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."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1947

Immigration

Many seem to believe that every time an immigrant enters the country he either gets the job of another man already in Canada or is potentially in competition for his job. This belief is based on the theory that there is a fixed number of jobs and when an immigrant enters this means that one Canadian, then at work, is displaced from his job, that is to say, that increase in population leads to unemployment. If this be true we should welcome a decline in the birth-rate. As a matter of fact the number of jobs is indefinite. It depends on the amount of production, transportation, distribution, and development required to meet the overall needs of the population.

This point and others are made in an informative circular received from the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, from which we quote further:

Increased employment in Canada depends on the development of new resources. No country in the world, in proportion to population, has more unexplored territory and more undeveloped resources than Canada. All that is needed is the application of capital and labour and the establishment of conditions favourable to the use of capital and labour. Instead of development of new resources being a detriment to workers at present in the country, it would enlarge the home market at least, and therefore the returns for labour, and, for example, would enable the railroads to continue to utilize their personnel at a high level.

Canada has already established a governmental overhead sufficient for a much larger population than it now has. Its cost absorbs a very large part of the national income. This proportion can only be reduced by increasing national income. Increased national income depends on increased production, (either for export to pay for imports needed, or for use at home). The amount of export trade depends on the actions of others as well as ourselves. The amount of home trade depends on our own intelligence and driving power and on the use of more dollars and more workers to discover and utilize new resources.

Canada has large vacant spaces and much land only partially utilized. These lands are or will be coveted by other countries. If we do not fully develop our land and resources, or control the conditions under which immigration and development occur, some one else will. This point should not need to be argued in the light of every day experience and recent war happenings.

The establishment of a long term definite immigration policy for Canada is a "must" of the immediate future. Whether we like it or not, a new Canada is being born. Like most births, it won't wait. But we can assist in the birth and post-natal development.

The Halship Saga

Just published under the title "The Halship Saga" is a handsome pictorial record of the activities of Halifax Shipyards Limited during World War II. The story of the company's achievement — hitherto obscured by censorship—makes interesting reading. More than 7,000 ships were repaired for the Battle of the Atlantic at the Halship yards which also, starting from scratch, produced the only destroyers ever built in Canada.

To meet the tremendous demands put upon the yards during the war, equipment which previously was amply adequate to handle shipping was increased to include a floating dock capable of lifting up to 25,000 tons, the building of two 3,000-ton marine railway dry docks with the conversion of one marine railway dry dock from 800 to 1,800 tons capacity, the construction of a galvanizing plant which has the largest galvanizing kettle in the world, together with other buildings and improved facilities. Ships limped in from sea, or were towed in when engines were disabled or propellors and rudders were shot away. They were docked as quickly as possible and refloated in minimum time to free needed space for newcoming victims of submarine warfare. Final repairs were often completed by men working far into the night for exhausting hours while the vessels loaded at harbor wharves, or awaited zero hour in Bedford Basin.

Many residents of this Province worked in the yards during the war, which gives added local interest to this finely illustrated account. It is emphasized that "Halship" is not resting on past achievements, however, but is looking forward to playing a busy role in the constructive years ahead.

Passing The Potatoes

The suggestion in the report of Herbert Hoover that in the next four months the United States should send 400,000 tons of potatoes to Germany must be welcome to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Warehouses are bulging with millions of bushels of potatoes bought in 1946 under the Steagail Act, but the department already feels obliged to make purchases from the 1947 crop to support the price. It has been trying without success to peddle spuds to various relief agencies. The public has looked at pictures of huge trucks dumping potatoes on refuse heaps. These have registered unpleasantly with many people because they were taken at a time when, in many parts of the world, undernourishment was common.

Because of parishability, potatoes cannot always be easily distributed. They could not, for instance, be shipped to Japan or China to help the hungry there, nor could they be sent to many parts of Europe. It would now be feasible, however, to send them to Bremen, Germany, provided they could be distributed promptly after they got there. Because of improvement in insecticides, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has told congressional committees, the potatoes the government now is holding are exceptionally sound. The Hoover report says that 250,000 tons, or about 8,000,000 bushels are needed to offset spoilage in Germany for the present abnormal winter even though a low would be maintained. Another 200,000 tons of seed potatoes would add 5,000,000 tons to the 1947 harvest and thus reduce food import requirements in 1948.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

A pension scheme for city employees is a step in the right direction.

* * * *

The Provincial Government is prepared to pay Charlottetown $18,000 per annum instead of $10,000 in lieu of taxation on government property.

* * * *

Finance Minister Abbott said in the Commons he could not say offhand how much the estimates for 1947-48 would have been increased if provision had been made for the payment of subsidies to the provinces under proposed new taxation agreements. Subsidies that would be paid under the agreements if all provinces sign would cost approximately $225,000,000 for 1947-48.

* * * *

The grave closed over the remains of Mr. Henry MacFarlane yesterday, and the city loses one of its most estimable citizens. Though taking no active personal part in public matters, he was keenly interested in civic, provincial and Federal affairs and worked steadily for their betterment. He was particularly concerned about having the side-walks kept clean in winter, and repeatedly wrote to *The Guardian* on the subject. On one occasion he walked up Upper Prince Street with a parson and opened a discussion on the subject. "I don't think a man can be a Christian," he remarked, "and not shovel snow from his footpath." "I quite agree with you Mr. MacFarlane," replied the parson. "Then why don't you shovel yours?" he rejoined. The parson retold this joke at his own expense.

* * * *

The gross value of principal field crops produced on Canadian farms in 1946 is estimated at $1,238,645,000. This is the fifth highest gross value recorded since the series was commenced in 1908, and has been exceeded only in the years 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1944. Highest prices during the immediate post-Great War period accounted chiefly for the enhanced value of production recorded in 1918-20, while a relatively high level of production was largely responsible for the greater value figure of 1944. This year's figure is about 9 per cent above the 1945 gross value of production of $1,135,264,000, the increase being largely accounted for by a higher level of production in the west this year, although increased prices for some crops have also exerted an upward pressure.

stricted.

* * * *

Bishop George Berkeley, Irish philosopher and ecclesiastic, born this date 1684; was friend of Steele, Swift, Addison, etc.; resolving to establish the centre of Christian civilization in Bermuda, he went to Rhode Island, but as the promised grant to create the centre was not forthcoming, he returned home, where he was made Bishop of Cloyne in 1734; he wrote extensively on scientific subjects, especially on his new theory of vision and human knowledge which roused considerable controversy at the time, and since has been largely confirmed by subsequent investigation. Berkeley held that things have no real existence apart from a mind, which can conceive them, though it need not be our mind, but the mind of God; he was the first to show that, whatever a thing be in itself, we can only know it by our own senses—a most important step in advance of that unthinking view, which would make a thing just what it appears.

* * * *

A very serviceable suit is available—or might conceivably be made available—coupon free, writes Janus. Here is the story of it: "In 1878 my Father had a tweed suit made in Edinburgh—that was four years before I was born. He wore the suit constantly until his death in 1900. I inherited it, and wore it steadily until 1926, when I passed it on to my boy James. He still has it, and wears it in the winter time when he is in the country." The writer was Franklin D. Roosevelt. The letter was addressed in 1938 to Colonel Arthur Murray, who quotes it in his new book "At Close Quarters". Information regarding the suit's seventh and eighth decades will be welcome in due course.

* * * *

The Speaker of the House of Commons turned down a suggestion that a loud-speaking system be introduced in the House of Commons because of the poor accoustics. He said he believed everyone could hear if those addressing the House, spoke out and the other members listened. Curiously enough two days later Hansard, the official report of Commons proceedings, quoted External Affairs Minister St. Laurent as saying in the House the previous night the Canadian occupation troops were withdrawn from Germany because "we were left out"—a statement which reporters in the press gallery heard as "kicked out." Mr. St. Laurent, making the statement during a foreign policy debate, was heard in the press gallery to say that the troops were withdrawn "because we were kicked out," but next day's Hansard report gave this quotation: "The occupation force in Germany was withdrawn because we were left out." Answering questions from opposition members, the minister went on to explain that the Great Powers had advised that they planned to have only three occupation zones—four if France wanted one—and there were to be no others. This meant Canada would not have any occupation force taking part in the legal occupation of Germany. No explanation was given why Hansard's report differed from the Press Gallery's.

Notes By The Way

Autos killed 33,000 people in the United States in 1946. That's exactly 33,000 reasons for driving carefully. —Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

In 1947 Britain anticipates the production of at least 500,000 motor cars. Overseas customers mainly will benefit from this intensive production drive.—Vancouver Province.

A new building in St. Louis is to have glass panes that will bend the rays of the sun to the ceiling and prevent light glares. If this can be made to work on a building, why couldn't the same principle be applied to windshields on automobiles and do away with the sun glare that too frequently blinds the drivers? Probably it could also be applied to diverting the rays of full beam headlight from the eyes of the oncoming driver. At least the possibilities seem to be there. — Kitchener Record.

When the United Nations reviews the Palestine problem the world will be able to pay tribute to the forgotten Tommy Atkins and his misunderstood and thankless task. There are many aspects of British policy in Palestine which call less for censure than for sympathy and understanding. — Winnipeg Free Press.

According to a writer in the American Mercury the best industrial brain trusts of the armed forces and the heavy industries are drafting an over-all secret industrial scheme that will keep the American factories and mills in shape for instant conversion to wartime production. High military men believe that atomic bombs will not be used to any great extent in a future war because the devastation would be so tremendou that nations would be afraid of counter reprisal of unimaginably destructive character — St. Thomas Times - Journal.

We read that soon there will appear on the market the so-called "errorless" typewriter. Instead of printing directly on the paper, letter by letter, it sets up on the conventional keyboard a complete visible line which the writer may scan for mistakes before the line imprints. As far as it goes it is all right. But where is the guarantee that the machine will correct the operator's spelling of those simple words with which almost everyone has trouble? A machine which would do that would prove a real boon, for practically everyone has at least a few bothersome words.—Kitchener Record.

Durham and Northumberland counties are going in for tree planting on a bing scale. The most neglected part of the average farm in Ontario is the woodlot. Why a farmer should pay taxes on acreage which is only fit for tree planting and not plant trees which he can secure free, is one of the anomalies of the time. The pioneers had a more wholesome regard for the investment. — St. Catharine Standard.

The University of Toronto students' newspaper Campus is worried about words. The editor believes that such words as "progressive," "reactionary," "liberal" and "Fascist" have today become charged with emotional significance. The students are advised: "We should be suspicious whenever the words 'liberal' or 'reactionary' are used. We should ask ourselves: Who's doing the talking? What's he trying to prove? What are his interests? What is the actual record of the person that is being tagged? Irrespective of how he's tagged it's what he's done that counts." This is worth pondering by adults as well as students.— Toronto Star.

We never look much ahead beyond the end of our nose. It simply is not possible. If we can get through next month's difficulties, the year after next—and all eternity thereafter, for that matter—can take care of itself. This, sometimes, makes serious thinkers despair of us. We seem blind and heedless, incapable of vision But we cannot, in the very nature of things, be anything else. We have today's tasks to do, and tomorrow's to worry about—and we have not time for anything else. We have to live in the present .— Chatham News.

Ninghtclub patrons are often sullen and quarrelsome. One-time workers frequently have peevish dispositions. Can this bad temper of sleep? asks Time. In the Journal of Comparative Psychology. Drs. J. C. R. Licklider and M. E Bunch describe a revealing experiment on rats (which are very like people in many ways). The problem was to find out how rats react to losing sleep. Rats ordinarily sleep from 12 to 15 hours every day. When really sleepy, they will bed down on anything. Bright lights and loud voices do not stop them from trying The experimenters had to invent a fiendishly ingenious gadget for keeping the rats awake. Cylindrical treadmills revolved slowly in cells half full of water. If the rat did not keep awake, he got dunked and had to scramble back. With a rat on each treadmill, the apparatus was set running 20 hours a day. The pace soon began to tell. The wakeful, wretched rats grew scrawny and stopped growing. After 30 sleepless days, their dispositions showed it. They snapped and bit out in all directions. Given an opportunity, they attacked and killed one another. One test of a rat's mentality is to put him in an intricate maze half full of water, observe how quickly he finds his way out. After 50 days, the wakeful rats were dumped in such a maze. They swam feverishly, caught on to the maze, got out even faster than normal rats. Possible moral for nightclub proprietors and bosses who work the help after hours: lack of sleep is bad for the victim's health, bad for his disposition, but does not necessarily impair his natural intelligence.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

ISLAND MEMORIES

Sir,— When I think of "The Cardem of the Gulf", it brings back fond memories of Dr. Alex. Anderson, headmaster of old Prince of Wales College, of the Abegweit Rugby Football Club, the Phoenix Cricket Club, and Prof. Thomas A. LePage, our captain the day we played a game with officers and ratings of H.M.S. "Canada", during which (as LePage said to me on the pitch at Victoria Park) "we almost changed the succession to the British Crown." — That was when Prince George (afterwards H.M. George V.) got knocked senseless by a bumping ball bowled by his brother George, our fast round-arm bowler!

It reminds me also of 'Big Jim' Duncan of the City School Board, of 'Big John' Laird and Henry Lawson of the Daily Patriot, W.L. Cotton, editor of The Examiner, and Stephen G. Lawson of The Presbyterian, all of whom were kind to me and used to print my youthful effusions in verse.

Mr. Laird became first Lieutenant Governor of our North West Territories while I was on service with Baden-Powell's M.F. in the Boer War; and Henry Lawson came West and edited the Victoria Daily Colonist for some years, followed by Chas. Turgrin and Chas. Swayne, and Sandham H. Graves, the present editor; all of them in their turn very kind to me.

I am, Sir, etc.
FRED'K. W.L. MOORE
(Lt.-Colonel, retired list).
Vancouver, B.C.

WARBLE FLY CAMPAIGN

Sir,— The Department of Agriculture is once again launching a Province wide warble fly campaign.

The seriousness of this pest on our Island farms should be recognized by everyone caring for beef or dairy cattle. Warble flies cause losses in several ways. Although they do not inflict pain, the buzz they make terrifies cattle and causes them to rush madly about trying to escape. This results in the reduction of milk yield in dairy cattle and loss of flesh in beef animals. It also results in physical injury. Cattle on pasture often break and become unmanageable when heel flies are about. Beef animals do not fatten or put on finish and a further loss is the meat wastage due to warble fly cysts in beef carcasses. Injury to hides by warbles results in annual losses well up in the thousands of dollars in this Province.

Losses from all causes attributable to warble flies in Canada are estimated to be in the vicinity of from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 annually. This is a serious situation and we must get together and do something about it. It will take a little time and effort on the part of everyone both to do his own cattle and persuade his neighbour to do likewise for the protection of all. By one or two farmers in a school district neglecting to treat their cattle all the work of the others will be practically useless.

Therefore, everyone must play his part. There is sufficient derris powder available at the different drugstores and as you will see by the announcement in this issue, the Provincial Department of Agriculture will pay one-half the cost of this material to your local dealer. One pound of derris powder added to one-half pound of soap, any kind available, and two gallons of water will treat about twenty-five cattle three times. Apply it with a good stiff brush.

Three applications are necessary. The first one should be within the next couple of weeks; again in about twenty-five days or the middle of April and the last treatment just before turning the cattle out to pasture in the latter part of May.

I hereby solicit the co-operation of all farm organizations, Forums and rural clubs to take the lead in their respective communities toward making this campaign highly successful. Where they is no responsible group, the secretary of the school trustees might either call a district meeting or at least bring it to the attention of his neighbors. Any further information in regard to warble fly history or control may be received at the Department on request.

I am, Sir, etc.
W.F. ALAN STEWART,
Minister of Agriculture.

COMMUNITY ARTS AND CRAFTS CENTRE

Sir,—The following description of the Children's Arts and Crafts Centre in Toronto came to us recently in a letter from a young friend who is living there:

"I spent Saturday morning at the Art Gallery, watching the Art Centre children in their classes. It was just enthralling. They had them divided into several age groups 7-8-9 and 10-11-12 and 13-14. They put down long strips of brown paper on the floor, and the 7-8-9's squatted or lay on their tummies while they concentrated, creating a replica of any room in their own house. Materials for doing so were sheets of coloured paper, quite a few different colours from which they could pick the ones they wanted, and a pair of blunt scissors and a little pot of paste for each child. No instructions were given—they just worked it out in their own way.

No effort was made to keep them quiet, or make them form in lines, or anything like that, and at first it looked and sounded like pandemonium, but there seemed to be a sort of innate order, because in a very short time they were all equipped and concentrating like mad, some singing, others chattering constantly while they worked. I was interested that there was no sign of interference with one another—nobody trying to get someone else's better sheet of colored paper, no squabbles, sort of unobtrusive, unconscious respect for the other fellow's job.

The theory is to let each one express himself in his own way, and through this phase of purely individual self-expression to guide them to co-operation through co-operative murals putting on a play or a pageant for which they make all the costumes and scenery and so on. They were working in a room that exhibited modern Canadian watercolors, and as the children came in, a large number of them took a curious, interested look at the pictures, and commented to one another. "That one's no good" said one, with an air of final judgment, like a responsible adjudicator.

One of them who looked about seven, took a real scunner to a picture, and when I saw him pass it later he made an insulting face at it, as though it really bothered him, being so bad.

One group about 9 to 10, were out on a trip. They take a lot of them. These ones are doing jungle pictures this season. One Saturday they went to the museum and had a good look at stuffed jungle animals. Last Saturday they were on to jungle plants, so they went to some botanical gardens to see tropical plants actually growing.

They only use paints and crayons when those are the most convenient material, or the most suitable for the purpose in hand. A slightly older group are going into the matter of the use of materials, in the large —what materials are best for this or that. They took a trip downtown to see a building going up—stayed all morning and made sketches. Then they saw a film on steel and its uses. Saturday they were at the gallery, using other materials, glued on paper, for smaller effects.

They could choose what they would represent, and given freedom of choice of materials from some of the following—little sticks of wood of various shapes, colored yarn, thread, wire, hunks of wire mesh, bottle tops, spools, cotton wool, sawdust, some colored things that looked, like knitting needles, paper, and any number of other oddments. There's no particular division made between fine art and commercial art. The main thing is to create, and to observe the possibilities of grace and beauty in anything. Expression and appreciation.

The 10-11-12's were sketching on regular sketching board. A couple of members of this Volkoff ballet were borrowed for the morning. Both were men in a sort of tights. They took a couple of still poses for the children to draw. Later the girl in charge of the group asked them to try and figure out what methods could be used in a picture to indicate motion. Told them to think about pictures they'd seen of speeding cars and remember what indicated the speed. Then they were set to work drawing the ballet dancers in motion.

The dancers just stood and described rhythmic motions repeatedly while the kids drew. Next week the group have a date to visit one of the biology labs. at the University where they will see slides and learn about movement inside the body and then they will return to class and try to express that. The teacher told me they wont draw that—they'll probably have to create with cellophane and such.

All the groups seemed to be having a whale of a time.

Some of their other activities the teacher told me were the making of models of ships, linoleum block prints, costumes and stage sets for plays and they produce the plays themselves. They weave and carve and embroider and make puppets, and they do a lot of co-operative projects and learn to work together.

Children interested in music have special group relating music and art. One year for instance, they made their own musical instruments.

The important thing is to fit the child into society by releasing creative energies early in life.

One thing they insist on is that no child is sent there regularly against his will. He must want to come.

We are told that there are Art Centres in all cities and most of the Towns in Canada so it is high time Charlottetown had one.

We are, Sir etc.

COMMUNITY ARTS & CRAFTS CENTRE COMMITTEE

The Poet's Corner

THERE WILL BE STARS

There will be stars over the place
for ever;
Though the house we loved and the
street we loved are lost,
Every time the earth circles her
orbit
On the night the autumn equnox
is crossed,
Two stars we knew, poised on the
peak of midnight,
Will reach their zenith; stillness
will be deep;
There will be stars over the place
for ever,
There will be stars for ever, while
we sleep.

—Sara Teasdale.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

RAILWAY DAMAGES

From Reports and Proceedings, House of Assembly, March 12, 1874:

Hon. B. Davies recalled that when the Railway Bill was passing through the House, it was said by one hon. member that £10,000 would cover the whole cost of the Railway damages from Alberton to Georgetown. When Mr. McMillan, Dr. McIntyre and himself, were in office, as Railway Commissioners, they made awards on most of the lands along that line; excepting some properties at Summerside, which, in the earlier part of the season, they had not been able to estimate the value of. The price demanded exceeded what they had supposed, under any circumstances, the lands to be worth. In Charlottetown they could not expect that land would be of as much value as in New York; nor did they anticipate that in Summerside it would be held to be as valuable as in Charlottetown. But to his surprise, when he got to Summerside, he and his brother Commissioners ascertained that the owners of land in that town actually valued their property as high, if not higher, than owners of real estate did in Charlottetown. - - - They had then travelled west to examine and value the land taken for Railway purposes in that direction. - - - The value which they put on the land they estimated, not including some properties near Charlottetown, amounted to $120,000. - - - In Summerside there were three gentlemen who appealed to the Court of Chancery from what had been awarded when he was in office.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said it was a self evident fact that the amount awarded for Railway damages had excelled all reasonable anticipations. Nor was it a matter for which, in his opinion, any Government was to blame.

Mr. A. E. Arsenault
K.C., LL.D.,
Retired Judge
CONSULTATIVE
and
ADVISORY COUNSEL
• Law Chambers
126 Richmond Street
(Prowse Block)
Hours:
10:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.
2 P.M. - 4 P.M.,
or by Appointment
PHONE 153-J

Worsted Trousers

A lucky purchase on a recent buying trip.

100 Pairs Men's Wool Worsted Trousers

Greys. Blues. Browns

- Exceptional Value
- Handsome Shades
- All Sizes

Priced at 7.50 Pr.

SEE THESE TODAY

HENDERSON & CUDMORE
WHERE QUALITY IS SURE

MAY END "SHARING"

EDMONTON, — (CP) — City commissioners have recommended that the number of taxi-cab licences in Edmonton should be increased to 150, that the "share the ride" practice which has been in effect in the city since the war years should be eliminated through an emendment to a city by-law, and that no licences should be granted to persons operating taxi-cabs outside the city.

BACKACHE May be Warning

Backache may be a signal your kidneys are failing to filter excess acids and poisonous wastes from the system. Dodd's Kidney Pills help relieve this condition, often the cause of backache, headache, rheumatic pains or disturbed rest. Dodd's contain essential oils and medicinal ingredients which act directly on the kidneys and help them regain normal action. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills to-day. 100