

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
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. B. Burnett; Associate Editor,
Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1947

Town Planning Programmes

The Globe and Mail sees as a matter of
"great significance" the three-day conference
on town planning which was held last week in
Montreal. This question is a matter of local as
well as national interest, as there is undoubtedly
need for a coordinated programme of town
planning in Charlottetown and other urban cen-
tres throughout Prince Edward Island. The gathering
at Montreal, which was sponsored jointly
by the Community Planning Association of Canada
and the Engineering Institute of Canada, was
attended by more than two hundred delegates
from all parts of the country, as well as by
observers and speakers from the United States
and Great Britain. Among them were workers,
government officials and plain citizens, the last-
named making the journey at their own expense
simply because they find planning a matter of
vital interest.

Prior to this meeting these people, generally
speaking, had been working in widely separated
groups, whose principal form of liaison was
through the machinery of the central office of
the Community Planning Association in Ottawa.
Their weakness lay in their lack of cohesion and
in some divergence of views, as well as in dis-
similarity of purpose. By meeting as they did,
they laid the groundwork for a broadly co-ordi-
nated program.

In its deliberations the conference examined
the housing problem minutely, and although it
did not come up with the ideal solution, or even
a panacea, it did reach some important con-
clusions. One of these was that the Federal Gov-
ernment should "institute a national low-rental
housing program with such financing and tech-
nical measures as will produce decent housing
for low income families." Another resolution
urged modernization of municipal building
codes, where necessary—which is nearly every-
where—to remove unnecessary hindrances to the
building program. Better land subdivision meth-
ods and the application of sound community
planning measures to house building projects
also were advocated.

That the meeting showed wide internal vari-
ations of view on the question of assisted hous-
ing, indicates the need for further definition.
But the important thing is that a group of
people who by their professions enjoy a great
deal of public prestige, has shown a willingness
to tackle such problems realistically.

Clean Up Gardens

At this season of the year insects are look-
ing around for comfortable spots in which to
spend the winter. Practically every garden offers
many opportunities for the insects to hiber-
nate. Garden plots should be made as unin-
teresting to hibernating insects as possible.

Many of the most injurious species of in-
sects pass the winter adhering to the plants on
which they were feeding when cold weather
overtook them. Others crawl beneath piles of
plant refuse and hibernate at the base or in
the centre of the piles. A few work their way down
into the layer of dead organic matter. All such
may be looked upon as a definite menace, be-
cause a large proportion of the insects will sur-
vive the winter to attack growing plants the
following spring.

Therefore every effort should be made to
discourage insects from hibernating in and
around the garden. This can be done in a
number of ways. All standing crop remnants
should be pulled and burned. Crop refuse lying
on the ground should be raked up and destroyed.
It is advisable, also, to burn over waste land
surrounding the garden, and headlands in par-
ticular, to kill any eggs or hibernating insects.

It is sound practice to collect and burn all
insect egg masses or cocoons. These are fre-
quently found on shrubs and low trees, on fences,
or garden furniture or even deposited on houses
and outbuildings. Cleaning these up in the
autumn will prevent them causing trouble next
spring.

Where possible, it is recommended that gar-
dens should be plowed or dug up in the fall, so
as to expose many of the insects in the soil to
be killed by the severe cold in the winter.

B. C. Premiership

A Vancouver despatch mentions three pros-
pects for the British Columbia Premiership now
that Hon John Hart has announced his retire-
ment from the leadership both of the Govern-
ment and the Liberal party. Mr. Hart's pros-
pective successors to head the Coalition min-
istry he formed in 1941 are Hon. Herbert An-
comb, Provincial Progressive Conservative leader,
now Minister of Finance; Byron I. Johnson,
member for New Westminster, and Hon. E. T.
Kenney, who has been Minister of Lands since
1944, and Minister of Forests since 1945. Mr.
Johnson and Mr. Kenney are Liberals of out-
standing ability, while Mr. Ancomb, successor
to the late R. L. Maitland as the leader of his
party, has served in the Coalition since its for-
mation 6 years ago, and next to Mr. Hart is
regarded the most influential member of the
Cabinet. Nevertheless it is suggested in a
Canadian Press despatch that a Liberal will
probably be selected for the Premiership, and
in his speech before the Provincial Liberal execu-

tive Mr. Hart is reported to have made the pre-
diction that "the two-party Government would
continue to increase its prestige under a new
Liberal Premier."

The lead of the Liberals over the Progres-
sive Conservatives in the British Columbia Legis-
lature is the tenuous and almost entirely acci-
dental majority of one. The Coalition consists
of 16 Progressive Conservatives, 17 Liberals, and
4 other members who designate themselves as
straight "Coalitionists," without any party pref-
erences. In point of fact 2 of these are former
Conservatives, while the other 2 are known as
Liberals in Federal politics. The Govern-
ment's supporters therefore are almost exactly
divided, in their Federal political allegiance,
between Liberals and Progressive Conservatives.
In the circumstances it is clear that old party
lines should not be allowed to weigh as strongly
as proven merit and recognized ability in the
choice of a new Premier for British Columbia's
Liberal-Progressive Conservative Coalition. Other-
wise it is difficult to see how partisan resent-
ments can fail to be stirred up so strongly as
to destroy the spirit of co-operation which has
given the Coalition such strength under Mr. Hart's
leadership.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The suggestion that U. N. headquarters be
moved from New York to Geneva, has received
considerable backing from countries which think
that such a move would reduce costs.

The forces of law and order are lining up
all over Canada including this Province to pre-
vent a reign of anarchy. It is better to have
and use foresight, than have hindsight with re-
gret.

In farewell to the outside Commissioners to
the Presbyterian Synod may be said Bonaccord—
"happy to meet, sorry to part, happy to meet
again." It has been a successful, and, we
trust, a profitable get-together.

Next summer we should know a good deal
more about the universe. The California Insti-
tute of Technology has completed the 11 1/2
year job of polishing its 200-inch telescope mir-
ror, and it will soon be sent to Palomar Moun-
tain Observatory.

It is now announced that a meeting of the
big four foreign ministers will take place in
London on Nov. 25 to attempt to write a peace
treaty with Germany. The last attempt, in
Merch, was unsuccessful and Canada's armed
forces were taken off active service Oct. 31,
notwithstanding that we are still at war with
Germany, Italy and Japan.

Under a new scheme to concentrate Nova
Scotia Indians in two districts the Dominion
Government is building them a number of \$1-
40C dwelling houses in the chosen areas. Indians
here already have their own communities but
would probably be not at all adverse to such im-
proved housing.

Certainly the members of the Presbyterian
Synod cannot be accused of lacking the saving
sense of humour. Repeatedly the proceedings
were enlivened by hearty laughter at witty sallies
from the Venerable Clerk, Dr. Baird, the equally
Venerable Moderator of the General Assembly,
Rt. Rev. Charles H. MacDonald, and various other
speakers. Assuredly the Church in this respect
has travelled a long way from that of the Second
Century when at the second Council of Carthage
it was ordained that "if any clerk in holy orders
utters jocular words causing laughter, let him
be excommunicated."

Almost doubling the entire 1946 produc-
tion, Saskatchewan's oil production during the
first seven months of 1947 reached 267,581 bar-
rels, according to figures released by Resources
Minister J. L. Phelps. August production was
51,516 barrels, which is approximately seven
times more than that produced during the same
month last year, when 7,418 barrels were re-
corded. Mr. Phelps pointed out that last month's
production increased over that of July, when an
all-time production record was set. There are
55 producing wells, of which 31 are located on
crown lands, the minister said.

Replying to a statement by Rupert Ram-
say, Saskatchewan Progressive Conservative
leader, urging the provincial government to
bring the Economic Stabilization Act into ef-
fect in a move to control prices of essential foods,
Attorney-General J. W. Corman, K.C., pointed
out that "the province cannot step into this
field while it is still occupied by the Dominion."
"Control of prices and rentals is still a Federal
responsibility, to the exclusion of the provin-
ces," said Mr. Corman, "and will continue as
such at least until the date set in the National
Emergency Transitional Powers Act, namely
March 31, 1948."

Rev. Theobald Mathew, Irish apostle of
temperance, born this date 1790. A member of
a distinguished family, he entered the priest-
hood, and devoted the greater part of his life
in fighting the drink traffic and promoting
temperance, his missionary work in this respect
in Cork securing him an immense influence both
among rich and poor. Through his means, a
benevolent association for visiting the sick and
desolate was established, on the model of the
societies of St. Vincent de Paul. While thus en-
gaged, the first temperance society was formed
in 1858, and Father Mathew became its first
president, and within a few months he obtained
150,000 converts, "blue ribboners" in Cork alone.
Subsequently he travelled in Britain and Amer-
ica carrying inspiration with him for the
cause he had so much at heart. As a true
benefactor of humanity Father Mathew is re-
garded as one of the most shining ornaments
of the Roman Catholic Church.

Notes By The Way

Remains of prehistoric horses
two feet high have been unearthed
in Mexico. A salute to the un-
discouraged bettors who in the con-
science have improved this breed.—
Winnipeg Tribune.

It is surprising the number of
dupes a quack may find in any
given community. In Grand Mere,
Quebec, a man is being prosecuted
for illegally operating a traveling
drug business and pretending to
cure diseases. No fewer than 28
witnesses were heard. One testi-
fied he had paid accused \$2.85 for
15 bottles of medicine and five
boxes of pills for treatment of a
bad knee. Before leaving, accused
had said, while bending over the
witness' knee: "I will bring your
illness with me." After a whistle,
the witness related, accused had
added: "Sickness, come along." But
"sickness" preferred to stay behind.
—Amherst News.

Ever so often the heavyweight
scientists get together and an-
nounce a discovery they hail as
further clearing up the mysteries
of the atom. But somehow their
explanation of this clarifying devel-
opment often leaves most of us
more mystified than ever as to
what atomic energy is all about—
except that we have a great idea
of what it can do in a given case—
Kansas City Star.

Egypt now harbors three Euro-
pean former kings—seventy-seven-
year-old Victor Emmanuel of Italy,
who as Count Polono lives in re-
tirement, indulging in his favorite
sports of fishing, shooting and
golfing; fifty-seven-year-old Zou-
to of Albania, who is writing his
memoirs; and ninety-year-old
Simeon of Bulgaria, a student at
the preparatory school of Victoria
College in Alexandria.—United
Nations World.

There is no lonelier person than
the one far from home who never
receives a letter. A service man
who did not find a letter at mail
call can best describe the deep
feeling of gloom there are still
many service men overseas. Also
many men are shut-ins and persons
located away from their home
communities who appreciate
letters from friends and loved
ones. Letter Writing Week, Octo-
ber 12-18 should be every week.—
Boston Post.

An acquaintance of ours was
hailing a taxi at the corner of
Park and Sixtieth one recent af-
ternoon when a large English bull-
dog, promeneading in the custody of
a chauffeur, and a French poodle,
held in check by a uniformed maid,
suddenly went for each other, tug-
ging at their leashes and raising
an unearthly racket, of barks and
snarls. According to our man, an
apartmenthouse doorman hurried
up to them and called out, "Gentle-
men, please!" whereupon the two
dogs fell silent and went off in
opposite directions without so
much as a backward glance.—
New Yorker.

King George's harring of news-
reel, radio and television equip-
ment from Westminster Abbey on
the occasion of the marriage of
Princess Elizabeth emphasizes His
Majesty's view that marriage is a
personal and sacred ceremony to
be a public spectacle.—Ottawa
Journal.

Judge E. P. Dawson has the
right idea about dealing with
Doubtful arson cases. He has
sentenced three offenders to seven
years each in the penitentiary. The
defendants pleaded that the burnings
were not their personal acts, but
represented, if group responsibility
should also be convicted and the
whole of them similarly punished.
Confession of conspiracy to com-
mit arson is not a defence for the
conspirators individually or collec-
tively. The conspirators should be
sought out, and if found guilty,
all should be punished as befits the
crime.—Vancouver News-Herald.

Cosmic rays, which have been
counted in V-2 rockets at an alti-
tude of more than 100 miles and
detected in air mines, and
getting a new checkup under-
ground two English scientists have
disclosed. The mysterious particles
from our outer space are being
counted by E. P. George and A. C.
Jason of Birkbeck College, Univer-
sity of London, in a laboratory un-
der London, in the Holborn sub-
way station.—Science Service.

MacNicol and Maritimes

(London Press Press)
Sometimes opposition members
are accused of presenting no con-
structive criticism. This charge can
never be made against John R. Mac-
Nicol, who seems in many ways to
be one of the most valuable mem-
bers of the House of Commons. He
goes to tremendous lengths to make
personal surveys before he makes
suggestions, and this adds greatly to
the value of the views he presents.

His latest program is for the im-
provement of the Maritimes—one
of Canada's chronic economic prob-
lems. He has three main planks in
his program; expansion of electro-
lytic production and rural electrifi-
cation; elimination of trade-impe-
ding bottle-necks which tend to
out the Maritime Provinces off
one another and from the rest of
Canada; and expansion of the
primary and secondary industries
of the region.
The program works out to an ex-
penditure of \$100,000,000 over an
twenty-year period and includes a
bridge across the Straits of Canso,
a nine-mile canal across the
Chignecto peninsula, and better
connections between Prince Edward
Island and the mainland.
Anything that would improve the

An Unsound Theory Exploded

(The Printed Word)

Rt. Hon C. D. Howe endorsed a
very unsound theory in his recent
remark that we might expect econ-
omy to increase if only we would
described as an exhaustion of accu-
mulated purchasing power. The
idea that purchasing power vanishes
from the community because some-
one in the community spends money
has no basis in fact. If a brick-
layer buys a pair of boots for \$30,
as a bricklayer can easily do to-
day, his purchasing power is down
\$30, but the purchasing power of
those who get the \$30 is up by
that amount.
A redistribution of purchasing
power might take place, giving
to the Government, or an insurance
company, or a bank, or spend them
himself. Those institutions then
spend or invest them as rapidly as
possible.
In present circumstances, judging
by what data are available, our
country is not an increasing proportion
in the hands of wicked rich men,
but in the hands of men who
appear to be regarded as virtuous,
because they are in lower brackets
of income. These simple facts,
which prove that it is nonsense to
talk of exhaustion of purchasing
power, should scarcely need to be
put down at some expense in print
on paper, but they certainly seem
to need repetition at the moment.

World Economic Organization

(Monthly Review of The Bank
of Nova Scotia)

The new agencies for world
economic organization represent a
genuine and broadly conceived at-
tempt to establish a workable code
of economic behaviour between
nations, says the current Monthly
Review of The Bank of Nova Scotia.
The organization (FAO) and
discussion of the purposes and
development of the International
Monetary Fund, the International
Bank for Reconstruction and De-
velopment, the Food and Agri-
culture Organization (FAO) and
the projected International Trade
Organization (ITO).

These new organizations represent
the only framework for econ-
omic order and co-operation on
which there is a large measure of
agreement between nations. Never
before have nations been prepared
to go so far. Never before have
such plans even received serious
consideration. Even though the
machinery is incomplete and in
many respects inadequate, a good
deal has been accomplished. The
goodwill and planning which lie
behind these efforts to achieve
international order hold hope that
the world may rise out of the state
of economic anarchy and conflict
which was characteristic of the
period between the two world
wars.

The Review admits that there is
an air of unreality about the ac-
tivities of these international org-
anizations in the face of the pre-
scent economic crisis, as exemplified
by the breakdown of the con-
vertibility of sterling, by the ag-
gravated dollar problem, and by
the desperate shortages of food
and fuel in Europe and else-
where. When such agencies as
the World Bank and FAO were
planned, it was hoped and gener-
ally expected that recovery of
peace-time production and trade,
particularly in Western Europe,
would be more rapid than the
disappointing record shows. The
fact that these earlier hopes have
receded during the present year
has meant that the Monetary
Fund and the World Bank have
been to work in circumstances
of extreme difficulty and that the
task of even establishing the In-
ternational Trade Organization
has been further complicated. Not
equipped, either with power or
funds, to deal effectively with the
persistent transition problems
in acute form, these new
agencies have inevitably appeared
inadequate.

"Nevertheless," says the Re-
view, "it would be a great mis-
take to dismiss the interna-
tional efforts at economic organi-
zation as futile or unimportant."
Though they cannot solve the
present crisis and though condi-
tions have been very unfavourable
to their effective operation, their
economic conditions of the Mar-
itimes would relieve Canada of a
considerable burden. Mr. MacNicol
does not propose to subsidize the
Maritimes, but to help them to help
themselves. His proposal deserves
the most careful study, and should
not be filed in a bureaucratic pig-
pen-hole.

The major purpose of the new
agencies has been to establish
principles and methods of inter-
national co-operation and action
that would contribute to economic
order and expansion looking be-
yond the transition. The dis-
turbed period between the two
wars, especially the breakdown of
the gold standard and the multi-
plication of trade restrictions
which almost paralysed interna-
tional trade, gave emphasis to the
desire for orderly conditions. At
the same time, depression experi-
ences and the growing acceptance
of government responsibility for
social welfare caused some great
stress to be laid on the impor-
tance of national policies to sus-
tain employment and income. The
problem was thus to determine a
new set of rules which would pro-
vide for international order and
expansion in a manner that would



JONAH

A cream of phosphorescent light
floats on the wash that to and fro
slides round his feet — enough to
show
Many a pendulous stalactite
Of naked mucus, whorls and
whirls.
And huge festoons of mottled stripes
And smaller palpitating pipes
Through which a yeasty liquor
seethes.

Seated upon the convex mound
Of one vast kidney, Jonah prays
And sings his canticles and hymns,
Making the hollow vault resound
God's goodness and mysterious
ways,
Till the great fish spouts music as
he swims.
—Aldous Huxley.

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

TOURIST POSSIBILITIES

Among the first to appreciate
the possibilities of a tourist trade
was the late Mr. James Paton.
The following from a letter writ-
ten by Mr. Paton shortly after
his return from the tourist trade, Gov-
ernments and City Councils spend
money in making improvements for
this purpose. If it were not for the
great many tourists that visit the
continent, many of the places
could not exist, and the same
argument applies to some of the
towns and villages in England,
Scotland and Ireland.

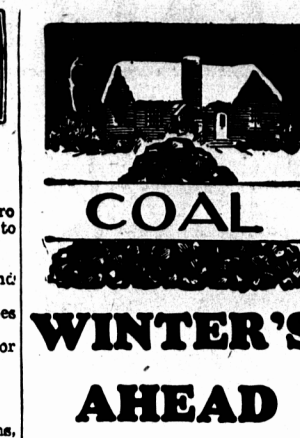
"We have in this island, from
June till October a climate which
equals, if it does not surpass, that
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And there's no time like the
present for seeing that your
coal bin is filled, ready for the
first chill day. Order now,
don't wait. We are unloading
cars of both Hard and Soft
Coal.
A. Pickard & Co
PHONE 240

Newspaper Readers Have No "Off Season"

(Moncton Transcript)

To obtain information valuable to
advertisers the American News-
paper Publishers' Association make
exhaustive surveys into when people
read newspapers and what they
read. A recent summary of a report
compiled by the Continuing Study
of Newspaper Reading contains
some interesting information. For
instance, it shows that come winter
spring, summer or fall, there is no
"off season" for newspaper reading.
The summary shows the median
percent of readers in various types
of newspaper advertising and news-
paper editorial departments. And
contrary of common belief, there is
little, and in some instances no
variation between readership in
summer months and other periods
of the year. Among men, for in-
stance, the summer percentage of
readers of display advertising is the
same as in fall and winter — and
even a trifle higher than in spring.
Among women, summer readership
of national ads rates slightly higher
than in winter.
It is interesting to note that the
advertisements are read with as
much regularity and interest as the
news items. The survey reveals
that 73 per cent of the men read
local advertisement and 84 per
cent of the women, while 80 per
cent of the men and 95 per cent of
the women read display advertising.
Department store advertising is
read by 38 per cent of the men and
84 per cent of the women. In the
matter of news, the local news pages
are read by 85 per cent of the men
and 80 per cent of the women, while
the society pages are read by
83 per cent of the women and 37
per cent of the men. The summary
which was compiled from a survey
of newspapers in cities of various
sizes across the continent, con-
tains information gleaned in pre-
vious surveys, that is that the
various departments of a daily
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ever-increasing number of readers.

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DR. W. R. CARSON
Chiropractor
Palmer Graduate
Charlottetown
W. Prince St. Phone 107

Winnipeg — (C.P.)—An event
which was to take place at the
Mid-West Shrine celebration here
finally happened at the Madison
Zoo, Zora, one of the Shirmer's
twin-bumped camels, gave birth to
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