

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1946

Busy Week In Sight

Civic and provincial authorities will be more than usually busy welcoming distinguished guests next week, as it promises to be a red-letter one so far as official visitations are concerned.

On October 22-23 the Province is to be honored by a visit from Lord Rowellan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire, who is making his first tour of Canada since his appointment last year, and who will be accompanied by Mr. A. W. Hurl, general secretary of the Boy Scouts Association in Great Britain, and Mr. W. L. Currier, Deputy Commissioner for Canada.

The programme of Lord Rowellan's visit has appeared in the press, and includes a dinner and Scout and Guide rally in Charlottetown on Tuesday evening, and a dinner function at Summerside on Wednesday. The public generally, as well as all connected with the Boy Scout movement, are looking forward with great interest to this occasion.

October 23 will see the opening of the Maritime Board of Trade annual meeting in Charlottetown, which will be preceded by the second Maritime Air Conference at which such important subjects as air services, development of the tourist industry by air traffic, the place of aeronautical education in the changing world, air cargo potentialities and airports and landing fields will be discussed.

The meetings of the Maritime Board of Trade, of which Lt.-Col. K. S. Rogers is president, are timed to open at 3 p.m. Wednesday, following the Air Conference, and will include important addresses and reports, such as those of the president and manager of the Maritime Transportation Commission. It is understood that the railway request for 30 per cent increase in freight rates will be discussed, along with other matters of vital interest to all concerned in our transportation problems.

There will be another important visitation on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, namely that of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, comprising members of the Senate and the House of Commons, who will visit Charlottetown and Summerside and will make an inspection of the Indian reservation at Lennox Island.

Other matters of more local interest include the celebration on Monday of Gyro Founders' Day, and the visit on Tuesday of the British frigate, H. M. S. Porlock Bay, which will remain at Charlottetown for four days as part of a routine cruise of the Eastern Canadian seaboard.

Mr. Bracken's Plea

Hon. John Bracken, national leader of the Progressive Conservative party, has issued a public warning that the King Government's penchant for high taxation and unchecked expenditure has become a serious menace, not only to the national economy, but also to the right of Canadians to order their own ways of life within the law.

Addressing the Progressive Conservative Businessmen's Club of Toronto, Mr. Bracken issued a compelling plea for rationalized spending and reduced taxation. The trouble with the King Cabinet, according to Mr. Bracken, is that it "cannot get away from its wartime mentality," and that it has convinced itself "it can spend the people's money better than they can spend it themselves."

Several instances of the hangover at Ottawa of wartime spending which is no longer necessary were cited by Mr. Bracken in the course of his speech. He referred particularly to the Wartime Information Service, still maintained at an annual cost between \$600,000 and \$700,000, and to the National Film Board which has nearly 1,000 persons on its payroll, and continues to be administered at an outlay of almost \$2,000,000 a year.

The Government's continued programme of wartime advertising and publicity is still going strong to the tune of more than \$7,000,000 per year.

But these are merely minor examples of careless Governmental prodigality. Twenty times as much money as is wasted on these artistic items is squandered in connection with the "re-instatement" of returned servicemen in civil life, notably in subsidizing idleness by paying discharged men and women hundreds of millions per year to "compensate" them for not accepting useful employment in fields of activity where help cannot be obtained by the lure of any wage that may be offered.

There is neither reason, system, sense nor business restraint in the King Government's administration of the nation's finances. Speaking of the Progressive Conservative party's programme, Mr. Bracken stressed that it aimed at the preservation of the incentive to private enterprise, a fair deal to farmers, and "the highest social security standards possible, — short of taxing people to the point where ent-

prise is discouraged, absenteeism increased, production lessened and every one made poorer."

"Politically," declared Mr. Bracken, "our emphasis is on freedom. We believe there is only one way to preserve it, and that is by reserving to each of us as individuals the greatest possible area of initiative, liberty, and self-disciplined responsibility."

A Word To The Wise

Newspapers with most influence are nearly all independent and free from party direction. It is a strange thing, but it appears that, if the wise and the intellectual are persuaded politically, their views somehow seep right through the community to people who, lacking a deep knowledge of affairs, yet somehow contrive to reach the same conclusion as the people who reason it all out.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Belgrade liberated tomorrow's date 1944.

Next week a more than ordinary busy one in public life.

Monday Trafalgar Day—the Naval Birthday of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Sir Charles Wheatstone, English electrician and inventor, died this date 1875; professor of experimental philosophy, King's College, London, with W. F. Cooke took out patent for the first electric telegraph in 1837; inventor of the stereoscope and instruments for measuring constants of a voltaic series.

The Tourist Bureau will bring before the gathering at Ottawa next week, the unsightly condition at the landing stage and vicinity at Wood Islands. Col. Reid will be furnished by Northumberland Ferries with photographs of the scene, which should be sufficient in themselves to make the Federal Government take action for the immediate improvement of the amenities.

Figures recently made available at National Defence Headquarters reveal that as of the 5th October 279,045 Canadian Army personnel have been returned overseas since V-E Day. The figures also show that 55,263 service dependents have been moved from the United Kingdom to Canada by surface vessel and 110 by air. Of this total some 41,000 dependents reached Canada in the first nine months of 1946.

In accordance with the announcement of the Board of Insurance Underwriters, patrons of Sterns Laundry who lost their clothing, etc., in the recent fire, can claim compensation from the insurance companies with whom their household furniture and effects have been insured. There is a valuable clause in such policies permitting the temporary removal of goods from a home and to be covered by insurance should they be destroyed on premises in which they are temporarily located. A laundry comes within this category, so there is no need in future for insurers to pay 2c extra on their laundry bill to cover such loss.

Mr. Harry Brown will be greatly missed in the community. Though never keeping himself in the limelight, he was always behind policies and schemes for the public benefit, and, as "mine host," was gracious and considerate to all his patrons. It was to his credit, in spite of keen subsidized competition, he maintained and increased the patronage of the Queen Hotel, the management of which he shared with his capable wife, whose high reputation also is known from Truro to Vancouver. In his early days Mr. Brown was a printer in Winnipeg, and never lost his taste for printer's ink. He was a friend of the Press, and kept in touch with newspapermen. Sympathy goes out to his widow, who herself has not been in the best of health.

The British people are well read and well informed. Today they buy rather more than one daily paper for every two inhabitants, compared with one paper for every three inhabitants of the United States. More significant, the total circulation of British daily newspapers has increased from 19,210,000 before the war to 25,530,000 in May, 1946, with no artificial stimulation of sales. Demand still exceeds supply, and it is possible that the temporary return to unrestricted sales which is planned for the rest of the year may raise total circulation up to nearly 27,900,000. An increase of circulation by more than a quarter was an unexpected achievement during a period when the supply of newsprint was drastically curtailed, having been cut at one time by no less than four-fifths. It was only possible by a reduction of the size of most papers to a single sheet of four pages, and there is only one European country, Greece, where newspapers are smaller, and only three others, France, Italy, and the U.S.S.R., where they are as small.

Here is a tip for our own Tourist Bureau. The Scottish Council (Development and Industry) has published the report of its Tourist Committee recommending the fullest possible use of Scotland's national assets—its lovely glens and mountains, its sport, its pipe music, its Highland dancing and its good food—to stimulate visits by tourists from all over the world. To enable visitors to enjoy the nation's amenities in comfort the Committee—representing local authorities and business interests all over Scotland—proposes the expansion of accommodation of all kinds. Country hotels will be encouraged to specialize in Scottish national dishes—not merely haggis and porridge but also salmon, venison, trout, grouse, shortbread, heather, honey, etc. The report suggests that Scotland should have at least 60 camping sites of 14 to 20 acres, while crofters should be encouraged to set up hostels alongside their own crofts. Redundant shooting lodges might also be used for accommodation.

The recent war drove home the old lesson that, if a State is to flourish and even to survive in the modern world, it must be numerically strong and economically broad-based. All the Dominions recognize the need to supplement absorption of immigrants, and the call today is not, as in earlier years, for men who will make good on the land, but for engineers and technicians. Policies have been devised to attract, in particular, those ex-service men whom the war had made acquainted with the circumstances of Dominion life. For the time

Notes By The Way

Donald Gordon, price czar, says he is going to wait and see what happens now that the steel men have got a 13-cent wage boost. He threatened to say 13 was an unlucky number.—London Free Press.

A Chicago expert says hats which obscure their vision have a good deal to do with bad driving among women. But hosts of men crash drive badly and without that excuse.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

The need for vigilance in protecting human rights becomes more apparent when it is realized that only 16 of the world's 72 countries have freedom of the press as we know it.—Vancouver Free Press.

Readers' Digest this month contains an interesting note from an authority. The chances of being involved in a fatal motor car crash in the United States in one year are 4,800 to 1; in an airplane crash 94,000 to 1; if the traveller has 571 miles to his credit during the year, the odds are 20 to 1 that he will be involved in a crash.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

It is a shock to learn from a meteorologist that an ideal outdoor climate would call for a range of temperature of only two degrees. Professor David Bunt, an eminent British authority, recently said that such a climate would be one in which a man could walk at three miles an hour in bright sunshine without sweating appreciably or to stand in the shade doing light work without loss of body heat. The upper limit would be 68 degrees Fahrenheit and the lower limit 66 degrees. This climate provides at least a few hours of this restricted range of temperature, but they are recognized as ideal because of the hours and days when the mercury departs from that restricted range of two degrees. In fact, the ideal climate, from the point of view of the man who must live in it, requires some fifty or fifty-five degrees of range to set off those two degrees in the upper sixties or the lower sixties. Without extremes of climate, what is now considered ideal might become merely monotonous.—Fredericton Gleaser.

What we think is needed is a new approach to strikes, a fresh conception of their significance, with action to bring about machinery to deal with them. We are not thinking of outlawing strikes; we are thinking of compulsion. What we have in mind is the need of a national agency, in which the best of labor and industry and the best of the public interest are combined. Our industrial set-up generally, with the aim of some sort of a labor-industry code after all, most of the rest of our national activities are organized on a similar basis. It should not be beyond our wit to put upon a... a fair distribution, with law and order to support it, of the good things that can be produced by free capitalism.—Ottawa Journal.

The Canadian hunter of 1946 carries a dependable, straight-shooting gun. Very different from the "break-down" type of a century ago. Its maximum range is 150 yards. It was inconvenient to use, uncertain enough in good weather, worse in bad. Our great-grandfather used a flintlock. It was so variable in quality to load his weapon, he measured out a quantity of powder, poured it down the barrel and over this tamped in a piece of wadding. The lead ball was dropped in, and was held in place by another piece of wadding. Finally a little powder was sprinkled on the firing pan. On pulling the trigger, a spark furnished by the impact of the flint ignited the trail of powder which in turn set off the powder inside. Its explosion propelled the lead shot. Much of the powder was lost, since the shot fitted the bore loosely and the flintlock had no rifling.—Royal Ontario Museum.

Many trains on United States railroads are now driven by Diesel locomotives burning oil, and quite a number of American and Canadian locomotives are also oil burners. During the war, when conservation of coal became urgent, the railroads began to experiment with "oilomotives" converted to oil. The results were satisfactory and today there are 1,200 oil-burning locomotives on the four million tons of coal a year is effected and the amount will grow in the ratio of increasing adoption of oil locomotives and the building of new ones for oil only. Many engines in Canada and United States railroads have automatic coal fueling, which gives the fireman a relatively easy time, but the fireman on these all-oil locomotives has not only a less arduous job but a cleaner one. He sits all the time watching a few dials and regulating the flow as required. "Firing a big locomotive is a hard, sweaty job that requires great physical effort to shovel two or three tons of coal into the furnace on a long haul. Science is making physical labour easier, and it is high time the fireman got a 'break'."—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

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PUBLIC FORUM

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

DEADLOCKED

Sir,—A few days ago I wrote under the heading "The Root of the Trouble" and in my concluding paragraph, I made three suggestions. Under the circumstances and in view of recent press dispatches it might be well to give further consideration to the basic matter mentioned therein—the Dominion Provincial Government Strike. It is of tremendous importance to the Dominion and Provinces alike that this dispute be settled. The terminating of a Steel Strike in various parts of Canada is a matter to rejoice over, but subsequent consequences were, it otherwise, would be infinitesimal in import, in comparison, with fallure of Ontario and its component parts to come to terms, fair to both contending parties.

The final conference ended in disagreement, and was protracted for several days. The instance of the Dominion Government, such an ending would indicate some intention of re-convening, but now, not so interpreted. At the time of adjournment, eight of the Provinces were in various stages of agreement with the Dominion, but in the main, hopeful, while the ninth—Manitoba—was hovering and in more or less suspended uncertainty. During his Budget presentation, the Finance Minister served notice of new terms upon the Provinces which might negotiate with the Federal Government, without further interprovincial complex, but so far this invitation has proven abortive of results. Some time ago Premier Duggan of Ontario signified a desire to draw re-assembly Dominion-Provincially with Premier Macdonald of Nova Scotia intimating concurrence, correspondence on the subject ensued, confidentially at first, but now revealed, and according to the Ontario Premier's announcement, Ottawa is adamant and will have none of it. So the strike is at a dead-end; Ottawa says unconditional surrender, the Provinces will say...

I am, Sir, etc. ELECTOR

The Interdependent Nations a Matter For Public Opinion

(United Kingdom Information) The first week in October was spent in observation in Britain as United Nations Week Observances, signalled by messages from leading people from the King downward, were organized by the United Nations Association of Great Britain (U.N.A.) now the national branch of the World Federation of United Nations Associations formed last month. Mr. Eden, speaking at a gathering presided over by the Lord Mayor of London on October 2nd, was evidently quite conscious of the general doubts about and lack of confidence in the United Nations. He was equally convinced, however, of the importance of encouraging contacts not only between Governments but also between citizens and organizations. "Whether we like it or not, he argued, we are now all one another's neighbours living not only in the same country but in the same parish, almost on the same street. The shock absorbers provided formerly by the barriers of communications are no longer there. There is no escape from rubbing shoulders. It may be disagreeable but we just cannot help it. We have to find some form of order or endure world brawling and world chaos. The same scientific developments which have outpaced the political man, Mr. Eden went on, have taught us the lesson of the interdependence of nations. There is no nation, however powerful, however rich in material resources that cannot gain more for its people in association with others than by its own undivided efforts within its own boundaries. We need a United Nations organization to give expression to that interdependence of nations. Speaking with an unrivalled knowledge of international affairs, Mr. Eden affirmed his conviction that it is the human factor suspicion and antagonism—not the mechanical shortcomings of international machinery—that causes failures. Without being half-hearted in our own faith we must not be too impatient of conclusions which conflict with ours or too sure that our view always has all justice and all merit. Criticism should be constructive. In this connection, he stated, contacts between those not connected with government are invaluable; and the people of Britain he concluded, can in this way make an ever-growing contribution to their record of services to mankind.

The United Nations week had besides the good will of the Government, the active cooperation of the churches, parties, trade unions, and many societies. With the help of the press, Broadcasting Corporation and film organizations, the United Nations Association conducted, as the campaign by means of posters, leaflets, house to house canvassing, demonstrations, exhibitions and nearly two thousand meetings organized by its branches and a large number of voluntary societies cooperating with it. It brought to the notice of everyone the aims and work of the United Nations and the need of public support. being, lack of shipping space is holding up movement; but the long list of applicants registered by the Dominions' offices in London is evidence of readiness to seize the opportunity now offered.—The Times, London, Eng.

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The Poets Corner. BLACK AND WHITE SHUFFLE. Sev'n akunks lumbering in a row, Taggin' mama, proud and slow. Bushy tails all dipped in white, Shoulder straps like oops at night. Go on skunks and shuffle yo' shoes. I'm sure got dem black-white blues. Walking pert in broad daylight, Blocking traffic shore ain't right, You all am divine surprise, Hold up Tiger, close dem eyes! Go on skunks and shuffle yo' shoes, I'm sure got dem black-white blues. Seven l'il babies, watch 'em go! One, three, seven from a row, Hold you'r temper, watch you'r tail, I ain't gwine to cross you'r trail. Go on skunks and shuffle yo' shoes, I'm sure got dem black-white blues. —Harry Elmore Hurd.

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McGeer's Robes (Winnipeg Free Press) In these days of stalemate and indecision it is satisfactory to learn that the City of Vancouver has finally solved a great problem. When Senator McGeer came home from Ottawa the other day and began to believe in the traditional fashion of a candidate for city mayoralty, he announced a shocking discovery. He had found that the present mayor of Vancouver, Mr. Jack Cornett, was wearing his robes. This Mr. McGeer bought with his own money when he was mayor years ago. Mr. Cornett, who likes neither Mr. McGeer's physical nor mental talents, at once declared that, if Mr. McGeer's charge was true, he would buy the robes on again. Mr. McGeer was able to prove his point—the robes were his. Whereupon Vancouver faced the horrid possibility of a mayor in office without robes or gold chain, for Mr. Cornett in a spirit of moral protest, had taken to wearing a mere cutaway coat. In the nick of time city officials produced a brand-new set of robes for Mr. Cornett and the old ones are going back to their real owner, who seems to be planning to wear them again after the next civic election.

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DR. A R SMITH DENTIST. 115 Grafton Street. Office Hours: 9 to 12 - 2 to 5. Telephone 2-4. ONE THING OR ANOTHER. LONDON - (CP) - Rev. E. C. Unwin of London Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Department said with a decrease in the number of public houses had come a new "menace" - Sunday concerts.