

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1939

German Plans Upset

Contrary to the claim made at Berlin that the German advance into Poland is ahead of the previously prepared schedule, the London correspondent of the Montreal Star writes:

"The effective resistance of the Polish army to Germany's lightning war in the three days before Britain and France entered the conflict is believed to have upset the Hitlerian timetable completely. This, according to report, was planned with a view to crushing Polish resistance too quickly for Franco-British leaders to act, whereupon Hitler, it is believed, intended to say in effect: 'We are here—what are you going to do about it?'"

It is becoming apparent that the German drive, despite what gains have been made, is, in reality, at least a partial failure, since the Poles have held the Germans up until Franco-British pressure is beginning to make itself felt on the western front.

Similarly, the New York Times correspondent writes: "Hitler's plan, when he attacked Poland suddenly without a declaration of war, was to force Poland into submission, intimidate her by a colossal scale of air raids, get Danzig, part of Pomorze, and try for an agreement with the western powers. That plan has failed. Poland has held out, and the air raids have proved expensive and militarily ineffective. Despite the many hundreds of civilian victims and great material damage, the spirit of the Polish people is unbroken."

Latest despatches confirm this statement. The Polish tactics have amounted to a series of rear guard actions intended to slow up the German drive with the least possible cost to the Poles in men and materials. Thus far, it is stated, no engagements have taken place between the invaders and the main body of the Polish troops, who have been held in reserve in prepared lines along the Vistula River. This is to conserve the military forces while the British and French are getting into action on the western front of Germany.

For Greater Efficiency

The establishment by the Dominion Government of a War Prices and Trade Board should, says the Ottawa Journal, be a guarantee of two things: (1) that any attempts at war profiteering will be dealt with appropriately, and (2) that there will be no uncalled-for tinkering with business and industry.

The last, says our Ottawa contemporary, is almost as important as the first. This country's war effort must depend, to a vast degree, upon the productive capacity and success of private initiative, hence it is vital to understand that private initiative must be given a chance to do its work. To interfere with it unduly, to adopt a policy of pin-pricks, might turn out to be one of the worst things that could happen to us.

Of profiteering, especially in foodstuffs, there is little danger. Canada has more food of all kinds than she can possibly consume, and, that being so, ordinary competition, the law of supply and demand, should fairly well take care of prices. Except for the possibility of a few isolated cases, where greedy and uninformed persons imagine there is profit to be made out of a situation which doesn't exist, there should be little work for any government agency in the matter of unfair prices.

There will be work, and plenty of it, in getting Canada's industrial and productive plant on the greatest possible organized and co-operative basis. Indeed, in the opinion of competent observers, there should be set up immediately a government agency to organize and work with industry. Our best industrial brains should be brought in touch with the Government, recruited, as it were, to war effort. There ought, at the very least, to be some liaison agency or individual, between the Government and industry, or between the Prime Minister and industry. This is no time for blaphazard hit-and-miss methods, or for mere hope and guess-work. An Industry and Labor Board, with the best men available comprising it, ought to help greatly.

Italy's Position

An Associated Press dispatch from Rome predicts that Italy's neutrality in Hitler's war will be short-lived. Britain and France, the A.P. report suggests, may call upon Mussolini for a showdown within the next few days. The Duce's own paper in Milan, Il Popolo D'Italia, says nothing has been changed in the Berlin-Rome set-up, which includes a military pact signed by the two dictator-countries last May, and implies that Italy must make good her treaty obligations.

There can be little doubt, comments the Sydney Post-Record, that Signor Mussolini would like to keep out of this war, which he made strenuous belated efforts to prevent, but his commitments to Hitler, lightly made with more jauntiness than foresight, leave him no choice that can be long delayed. Italian neutrality is indeed quite out of the question. Its Fascist rulers must ultimately join up on one side or the other, and Mussolini has burned all the bridges that might have given his country access to the allies. Doubtless that wily dictator will hold off from giving active aid to the Nazis,

long enough to get a slant on the trend of the fortunes of war, for he is not of the type that would knowingly jump off the deep end. But in a conflict such as Herr Hitler has precipitated, the trend of today may be contradicted by the developments of tomorrow, and even this year events may afford not the slightest clue to the ultimate outcome of the war.

It is a pretty safe guess that the British Government has reached two decisions regarding Italy. One is that Mussolini will eventually bring Italy into the war on Hitler's side. The other is that Allied military strategy requires that he be forced to declare himself at once. An Italy that under the cloak of neutrality would become the stamping ground and clearing place for the German campaign would be incomparably more of a menace to the democracies than an Italy openly in arms against them. It is fairly certain that Mussolini's delay in gravitating to the side of his "eternal friend" in this emergency, is due more to discretion than uncertainty,—that he knows a present declaration of war on his part would expose Italy to an Allied attack which would be swift and decisive, whereas, if he waits till German forces and supplies can be landed on Italian soil, his position will be less vulnerable. That he will be allowed much scope for this scheme of studied procrastination is highly improbable. Britain and France may be expected very soon to call time and ask him to take the count. Italy is virtually certain soon to become one of the major arenas of conflict. And it will be the weakest arena the Axis will be called upon to defend.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Rt. Hon. L. Horo Belisha, British Minister of War, born this date, 1893.

Today the big shots will fire-off in Parliament on the subject of the war.

The welcome rain may not have the beneficial effect it would have had it fallen earlier; nevertheless it will do a world of good and is greatly appreciated for pastures which were dry and unpalatable for livestock.

Welcome is being extended to Captain Ings, the recently appointed Executive Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association, who is now the guest of his uncle, Col. Ings. Captain Ings held a similar position in the Calgary district of Alberta before being transferred to this, his native Province.

Last year the Quebec Union of Municipalities made merry in Charlottetown on their annual excursion, but this year the trip is off. The shipboard convention to New York was cancelled by unanimous vote of officials Saturday. The trip was scheduled for September 8-16. The possibility of holding the convention at some date in the near future in the Province of Quebec was later suggested.

It is highly essential that Island troops should receive the best and most thorough training, and for that purpose some of them may need to be transferred to other centres, but surely there are sufficient opportunity and facilities here, as in the Great War, to train men, and to make use of them for defence purposes, for considerably lengthened periods. Why not have some of the mainland volunteers transferred here for training?

Apropos of the suggestion that horses are of little use in modern warfare, it may be mentioned that in hilly, marshy Poland horses are the most reliable means of transport. The Poles have specially trained mounted regiments for the purpose of off-setting German invasion, and military experts say this will be the salvation of Poland, as mechanical transport by the Germans will be rendered impracticable when winter comes.

For purely patriotic reasons Col. Ralston has returned to Cabinet rank as successor to Dr. C. A. Dunning. His practice at the bar is worth many times the remuneration he will receive as a Minister, and at first he was reluctant to give that up for the sake of politics. But the outbreak of war, and Canada's necessity changed his attitude, and now he is again in Government harness. Perhaps his influence in military affairs will help to stabilize the Department of Defence, which has been subject to so much adverse criticism in days past.

The war time Prices and Trade Board with large reserve powers, and solely as a precautionary step has already gone into action. This Board consists of: Chairman, Hector B. McKinnon, Commissioner of Tariffs in the Department of Finance; David Sim, Commissioner of Excise; and Fred A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act. The wide powers of this Board will be invoked only when it is found that there are any "unjustifiable trade demands." It is designed to prevent hoarding and also to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices for food, fuel, or other necessities. Profiteering will be promptly checked.

It is usually interesting though not necessarily pleasing to see ourselves as others see us. Mr. Hawthorne Daniel, Tuckahoe, N.Y., journalist, envisions the future British Empire centered in Canada, and sharing the leading roles in world affairs with the United States, Russia and China. Mr. Daniel, former magazine editor, told a Chautauqua Institute audience the other night that he thought Canada was destined because of European quarrels to become the economic and political centre of the British Empire. He foresaw that it would be one of the "four major world powers," all flanking the Pacific and including the United States, Russia, "with an outlet on the Pacific through conquest of Manchukuo, and possibly Korea from Japan," and China, "reawakened and strengthened after her war with Japan." Japan would sink to the status of a second-rate power, Mr. Daniel predicted, while "the European nations would cut each other's throats until they became exhausted, and then would return to civilization."

NOTES BY THE WAY

If Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini cherish the notion that they can create a state of suspense that will get the British nerve they have not read history to advantage. — Detroit Free Press.

The secretary of former King Alfonso denies that his master has been approached by any envoy from General Franco concerning the Spanish throne. Nevertheless, Alfonso, like Barkis, may be "willin'." — Amherst Daily News.

Those who consider Canada too far away to be seriously threatened by anything that happens in Europe should note that, because of conditions there, Poland has with- drawn its exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

One may guess from the little that has been said by Mussolini within recent months as compared with his frequent declamations in other times how little freedom he himself has in the new alliance with Hitler and how little gain there has been in it either to his own prestige or to the benefit of his country. — Amherst News.

The correspondents seem to be a bit over-doing their stories about the people in England remaining calm amid the serious threats of war. The man on the street is going about his business or his holiday. There is nothing else he can do sensibly. But his quiet acceptance of the fact that his fate is controlled by a madman does not mean that he is unworried. It means only that he realizes the futility of panicking that worry. — Ottawa Journal.

Canada welcomes the newcomers and particularly when they are like an Austrian baron, who fought for Germany in the Great War but, arriving in Canada to take up farming says "I will fight for the English people this war, if it comes. I will fight for Great Britain because I know I will be fighting on the side which stands for the rights of people; I shall be on the right side." He looks as if he will be a desirable settler. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

Chief Getzsem was sick one day last week and so was his prize mule, General Sherman. The chief came to town and got some medicine for himself as well as for Sherman. At home he got the mule mixed up, he took a dose meant for the mule and gave the mule his own medicine. Both were much better by Sunday morning, another example of "all's well that ends well." — Pleasant Hill (Mo.) T.mes.

The production of wood pulp in Sweden has grown from 575,000 tons in 1910 to 2,978,000 tons in 1935, according to the Sweden Yearbook of 1936. The products of wood represent about one-quarter of Sweden's exports. The business was not built up overnight but is the result of a united and determined effort on the part of the people of the country to develop their natural resources. It represents about one-quarter of the world where more thought has been given to the preservation of the forest resources or where scientific research and trained economists have exercised greater teamwork on behalf of any industry. — Fort William Times-Journal.

Earl Baldwin is not discouraged by the pressure of destructive philosophies. Instead he still retains his faith in the "ordinary man" who "wants to do the right thing." He affirms without reservation "I may be a little bit for absolute power over the wills of his fellowmen." The democracies, as he visions them, are dedicated "to work in the spirit that all classes should realize the brotherhood of man, and not in the grudging spirit that the masses are to be used as a motive power." In summary, the former prime minister's message was this: "I would always stress the spiritual rather than the political foundations of democracy. This is a recognition of the dignity of man and of his individuality as his as a child of God. There is the unbridgeable gulf between the democracy and the isms that are for the time being in control of so large a part of Europe." — Washington Star.

The dead weight of pessimism that impeded our efforts a month ago has given way to a stimulus provided by the assured ultimate defeat of heavy raids, and this encourages us to perfect our weapons of defence so that the enemy's raiding power is smashed at the earliest possible stage of the war. This argument is best illustrated by an example. It is certain that the German resources are such that they could, assuming weak opposition, maintain raids on Great Britain at the rate of 200 machines a day. Our air exercises showed that we could count on disabling at least 10 per cent, of raiding bombers. Even if this reasonable estimate be forced it means that the raiding force would have to be renewed entirely by the end of three weeks. In other terms, that an officers mess of 30 pilots would be reduced to 10 in as many days. In actual practice it is that the same squadrons would not be engaged day after day, but the example serves to show the appalling casualty rate that the enemy must expect, a casualty rate that must destroy the stoutest morals in a very short time. And there is nothing to show that the German is imbued with any substantial degree of morale. For six years now the German military airman has been led to believe that the Luftwaffe is invincible, that his equipment is superior to that of any potential enemy, and that his skill is unmatched. As a result of this he has an arrogant self-confidence which will let him down badly

That Body of Yours

RHEUMATIC HEADACHES

When physicians have already found over one hundred causes for headache, it can readily be seen that unless the patient can describe the nature of the pain—stabbing, throbbing, dull, sharp, exact place on or in his head,—it may require considerable time to discover the cause. Even when the pain is only in the forehead, it may be due to eye strain, sinus infection, gas pressure or other conditions.

There is one type of headache that appears to be more common than formerly and that is pain in the muscles covering the head, extending down into muscle at back of neck. This is frequently a symptom in influenza and when the individual has been exposed to a draft at home, office, theatre, or motor car. However this pain in muscles of the scalp and back of neck may be due to rheumatism as described by Dr. James Cyriax in the British Medical Journal.

The patient has often had previous attacks of rheumatism and an attack of influenza or a cold occurs before the onset of the headache. As a rule, the headache is present on waking and moving the head, keeping neck rigid, does not aggravate or increase the pain in the head as in other kinds of headache. The scalp at the back of the head may be so tender that the patient is unable to bear the slightest pressure.

These rheumatic headaches may be separated into two groups; pain in the head from the neck muscles and pain in the head due to the thin layer of muscle called the scalp. Rheumatic headache does not appear to start in the forehead.

The treatment for rheumatic headache as suggested by Dr. Cyriax is massage. Massage must be given daily until the symptoms have gone. Sometimes little nodules or lumps are present and massage in most cases breaks these down.

It is probably fair to say that headache that goes on steadily for years without much change and the patient not ill, is rheumatism. However, while it is gratifying to learn the cause of many of these "surface" headaches is rheumatic and can be helped by massage, the cause of the rheumatism—infection of teeth, tonsils, intestine—or exposure to cold and dampness, should be sought.

NEW MINISTRY HEAD NAMED

LONDON, Sept. 7.—(CP)—Appointment of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross as Director General of the new ministry for economic warfare was officially announced tonight. Sir Frederick has been chief financial adviser to the government.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Because they know that healthy kidneys remove from the blood the waste matter—the excess acids and poisons, formed by the ever-changing human body as it decays and rebuilds itself. But if the kidneys fail, illness surely follows. Backache, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Lack of Energy, Too Frequent Urination, Sleeplessness, Headaches—all may result from faulty kidneys. As a health safeguard—as a wise precaution—regulate your kidneys frequently with Dodd's Kidney Pills—for over fifty years the favorite Kidney remedy—non-habit forming—safe.

Gassy Stomachs Relieved

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms. Sharp pains in the abdomen or about the heart are often due entirely to gas pressure. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture taken at meal time, not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach—a safe digestion and improves the appetite. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture is sold only at the Two Macs—45c per bottle. Get Your Bottle Today.

PUBLIC FORUM

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HARBOUR

Sir—Readers of the Guardian will be pleased to learn that a letter has just come to hand from the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, stating that tenders will be called about the end of the present month for the proposed repairs and improvements to the Railway wharf, and further that "it is expected that the contemplated improvements will be completed by the end of 1940."

Under the above circumstances may I suggest that plans will now be in order for the introduction of cannery and other industries and for the establishing abroad in British Columbia, of selling connections for the marketing of the many products,—both of the land and sea.—In which Prince Edward Island has no reason to fear world competition.

I am, Sir, etc., H. K. S. HEMMING

Ontario Takes Action

(Toronto Globe and Mail.) The foresight and vigor demonstrated by the Ontario Government in meeting the menace of sabotage provided one of the gratifying highlights in the current grave situation. Had similar energy been applied throughout Canada in anticipation of inevitable events, there would be less reason for consternation over the country's unpreparedness.

Premier Heppburn and his colleagues commenced a survey of vulnerable points throughout the Province six months ago when the clouds were definitely gathering and arranged for their immediate protection as necessity arose. The result is that today every generator station, transformer and dam from Fort William to the Quebec border in Northern and Southern Ontario, is under guard. Every possible means has been taken to assure uninterrupted power for industrial plants, in so far as Ontario has jurisdiction.

Through the co-operation of the National Veterans Security Committee some 650 veteran guards have been placed on duty, and these are being added to from day to day. This in addition to a Provincial Police force more than 600 strong. As an example of the thoroughness with which the work is carried out, the entire area from Brock's Monument to Niagara Falls has been blocked off. The power plant at Leaside has been barricaded. In each case even the highway approaches are patrolled to safeguard against sabotage. The veteran guards have been placed under the competent inspectorate of Major Alex. Lewis, who serves without remuneration.

But although every care seems to have been taken the Provincial Emergency War Council meets each morning to discuss plans for further precaution. The entire machinery is kept in constant action. In view of these eminently necessary steps to provide for unbroken power for plants engaged in vital war work it is strange indeed that would-be saboteurs in the Province are left unguarded, because of lack of co-operation from Quebec or the Dominion or both. Sabotage is one of the elementary activities of an enemy in wartime. It when he encounters substantial opposition. — London Spectator.

The Poet's Corner

CLOUD SHADOWS

Cloud shadows on the hills Moving like ghostly sheep, Softly across the downs. Slowly and half-asleep. No shepherd tends them here: Always they move alone, Following faithfully The way the clouds are blown. Shadows of clouds that now slide down the wooded hill. Over the drowsy farms. Over plowed fields, until— Wind dropping drowsily sheep All the grey, ghostly sheep Pause in green fields and sink Into a dreamless sleep. —Douglas Gibson in the Cornhill Magazine.

EYESIGHT EXAMINATION

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WHEN GUNS ARE POPPING

Whether in peace or war Tobacco soothes jittery nerves and is a consolation. It is recognized as a soldier's 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

In Montreal THE Windsor ON DOMINION SQUARE J. ALDERIC RAYMOND VICE PRESIDENT

FISH and GAME The Annual Meeting of the Fish and Game Association will be held on Friday, Sept. 8th in the City Board Rooms at eight o'clock. Important business. New slate of officers to be appointed. J. A. STERNS, Acting Secretary

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

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. G. F. HUTCHESON G. F. HUTCHESON, F. G. HUTCHESON

City Schools Will re-open on Monday, September 11th. CARTER'S BOOK STORE is headquarters for SCHOOL BOOKS and SCHOOL SUPPLIES. Better values than ever in WORK BOOKS, SCRIBBLERS and EXERCISE BOOKS ruled and plain, MEMO BOOKS, M. M. PADS, DRAWING BOOKS, PENS, INKS, PENCILS, ERASERS, RULERS, BLOTTING PAPER etc. etc. FOUNTAIN PENS. We have wonderful values in FOUNTAIN PENS for students. The prices range from 35c, 50c and \$1.00 each. Ask to see them. WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PENS: The prices are from \$1.25 up to \$12.00. SCHOOL BAGS: A large range. The prices are from 25c up. (Wonderful values.) OUR BOOK STORE will be open until 6 o'clock, but send your children early and avoid the rush. CARTER & CO. LIMITED

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