservative Opposition, at any rate, there will be no carping criticism on that score. There may be opportunity of offering constructive criticism with regard to the details of the budget. In the meantime, general approval has been expressed by Hon. H. H. Stevens, speaking as Opposition financial critic.

Compared with the heavy burdens the British taxpayers have assumed, our contribution under the new budget will still be comparatively light. We shall be fortunate indeed if no greater sacrifices are demanded of us. In any case, as Mr. Hisley well says, "No one can doubt the courage and moral strength of the Canadian people; but this courage and strength must be shown at home as well as on the field of battle." Let the Government adhere to its promise to curb profiteering and partisanship, to concentrate solely and wholeheartedly on providing the means of war, for home defence and for whatever other purpose Parliament may decide is necessary, and it can rest assured that it will have the loyal support of the Canadian people.

Lieutenant Governor LePage

Congratulations are due to the Hon. B. W. LePage, President of the Executive Council, upon his appointment to the exalted position of Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

The present incumbent, the Hon. George D. DeBlois, has set an exceptionally high standard in the discharge of his duties during the past five years, and his example is one which we commend most sincerely to his successor. In the entertainment of distinguished visitors from abroad as well as of our citizens, His Honour Lieutenant Governor DeBlois and Mrs. DeBlois have been ideal hosts. They have given leadership in all manner of social, educational and philanthropic activities, and have endeared themselves to all classes of our people by innumerable acts of kindness and courtesy. The care and expense which His Honour has lavished in beautifying Government House and gardens will remain a monument to his regime and an inspiration to all who come after him.

Hon. Mr. LePage goes to Government House from the political arena, a veteran of many pitched battles in which he gave and received some uncommonly hard blows. That stage of his career is now happily behind him. Like Prosperice he can say: "The journey is done and the summit attained, and the barriers fall." In the serene element into which he has now emerged he takes with him the best wishes of all our citizens that he will worthily uphold the highest traditions of his new office.

Mrs. LePage, though not so well known publicly as her husband, enjoys a very large circle of friends socially, and is certain to make a charming and gracious hostess at Government House.

British Gold Holdings

Another step in the mobilization of Britain's foreign purchasing power for war has been announced by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Gold valued at about £280,000,000 (\$1,130,800,000) is being transferred from the issue account of the Bank of England to the Exchange Equalization Fund's account. This step entails an increase in the fiduciary note issue of the bank to £580,000,000 from £300,000,000. The step is said to be a logical one following the decision to take control of all foreign exchange held by residents of Great Britain.

In the last report, the British bank's holdings of gold coin bullion in the issue account was valued at £263,000,000. But gold then was valued at 158s 6d an ounce, whereas now it is valued at 168s. In the bullion return the bank recorded the sale of £278,065,228 of bar gold.

The current amount in the Exchange Equalization Fund naturally is not known. The last figures were for March 31, when the account held 49,490,000 fine ounces. The current figure probably is considerably smaller than that, since there has been a heavy pressure on sterling during the past months of the international crisis. Nevertheless, the Exchange account presents a far better picture than did British gold holdings at the outbreak of the World War. On August 5, 1914, the holdings of gold coin and bullion in the issue department of the bank were barely 26,000,000 fine ounces. There was no exchange

account then, but it is estimated that the total national gold reserve held by the Bank of England, the public and joint stock banks was 150,000,000.

The transfer by the Bank of England of its gold holdings to the Equalization Fund leaves the British currency entirely on a managed, unbacked basis, according to British financial experts. It means, first, that for the duration of the war the currency will be 100 per cent "managed", with no visible gold backing of the note issue, and, secondly, that the government proposes 100 per cent secrecy for its gold and foreign exchange holdings.

EDITORIAL NOTES

General Wolfe died this date, 1759.

A lot of money is circulating as the result of recruiting. Could not something be done to keep the boys here over a lengthened period?

Newspaper men all over are doing their duty by their King and Country. The Canadian Press has advised all members of their staff that their positions will be kept for them if they leave to join the defence force.

General approval will be given to the reorganization of the City Council's officialdom. The promotion and appointments have been worthy earned, and now that the set-up is complete with a Chartered Accountant as external Auditor, Councillors and taxpayers will breathe more freely and sleep more soundly than they have done for months past.

Pity is that we could not avail ourselves of the services and money of some of those refugees which Miss Hayward is trying to place. In one instance a refugee invested \$40,000 in a business in a province of Quebec town, and was so satisfied with his investment that he brought in to join him another refugee with \$50,000. How many farms could such refugees buy in this luxurious province?

There is a tendency on the part of some to minimize the necessity for recruiting at the present juncture—some even going the length of advising those in jobs to stick to them. That is a grave mistake—all physically fit who can get away should hasten to enroll. Only in this way can our defence forces be brought up to strength. The Government would not be advertising for recruits if there were no necessity.

One mystery of the Atlantic, involving the whereabouts of the German liner Columbus, which unceremoniously dumped her passengers at Havana last Friday night, was cleared up in a message from Mexico City, reporting the arrival of the Columbus in Vera Cruz. It was also reported that the liner Bremen, which left New York on Aug. 30 after clearing for her home port, Bremerhaven, had followed the Columbus into the neutral waters of Vera Cruz.

Those who were active in the last war will recall that little was done in the way of recruiting and the care of recruits until the Patriotic Society was founded. That body was mainly instrumental in bringing home to the average citizen throughout the Province the then necessity for enlistment. It also made itself responsible for seeing that proper organizations were instituted for the comfort of the enlisted men and their dependents. Since those days Canada has become much more war-minded and the same necessity for such a voluntary organization does not exist. All the same the powers-that-be need spurting up. When we think of the tremendous advance in Government consideration for the creature comforts of the enlisted men in the Homeland, and the comparative neglect here, we see the urgent need of some organization to get behind cold-blooded bureaucrats and urge them to action. A body of patriotic citizens with one object in view—the interests of our brave defenders—is greatly to be desired.

Thirty of Germany's listed seventy-one U-boats are 250-ton vessels, designed primarily for coastal work and Baltic duty, but capable of effective North Sea operations and with range enough to reach beyond the English Channel. Twenty-one submarines displace between 500 and 517 tons; two, the U-25 and U-26, are 712-ton ships, and eight are 740-ton vessels. The tonnage of the others is no known. The 250-ton "minnow" has a reported cruising radius of at least 1,200 miles, while the 500-ton U-boats are believed to be capable of cruising 3,000 miles without refueling. Germany was known to be experimenting in recent years with a new type of submarine engine, which, if successfully developed, probably would greatly increase submarine effectiveness. On the other hand, the British Navy has developed an improved submarine-detection device.

In 1914 there was a belief in Berlin amounting almost to conviction that the British Empire was a brittle thing. The war quickly brought disillusion, and soon this lament and confession appeared in Germany:

"We expected that British India would rise when the first shot was fired in Europe, but in fact thousands of Indians came to fight with the British against us. We anticipated that the whole British Empire would be torn in pieces, but the colonies appear to be united closer than ever with the mother country. We expected a triumphant rebellion in South Africa — it proved a fiasco."

Germany's disappointment over the refusal of the British Empire to collapse is quite understandable. Canada, by the end of the war, had raised 628,000 men. Australia, with a population of 7,000,000, sent 330,000 men and incurred a debt of \$3,000,000,000. New Zealand with 1,000,000 population, sent 112,000 men and incurred a debt of \$400,000,000. New Zealand had 50,000 casualties and only 341 of her men were taken prisoner. South Africa raised 76,000 men for her individual war with Germany. India sent 600,000 fighters to aid the Empire. Altogether, of the nearly 10,000,000 men under the British flag, in all capacities, 3,285,000 came from overseas.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Kiwanis Club is doing a good work for Vancouver and for good citizenship in undertaking to build and furnish a boys' club at the corner of Pandora and Semin streets. Boys are naturally gregarious creatures. They like to get together so. It helps them rub off their corners. It teaches and under proper auspices; it does them good to do them the necessity of team work and team play. It develops qualities of leadership. Somehow or other, boys will get together. If the facilities for congregating under proper auspices are not available, they will create facilities not so good, with results that may be unhappy. It costs a good deal in time and effort and money to bring a boy back to the path of good citizenship once he has been lured or driven from them. It does not cost nearly as much comparatively to keep him from straying from the straight and narrow path. Anything any service club or other help keep boys moving in the right direction is a public service. — Vancouver Province.

Hardware store sales in Canada for 1938 were maintained at the 1937 level, a moderate falling off in trade in the latter months of the year. Sales for a better than usual winter business in the early months of 1938. Aggregate sales for 1,073 independent stores reporting for both years were \$35,872,100 for 1937 and \$35,831,800 for 1938. Retail hardware stores furnishing detailed figures reveal a 25.6 per cent increase in sales, a 1.6 per cent of sales before making provisions for interest on own capital investment. Gross margin or profit (difference between sales and cost of goods sold) averaged 25.6 per cent while operating expenses amounted to 24.0 per cent. Stocks were turned over on an average of twice during the year.

So large and loquacious a part is being played by the boys of the radio scattered as they are throughout the land, that the European countries that some measure of reward should be due to them. Decorations are difficult things to label — let alone invent. So the best that can be done is to offer the following suggestions for recognition of merit. Keep the Black Beaver for the first fellow who announces that a meeting was held (any place at all) that was not "momentous." Three stars and a hurray for the discovery of a new method of cooking. A medal for the man who breaks down and admits he has heard a report from sources that are not "usually well-informed." All this, of course, is merely "semi-official." — Hamilton Spectator.

Criminal intelligence, to be distinguished from a certain low cunning, is rather rare. Louis Buchalter, a better known name, seems to have had more of it than a study of his career would indicate. He jumped his bail in July, 1937, and remained hidden and undetected in Manhattan for more than two years. Rewards were offered. Circulars were distributed throughout the United States and Canada. He had practised the old art of lurking in concealment where it was least likely to be thought that he would be. The pursuit got so hot that he came down. The game of hide-and-seek was long, but the FBI won. Its laurels, if a little late, will not be grudged; and the reward, so valiantly offered, will not have to be paid. — New York Times.

Egypt is being officially represented at an international "temperance" congress in Finland, another representative, who is president of the Anti-Alcoholic League here, has made an appeal to the government, before his departure, to institute a "dry" regime, or else to limit the sale of alcoholic beverages and to raise the price of intoxicating liquor to prohibitive heights. One would think it was hardly necessary for the "temperance" people to limit the sale of alcohol, for Egypt seems to be generally speaking, one of the most temperate of countries in its consumption of alcohol and to contain more "total abstainers" than anywhere in Europe or America. "Prohibition" as it happens in the United States, have the effect of setting the younger generation wild to get stuff that it never worried about until it became the "forbidden fruit." — Carlo Sphinx.

Most Japanese live largely upon vegetables and fish. Such a diet is necessary not merely because of the difference in customs but because of the natural circumstances in which they are placed, as the land fit for the cultivation of foodstuffs is limited. The seas around Japan are, so to speak, the pastures of the Japanese people. More than a thousand species of fish are found in Japanese waters. The Japanese consume as food one-fourth of the total consumption of fish in the world, and to them it is the healthiest of all foods. So long as there are good supplies of fish, the Japanese life of the Japanese is well assured. — East Asia Economic News.

Council in England, has changed polling day, for council elections.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Horton, M.D.

THE LIVER IS NATURE'S GREAT FILTER

A few years ago I found that I was writing about the liver so often that I practically stopped writing about it. To me it is still king of the organs, and the old saying "life depends upon the liver" is replaced by "health depends upon the liver."

We are not apt to think of the liver as the organ most important to life, because stopping the heart beats means immediate death, whereas stopping of sluggishness of the liver still allows life to go on for a considerable time. But from the health standpoint, the liver is your most important organ.

Why? Poisons entering the body by way of the mouth or directly into the blood are immediately seized by the liver cells, and the great majority of them are held by the liver and thus prevented from doing damage. Harmful substances are broken down by the liver, are rendered harmless, and pass out of the system in the urine. The liver is Nature's great filter.

Thus in testing the "health" of the liver and its ability to remove poisons from the blood, what is known as the dye test is made whereby a dye is taken by mouth or into a vein and the blood is examined at intervals to see how long it takes the liver to remove these poisons. A definite amount of the dye should be removed within a definite time.

But for you and me the poisons from wastes from digestion and other processes must be removed from the blood by the liver, and if the liver does not remove these body poisons we are sleepy and sluggish, just the same as when poisons from infected teeth and tonsils are in the blood stream.

What can you and I do in the way of keeping the liver in good condition to do all its jobs including filtering out poisons from the blood?

The two ways to keep liver healthy and active are: (a) by bending exercises (knees straight) and breathing exercises, both of which "squeeze" this large soft organ, and (b) by eating small meals (even if four a day are eaten), thus not overworking the liver. A little fat-cream, butter, bacon—eaten at breakfast time is a good stimulator of the liver processes and helps empty the gall bladder, thus preventing stone formation and gas pressure.

From Monday to Tuesday by closing women say they are too tired to vote after a hard day's washing. The Power of the woman's ballot!

No Water No Pay. The Trask Improved method of Well construction insuring a sanitary and dependable water supply with our ten year guarantee at no extra cost now available. Why be satisfied with less. TRASK WELL Company Limited. ABRAHAM PETERS, North American Hotel, Charlottetown. VAUGHAN H. GROOM, Mgr. for Prince Edward Island Summerside.

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Steadiness

(Hamilton Spectator) Unhappily, war in all its ugliness has again come to this unstable world. Older heads will remember the long-drawn-out agony of that great conflict twenty-five years ago, so awful in its character and so distressing in its results that everybody had supposed that such a catastrophe would never again be permitted to disgrace humanity. But the insatiable greed of a crazy dictator has again plunged the world into misery, and we shall have to endure once more the nerve-strain and the many inconveniences and disturbances which inevitably accompany international strife.

For young people it is a new experience. It is exciting to read the daily accounts of gains and losses, to form our own special plans of campaign and compare them with what is actually happening. It is a natural tendency, too, to allot praise or blame, according to our particular prejudices and fancies. But what is called for, above everything else, at grave times like these is stability of character and steadiness of mind. To be downcast at every item of unfavourable news, and to be unduly elated over more cheering episodes, brings distress to the individual and does no good service to the cause. There will be gloomy reports and predictions as the fighting develops, mingled with optimistic forecasts. The wise course is to keep calm under all circumstances and to discriminate between wild rumour and definite information. War is a time of intensive propaganda; it is often difficult to know just exactly what is going on, and still more to appreciate its proper significance. One can only try to be patient and collected. There will be many ways in which young people can make a useful contribution to the national effort. These opportunities should be joyfully embraced. One of the best ways in which all can assist is to cultivate a right attitude, refusing to become hysterical or over-critical. While it is impossible to prevent ourselves from forming opinions, we should not be too confident about their worth. Those who are called upon to assume the heavy responsibility of making decisions of a political or a military kind deserve the whole-hearted support of citizens, and should not be hampered by foolish suppositions which are not founded on adequate knowledge or experience. Young people especially should avoid the temptation to pass judgment on matters which are far too intricate for any but experts to understand.

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Blackout

(Halifax Chronicle) Maritime centres are having their first experiences with blackouts. Saint John, Sydney and Halifax have had a taste of this preparation. Blackouts, of course, are commonplace now in Great Britain and France. The people in those countries have been called upon to live under a complete system for many months, but on this side of the Atlantic a blackout is still a novelty.

So it was that crowds gathered on Citadel Hill last night to see the show. The show from the hill was less spectacular than a complete blackout. Last night's affair was a partial blackout, staged primarily to give house-holders and building superintendents an opportunity to inspect the results of their own efforts while the street lights were turned off. Consequently there were lights displayed at some points which were not in a complete and urgent blackout.

As it was, however, the blackout was effective in parts of the city to give those on the streets a real reminder that we live in troublous times. Traffic was at a dark discussing the effectiveness of the methods in this and that building.

When the lights came on and they returned to the office, however, they had a grim reminder of why blackouts are staged. The news ticker had tapped out a bulletin of another raid alarm in Paris. Blackouts in European cities are serious business.

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LONG ago I discovered that when I go vacationing, it's no fun to have to worry about my luggage. It's especially bad around Labor Day when most folks are going home. With so many people traveling then, it's not surprising that so much baggage goes astray, or is damaged. W. K. ROGERS AGENCIES LTD CHARLOTTETOWN

WHEN GUNS ARE POPPING

Whether in peace or war Tobacco soothes jittery nerves and is a consolation. It is recognized as a soldiers most appreciated comfort. Especially is this true of HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST 10c Per Fig "EAST POINT TO NORTH CAPE" Manufactured by HICKEY and NICHOLSON TOBACCO COMPANY, Limited Charlottetown

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LENSES ARE READY LONDON.—(CP)—Production of lenses by British firms has increased to the extent that imports from Germany are unnecessary. British production is now as fast as German, and the product as good.

REJOINS AUXILIARY HALIFAX.—(CP)—Betty Betington, assistant secretary of the Halifax Board of Trade, has sailed for England to rejoin the Army Auxiliary Corps with which she served during the Great War.

Frost May Curtail Supplies Our customers fully demonstrate that they appreciate our service, by increasing numbers calling and buying direct from our gardens. We would advise that the season for pickling requirements is short, and frost may at any time now, out off the supply. Our stock includes the following: Ripe tomatoes and corn, a limited quantity. Pickling stock, small cucumbers and large, green tomatoes, small silver skin onions and large, peppers, etc. Squash, pumpkin, beets, carrots, parsnips, savory, cabbage, celery, wax beans, potatoes, turnips, etc. We save the delivery expense, and pass the saving on to the customer. J. J. GAY & SON Phone 284 Head of Prince St. L-789-9-11-31.

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