THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R. Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

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

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1946

Not So Busy

How often has "the busy bee" been held up as a model of tireless industry and energy! And now Dr. P. J. Olson, professor of plant science at the University of Manitoba, produces evidence that the bee is just as lazy as any other insect and has not been doing half a job of field work.

Professor Olson explained the bee impasse at a recent conference of Manitoba agronomists. The hitch is that the average honey bee is a very poor pollinator of alfalfa, he reported. It manages to obtain nectar without tripping the flower. If it wants pollen, it has to go deep and, therefore, trip the flower, but the honey bee generally isn't interested in alfalfa pollen. Bumble bees and leaf-cutters do a better job from the alfalfa seed grower's standpoint but there aren't enough of them in the business.

Apparently influenced by the increased tempo of civilization, the honey bee has thrown pioneer virtues to the winds and has been tripping the light fantastic wing without tripping the alfalfa. The time has come to call a halt.

After hearing Professor Olson's report, the agronomists laid schemes for inveigling insects into doing more work.

To Check World Evils

On the 28th of June, 1945—seven weeks after the Allied victory in Europe, and less than two months before the capitulation of Japan—the representatives of fifty Nations, assembled in San Francisco, solemnly attached their signatures to the Charter of the United Nations, thereby establishing an international Organization pledged to maintenance of world peace and promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

We shall hear much more of the work of this great organization during the coming year. To meet a long-felt need for concise information on the subject, the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., have issued a handy booklet covering its ramifications with uncommon clarity and brevity. Space permits only an enumeration of the bare bones or framework of the structure on which, humanly speaking, man's best hopes for future peace depend. The following excerpts should be familiar to all, but they will repay re-reading:

The main body of the United Nations Organization is the General Assembly, which might be likened to a Parliament of the Nations, or international forum, for the discussion annually of all questions within the scope of the Charter. The Assembly has no power to pass laws which must be accepted by member nations. Action is limited to the preparation of draft treaties and the submission of proposals for the consideration of the Governments.

Particular interest attaches to the proceedings of the Security Council, which consists of eleven members. The five member-nations whose allied might brought World War II to an end are classified as permanent; the remaining six members are elected by the General Assembly. We have therefore a Council presently composed of U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China and France as the permanent members with Australia, Brazil, and Poland elected for two years and Mexico, Egypt and the Netherlands elected for one year. Primary responsibility of the Council is for the *maintenance* of international peace and security.

The veto right of the Great Powers at Council meetings is a measure to which frequent reference is made, but which still remains a puzzle. The question is asked, "Could veto action by a permanent member of the Council doom United Nations to failure?" The answer is "It might." But after what the Big Five have gone through to achieve their present position, it is not sound reasoning to assume that any one nation of this group would risk an action which would unite the other nations against it. Fifty-one nations could do a most effective job of mobilizing world public opinion against a veto aggressor.

Paralleling the accomplishments of the 50 United Nations at San Francisco were the agreements signed at Washington on Dec. 27, 1945, embracing the Bretton Woods proposals and bringing into existence the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Fund and the Bank will help put into effect certain international economic programs which, it is hoped, will aid in preserving peace as well as create favorable conditions for world prosperity.

Next we have the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, consisting of eighteen nation-members, elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years, six members retiring each year. Canada has a three-year term on this important Council, which makes studies and recommendations with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters. Its first and most pressing problem will be to repair the damage done by the war and meet the minimum needs of the vast throngs of refugees and others who have been left in need by the conflict.

Next comes the Trusteeship Council, constituted of the member-nations administering trust territories, member-nations of the Security Council not administering trust territories, and a number of other member-nations.

Arising out of the war has been the necessity of appointing an Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations, composed of one representative from each of the countries represented on the Security Council and "Canada, when that State was not a member of the Security Council." The Canadian Government named as its member General A. G. L. McNaughton. It was at the first session of this Commission that Mr. Baruch, the American representative and provisional chairman, offered the American proposals for the creation of an International atomic energy authority.

Last and by no means least important is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) based on the conception that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." Canada has a seat on the executive committee of this organization and took a prominent part at the first session of the general conference in Paris last November.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

The dead weight of bureaucracy is crippling business.

* * * *

Centralization at Ottawa is going on apace. The latest is National Vocational Guidance, utilizing provincially paid officials for the purpose. We pay, they say.

* * * *

An analyses of the recent Quebec by-election returns, showed the Liberals polled 885 votes fewer than in 1945; whereas the combined Opposition polled 3,000 more.

* * * *

Our drunks may cost us more later on; meantime they are furnishing revenue for both Provincial and civic treasuries. As we "enjoy" a Liberal regime, the Temperance forces pursue "a hush-hush policy—no politics, please". Now, had a Conservative government been in power wouldn't the rafters been made to ring! In this, as in much else, it largely depends on whose ox is gored.

* * * *

A pleasing ceremony takes place in the City Hall tonight when two of three brave young fellows who rendered timely aid in rescuing three persons from drowning at Cavendish will be presented by the Governor with Royal Humane Society medals, the third to be sent to Ontario where the recipient now lives. Congratulatory addresses will be delivered by the Premier and the Mayor after the formal presentation.

* * * *

Four-and-a-half million dollars from this year's fisheries, is something to crow about Mr. J. J. Larabee, Supervisor of Fisheries has good reason to congratulate the fishing industry on its marvelous success in the year about to close, with over a million dollar increase over the record attained of $3,200,000 last year. In this, as in many other connections, we have all good reason to thank Divine Providence as we enter a new year.

* * * *

Scotland like Prince Edward Island protests against having her just needs and requirements judged on a population basis. "What we demand," says the Glasgow *Bulletin*, "is that Scotland should be allowed a proper place in the air—that Scotsmen should be allowed to make the most of their country's chances in flying as they did in sea-borne trade, not 'on a population basis' but on the basis of the needs and capacities of the Scottish people." Will our politicians please note, and govern themselves accordingly?

* * * *

Rudyard Kipling, English poet and novelist, born this date 1865 in Bombay; educated at the United Service College, Westward Ho, England, making use of his experiences there in his *Stalky & Co.*, a tale of school boy life; went to Lahore in 1882 as sub-editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and remained in India until 1889, subsequently travelling extensively before settling in England; he published over a dozen volumes of novels and poems, achieving outstanding success in the literary world, being awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907:

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The Captains and the Kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
A humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget.

* * * *

The fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the electron by Sir Joseph Thomson, O.M., the British physicist, will occur next year. This discovery, in addition to its importance in the founding of the modern science of atomic physics, led, through the development of the thermionic valve, the cathode ray oscillograph, and other applications, to the establishment of modern telecommunications, and to the development of new instruments and means of investigation in innumerable branches of pure and applied science. To celebrate this jubilee and to illustrate the effect of such a discovery on the life of the community, the Institute of Physics and the Physical Society are jointly arranging a series of meetings and other functions to take place in London on the 25th and 26th of September, 1947.

* * * *

Daily newspaper circulation has increased approximately 50 per cent since 1939. The combined circulation of Canadian dailies now exceeds 3,000,000 copies a day, whereas it was only slightly above 2,000,000 at the outbreak of war. This large gain has been made despite a 50 per cent increase in newsprint prices during the past two years, and a 20 per cent expansion in labor costs. Nearly every paper in Canada has had to raise its price within the same period to escape from the red. In the face of all these handicaps, says *Sydney Post-Record*, a 50 per cent increase of circulation in 7 years suggests that the daily paper is one of the things that continue to rise in value and public estimation.

Notes By The Way

Smoking in bed is said to have caused the terrible Atlanta hotel fire. This dangerous practice is becoming one of the common causes of fires. In a great many cases the damage is confined to burning holes in sheets and blankets and so these incipient blazes are hardly ever brought to public attention. No doubt the person who has acquired the perilous habit of smoking in bed thinks it won't ever happen to him. Probably the person who started that fire in the Atlanta hotel was just as cocksure about it. —Kitchener Record.

Grasshoppers, coming in plague proportions from grasslands of Central Australia, were met this year with a chemical offensive from aircraft, which is expected to end their invasion of croplands. Gammexane alias "666" was sprayed from aeroplanes and got a 98 percent kill. A ton of the insecticide arrived last year for experiments, and another two tons this year, from England. It was also used with success in the Northern Territory and Queensland to cope with a breed of sheep-ticks which have inbred immunity to arsenic. In soil application, mixed in with superphosphate, it has combated the black-beetle, which was threatening maize crops on the coastal areas of New South Wales; and the grey-backed beetle, which was damaging the sugar-cane crop of Queensland. —Australian News Letter.

The Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway, the world's smallest public railway, which runs along the coast of Kent, in south-east England, has ambiticus plans for 1947. The company is going to build a stream-line train and run a miniature buffet car. This unusual railway runs on rails 15 inches apart. It rendered invaluable war work, for when "Pluto" the gasoline pipe line was laid under the sea from England to France, many miles of piping was carried along it. At the beginning of last Summer, however, the railway returned to civilian duties and during subsequent months the trains ran nearly 50,000 miles, and carried over 271,000 passengers. Travelling on the little trains is very comfortable; the saloon coaches, about four-foot-six inches high, have large windows and the floor of the coaches is only four inches above the ground. The driver is also the fireman and the youngest employee on this little railway is a 14-year-old boy, the envy of all schoolboys for miles around the countryside. UK Information Office.

British scientists recently discovered that the sun and the Milky Way make noises which can be heard on a radio set, notes The Christian Science Monitor. But surely the scientists are a little behind the times. Shakespeare knew all about it:

There's not the smallest orb which
thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel
sings;

and, long before that, Pythagoras had drawn up a program that included "the music of the spheres." By all accounts, however, it is unlikely that the public will listen in much to this "music" or desert the dance bands in the hope of catching pep tunes from the Pleiades when the Seven Sisters swing it. In fact, the ancients were wrong in thinking that mere noise was music— but the present age can sympathize there, for this mistake it does not always avoid itself.

For four days last week the capital of an imperial realm was gripped by what its acclimated inhabitants are pleased to call euphemistically a "London particular." An impenetrable pall, ranging in hue from peasoup brown to clerical gray-black, descending on the city, showed that even a scientifically equipped world on the threshold of an atomic era can be plunged back into the Middle Ages, says The New York Sun. Crime, never far from the surface, bubbled over. Jewel thieves had their heyday. Nostalgic times for those who have followed the exploits of Sherlock Holmes in other "London particulars!" When we read that the strangest crime to come out of the fog was the disappearance of $3,600 worth of coined silver from a sealed expres car of a train bound for Wales, we feel sure that henchmen of Professor Moriarty and Colonel Sebastian Moran are taking advantage of December's seasonable shroud to perpetrate fresh outrages. When we read on, however, that though the seals were intact when the car was opened at Cardiff, and the rest of the shipment, worth $40,000 was untouched, we realize that Moriarty's merry men would never have left such a sum behind. Surely that points to Lysander Stark, the coiner, in a coup to obtain silver to use as amalgam in his hydraulic press to make more counterfeit half-crowns. Despite the fog, we make our way to 221B Baker street, and see again, through the murky night, the dim figure of Sherlock Holmes, capped by a deer-stalker, tapping his bedded roommate on the shoulder and saying. "Come, Watson, come; the game is afoot!"

The gift of two chairs to Westminster Abbey for the use of the King and Queen was announced at a dinner given by the Canada Club to welcome the new High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Norman Robertson. Lord Greenwood, who made the announcement said there was no record of any such chairs in the history of the Abbey for the use of the Royal Family. The club wished to present the chairs as a perpetual memorial of the Canada Club to commemorate their connection with the Abbey. All that they asked was that the chairs should be as fine as they could possibly be made. Accepting the gift, the Dean of Westminster pointed out that, although there were certain historic chairs in the Abbey for the use of the King and Queen, there were no chairs that could be used on ordinary occasions when the King and Queen wished to worship there. —London Times.

A Farmer Looks at The Factory Worker

(Farmer's Advocate)

I

We farm people are much like the rest of you, except that our efforts must be much greater than yours for much less pay. The hourly rates of pay in factories, and the short work week, seem fantastic to us when compared with our own earnings and hours of work and with the pay and hours of millions of unorganized or self-employed Canadians. When we look at factories we see them often through the rose-coloured glasses of classified advertisements.

Let us drop in and take a look at a typical farm home today. If everyone is well, the family rose at 5:30 this morning. The day's work began at once with the milking and the care of the milk. The horses, pigs, sheep and poultry all required some immediate attention. The chores, which are the care of the live stock, occupy from 2 to 3 hours morning and evening, depending upon the kinds and numbers of live stock and the season. Chores are real work but they are always spoken of as if separate from the work of the day.

At least 8 more often 10 hours of field bush or other work will be done before the evening chores begin. If there are no births expected or sick animals requiring special attention the chores will be finished about 8 o'clock and the family will settle down to reading or other recreation.

They will read that another strike has been settled with a reduction of 4 to 8 hours in the work week, two weeks' vacation with pay, and increases of 12 to 16 cents per hour to maintain or increase the take-home pay. The fact that the take-home pay will be reduced when farmers and others get pay and price increases, is something to be learned and worried about in the future.

* * *

After the broadcast, father will read the following aloud from the newspaper: "A modern manufacturing concern requires young women for full time work 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., 5 days per week; good starting pay; regular increases; individual instruction; permanent employment; rest periods morning and afternoon; cafeteria; free uniforms and laundry; sick benefits."

Mother, who finds 12 hours of hard, active work too much at sixty, will remark: "They should make that heading read:

"Don't go elsewhere to work. Come here and have a steady all-day with expenses paid." Father, there is no use in our trying to keep on. We won't be able to get help when the young people can earn more in factories in 40 hours a week than they can earn on the farm in 80 hours a week."

From this background the farm people of Canada look at the factories. It is small wonder that they think that factories are pleasant places where people get sufficient light exercise to fit them for strenuous modern recreational activities.

* * *

Farm people are compelled to work hard, to manage well, to be prudent cautious and thrifty, in order to achieve modest success. They must give more before they get more. They are good-hearted and hard-headed. They are more conscious of value than most people. When they look to a factory for their needs, they look for value measured in terms of the money, work and skill they invest in their own farmsteads.

They regard factory people as a unit of labour which produces essential goods for them. They cannot understand why factory people attempt to discount and share potential production which rarely materializes sufficiently to justify the higher wages and prices they claim in advance.

We farm people want from you an assured and adequate supply of garments and comforts which are essential in our work and to our well-being. We want them at prices consistent with our earnings from our products which must be sold on both domestic and world markets. The reconciliation of our prices with yours, at levels which will maintain the maximum exchange of labour between us, involves all the considerations of national and international policy.

(To be continued)

TO THWART COUNTERFEITERS

PRETORIA, South Africa —(CP) —South Africa is to have new paper money, designed and printed in England, mainly because of the consistent improvement in counterfeiting in the 25 years since the present issue was introduced.

LONDON — (CP) — Cupro-nickel coins, instead of silver, will be issued Jan. 1. They will be dated 1947 and they will be easily distinguished from silver coins.

Dr. Thomas'
ECLECTRIC OIL
SOOTHES, SIMPLE SORE THROAT

The Poet's Corner

LOW TIDE ON GRAND PRE

The sun goes down and over all
These barren reaches by the tide
Such unelusive glories fall,
I almost dream they yet will hide
Until the coming of the tide.

And yet I know that not for us,
By any ecstasy of dream,
He lingers to keep luminous
A little while the grievous stream,
Which frets uncomforted of dream—

A grievous stream, that to and fro
All through the fields of Acadie
Goes wandering, as if to know
Why one beloved face should be
So long from home and Acadie.

—Bliss Carman.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

BELFAST PIONEERS

"The first person born in Belfast was Thomas Selkirk McTaust. The people who arrived on the "Polly" eventually occupied what are now Lots 60, 62, 57 and 58. They lived for the first four years together on what is now Frank Halliday's fields and did not take up separate farms till four years after. It was on August 21, 1803, that George Wright, surveyor to the Earl of Selkirk, began to lay out farms. The log houses which had three rooms on the lower flat, and the upper flat in one room, were used for 30 or 40 years. The first house erected was brought in sections from Charlottetown and used for storing the people's effects. Up to 1831 all the crops were cut with the reaping hook and most of it at night, the girls using the hooks and the boys holding the torches. Every farmer then grew flax. He (Mr. MacLean) saw Island linen manufactured 45 years ago that could compare very favorably with the Irish article of today. Thirty years ago there was no reaping machine, not even a scythe. Edward Robertson was the first man to procure the latter. In 1826 there were only three gigs in four townships, and these were owned by Dennis Griffin, John McQuarrie and Alexander MacLean, Belfast. The food of the people was fish, potatoes and puried barley, the latter operation being performed with a mallet and block hollowed out. The wheat was ground in a quern, husks and all, and the bread made from this flour was healthier than the finer quality used today." —From an address by A.A. MacLean, K.C., at the Belfast centennial celebration at Eldon, Aug. 12, 1903.

PICKLED CURED CODFISH

We have now ready for shipment, and will deliver freight paid at any station (within the Province) in fifty pound shipments or larger, pickle cured fish, well pressed but undried, at the following prices:

Large Codfish ..... 16 cents per pound
Medium Codfish ..... 14 cents per pound
Small Codfish ..... 11 cents per pound
Hake ..... 11 cents per pound

Send Money Order for quantity required and you will receive prompt delivery.

MATTHEW & McLEAN LIMITED
SOURIS, P. E. I.

HOG SHIPPING SCHEDULE
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS WEEKS

We will load hogs at all regular points Monday, Dec. 23rd and Monday, Dec. 30th; also Thursday, Dec. 26th, and Thursday, January 2nd.

We will also receive hogs at our Charlottetown plant Monday all day and Tuesday until noon, Dec. 23rd and 24th, and Friday, Dec. 27th. Also on the following week Monday, Dec. 30th, and Tuesday until noon, Dec. 31st; and also Thursday and Friday, January 2nd and 3rd.

Please Note:—We will not be receiving hogs at our plant Wednesday, Dec. 25 or Thursday, Dec. 26, or Wednesday, January 1st.

DAVIS AND FRASER LIMITED

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"I got this job with a Guardian Want Ad — during the war — when the girls were crazy about guys in uniform!"

MAC'S HAIRRE STORER

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

It will restore gray hair to its original color.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.

Get your bottle today. Price 60 cents per bottle.

GASSY STOMACHS RELIEVED

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evan's Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms.

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, assist digestion and improves the appetite.

Don't delay. Order your bottle today. Price 85 cents.

Attention! Just received a shipment of up-to-date Trusses. All sizes.

The 2 Macs
140 Great George Street

G. F. Hutcheson & SON
OPTOMETRISTS
"Specialists in the fitting of glasses for the correction of ocular defects."
53 Grafton Street

H. J. MABON
OPTOMETRIST
Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc.
Montague, P. E. I.
Office Hours 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M.
Holidays etc. by appointment
Office Connected With

Professional Cards

NEIL W. HIGGINS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Currie Building
Charlottetown
Tel. 1636 P.O. Box 452

J. A. McGUIGAN, B.A.
NOTARY, ETC.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
CURRIE BUILDING

MORRELL and COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Phone 1447 — Box 344
Charlottetown
B. M. SEARS, C.A.
Resident Partner

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimeographing cards and circulars, concert programs, correspondence, typing and bookkeeping
HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1890-J
Apt. No. 4, Connaught Apts.
Pownal Street

H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street
Charlottetown
Phone 2060 Box 247
Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

McLEOD & BENTLEY
W. E. BENTLEY, K.C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K.C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
154 Prince Street

ALEX W. MATHIESON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office: 90 Great George Street
Money to Loan Collection

DR. A. R. SMITH
DENTIST
175 Grafton Street
Office Hours: 9 to 12—2 to 5
Telephone 2234

M. ALBAN FARMER
B.A., LL.B.
MONEY TO LOAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN

GAUDET & HASZARD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg.
MONEY TO LOAN
GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BELL & MATHIESON
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
R. R. BELL, M.L.A.,
D. L. MATHIESON, LL.B., K.C.
Attorneys-at-Law
LOANS ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES
COLLECTIONS
150 Richmond St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

FREDERIC A. LARGE
BARRISTER, ETC.
Phillips Building, 111 Grafton St.
Phone 1048 P.O. Box 442
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

CHARLES R. McQUAID
B.A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
Eastern Trust Building, Charlottetown
Phone 1711

DR. W. R. CARSON
Chiropractor
Palmer Graduate
Charlottetown
201 Prince St. Phone 1073

PALMER & HASLAM
A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ETC.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONEY TO LOAN
Phone 85 P.O. Box 12

H. F. McPHEE, B.A., K.C.
NOTARY, ETC.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

EYES EXAMINED
AND
GLASSES FITTED
J. S. Taylor
OPTOMETRIST
Corner Kent and Queen Sts.
Phone 1986
Evenings by Appointment
Phone: Residence 1012