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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1946

"Monty" Scores Again

Add another victory to the long list of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's triumphs — his capture of the hearts of the people of Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island generally by his genial personality and the spirit in which he entered into yesterday's welcome in his honor. This was something rather unexpected. We had been led to admire "Monty" for his magnificent abilities as a military strategist and leader of men, for his skill and daring in battle, his spartan discipline and unyielding determination; all the virtues, in fact, requisite to a victorious commander. But no photograph or description had done justice to his winning smile, to the lively sparkle in his eye, the affability of his manner, the courtesy expressed in every word and gesture.

Though strictly limited by his schedule, which allowed no time for loitering at any point, the Field Marshal took every opportunity of making personal contact with our people. This was particularly appreciated by the crowds on Queen Square in front of the Provincial Building, when he walked within arm's reach of them all, along both sides, pausing to oblige every amateur photographer with a "close-up" and waving to little boys and girls in the friendliest fashion. He had just then come from receiving an official welcome in the Confederation Chamber, and had seized that opportunity to say how pleased he was with the Guard of Honour, and the warmth of his Prince Edward Island welcome. He was also evidently delighted by the fine turnout of veterans of both sexes at Victoria Park, where he talked personally to every one on parade, and seemed quite reluctant to leave.

There is nothing remotely resembling the traditional "brass hat" about Viscount Montgomery. His modesty and genuineness are the traits that strike one first and foremost. From the moment of his arrival at the airport, his hand waving in friendly greeting, he struck a note of complete informality. That's the way we like our heroes in this country. He seemed almost apologetic about the rows of ribbons on his chest, though it is more likely that he never even thinks of them. He is in Canadian battle dress, and he had on his old black beret. It looked like the same one in which he chased Rommel out of North Africa, with the badges removed. Perhaps it was!

Yesterday's whole programme functioned as smoothly as clockwork, a fact due in no small measure to the capable supervision of Lt.-Col. W. W. Reid, D. S. O.

Helping The Blind

The annual report of the Canadian Institute for the Blind has just been issued and might well be made the subject of study by those interested in working with handicapped persons other than the blind.

For the past three years the institute has done the training and directed the rehabilitation work for those blinded in the war on behalf of the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The results are shown in the record of those who have been reabsorbed into civil life to pursue useful and happy careers.

A few figures about the achievements of a single year are revealing. The number of registered blind cases at the end of March was 13,884 for all Canada. The number of cases served during the year was 12,688. The types of service provided included, social service, 9,192; eye service, 1,075; home teaching, 862; sales-room, 1,630; library 1,530; employment 1,296; concessions, 7,524; allowances, 2,121; general service, 5,400.

In prevention work the institute has been equally active as the following facts show: Registered prevention cases to March 31 last, 34,827; number of cases served during the year, 2,606. There were 1,361 who benefited from eye examinations; another 2,254 from glasses or artificial eyes. In addition to operations for forty-seven cases, there were seventy-one who received hospitalization or other medical treatment.

War Assets Waste

If the enquiry conducted by the war expenditures committee of the House of Commons as to the disposal of war assets does no more than put a final end to and prevent a resumption of wasteful practices in regard to R. C. A. F. left-over equipment it will have been well worth while.

The evidence was that there were such wasteful practices in the destroying of equipment in order that it could be disposed of only as junk. The R. C. A. F. reply was that all useful bits and parts had been removed. But the committee condemned the practice with vigor and voiced its regret that no statistical data had been kept as to such destruction. The result is that it cannot now be known how much waste occurred.

Attention was called to this destruction in articles published in the *Winnipeg Free Press*. They were written by J. J. Brown who

used the pen name of Boris Sherashevski. Mr. Brown gave evidence before the committee. But the whole field of accusation was not covered. Mr. Brown was especially concerned with the destruction of batteries and the refusal to sell to individual buyers but only to junk dealers.

R. C. A. F. evidence denied the charges and offered cost figures to show correctness in some of them. But the whole field was not covered and presumably the enquiry will be continued.

The main point, says the *Free Press*, is that Mr. Brown called attention to a condition of wastefulness and the evidence showed that such wasteful practices had existed and the committee condemned them. On the other point made by Mr. Brown, that there was a refusal to sell to individual buyers, the committee recommended the speedy disposal of equipment by "sales-at-the-site" and selection of materials to meet "short supply" conditions in civilian goods.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was a great historic day yesterday—Monty in P.E.I.

Summerside officials states there have been no cases of infantile paralysis within their borders.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur, seventh child of Queen Victoria, visited Charlottetown this date 1869; he later was raised to the peerage as the Duke of Connaught, appointed Field Marshal, and later Governor-General of Canada.

Rev. J. Donald Howson, Presbyterian Minister, Fredericton, N.B., and late army chaplain, in the current issue of *Saturday Night* appeals to Protestant Churches to return to articular confession to relieve the mental sufferings of the afflicted.

Sympathy goes out to Lord Montgomery in connection with the sad news he received in Halifax of the serious illness of his aged mother in Ireland. May she be spared to see him on his return.

Hon. Adelard Godbout, former Premier of Quebec declares he does not believe the people of Quebec would vote to change their present allegiance if a vote were taken in that province to determine whether Canada was to be dependent upon Great Britain or France.

The Russia spy probe has required the government to ask for a total of \$18,000 to meet expenses. One item is for \$150,000 to provide for expenses in connection with espionage prosecutions, and an additional \$37,000 for expenses in connection with the investigation.

Total cost of the commodious and modern postal building which is planned for the City of Saint John will be \$1,100,000. Of this the sum of \$200,000 was voted in supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons, and this will be spent on buying and clearing a site and in preparing plans. The remaining \$900,000 will be spent on the building itself. The building will be "in the heart of the city's business section."

Grave concern has been caused among N.B. producers and shippers of seed potatoes by the announcement that the Special Products Board, Ottawa, had decided to discontinue its operations in connection with the marketings of certified seed in South America, Central America and the West Indies. Failure of some of the shippers to co-operate with the board is given as the cause of the action. The board had agreed to continue this year subject to the full co-operation of the shippers being secured. This was agreed to by all the shippers, but apparently some of the shippers had not stood by their bargain when the price had been set and this lack of co-operation was given as the reason for discontinuing operations.

In the last quarter of 1945 the number of live births in the province was 557, the deaths, 230; the marriages, 233. For the whole of Canada, the live births during the fourth quarter of 1945 numbered 68,868 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 22.6 per 1,000 population as compared with 66,869 births and a rate of 22.2 for the fourth quarter of 1944. There were 2,884 illegitimate birth forming 4.2 per cent of all live births as compared with 2,686 or 4.0 per cent. Stillbirths amounted to 1,557 or 4.0 per cent, 1,000 live births as against 1,600 and a rate of 23.9. Deaths totalled 28,542 with a rate of 9.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 28,583 and a rate of 9.5. The natural increase for the quarter was 40,26 giving a rate of 13.2 per 1,000 population as against 38,281 and a rate of 12.7.

Repressions of a private dinner held in Ottawa a week ago by Quebec Liberal members are still being heard in capital circles. As a sequel to the dinner, says *The Journal*, Dr. Gaspard Fautoux, Speaker of the Commons, had been unofficially approached and would soon be officially offered the leadership of the Liberal Party in Quebec. The report followed one published in *Le Devoir*, Montreal French-language daily, which said that Adelard Godbout, present head of the Liberal Party in Quebec, would likely resign this week because of the "hostile reception" given him at the dinner. Asked to comment on the *Journal* report, Dr. Fautoux said: "Since my appointment as Speaker, having to be impartial as between all political parties in the House of Commons, I have taken no active part in partisan matters. As I do not attend any caucus meetings I am quite unaware of what happened last week in Ottawa during the dinner given by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent (Justice Minister), or in fact as to any other political meeting, or in fact as to any other political meeting, or in fact as to any other political meeting, or in fact as to any other political meeting."

This Fall children who go to one Chicago public school will find 25 miniature pianos — not toys, but practicable musical instruments — waiting for their music-hungry fingers. They will see this chance to an ex-Air Force private, Harold B. Rhodes, who invented the miniature lap-sized piano from scraps of wrecked planes so that his disabled fellows could exercise their stiffened hands and divert their minds with music while in bed. The inventor, proved 18-pound Rhodes model, called *Prepara*, is still largely made of war surplus material. Instead of sitting on the piano's top, it rests on a tubular aluminum

Notes By The Way

Alongside planes that try to bore through mountains, and trace that way to pass on single trees, the old-fashioned runaway horse was positively restful, says the *Edmonton Journal*.

Chocolate, popular throughout the world is a legacy from Mexico's ancient Aztecs, says Inter-American. Their chocolate was thick paste flavored with vanilla. The Spaniards acquired a taste for it, but when they imported cattle from Spain, they turned it into a beverage by adding milk. They also Hispanicized its name by pronouncing it chocolate (choco-wi-lah-teh) which in turn was modified in other countries to fit the local language.

The Victory Vase, recent gift to the Russian people to Generalissimo Stalin, is the largest object of its kind in existence, says *Collier's*. Ornamented with \$40,000 worth of gold and decorated with a portrait of Stalin and war scenes which took five artists two years to paint, the vase is made of pink porcelain and is nine feet in height.

It does not seem much use for the United States to have the confidence and understanding of Russia's diplomats — her "front men" — we must storm that ivory tower she takes to her breast before Russia can be truly conquered by the logic of the late Wendell Willkie's famous phrase: "The world is no more." —Vancouver Province.

Miss Pearl Watt RN, welfare supervisor, one of 30 nurses working in various Government departments throughout the Capital, told her *Evening Citizen* interviewer she never sees a sleep head nodding over a desk and learns there is a sound reason why the employee does not. She takes an hour's rest in her room and after an hour's nap the work is resumed with renewed vigour and better work is therefore turned out. —Ottawa Citizen.

The discovery, in June, of new diamond deposits in the states of Piaui and Goiaz adds new sources to Brazil's vast wealth of precious minerals. The largest diamond deposit ever discovered in Central Brazil — according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs — has just been brought to light near Sao Simao, in the northeastern section of the state of Goiaz. This deposit is located on the banks of the Parana river, formed by a delta of the Parana river. This new source is so rich that one diamond mine is said to have taken out about 200,000 carats or \$10,000 worth of stones in one week, while other workers have made similar large quotas in the course of the work. —Foreign Commerce Weekly.

Photographs of Victory Day celebration in Australia show General Sir Thomas Blamey reviewing the troops while mounted on a horse. Such pictures are refreshing. Of course the horse is outmoded in warfare. He is an anachronism, but one that can well have taken on an occasional occasion. There is something particularly martial in the spectacle of a commander mounted on a charger. It is a thing that can never come from seeing a standing figure anchored to a platform, issuing a salute. Even in this age of jeeps and tanks, a horse and rider appear entirely from our military pageantry. —Windsor Star.

From all over the continent have come reports of the peoples' growing interest in music and the arts. Orchestras have been telling of the white heat they have ever had, and the same evidence has been presented by museums, libraries and the art galleries. People have been flocking to night classes in the universities and art schools; seeking understanding and skill for the greater enjoyment of cultural pursuits. It is a new and healthy trend. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

In Windsor a curb-masher has been sentenced to seven days in jail for accosting and insulting a young girl on the street. The girl made a note of the number of the car in which the young man was riding, and handed it over to the police who located the offender and brought him to justice. In a case like this, a jail sentence is better than a fine. Any young man who is so low as to insult a young lady on a street would probably be prepared to pay a fine, if caught, but it is a different thing to have to come up to their full stature of personality and to contribute what they can to the commonwealth of ideas.

Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labor, is sending teams of recruiting officers to try to persuade 10,000 young Irishmen to volunteer for work in British mines before the winter. They will be given three months' surface training before being given underground jobs. Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel, who initiated this drive to build up the manpower has consulted the mining leaders. They say they have no objection to the importation of Irish workers provided they become members of the union and are employed on the same conditions as British workers. —London Express.

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The End of A Great Waste

Last week national registration died a belated and unlamented death. With its passing there came to an end one of the most execrable and fruitless of the country's peacetime expenditures. Its worth to the nation's wartime effort was at best negligible, and more than a fraction of its cost. As an instrument for the betterment of good order and the public welfare in the days of peace, its value was little, if any, more than zero. Yet its cost to the taxpayers of Canada was several hundred thousand dollars a year — just another reason why the tax on your 1946 income was not reduced.

National Registration was inaugurated in August, 1940, under the direction of Hon. J. G. Gardiner who, at that time, held the portfolio of Minister of National War Services, as well as that of Minister of Agriculture. Its avowed purpose was "to ascertain the human resources of the nation so that they may be mobilized, in the defence of this country and towards the successful prosecution of the war."

Six months later, during which interval Coventry, Birmingham, and even London had been bombed with savage intensity, we remarked that Jimmy Gardiner had been strangely silent about how he was using the data obtained through national registration. Millions of citizens had told their names, addresses, occupations, and so forth, but there was no evidence that any good use was being made of the information.

As a matter of fact, no use whatever had been made of the data. Not yet completed was the building in Ottawa in which hundreds of clerks, hired especially for the purpose, were to undertake the gigantic job of segregating, collating and classifying the millions of cards on which were recorded the human resources of Canada. In short, the whole scheme which had been absolutely guaranteed by the Government, it has been very little more ever since, and especially so since the collapse of Germany.

What Was Lost

(St. Catharines Standard)

What did the steel and coal strikes in the United States mean, not in terms of money, but in terms of hours particularly but in loss of goods of which everyone is in need. American analysts have figured it all out.

Lost steel production from November, 1945 to the present was translated into lost products, and it was shown that all this was lost to the American public:

- 8,000,000 automobiles.
- 10,000,000 radios.
- 10,000,000 locomotives.
- 20,000,000 washing machines.
- 5,000,000 kitchen ranges.

Even though it came home to us in this city a few days ago one strike can choke the channels of our inter-related industry; slow down the wheels of commerce; hold back home-building; depress the whole commercial establishment built on the earnings of all citizens — there are no more than a mere indication at Ottawa of the effects of a relatively small strike at Amherstburg, Ont.

"Lack of soda ash which is normally produced at the plant, already has caused layoffs in the glass industry and would cripple it if the dispute were not settled. Out of operation too, would be such huge employers of Canadian wage earners as Berandis Mines, International Nickel, Elfrado Gold Mines, Brompton Pulp and Paper, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting, and so on.

INVENTOR BALKED

In the first century the Romans refused to allow an inventor to make use of an apparatus for transporting heavy stone columns because it would throw men out of work.

The Poets Corner

HOME ACRES

I love the old red sod of home,
 The little acres we toil,
 The heavy shades that draw their milk
 From the rich bosom of the soil.
 I love old farms that nod a nod 'trest
 In a hot evening of July,
 The moon a horn of plenty tipped
 To spill its gold across the sky.

A close walled cistern in the earth,
 Whose mossy lid and curbstone
 Pale drops of moisture hangings
 Like tiny chandeliers of jet.

Labor is sweet when from the sod
 Comes the pale fingers of the corn.
 (How gentle calloused hands can be
 Lifting the little newly-born).

Oh help these farmer folk to see
 The beauty of their quiet ways,
 Where Peace hangs shirring banners
 The sanctity of country days
 In "Beside Still Waters."

ONTARIO GIRL BREAKS INTO ENGLISH MOVIES

DENHAM, England, Aug. 26 — (CP) — "Little Canada" is the nickname name to young Maxie Taylor, Brampton, Ont., by British movie-makers producing "Hungry Hill" at the Denham Studios.

Maxie, who has been cast for a small part in the film, was recently discharged from the R.C.A.F. Women's Division after touring the British Isles and the continent with the W.D.'s "Backout" company.

INTUITION TRIUMPHS

NEWTON HALL, England — (CP) — The farmers' sons bowed to a team of Land Army Girls who beat them as judges of livestock at the Chatter's Agricultural Show.

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QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



A Famous Battleship Comes To Its End

(Toronto Star)

Flagship of the Grand Fleet in 1914-15 the Iron Duke is to be scrapped at last. The dreadnought, which carried Lord Jellicoe's flag at the battle of Jutland in 1916, cheated the wreckers in 1930 when she was one of five British battleships to be discarded under the international treaty of that year. Instead of being scrapped, she was "demilitarized" and became a gunnery training vessel. Her side armor was removed, four of her 10 big guns taken away, and her speed lowered by reducing her boiler power. Now she has arrived at Faslane-on-the-Clyde to be broken up.

Until the Queen Elizabeth was completed in January of 1915, the Iron Duke class headed Britain's list of battleships. Dreadnoughts of 21,260 tons, with 12-inch armor at the waterline, they carried 10 13.5-inch guns and 12 6-inch guns. They cost about \$100,000 apiece. They were eclipsed by the Queen Elizabeth class, which carried eight 15-inch guns and 12 6-inch guns. Today Britain's largest battleship is the Vanguard, 23,500 tons, and said to be a \$48,900,000 ship.

The Iron Duke is not the only veteran of Jutland to go to the ship-scrapers this year. Last March it was officially announced that the Warspite, of the Queen Elizabeth class, was to be scrapped. The Warspite was terribly mauled at Jutland, but was reconstructed and was still doing her part in the Second Great War. She bombarded the Normandy beaches previous to the landing, and joined the eastern fleet in the war against the Japanese.

But the future of even modern battleships is in doubt. The atomic bomb has changed the picture of naval warfare as it has changed the picture of land warfare. The Bikini experiment showed what a single A-bomb can do. The fact is that atomic energy involves such terrific forces that the nations of the world can no longer rely upon armies or navies, but must rely on peace instead.

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