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President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

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

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1946

Manitoba Legislation

The C. C. F. Government of Saskatchewan is considering compulsory public liability insurance of motor vehicles in that province and the Regina Leader-Post, sceptical of the wisdom of such a scheme, reviews and commends the Manitoba law in this matter which became effective last December.

The Manitoba law does not compel all drivers to carry insurance, but it makes things extremely tough for them if, without insurance, they are involved in an accident. The uninsured driver, if concerned in an accident in which any person is killed or injured, or in which property damage is done to the extent of \$25 or more, sees his car impounded by the police, its registration suspended, his driving permit taken up, and he cannot get them returned to him without depositing cash security against any claim resulting from the accident, security also against future claims.

This means, in effect, that the driver without insurance, and without assets sufficient to meet a judgment, will lose his car and will find himself forever barred from the driver's seat should he be involved in an accident. The idea behind the law is that without compulsion the advantages of insurance will be made so obvious as to appeal to the great majority of drivers.

Manitoba has what is called an "unsatisfied judgment fund" to which every car-owner contributes not more than a dollar a year. Established claims against "judgment-proof" car-owners are to be settled from this fund, to the extent of \$5,000 for an accident involving one person and \$10,000 for all persons in any one accident, but only in cases of death or injury. The motorist whose debt thus is satisfied still has plenty to worry about, however. His car remains impounded, and he is denied license and registration, unless and until he can repay the fund what is lost because of his carelessness.

No province in Canada has complete compulsory insurance, and only Massachusetts in the United States—the example of that state has not been copied anywhere, presumably because of the risk of dishonest collusion. The Manitoba scheme is designed to give maximum protection to the public with a minimum insistence upon the feature of compulsion.

A Winning Way

Whether authentic or not, the story about Gordon Graydon and the Russian guard outside the Reichschancellery at Berlin has its points. Mr. Graydon, now in London as an alternate delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, is said to have visited Berlin recently with some Parliamentary colleagues and while there to have gone to the Reichschancellery in the hope of being permitted to see through it. The Canadian party approached the entrance, but the Russian guard challenged them with the announcement, "No admission." Mr. Graydon explained: "We Canaski." The guard repeated: "No admission." Mr. Graydon then produced a Canadian cigar and tendered it to the guard, who is said to have "beamed" upon the party and offered his services as their guide through the Chancellery.

The moral of this story, if true, says an exchange, seems to be that a Canadian cigar is a good cigar to give away.

Tiergarten Into Potato Patch

They are going to turn Berlin's famous Tiergarten into a potato patch. That, says the Ottawa Journal, ought to tell Germans what happened in the war. For the Tiergarten was to Berlin what Central Park is to New York or Hyde Park to London. Two miles long and about three-quarters of a mile wide, with a great avenue running through it, and dotted with great trees and historic monuments, it deserved a better fate than the Nazis fashioned for it.

It was in the Tiergarten that Hitler's SS troops made their last stand; its black and bomb-scarred trees told of the final days of desperate fighting; and it was there, until recently, that Berlin's black market flourished, with crowds risking unexploded land mines to buy or sell anything with the marks that nobody much wanted.

Note On Central Hall

The Westminster Central Hall, where the first Assembly of United Nations is meeting in London, is the Methodist Church Hall. It is in the Broad Sanctuary, opposite to Westminster Abbey, with that shrine of the English-speaking peoples making a sort of symbol of the ancient and modern in British church architecture as exemplified in the Established and Nonconformist persuasions.

It seems that the wartime blitz made a scarcity of suitable places in London for the accommodation of large and important conferences. Anyhow the reporters of the first historic U.N.O. Assembly complain that Central Hall is not very convenient for their lawful occupations. They have to climb a long stairway to reach their gallery, telephone communications have had to be improvised and there is very

limited accommodation for the general public. Central Hall, although it is also used for church services, is more by way of being the central assembly place of the Methodist Church organization and thus has secular connotations which do not comport with the immemorial traditions of the Abbey across the way. It is briefly described as follows in Ward, Lock's "Descriptive Guide to London": "The Methodist Central Hall, an imposing block in the renaissance style, is frequently used for concerts, exhibitions, etc. The dome is the third largest in London, being exceeded only by those of St. Paul's Cathedral and the British Museum reading room. It has a diameter of 90 feet and the height to the lantern is 220 feet."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Because "daily newspaper advertising is the best way of securing the attention of parents and students," the school board of one Canadian city has begun advertising night-school classes.

Is this another longevity record? Six death notices of Prince Edward Islanders appeared in Friday's Guardian, the ages of the deceased being respectively 75, 84, 93, 82, 80 and 75 years; or an average of over 81.

Nearly 60,000 persons in Canada are suffering from tuberculosis, yet this is a disease which, given adequate treatment facilities could be conquered within a generation. In every community there are "hidden" cases of tuberculosis. These danger spots can only be discovered through an X-ray survey.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that employees of the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments number 355,000 all told. That is, about one employed person in 12 in Canada is employed in governing the other 11. Is it any wonder, asks an exchange, that our tax rates are high and our budgets among the wonders of the modern world?

Louis XVI of France executed this date 1793, he succeeded his grandfather Louis XV who had weakened France at home and abroad, and helped by the philosophes and encyclopedists, prepared the way for the French revolution; he was anxious at first to encourage a policy of reform, but influenced by his Queen, Marie Antoinette, embarked upon a reign of luxury and extravagance, which led to his downfall; he was imprisoned by the revolutionaries, deposed and guillotined: "May my blood cement your happiness." "If the Abbe had spoken a little of religion, he would have spoken of everything"—after hearing a sermon by the Abbe Maury.

A word to the wise. Who benefitted most financially from the service of our boys overseas? Wasn't it our Government, our city, our merchants? Should they be pikers now the boys are home and want a habitat in our good and progressive capital, where they can meet and "jaw" when they come to town over the old bad days at the front? Assuredly not. Our people are noted for their benevolence and generosity, and we feel sure will not permit our war veterans to suffer the indignity of dipping deep in their own pockets to defray the cost of what should be a government, or at least, a community undertaking.

Experiments are being made at Lowestoft, England, in the location of herring shoals with a device known during World War II as the Asdic U-boat tracking apparatus. Experts consider these experiments may "revolutionize" the herring catch. Another equally sensational news item comes from Britain's world-famous Institute for the Blind, St. Dunstan's, in London, which is regarded as a model organization of its kind. The chairman, Sir Ian Fraser, announced recently that scientists were already working on the construction of Radar apparatus for the special use of the blind; it is understood that this apparatus will act as a substitute for sight to an extent hitherto unattained.

The City of Saint John has \$1,500,000 of unpaid taxes. So the Mayor told a meeting of business men recently when Mr. E. Royden Colter, city assessor, in an address said that in the past "the willing horse has paid while many evaded their responsibility" thus imposing an extra burden on the others. In a detailed review of the present tax structure, Mr. Colter made these suggestions: 1. The imposition of a "turnover" tax to replace the present business tax. 2. The introduction of a householders tax based on the amount of rent paid. 3. The raising of the present poll tax to \$6. 4. Reduction of the time limit allowed for real estate owners in paying arrears from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 years. 5. No discount be allowed on current taxes if arrears are not paid. 6. That only one tax bill be sent out in future, thus relieving the collection department of unnecessary detail and avoiding confusion.

The biago curse. Mr. Justice Forest, from the bench of the Montreal Superior Court, denounced public halls where bingo games are played as "preparatory schools of vice." He declared that they "instill in the minds of young people a taste for risk and adventure"; that they "are a cause of scandal to honest people"; that they "inculcate false principles amongst those who abandon themselves to the passion of this game with a desire to make easy money"; that "often they are the cause of family disunion"; that "they lamentably undermine Christian morals and the teachings of the Catholic Church"; and that "they ought to be rigorously banished from society." His Lordship's observations were made in delivering judgment dismissing an action taken by a wife, after she abandoned the conjugal domicile, for a judicial separation from her husband whom the court adjudged to be innocent of the cruel conduct his wife alleged against him, while it was proved she frequented halls where bingo was played.

Notes By The Way

If you put out food for birds during snow, be sure to provide, along with your seeds and breadcrumbs, a piece of suet, says Science Service. Many kinds of birds like it and it is a good energy food, providing plenty of calories for the small internal furnaces that keep them warm. Of course, you will take care to secure your suet chunk with a wire, or nail it to a tree, well above the reach of stalking cats.

The inconsistency of human nature was well illustrated by the recent rescue of a small deer that plunged into Boston Harbor. Tug boats were requisitioned, and men fell to with a will to rescue the unhappy creature. Come next autumn we may see this same animal draped over the radiator of some stalwart hunter's automobile as grim evidence of a successful day's sport.—Hartford.

It's Mr. Clement Attlee's privilege of course to wear about the future of England. But we recommend to him the well-furrowed tradition-cleaving ruddy—erly—who marches sturdily into one of New York's busiest book-stores recently and purchased a Federal assistance of course. You clear that the author had discovered that the British Empire was a book gingerly to the nearest wastebasket, tore each leaf out down the middle and finally dropped the covers after them. Then she carefully wiped her fingers, said "nonsense," and departed triumphantly, feeling over her much better.—Collier's Magazine.

Virtually nothing is being done in Canada to stimulate lightning flying. We believe that a relatively small investment in the form of Federal grants to the provinces, to build local airports, airports and flight strips in 300 stages, and to provide dividends for years to come. Canada's financial stake in the war-time Air Training Plan was more than \$125 million sturdily into more than 70,000 R. C. A. F. aircrew and 105,514 ground crew members who have been trained. Was it not a waste of money to disprove the wisdom of approaching a small percentage of our war-time air training stake in a project which, as only one of the benefits, will provide aviation jobs for our returned airmen.—Canadian Aviation.

The disappearance of the sleigh bells of color of the old days. Old-timers of the city can recall, before the soulless automobiles of the new era, the happy tinkling of the bells as a high light note of melody to the sounds and noises of the community. The old cow can produce just so much over your lap, tucked it in around your legs. Then you gave a snarl to the reins, and off you were with an easy flourish, the reins ringing against your ear, the crisp and vigorous Winter air against your face. The sleigh bells have buried all that.—Regina Leader-Post.

There seems to be no limit to the miracle of science. The latest discovery to make this a better world is chewing gum, says The Cleveland Plain Dealer. It will come in six delicious flavors, including Scotch, plumonium, neptunium acetinum, polonium and raspberry. Moreover says the magazine, the new gum has bubble-blowing characteristics, it might be used to alleviate the shortage of ping-pong balls.

Some figures and charts recently published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture throw vivid light on the why and wherefore of continuing butter rationing. There would certainly be more butter made if the people were not drinking so much milk. The 850,000 quarts of milk which are sold in Ontario, which was nearly 12 percent more than in October, 1944. More startling still as evidence of the extent to which the people of Ontario have turned to this healthy beverage is a chart published in the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1939 and 1945. In October of 1939 average daily fluid milk sales in Ontario were 45 million quarts. By last October this had increased to over a million and a quarter quarts daily. The chart also shows that the more milk; if people insist on drinking it in the quantities indicated they have to go short on other daily products.

Having unloosed the foxes of the mind. To run about the margins of the world. With the five hounds the sense has close behind. The hunter who in his eagerness has hurried. Himself astride the swift, unseeded and unspurred. Shall be commanded by no easy good. To alien vistas he shall turn his face. Yet he shall feel a surging in his blood. Like troubled water at the flush of spring. And know it clean and vigorous and And as his mount streaks through the evening. He shall behold upon a darkening hill. The hounds yet fleet, the foxes fleetier still.

Byron Herbert Peck in "Ballad of the Hound and Other Poems"

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

P. I. I. NEEDS A COURT OF APPEAL

Mr.—This letter is not intended to cast any reflection on any of the Supreme Court Judges of this Province who are, one and all, men of talent and integrity. Its purpose is, however, to draw the attention of the public, once again, to the long and continued use of an efficient Court of Appeal. Which need has, once more been forcefully brought home to the public in the Osmetery Fund case, in which the public are greatly interested, and in which an appeal was negatively decided by the Supreme Court. A similar result followed not long ago in a criminal appeal from a long and arduous trial, in the case of the party most mentioned in the sitting of the Supreme Court at Georgetown. And without reflection on any one, it is within the power of possibility that some years ago an injustice was suffered in an election case when the Court, because of equal division on an appeal, made a decision in the deadlock and the Legislature was forced to step in and declare a second election. It cannot be said that this Province does not have sufficient judges for its population and the amount of business that comes before us here in all no less than seven judges. Three Supreme Court Judges and three County Court Judges are appointed by the Federal Government, while the Judge of the Probate Court is appointed by the Provincial Government. It would be a pity if the amount of work might well be performed much more efficiently even with fewer judges but with a better distribution of powers. An appeal was being sponsored to remedy the situation by lessening the number of judges, and by changing their assignments, but, for some reason or other, perhaps these false doctrines would be through and conditions continued as before.

However, since in both of the recent cases above mentioned the Attorney-General was an interested party, the unsatisfactory set-up for appeals must appear to him, and further since the party most interested in the result of the above mentioned election case, an outstanding provincial lawyer, is now the Attorney-General, it is not surprising that the set-up for appeals in our judicial system is long needed Court of Appeal.

The set-up for a change was, perhaps, never more favorable. We have a progressive-minded Premier who has expressed the desire to change the present system of appointments of judges to a more efficient and energetic Attorney-General, too young, perhaps, to be so long in office, and who has been for the first time in many years as a Federal Member an outstanding local lawyer who would be a most valuable addition to the present system. Who could lend weight to his more progressive ideas in the House of Commons? And lastly, we have in the present Minister of Justice one of Canada's leading Court lawyers who has expressed his interest in the proposed change. Let us have a united effort to settle this long needed want.

REPLY TO "JAPANESE-CANADIANS"

Sir,—I may take this opportunity to reply to a letter entitled "Japanese-Canadians" which appeared in the words of its writer a "protest that Mr. Hudson's letter was a gross insult to the Japanese-Canadian community." The letter was placed alongside of the two splendid and reasonable letters written in the name of the British and Canadian Governments.

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"SPOON FED NATIONS" ETC. Sir,—In Friday's issue of the Guardian there appeared on your editorial page an article entitled "Spoon Fed Nations Become Pushover For Aggressors" by John L. Love (in Canadian Business). In addition to your editorial paragraph usually contains selected articles which make very interesting and valuable reading and I hope your readers make good use of them by carefully reading them and analyzing their contents. I am writing you a very long letter for myself I assure you very little on this page is passed over without giving it careful and often critical attention. Now, the article mentioned above certainly deserves serious consideration for it is very informative and instructive from an historical standpoint and furthermore it is written for a very definite purpose. This purpose of mine is to influence readers so that they will continue to support and remain loyal to the present system of free enterprise, competition and aggression in the business of the nation. Whether his argument in this regard is after all sufficiently adequate and logical to achieve this purpose is for the credit of his own very doubtful. Despite all such journalistic attempts to persuade us that the present system is just and proper and unchangeable except at very great risk to the welfare of the nation, and our souls, I feel nevertheless that I must yet in building up an entirely different type of economic and social structure for the present I am not going to engage in a moment on behalf of abandoning the system and adopting a newer and likely a better one. I quote from the article in the Guardian: "Speaking of the Incas of South America, the writer says: 'Here there was a great community enjoying all that statesmen and soldiers could give them freedom from want, a domestic peace, bread and circus without stint, every man, woman and child fed, clothed, and sheltered, and spoon-fed for centuries, a nation came into existence which knew nothing of individual initiative or enterprise, its every need anticipated and provided for by a grandfatherly government.' Here I shall break off my quotation to interject my doubts in regard to a lack of initiative and enterprise amongst this wonderful people, the Incas, especially when we consider the marvelous material progress they made, not to mention their governmental and social progress for a 16th century people. Again quoting: 'Can such a system or any suggested modification of it produce a virile and successful race?' And still quoting: 'It worked in ancient Peru so long as the empire was completely isolated from the rest of the world, but when a handful of enterprising, self-starting, self-propelling Europeans appeared suddenly on the scene the fall and proud structure of the Incas fell in a night.' Certainly their aggressors, were "self-propelling" and "self-starting," but were they so very enterprising when they uprooted, murdered, and destroyed, and laid waste a civilization greater than their own in many respects? If this writer's logic is correct why blame the Germans for attacking Poland, or why blame the

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