

THE GUARDIAN

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Managing Director, J. B. Burnett; Associate Editor,
Frank Walker.

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1947

The Polio Clinic

As Premier Jones takes full credit to the
Provincial Government for the Polio Clinic in
the Sanatorium, it is important that the public
should know the whole story in order that credit
may go to whom it is properly due.

In 1946 Prince Edward Island had the
worst epidemic of Poliomyelitis or infant paraly-
sis in its history, when nearly eighty victims
were stricken. Children generally formed the
greatest number, but many adults were also
victims. The medical and nursing profession
did all in their power but it was upon the hos-
pitals that the greatest burden fell, and upon
the three standard hospitals especially, —
the Prince Edward Island Hospital, the City Hos-
pital and the Prince County Hospital.

These hospitals had to supply accommoda-
tion and nurses in great numbers, because the
treatment of Polio in its first and acute stages is
an exhausting and tedious process and it is said
that no other line of treatment will wear out
and exhaust nurses in such short time. Confer-
ences between the hospital managements, the
Red Cross Society and the Public Health Depart-
ment, where Dr. Keeping was doing all in his
power, finally led to a conference with the Pro-
vincial Government. The Government passed
an Order-in-Council authorizing the Sanatorium
Commission to deal with the problem.

Further conferences between the Sanatorium
Commission, the medical staff at the Sanatorium,
Dr. Keeping, the hospital doctors and the Red
Cross resulted in the development of the splendi-
dly appointed and equipped Polio clinic now
operating in the Sanatorium for the past year.

All interested parties were agreed on getting
Dr. T. B. Acker, of Halifax, our Red Cross crippled
children's specialist, to superintend the impor-
tant work of treatment, because this has been a
major part of Dr. Acker's wonderfully successful
work in dealing with the crippling after-effects
of Poliomyelitis. Dr. Acker brought a skilled
and competent physiotherapist with him; the
Red Cross furnished another; Dr. Seaman under-
took supervision of cases under Dr. Acker and
acted between Dr. Acker's visits. The greatest
harmony and co-operation prevailed. Dr. Creel-
man's wise counsel and successful management
contributed much to the success being attained.

Under careful and skilled treatment and with
educational instruction introduced by Mr. Lloyd
Shaw, Director of Education, those child
victims of the most crippling disease known are
doing splendidly; and again we are all indebted
to Dr. Acker who has spent much time and shown
infinite patience over a period of twenty-two
years in dealing with such cases.

Health problems being a Government res-
ponsibility, the Government paid the bills. For
this, and this only, it is entitled to credit; and
it would have been fairer and more praiseworthy
on the Premier's part if he had candidly stated
this fact.

Children and Sunday Schools.

The interesting proposal was made in Ottawa
(says The Journal) by Rev. David I. Forsyth, gen-
eral secretary of the Board of Christian Educa-
tion of the United Church, that all Protestant
churches in Canada should unite their efforts to
overcome what Mr. Forsyth called the "frighten-
ing" problem of Christian education.

What he had particularly in mind was the
problem of the Sunday Schools—the United
Church, he said, had lost 19 per cent of its Sun-
day School enrollment between 1934 and 1942.

"That this is a real and urgent problem no
one will question, and it is by no means new. It
can be simply stated. The normal Protestant
child of four or five is thrilled by Sunday School
and takes eager delight in the opening of this
new field of knowledge. Unfortunately in a
great many cases that keen interest is not re-
tained, and the same youngster a few years later
is bored by Sunday School, goes unwillingly if at
all, thus is deprived of a critical age of the
good that comes of Christian associations and
Christian education. And as the Sunday School
is the natural stepping-stone to the young peo-
ple's activities in the church itself such a child
may be lost permanently to all religious connec-
tion.

"But to state the problem is far easier than
to suggest the remedy. Many factors, of
course, come into it; many questions suggest
themselves to the inquiring mind: Are teachers
selected with sufficient care and are they ade-
quately trained? Are the exercises graded ac-
cording to the developing intelligence of the
classes? Is any real effort made to preserve
the interest of the beginner or do the Sunday
Schools merely set out a dish of religion with-
out much thought of its acceptance or rejection?"
"It is not much to ask, that Protestant
children should devote one hour each week (often
nowadays for only ten months of the year) to
religion, spend that time in a religious atmos-
phere. And if the Sunday School as an institu-
tion is declining the fault rests not with the chil-
dren themselves but with parents, with Christian
adults generally, with the church itself. These
are the quarters where there must be searching
of hearts and consciences.

"And those who deplore the situation but
refuse themselves to do anything about it should
be the last to criticize the Sunday Schools. Com-
petent teachers do not grow on trees—they must
be picked and trained, must be ready to give
up a part of their Sunday leisure for the cause,
must have a deep and genuine affection for
children and concern with their religious wel-

fare. Every congregation has a shortage of such
devoted men and women, especially of such men,
and while that condition exists so will the prob-
lem Mr. Forsyth sets before the Protestant
church."

EDITORIAL NOTES —

Sixteen days till the election.

A million dollars to be spent on Moncton
Airport, but nothing on a grain elevator for
Charlottetown.

The Royal Wedding. It was a magnificent
service, ceremony and demonstration of Com-
monwealth goodwill, loyalty and devotion. Only
a curmudgeon would sneer at it.

Mrs. Sutherland was the first lady to enter
the political campaign on behalf of her sex and
party, and she has every reason to be proud of
her accomplishment.

The air-conditioning plant being installed
in Canada's House of Commons should prove a
boon when both debate and the chamber tend
to become heated. Apparently the Public Works
Department does not anticipate similar condi-
tions in the Senate.

George Bernard Shaw is ninety-one and the
greatest literary figure of his time — when
asked for a special message to the 1947 Inter-
national Youth Festival, he replied a little pee-
vishly: "I am not a youth. I have nothing to
say that I haven't already written. Read my
books—and leave me to die in peace."

The British Parliament met this date, 1940,
in Church House, Westminster, due to the bomb-
ing of the House of Commons by the Nazis. In
the dire predicament and danger, the British
never let up; they kept on then as now, resist-
ing adversity and forging ahead to a new day
of success and prosperity.

In Saskatchewan quantities of government-
owned hay which are not well situated as feed
reserves and cannot be economically moved for
storage because of high freight costs, are now
being offered for sale. Located in the northeast,
this is being offered to needy farmers at the pur-
chase price of \$13 per ton for lowland hay and
\$16 for upland hay, with freight extra.

"The word 'spiv' isn't a new one, (says Mr.
Macdonald Hastings over BBC). I heard it used
by the London police, long before the war, as a
term to describe any underworld character. Its
origins, I believe, date back to one of the Vag-
rancy Acts of Victorian times which make refer-
ence to 'Suspected Persons and Itinerant Vag-
rants'. The Police condensed the phrase down
to its initials. And thus the word 'spiv' was
born."

James Hagg, "the Ettrick Shepherd", Scot-
tish poet, died this date 1835. His education
was very meagre, and from the age of six till
forty he was employed as a shepherd. He con-
tributed poetry to local newspapers, and being
introduced to Sir Walter Scott assisted him in
the preparation of the third volume of Minstrelsy
of the Scottish Border. In 1813 he published The
Queen's Wake, which showed he possessed genius
of a high order. The Brownie of Blackbeck, a
Covenanting story and a faithful picture of Low-
land peasant life is his best prose work:
O, love, love, love! Love is like a dizziness;
It winna let a poor body Gang about his business!

The raising of Lieut. Louis Mountbatten to
the Dukedom of Edinburgh with its Royal priv-
ileges and designation, is what was to be expect-
ed and desired. It puts the new royal husband
on a footing with the King's brothers, and on
equality with the heiress when precedents are
at stake. The previous Duke was also a sailor,
Admiral of the Fleet H. R. H. Prince Alfred, sec-
ond son of Queen Victoria, and grand uncle of
King George V. He succeeded as Duke of Saxe-
Coburg, dying in 1900. Having demitted his
rights to British citizenship, the dukedom of
Edinburgh returned to "cold storage" in the
Royal family where it has rested till now.

The Lancaster, N.B., Board of Trade has
voted in favour of permitting the manufacture
and sale of margarine in Canada. The Canadian
Chamber of Commerce requested that its 455
member boards of trade and chambers of com-
merce take a ballot on the matter. The by-
laws of the national organization provide that
if replies from at least 30 per cent of its mem-
bers show a two-thirds majority in favor of a
proposal, that proposal is considered adopted.
Members of the Lancaster board pointed out
that Canada must import butter each year dur-
ing the winter season and declared that the
manufacture of margarine would alleviate this
seasonal butter shortage.

Your car will cost you more. Maximum in-
crease on the standard sedan in such makes as
Chevrolet, Ford, Plymouth and the lower-priced
Dodge likely will not exceed \$200. Mr. Abbott's
announcement was coupled with an immediate
ban on import of cars manufactured in the
United States. These automobiles—Buick, Nash,
Hudson, Kaiser, Frazer, Packard, Cadillac, Stude-
baker and Willys, and the higher-priced Pontiac
and Oldsmobile—will later be permitted to be
brought into the Dominion on a quota system not
yet worked out. The present excise tax is 10
per cent of the wholesale value, regardless of
price. The new tax, also based on wholesale
price, takes this form: 25 per cent on the first
\$1,200; 50 per cent on the next \$780; 75 per
cent on any amount over \$2,000. For example:
A car with a wholesale value of \$1,200 will have
a tax of \$300, compared to the previous tax of
\$120. A car valued at \$1,500 will have a total
tax of \$450—\$300 on the first \$1,200 and \$150
on the remaining \$300.

Notes By The Way

After four years of research a
United Kingdom research team has
found what is believed to be a
successful commercial substitute
for linseed oil, an import that now
costs Britain large sums. The end
of the long search came when a
woody vine growing in the jungle
in the British territories of Sierra
Leone, Nigeria, and other parts of
tropical West Africa, was analyzed.
Scientists call it tetraacarpidium
conophorum. The seeds of the vine
have a hard black shell enclosing
a white oil kernel. This kernel con-
tains up to 60 per cent of a cream-
colored oil which has the quality
and odor of linseed oil. —Vancouver
Province.

After numerous adventures and
misadventures, one of those coke-
vending machines has been rein-
stalled in our city room. You put
in a dime, a bottle slides from one
side and three cents change comes
from another—or is supposed to.
On the first night's operation a
youthful coke-fiend from the mail-
ing room stepped up to the ma-
chine and put in his dime. He hit
the jackpot, the machine whirled
and shook and bottles and pennies
started spouting out faster than he
could catch them. It was bargain
night in the editorial rooms. For
every dime you got back a dozen
pennies! Today the machine stands
silent and ashamed in a corner.—
Vancouver News Herald.

In General MacArthur's view it
is expedient to allow Japan to build
up her export trade, and to resume
by degrees that commercial and
cultural intercourse with other
nations of which she is still depriv-
ed. Britain, which originally play-
ed an important and honorable
part in aiding Japan to emerge
from medieval obscurity, is sincere-
ly desirous of renewing her friend-
ly relations and welcomes any
opportunity offered by suitable
relaxation of present restric-
tions to re-establish the flourish-
ing commerce which for long pro-
moted the interests of both coun-
tries. There is reason to believe
that this desire is shared by the
Japanese themselves and that gen-
erous recognition by the United
States Government of the position
which Britain formerly occupied in
Japan would be widely welcomed.
—London Times.

Cornwall's newest industry got
into production yesterday, and is
also the work of health inspec-
tors. Peabody Products Limited, located
in the former Stormont Chemicals
plant here, plan to make a wide
variety of products by processing
"whys". Probably the chief of these
will be perhaps the most horri-
ble, but the advent of the atom
bomb. This was mustard gas, and
it was a blessing that the
fortunes of war never proffered
the plant into full production.
Stormont Chemicals Limited, the
war owners of the property, are
bent on providing the ingredient
for one of the great life-giving
drugs that modern science has pro-
duced for the world. —Cornwall
Standard-Freeholder.

Following the example set
by the police traps of many
cities in Ontario have inaugu-
rated "clean-up" campaigns against
restaurants and other public eat-
ing-places wherein insanitary con-
ditions exist. Not the least impor-
tant of these is the matter of
sanitation which is being placed on
the health and personal cleanliness
of those who take any part in
serving food to the public. Appa-
rently, in some municipalities at
least, the work of health inspec-
tors has been somewhat perfunctory.
Not only were kitchens and
washrooms found to be in a filthy
condition in certain restaurants,
but it was revealed that physical
examinations of the personnel at
regular intervals had been sadly
neglected. People who eat meals in
public eating-places are entitled to
some reasonable assurance that the
food has been prepared in a clean-
ly manner, and that those who
cook and serve it wash their hands
frequently, keep their finger-nails
clean, and generally observe the
basic principles of sanitation. —
Fort Erie Times-Review.

This is not the best possible time
for Americans to stage contests to
see how much they can eat. It was
not the best possible time for Mrs.
Edna Lamb of Maurice River, N.
J., to win a \$100 bond at Atlantic
City by eating 186 clams in 30
minutes, as compared with the 144
which was the most her nearest rival,
Mrs. Issy Weintraube, was able
to get down. The contest was in
better taste than if it had been
held with beefsteak eaters. A clam
does not eat wheat or corn. Still,
such contests, at this time, are
not in the very best taste. More
can be said for the oyster-opening
contest in which Mrs. Lamb, a
professional oyster-opener, placed
third in competition with five men.
Sea food is a substitute for land
food and its consumption should
be encouraged. For Mrs. Lamb her-
self while, or to Mrs. Wein-
traub, either. Their exploits on
Sunday while the band played "By
the Sea," and a thousand specta-
tors cheered, must have cost them
an innocent's delight which the
rest of it can go on enjoying.—
New York Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by corre-
spondents of questions of
interest. The Charlottetown
Guardian does not neces-
sarily endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Sir,—Referring to the letter
which Mr. Bernard, of Toronto,
had in this column on Nov. 19th,
I would say that perhaps if Mr.
Bernard had a larger family, he
might not consider the family al-
lowance as charity, as he calls it;
and not being a rich man, he
would not have to worry about in-
come tax, but gladly take the
extra thirty-five or forty dollars
a month, and in these times of
rising prices, be very glad to get it.

MOTHER OF EIGHT.

North Rustico.

THE GREEKS BEARING
PRESENTS

Sir.—"Timeo Danae et donum
ferentes". This Latin passage from
Virgil was quoted by a lawyer in
opposition to our former Premier
on the floor of the House of As-
sembly, during the last session. In-
stantly came the reply from our
former Premier, that means, "I
fear the Greeks if they bring a
present", and he went on to argue
that the Greeks had correctly
presented, but wrongly applied by
his opponent. Rightly or wrongly, it
must have been rather agreeable
for the farmers of our Province to
observe that a man of their own
class, a real hand and hard worker,
could hold his own in a "little
Latin" contest with a lawyer, not-
withstanding that they had rec-
ently been saturated with the
idea that a little Latin in our pub-
lic schools was worse than use-
less; in fact, that it was the cause
of all our educational ills, and to
a great extent our economic ills
also.

MEALS AND CLOTHING

The reply I got was: "You would
be right, but you have been in
Bavaria where the balance of agri-
culture against industry is high".
I stated that I was basing my
conclusions not only on the visit
to the south but on a previous one
to the north. They said as a mat-
ter of fact they knew as the result
of a check there was much more
food in the area than had been
reported to the authorities but
that they had been unable to se-
cure the full share that should be
distributed. I said: "Well, show me
the worst you have." They took
me to Essen. They showed me the
worst quarters in which persons
are housed, particularly the fami-
lies of miners. They laid out for me
1200 calories provided in the home
and then proceeded to tell me that
children under six get more. Chil-
dren at school get an extra meal.
Mothers caring for children get
more and miners working received
more, some of which they brought
home, 1200 calories is the basic
amount, but not what people actu-
ally work or grow on. I went
to the kitchen where food was pre-
pared for 7000 miners and
commerce, finds that it is neces-
sary to have trade agents, trade
commissioners and so forth all
over the world to promote trade
and the bringing of customers and
shippers together and providing
the necessary services. It is a
common but true saying that
"trade is the life-blood of a
country". It has always been a
cardinal point in Liberal policies
to greatly enlarge trading facilities
and the record shows that in
this respect success has followed
their efforts.

NO PEOPLE STARVED

I went down beneath the piles
of rubble into occupied rooms. I
climbed the stairs into standing
corners of buildings where partly
destroyed rooms were occupied. I
was into shelters that are like
dungeons where people are living
and I was in shacks I parks where
people are living. I asked when I
had completed the rounds how
they accounted for the fact that
the people seen in these places
and in the streets were neatly
dressed and was told by both Ger-
man and British officials they

THE NEWFOUNDLAND
TRADE

Sir,—No trading arrangement
would be of much benefit unless
on the one side there were people
who desired to secure goods and
on the other side those who were
willing to provide the goods, but
even when such conditions exist it
does not follow that nothing
further is needed to make the ar-
rangement a success.

NO ONE DESIRES TO TAKE
CREDIT FROM THE VARIOUS
SHIPPERS.

No one desires to take any credit
from the various shippers. They
are doing a grand service for the
Province and in my opinion the
longshoremen are entitled to their
share of praise for faithful work;
but no one can truthfully deny
that to Premier Jones and his
Government is due the credit for
placing the service on a sound
basis which has produced results.

Mr. Gardiner's Speech

The following is the text of the
speech of Hon. Mr. Gardiner on the
state of Europe which has been
adversely commented on by cer-
tain newspapers. The Winnipeg
Free Press at Mr. Gardiner's re-
quest published it to correct a
wrong impression that had been
occasioned by publication of an
inadequate summary:
"There are two struggles enter-
ing into international relation-
ships. The first is between two
ideologies, communism and dem-
ocracy. This battle of nerves is
being carried forward into the ef-
forts to provide the people of Eu-
rope, particularly in the areas dom-
inated through the war by the en-
emy, with food, clothing and shel-
ter. It is a mistake to assume that
it is necessary as a part of the
propaganda intended to keep a
flow of the food and materials ne-
cessary to life to represent that mil-
lions or even hundreds of thousands
of people in those areas occupied by
the Democracies have been starv-
ing or are hovering on the verge
of starvation. Such statements if
true, would demonstrate the failure
of the democracies to hold their
own in the battle of nerves with
communism.

DISPLACED CAMPERS

I visited eight of the displaced
persons' camps in the American
and British zones. In order to re-
lieve concern on the part of re-
sidents in Canada I would say that
despite reports to the contrary,
those administering the occupied
areas in the French, American and
British Zones have made every
reasonable arrangement necessary
for the clothing and feeding
of these people. They are suffer-
ing no hardship on these ac-
counts. It is, however most im-
portant one remember that but
for the prompt action of these
democracies, millions of these
people would have perished from star-
vation. The people in these camps,
however, are fearful that long con-
finement to camp life without ob-
jective employment will undermine
their future. They all desire to
come to Canada.

I travelled through Bavaria by
car and saw many farms and much
farming. When I reached the
Headquarters of the British Food
Administration in Düsseldorf, I was
asked what I desired to see. I stated
that what I had already seen. I
was quite satisfied that the dis-
placed persons' camps were well
administered and that the inmates well
had no reason to cause them con-
cern in that direction. I stated,
however, that if I returned with-
out seeing something I had not
yet seen I would have to report
deficiency. I said: "If any suffer-
ing from want of food or clothing,

MARK WRIGHT FACTORY FIRE

A disastrous fire occurred in this
city on Friday night, the 4th inst.
It is supposed to have originated
in the engine room of the exten-
sive furniture factory and steam
laundry of Mark Wright and Co.,
located on the corner of the street.
The night was extremely cold, and
there was a pretty strong westerly
wind. Before the discovery of the
fire, it had made such progress
that on account of the smoke and
heat it was impossible to save
anything. The fire-engines and
men were on the spot soon as pos-
sible, but by this time the vast
structure, with its valuable con-
tents, was enveloped in flames,
and soon after fell with a violent
crash, throwing the flames and
embers high into the air. Adjoin-
ing the factory, to the west, was
the butcher shop of Saunders and
Campbell, which soon caught, and
was demolished ere the whole of
the stock could be removed. The
building was owned by Blake Brot-
ter, and occupied by Messrs. Crotter
and McGarrigal, the former a
watchmaker and the latter bag-
gage master of the steamer St.
Lawrence. To the north of the
factory, on Hillsborough Street, is
a double tenement dwelling owned
by Mr. John McLean, and occupied
by John Toole and Mrs. Anderson.
It was also burned. Messrs. Wright
and Co. employ about 47,000 in-
cluding their own employees. The
Company's losses are estimated at
\$20,000, with only about \$7,000 in-
sured. They intend re-building
on the old site. The new structure
will be of brick, in size 40 x 90
feet, three stories high with a
large and deep basement to be used
as a laundry. The boiler room
will be detached, and the building
will have all the modern improve-
ments.—Island Guardian, March
25, 1937.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
IN CEYLON

Representative Government in
Ceylon dates back to 1833 when a
Legislative Council was formed to
include nine officials and six re-
presentatives of the merchants
and the higher classes of inhabi-
tants to discuss legislation and
advise the Governor. This was
later followed by experiments in a
local self-government.

THE YEAR 1910 SAW THE
INTRODUCTION OF THE
ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

The year 1910 saw the introduc-
tion of the elective principle. The
new Legislative Council had 11
officials and 10 unofficial members,
of whom four were elected. The
First World War accelerated self-
government, and an unofficial
majority was created in the Leg-
islative Council.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
IN A MANNER SATISFACTORY TO
BOTH THE MAJORITY AND THE
MINORITY COMMUNITIES, THE
1924 CONSTITUTION COMBINED
BOTH TERRITORIAL
AND COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

In 1928 a Commission from Brit-
ain recommended the complete
abolition of communal representa-
tion and the institution of univer-
sal suffrage. A new Constitution
based on these recommendations
came into operation in 1931. It es-
tablished a State Council of 50
elected and 8 nominated members
and three Officers of State.

Install CHRYCO THE Powerline BATTERY
For dependability, install a
Chryco Powerline Battery
guaranteed to supply a
constant surge of Power un-
der toughest conditions.
Chryco Powerline Batteries
are fresh, fully-charged. For
P-User when you want it...
when you need it most...
Insist on Chryco... the Posi-
tive Battery... and be sure!

The Ceylon Independence Bill
(United Kingdom Information)
A Bill to transform Ceylon into
a fully responsible self-govern-
ing member of the British Com-
monwealth of Nations was intro-
duced to the United Kingdom
House of Commons on November
13th by Mr. Creech Jones, Sec-
retary of State for the Colonies.
Ceylon, the first British Crown
Colony to do so, will thus join
Canada, Australia, New Zealand,
South Africa, India and Pakistan
on an equal footing. To mark the
true significance of this step the
measure is entitled the Ceylon
Independence Bill.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)
MARK WRIGHT FACTORY FIRE
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The Poet's Corner
GOOD-BYE IN A GARDEN
Must I then say good-bye?
To you and you and you?
I move along this garden path
Past what was gold or blue
Or petalled in some summer dream
Or breath unseen
Which slow your beauty in the
night!