

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1946

Federal Housing Program

This year's housing program for war veterans in Charlottetown seems to have been deadlocked hopelessly, with a complete lack of co-ordination between the local authorities and Reconstruction Minister Howe's department at Ottawa.

A feature of the 1947 plan has been the setting up of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to administer the National Housing Act and make loans for home building.

The 1947 plan is the first part of the five year program of 480,000 housing units. Steps will be taken to determine maximum distribution of the first target—80,000 units—between metropolitan areas, other urban centres, and rural housing.

At the moment the 80,000-unit plan calls for a tentative division of 60,000 units for urban areas and 20,000 units for rural areas. Of this program, perhaps 30,000 units would be of the Government-approved type of projects such as Wartime Housing, Integrated Housing, Housing Enterprises, Emergency Shelter, prefabrication, small holdings under the Veterans' Land Act, and possible insurance company investments under Sec. 11 of the National Housing Act.

Mr. Howe expresses confidence that this objective can be met "with the constructive help of all interested in housing needs." Let us hope that every effort will be made to work in co-operation with his department in this Province, so that there will be no excuse for a repetition of what has taken place this year in a matter of so much urgency and importance.

Gift Parcels For Britain

The President of the United Kingdom Board of Trade made the following announcement in answer to a Parliamentary question: "I have considered, in consultation with my Right Honourable Friend, the Minister of Food, the circumstances in which gift parcels may be received by people in this country without the need for an important licence."

In agreement with him I have now decided to dispense altogether with the limit on the number of gift parcels that may be sent to individuals and to increase the limit on the maximum weight of such gift parcels whether sent by post or otherwise to 22 lbs. This does not of course affect the lower weight limits imposed by certain countries on the despatch of parcels within this maximum.

"Battle Of Inkpots"

The above heading is aptly employed by the Ottawa Journal to describe the hectic exchange of epistles between Premier George Drew and Prime Minister King; their charges and counter-charges, denials and counter-denials, over who killed the Dominion-Provincial Conference, are about as useful, it says, as the controversy over who killed Cock Robin.

Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn, in their hatchet battle, settled nothing. Mr. King and Mr. Drew, returning to hatchets, can't possibly settle anything, maintains our Ottawa contemporary. Settlement will come only by return to common sense; by all parties to the dispute getting together as Canadians to iron out differences through discussion and compromise.

he believes, as he assured us only a few weeks ago, that all the wrong is never on one side, he can hardly fail to do so.

"Further, this constant wrangling between the Provinces and the Dominion is a poor testimonial for Mr. King's fame as a conciliator. Once, when in Opposition, he promised us that when he took office peace would come with the provinces, that we would be 'one happy family.' This unseemly quarrelling with Messrs. Drew and Duplessis, hard on the heels of the long vendetta with Mr. Hepburn, makes the promise look bad.

"Scuffling between the Dominion and Provinces is, in any event, nonsense. Some of us profess to be shocked over the disagreements between Messrs. Bevin and Molotov. If we can't settle the insignificant differences between our own governing bodies, we have no right to be shocked at anything. Mr. King and Mr. Drew should chuck their inkpots and get down to business."

EDITORIAL NOTES

After today there will be a let up on public functions, but Sunday sees a resumption with the beginning of the celebration of the Canadian Missionary Centenary. Meanwhile we have the Parliamentary Indian delegation in our midst inquiring into the way we handle the descendants of the original inhabitants of our land.

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout, before leaving for Nova Scotia yesterday, en route to Newfoundland, expressed his appreciation of his reception here. Inter alia he wrote: "The Press has been good to me all the way across your great Dominion, but seldom if ever, have our activities been so excellently and fully reported as in The Guardian Of The Gulf."

"It's so wonderful I can hardly believe the news," said Mr. Joseph Campbell, 314 Dumbarton Road, Patrick, Glasgow, when told that he had won over \$65,000 in Murphy's penny points pool. Mr. Campbell, a married man with two children, works as a machinist in Glasgow.

The Battle of Balaklava in the Crimean War this date 1854, memorable for the heroic charge of the British Light Brigade, two thirds of which were slain. Tennyson commemorated the event in his poem The Charge of the Light Brigade.

All in the Valley of Death Rode the Six Hundred Cannon to left of them, Cannon to right of them, Volleyed and thundered Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell Rode the Six Hundred.

The time to worry about buyers' strikes is not when they result from carefully planned publicity but when customers begin staying away from stores in droves because of lack of merchant advertising, says American Business. A so-called buyers' strike which begins with a parade, carefully painted banners, professional publicity releases, news cameramen at the right places, just is not sincere. It is an attempt by some group to promote itself, its membership, or its following in the community, as happened in Alberta and Saskatchewan in attempting to boycott the consumer.

It was revealed at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Presbytery of the Church of Scotland that the anonymous gift of over \$800,000, announced last month, had been given to three committees of the Church to make provision for retiring ministers and church sisters. These are the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund Committee, the Foreign Missions Committee, and the Women's Home Mission Committee. In giving this information Mr. A. J. Rose, convener of the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund Committee, said that there were ministers who continued long after their efficiency was impaired because they could not afford to retire on the totally inadequate annuity of \$750. It was tragic for the ministers, but it was even more so for their congregations. A scheme had been prepared which would make possible the payment of an additional annuity to retired ministers. It was proposed to use both capital and interest and would bridge the gap of time until ministers would qualify to receive the national insurance retirement pension. The scheme would be submitted to next year's General Assembly and would not become operative until the latter part of 1947.

What will the Government do in the face of these three by-election upsets? asks an Ottawa correspondent. Even those who have supported the Government assert that these losses certainly can't be ignored because they indicate a growing impatience with Government policies. One shrewd guess made is that soon after his return from New York, Prime Minister King will undertake a Cabinet shake-up, with particular attention to Quebec, where the party situation has been seriously injured by the Pontiac reverse. It has emphasized the lack of active and experienced party leadership among Quebec Liberals, and the younger element of that party in Quebec are just now in no mood to accept a policy that spells prostration or a continuance of the Micawber attitude. It is believed doubtful, however, if any serious thought will be given to a general appeal to the people until after the new session is called at the end of next January. One reason is that, unless the Government wants to bring on its head more popular rebukes, there has to be a redistribution of House seats following the authority from the British Parliament to increase the House representation to 255 seats and to make the basis for computation the national population, not that of Quebec.

Notes By The Way

It is said of the French that they failed to vote on the constitution as a protest. Failure to vote is regarded around here as a privilege. —Toronto Telegram.

Recently a Colorado motorist ran head-on into a plane, and a Florida motorist collided with a submarine. Up to the time of going to press, however, no motorist has side-swiped an ocean liner. —Kitchen Record.

A heating expert said at an Ottawa meeting that what is wanted is a concerted effort to teach housewives the fine points of furnace tending. "This is an opinion which will be endorsed without reserve by a great many husbands." —Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

It was President Coolidge, the tight-lipped, who said he had learned, after lightly discussing some foreign policy at a press conference that every word a President says on foreign policy is a public act. President Truman said these days that Silent Cal, as ever, was guilty of understatement. —Milwaukee Journal.

The strike of 50,000 Western farmers, which lasted for thirty days, has caused a lot of heart-searching. They are now trying to add up the cost. Apparently they are struck against the sale of their own products. It is not likely that strike of a similar kind will take place for a long time again. —Brandon Expositor.

Time being what it is, and man's span of the approximate measure of seventy years, what is the urge which forces some people to press on the seconds at the "rush" hours of a city's traffic? Why is one second between five p.m. and six p.m. of any greater importance than the same measure of human time at any other hour of the day? Yet in the rush hour of the city, the scramble to save that second minute, and every other one of comparative size in Canada — its main crop of accidents, near-accidents, fits starts and bad turns Victoria Columnist.

Recently arriving in New York, General Mathew, new military attaché at the French embassy, without the usual salute by reporters and photographers, reports from the United States before the newspapermen had asked the first question, the general adjusted his monocle and said: "One: I have nothing to say about the French. Two: I have nothing to say about the United States. Three: I have nothing to say about the peace conference. Four: I have nothing to say about the atomic bomb. And if he had been an American, he would have added: 'But don't quote me.'"

Highway contractors and road builders should be fair with their public and use only signs that tell the truth. The motorist is often warned that the road ahead is under construction and the speed should not exceed 15 miles an hour. When proceeding cautiously at a reduced speed, he finds nothing more serious than a few men lighting their pipes and making the shoulders. The motorist ceases to believe in signs and disregarding the next warning he suddenly finds himself in the ditch. It appears that contractors have a few old signs which they use on any and all occasions. This is annoying to the public. It deserves fault in road signs and engineers respect for law. —Farmer's Advocate.

The British people have patiently borne the streams of advice and even abuse that have been hurled at them from American sources, both official and unofficial, regarding the Palestine issue. Had the situation been reversed all these years and the original proposal been to establish a national home for the Jews in the Philippines the British Government and people would have kept silent. If they had poured out suggestions and demands as the Americans have done; if their newspapers had published pages of American advertisements attacking the American newspapers have done toward Britain, the American people would have been aroused to anger. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

While major air tragedies cannot help but create the impression that there is still an element of risk in flying, a proper perspective must be maintained. One swallow does not make a summer. One train wreck does not discredit a nation's railroads. And one crash, or even an unhappy cycle of crashes, does not mean that routine flying, in the comparative sense, is dangerous. There is danger, nearly everything man does. The casualty record of any major airline compares most favorably with the pedestrian traffic toll of any major city, not excluding our own. And most assuredly the airlines already have out-stripped the highways in the matter of safety. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

A golden eagle left Euston Station for the North of Scotland by the 7.20 train this evening after a three-month stay at the London Zoo. Packed in a special hamper, and accompanied by a Zoo keeper, it paid a fare of only 1/6 for a journey of 608 miles, because it was classed as parcel. The eagle was found in May, with its foot injured in a rabbit trap, on an estate at Brox, in Sutherland. The owner of the estate, a member of the Zoological Society, sent it to Regent Park as the only place equipped to look after its injuries. It has now fully recovered and is believed well able to fend for itself. It will be released shortly at the spot where it was taken. Its departure will lighten the labours of the Public Relations Department at the Zoo, who have received innumerable inquiries from bird-lovers about the health during convalescence. —From the Manchester Guardian.

The Atomic Bomb and The Prevention of War

(An Bulletin of Atomic Scientists)

It is entirely clear that there is only one way in which great wars can be permanently prevented, and that is the establishment of an international government with a monopoly of serious armed force. When I speak of an international government, I mean one that really governs, not an amiable facade like the League of Nations, or a pretentious sham like the United Nations under its present constitution. An international government, if it is to be able to prevent wars, must have the only atomic bomb, the only plant for producing them, the only air force, the only battleships and generally whatever is necessary to make it irresistible. Its agents must be air squadrons, the crew of its battleships and its infantry regiments must each severally be composed of men of many different nations; there must be no possibility of the development of national feeling in any unit larger than a company. Every member of the international armed force should be carefully trained in loyalty to the international government.

The international authority must have a monopoly of uranium, and of whatever other raw material may be necessary for the manufacture of atomic bombs. It must have a large army of inspectors who must have the right to enter any factory without notice; any attempt to interfere with them or to obstruct their work must be treated as a casus belli. They must be provided with aeroplanes enabling them to discover whether secret plants are being established in empty regions near either Pole or in the middle of large deserts. The monopoly of armed force of the international government, but it will, of course, have to exercise various governmental functions. It will have to decide all disputes between different nations and will have to possess the right to revise treaties. It will have to be bound by force of arms against any nation that refuses to submit to the arbitration. Given this monopoly of armed force, such intervention will be seldom necessary and quickly successful. If it is not solved, war what further powers the international government might profitably possess, since those that I have mentioned would suffice to prevent serious wars.

The Consequences of Failure

The issue is the most momentous with which mankind has ever faced. If it is not solved, war will exterminate the civilized portion of mankind, except for such remnants as may have been engaged in exploring the Antarctic Continent or investigating the theology of Tibetan Lamas. These will be too few to reestablish civilized communities. If mankind in the course of a millennium or two, slowly climbs back to its present intellectual level, it is to be presumed that it will again inflict a similar catastrophe upon itself. If any of the things that we value are to survive, the program must be solved. How it can be solved is clear; the difficulty is to persuade the human race to acquiesce in its own survival. I cannot believe that this task is impossible.

The Poet's Corner

KIND OF AN ODE ON DUTY

O Duty, Why hast thou not the visage of a sweetie or cutie? Why glitter thy spectacles so ominously? Why art thou clad so abominously? Why art thou so different from Venus? And why do thou and I have so few interests mutually in common between us? Why art thou fifty per cent martyr? And fifty-one per cent Tartar? Why is it thy unfortunate want To try to attract people by calling on them either to leave undone the deeds they like, or to do the deeds they don't? Why art thou unlike an April post-mortem? On something that died in the orruntum? Above all, why dost thou continue to hound me? Why art thou so like an April post-hanging around me? Thou so ubiquitous, And I so iniquitous. I seem to be the one person in the world thou art perpetually preaching at who or to who; Whatever looks like fun, there art thou standing between me and it, calling yoo-hoo. O Duty, Duty! —Ogden Nash.

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HIGHEST QUALITY STOCK The foundation stock in this ranch is from one of the best ranches in Quebec. Hundreds to select from. 29 years experience in breeding mink. ROY DUGGAN, See View

ANNOUNCEMENT We are pleased to announce that MR. LOUIS M. SMITH who has recently graduated from the New England Institute of Funeral Directing and Embalming has re-joined the staff of the A. A. HENNESSEY FUNERAL HOME in Charlottetown. Mr. Smith was employed with the late A. A. Hennessey previous to his joining the armed forces in which he served six years. It is with great pleasure that we welcome him back to help us give better service to the people of Prince Edward Island. The A. A. HENNESSEY Funeral Home 76 Kent St. Phone 1180 Mgr. G. HAROLD HENNESSEY LOUIS M. SMITH J. A. BRENDEN HENNESSEY

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Charity That Issues No Funds Appeal (Edinburgh Scotsman) "A shining example of faith and hope in a darkened and fearful world" was the description applied by the Earl of Home to the Orphan Homes of Scotland at Bridge of Weir, when he spoke at the 75th annual meeting of the institution on Saturday. The spacious and dignified church, known as the Children's Cathedral, in which the meeting was held, could not accommodate the 3000 people who attended, and the speeches were relayed to neighbouring buildings. Lord Home said that what he thought was very remarkable about the institution was that it used any appeal for funds dependent on voluntary contributions. Since its inception in 1871, contributions received amounted to just under four million pounds. Dr. James Killey, who presided mentioned that there were 732 boys and 476 girls in the Homes at present. The number of children under five years was growing steadily and placed an increased strain upon their workers.

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Old Boy's Success Young people who left the Homes continued to do well, and one of their lads, William McVean who had been brought up from infancy, had graduated B.A. with honours at Bishop's University, Quebec, winning the Dominion Governor's Medal — the highest distinction the University could bestow on him. Old boys and girls never forget the Homes, and from 65 side they had received a gift of \$183 for the birthday celebrations.

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