

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. E. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. E. Burnett, F. J. I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1946

Municipal Hospitals

In these days of socialization and communistic propaganda, private charity as well as private enterprise, seems to be on the way out. The popular policy seems to be to compel the State or the Municipality to foot the bill for everything from the cradle to the grave, and refrain from touching the private pocket of the individual, or to allow the natural love for humanity and regard for its failings to have free scope.

At our door, just over at Moncton, they are planning to run their hospital as a city or City-and-County project, carried in and maintained by those publicly elected bodies, and if this is carried into effect, it will not be long before other cities and towns, including our own, will follow suit. According to the Saint John Telegraph-Journal, everything is in fair way for Moncton municipalizing its hospital.

The first step towards making the Moncton City Hospital a civic or municipally-owned institution was taken at the monthly meeting of the hospital board of trustees. The institution has been asking the City Council to guarantee bonds for the erection of a new hospital to the amount of \$800,000. At the request of the council, the board passed a resolution stating that it is willing that the number of trustees may be reduced and that the act and amendments thereto respecting the Moncton Hospital be amended in such a manner as the City Council may desire, if the City of Moncton guarantees bonds to the amount of \$800,000 for the construction of a new hospital.

Action now lies chiefly with the City Council which is expected to bring the matter before the Municipal Council of Westmorland—which is scheduled to meet at Dorchester Jan. 22—with the intention of asking the county to be joint guarantors of the amount subscribed. The County Councils of Kent and Albert will also be approached on the matter, it is believed, as citizens from these districts are admitted as patients and will continue to be patients in the hospital.

It was pointed out during the discussion of this important step that this amount would not cover the cost of the new nurses' residence which would be needed with the increase in hospital facilities and services. The probable total cost, as mentioned in a plan drawn up a few years ago by Dr. A. J. Swanson, will be about \$1,200,000.

If the city guarantees the bonds, it has been reported unofficially that it will appoint a hospital commission to govern the hospital in place of the present trustee board which is self-perpetuating and over which the city has little or no control. If the County Council also decide to back the bonds, they will have full representation on the commission, it was stated.

Many Research Chores

An organization which had much to do with the success of our huge egg shipments to Great Britain last year was the National Research Council. Among a multitude of other chores, the Council busied itself with improving methods of preserving shell eggs by oiling them. The contract for shell eggs for Great Britain in 1945 was 600,000 cases. Specifications for the oiling of eggs were drawn and applied. It was found that oils of higher viscosity than ordinarily used were better and that application could be made at room temperature.

Dehydration studies were also carried out in milk, eggs, and in mixtures of these two. Of a dried sugar-egg mixture some twenty million pounds were used in Great Britain in the baking trade last year. Dried sugar egg retains its whipping power in sponge. Milk and egg mixtures have been used with success as high protein foods in the treatment of amputation patients. About 90,000 pounds of such preparations were shipped last year for use in overseas military hospitals for this purpose.

A very concise review of the Research Council's activities in 1945 runs to 20 typed pages. They cover such important things as investigations in atomic energy, radar research, design and construction of a plywood tailless aircraft which was ready for flight trials at the end of the year, and the development to the pilot-plant stage of a process for the production of butylene glycol from wheat.

Among other things, a building research conference reviewed the situation in the housing and construction field and laid plans for the co-ordination of studies and the initiation of practical schemes for the improvement of housing in all its branches. This work is being closely integrated with the activities of the Department of Reconstruction, through the Scientific Research and Development branch of which the president of the National Research Council is director.

Research work for the three services—Navy, Army and Air—continued throughout the year but, as was to be expected on a gradually slackening basis towards the end of the war. Much of the work undertaken for the Services as a war measure will be continued in peacetime, but with industrial and commercial applications to civilian rather than military requirements.

The National Research Council has three main functions: It operates laboratories, at the present time eleven of them across Canada. It acts as adviser to the various departments of

Government, particularly those of National Defence, Reconstruction and Supply. The third important function is in connection with the organizing and co-ordinating of national co-operative research programs in which various departments and organizations have an active interest.

Research activities must be maintained on a steadily increasing scale if Canada is to go forward and hold the place she has gained during the war as an industrial nation. A good pace was set in this direction during 1945. Since 1939, the actual physical facilities of the Council have been widely extended. The staffs of the laboratories have increased fourfold; the direct peacetime budget of under a million dollars has grown to nearly six millions and, in addition, the Council controls indirectly further expenditure of the same order of magnitude.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our potatoes are being more discussed than eaten in Ottawa these days.

The Legion has the first call on our pockets today—a pleasant outlay.

Three candidates are now in the field for Charlottetown Mayoralty, viz., Messrs. Keith and Tom Rogers and Earle MacDonald.

A proud parent called up the society editor of the local newspaper to report the birth of twins. The girl on the phone didn't quite hear, and asked, "Will you repeat that?" "Not if I can help it!" was the quick reply.

Canada is progressing all right when it thinks it can afford to pay at least \$125,000 for a residence for Prime Minister King. Of course, his successors would have the right of occupancy as well.

The United Kingdom's first permanent training school for Naval Air Artificer Apprentices, opened this month at Arbroath, Angus, Scotland, will be dealing with young men regarded as the future technical brains of the maintenance personnel of Britain's Naval Air Arm.

Improved standards for new permanent houses have been laid down by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Britain's Minister of Health. A three-bedroom house for five people must now have a minimum range of 900 square feet—100 square feet more than was average in pre-war days. Other types of houses are to be on a proportionate scale.

The Citizens' Reception Committee and the Women's Naval Auxiliary are giving a reception and dance for Naval Veterans in the Sport-Club on Tuesday night. Here is their excuse: "When the Navy came home from the war there were no receptions, no bands playing and no streamers flying in greeting - and there was a reason. We didn't come back in a group like the Army and Air Force did, but every train brought in a dozen or so matelots with their bags and hammocks and discharge chits. Friends and relatives may have been at the station to meet your train and the Red Cross Receptionists were always there, but there was nothing in the way of a bang-up affair to say 'Hello—welcome home—and thanks for a grand job well done!' So now it is to be done Tuesday."

Regret will be felt, especially by many older-timers here, at the death of Senator Duncan McLean Marshall who was "an Islander by adoption". He married a Charlottetown lady, Miss Christina MacIsaac, and for long nursed an ambition to become a member of Parliament from here in the days when he organized "The Patron of Industry Party". Subsequently he entered journalism, devoting his talents to the development of agriculture on a scientific basis. He went to Alberta, where he became Minister of Agriculture, later he returned to his native province, Ontario, where he was elected to the Legislature there, becoming Minister of Agriculture in the Hepburn Government. In 1938 he was called to the Senate.

Unless something is done soon to increase the facilities at Wood Islands we are going to be in a sad jam this coming summer. The freight and passenger traffic there has been increasing so rapidly that it is a physical impossibility to handle it with the existing service, which must be doubled to meet the demands. The Northumberland Ferries have had their original ship the Sankaty returned to them by the Government after war service as a mine-layer, and it is up to the people here to see that the Company puts it into service for which it was originally intended. Now is the time to persuade the Government to take the necessary action so that the Sankaty may be ready by the time the season opens.

Rudyard Kipling, English poet and novelist, died this date 1936; was newspaper man in India until 1889, when he settled in England, producing novels and poems at an unusually rapid rate, and of more than ordinary high quality; he greatly extended the bounds of literary art, says a biography, by the introduction of strange experiences and new types of characters and of novel forms of presentation; perhaps his chief characteristic is his versatility, his subjects ranging from animals and children to the sophisticated products of modern society, and from native life in India to slum life in London; he shows an absolute command of style in all its resources; as a poet his mastery of versification is complete, and few modern poets have so well caught the ballad note; he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1907.

Man a bear in most relations, worm and savage alike otherwise, Man propounds negotiations, man accepts the compromise.

Very rarely will he squarely push the logic of a fact To its ultimate conclusion in unmitigated act.

Notes By The Way

A U. S. correspondent in Moscow, Oriana Atkinson, finds that "Moscow's children are just like ours." Common logic might have indicated that conclusion, but it is a comforting one for all that, and if everyone on both sides will recognize the fact, it may save a wealth of complication in the future.—Brantford Expositor.

An improved technique for constructing "fly's eyes" lenses is described by Prof. W. L. Bragg and A. R. Stokes of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, in Nature. Previously, the grid of such lenses had been made by using pinholes in a quartz crystal, with the use of small lenses embossed on the surface of a sheet of transparent plastic and to cover the rest of the sheet with a wet mark. The minute lenses (0.06 centimeter in diameter, 0.5 centimeter in focal length) are now made by using sharper and more uniform than those formed by the pinhole method.

It is curious to note that Ralph Waldo Emerson, "The Sage of Concord," who foresaw so many things, foresaw atomic energy also and it is interesting to note that his confident optimism made him certain that it would mean the end of war. In a lecture on The Force of Sleep, given at the Old South Church on March 30, 1878, he spoke these words: "Our sleep civilization is very scornful about how narrow and reckless Greeks and Romans little better than Indians and how-arth-rows, if it were earth, water, gases, lights and caloric have not a million energies, the draughts of which would change the face of the world again, and put an end to war by the exterminating forces men can apply.—Montreal Gazette.

Fear causes most people to launch the smoking habit. They are afraid they will not be thought "big" or important. This is especially true of their attitude toward smoking. They thought older than their years. But what about women, and many of them are women, who smoke after they are grown? Again it is fear that makes them keep sucking on their cigarettes till the end of their lives. They are afraid of being different from their fellow smokers. They want to be like the rest of the crowd. They are afraid of being different from their fellow smokers. They want to be like the rest of the crowd. They are afraid of being different from their fellow smokers. They want to be like the rest of the crowd.

A speaker at a meeting of the Ottawa Club on Tuesday night. He is their excuse: "When the Navy came home from the war there were no receptions, no bands playing and no streamers flying in greeting - and there was a reason. We didn't come back in a group like the Army and Air Force did, but every train brought in a dozen or so matelots with their bags and hammocks and discharge chits. Friends and relatives may have been at the station to meet your train and the Red Cross Receptionists were always there, but there was nothing in the way of a bang-up affair to say 'Hello—welcome home—and thanks for a grand job well done!' So now it is to be done Tuesday."

Even before the war, of course, Canadian women had shown that they could turn their hands to many varied occupations and professions. They were in the front lines of the various uniformed services, however, took them to new heights of versatility. Regard must be given to their attitude toward smoking. They thought older than their years. But what about women, and many of them are women, who smoke after they are grown? Again it is fear that makes them keep sucking on their cigarettes till the end of their lives. They are afraid of being different from their fellow smokers. They want to be like the rest of the crowd. They are afraid of being different from their fellow smokers. They want to be like the rest of the crowd.

There is a storm of questioning right now about the effectiveness of our penal system, and with it the question of the element of meaning if misdirected tears. For always there is confusion about the problem even for the modern super-analyst and the punishment of the criminal. And there is probably always will be confusion about it, as long as people insist on bringing half-digested sentiment to bear on well-digested law. Anyone would admit that the ultimate roots of crime are obscure, challenging and worthy of the deepest thought that civilized people can give to them. What elements there are in these roots of poverty, of lack of discipline, of their degeneracy, call for the most urgent study by sociologist and psychologist alike. But the ordinary citizen is in no mood to make a valid judgment on this. His concern is with protection for what he knows as the law. With the quietest beginning this has been dominant and unchallenged; any group of people who decide to live together can achieve no other end than to secure whatever unless security is provided for their property and for their lives. Degrees can be measured from there. Those who defy the laws must suffer the penalties. There must be discipline, and without the discipline and the fear of consequence there can be no discipline at all. Any immediate threat to the home or to the child and parents react in the same way. Backache, headache, rheumatic pain, disturbed rest or that "foul" feeling may seem follow. To help keep your kidneys healthy, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, in the blue box with the red head. Sold everywhere. 138

Spoon Fed Nations Become Pushover For Aggressor

By JOHN L. LOVE (In Canadian Homes)

No Utopian scheme, from Plato's Republic, to the contentment for democracy, to Professor Scott's Make This Your Canada, with its scorn of aristocracy—whether of birth or talent—need fear failure in any country if granted two conditions: first, a totalitarian dictatorship capable of enforcing his decrees and keeping his lieutenants at heel; and second, complete isolation from the rest of the world.

When Columbus discovered America in 1492, there was in the continent to the south an empire of several millions whose system of political and social economy had, for centuries, created "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" in a degree not known in any other land or age, before or since. The system held unbroken away over an immense stretch of territory covering the present republics of Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, and probably, a considerable section of Brazil, were lived between seven and nine million people enjoying a high degree of civilization with no man, woman or child knowing poverty, hunger or fear of an enemy inside or outside its borders.

Such was the Empire of the Incas, the Children of the Sun, Incas of iron, the Incas were the world's number one engineers, as their massive architectural remains attest. Into these structures they had dressed stones too heavy for modern equipment to handle, quarried and transported across ravines and rivers spanned by suspension bridges swung from cables of a girth beyond the ability of modern cordage machinery to spin. The stones were solid, hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet above sea level, fitting them in a position that the blade of a knife cannot be inserted between them.

In the matter of roads the Incas surpassed the Romans, their kingdom from end to end being linked together by a system of well-built, asphalt highways. Ignorant of the plough, the Children of the Sun were the world's best farmers, growing an infinite variety of crops in their tropical, temperate, and cold zones. Expert in the use of fertilizer, they were more careful to prevent theft and destruction of their guano deposits than the modern agriculturist. Irrigation they brought to a high state of perfection, canals and aqueducts providing moisture for the land. The Incas were the world's best water and woe betide the farmer who diverted a neighbor's supply to his own use. In the matter of language or hieroglyphics, the men of ancient Peru developed open-air theatres to which they gave the name of great numbers on the many national festivals and holidays. They held national sports on a scale that would make the modern Olympic Games of pre-war days. They evolved a language which all could understand, and which they speak before they could reap the social benefits enjoyed by those living under the patriarchal sway of the Incas. The Incas were a direct descendant of the Sun.

Completely isolated from the rest of the world, completely ignorant of contemporary political science, the Incas, little by little, through trial and error, over long periods and not by government fiat or order-in-council, evolved a scheme of national organization which gave economic security to every citizen. At 24 years of age every man was obliged to marry. His choice and the choice of the lady were consulted, but any bachelor who was not married by the time he was 24 was a social outcast. Different had his mind made up for him. Married he was, willfully, in a place of his own. He had a house, it was not much of a house and it had a thatched roof. This showed no discrimination, however, the Emperor's magnificent Temple of the Sun—a repository of vast treasure—and the gorgeous palace of the Emperor were similarly roofed.

When a child was born, the father was given an extra piece of land, a double area if the newcomer was a boy, the theory being, doubtless, that a boy eats twice the grave of a girl. The land was distributed, beginning with the Temple of the Sun and its subsidiaries, the Emperor and nobility were first, and the common people next. Nowhere in the land of the Incas did the shadow of a landlord fall and there was no tenant who could be evicted for non-payment of rent. Only the priesthood could hold land and people, and they must confine to use strictly to their own job. No body could sell land, give it away, lease it, or will it to his heirs. There were no heirs—except to high rank or high office—because the Emperor's children were not his. The Emperor had to start from scratch with his own palace, household furnishings, personnel, wearing apparel and even royal regalia. When he died, his palace and all its contents was abandoned and allowed to fall into decay.

Seedtime and harvest were festivals at which all assisted in gigantic bees. The land of the priests was first cultivated and seeded. Next, the fields of the people were tended, the Emperor breaking the first sod with a spade of gold. Lastly, the royal demesne was tilled. Similar national cooperation marked the gathering of the harvest. Surplus crops of produce, including wool and alpaca, were stored in magazines strategically placed from end to end of the empire, providing ample stores of food and clothing for the immense standing army and for the swelling population, and all available without any red tape.

By no means all of the citizens were employed on the land. Workers of special skill and natural

When your BACK ACHES...

Backache is often caused by lax kidney action. When kidneys get out of order acids and poisons remain in the system. These acids, backache, rheumatic pain, disturbed rest or that "foul" feeling may seem follow. To help keep your kidneys healthy, use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, in the blue box with the red head. Sold everywhere. 138

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
We are now operating a delivery service to be known as the City Pick-Up Service and would appreciate a fair share of your patronage.
City Pick-up Service
C. F. Ward and Ray Hamley
Prop.
179 Queen Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Phone 2265-L Great George Street

ability were drafted into the handicrafts for which they were best adapted. "Aptitude testing" reached a high plane with the Incas. Expert runners covered the best adapted to their respective activities. The system resulted in a high degree of efficiency and skill particularly in masonry, jewelry, weaving and dyeing. The business of the land was conducted by thousands of couriers carrying messages and news by word of mouth and an effective system of mnemonics, from end to end of the empire. They traveled in relays of five miles with tremendous speed along the asphalt highways. Expert runners covered as much as 150 miles in a day. All this national activity of millions of people was conducted without money or its equivalent. There was no taxation; everything was paid for with individual labour. Each man worked for the government for three months in each year. For nine months his time was his own, to work or play or worship the Sun. Inca justice was equitable and swift. Judges were in constant circuit and must dispose of all cases at any given point within five days; "delays of the law" were not tolerated. Since there was no property, theft was unknown. Major crimes were sacrilege, murder and adultery. Lesser offences, but bringing heavy penalties, were idleness and lying. Idleness was defined as engaging in less work than was necessary to provide for the sustenance of one's self or family. All sentences could be appealed and the Emperor made frequent royal progress to hear complaints in person. If it was found that an unjust sentence had been pronounced, the Emperor would set the erring judge made to suffer the penalty he had wrongfully inflicted. It was a system that kept their honors from nodding on the bench.

Here, then was a great community enjoying all that statesmen can offer in economic security, freedom from want, a job for every man, "bread and circuses" without stint, every man, woman and child passing from the cradle to the grave without ever knowing hunger, nakedness, homelessness, or fear of the future. Pampered and spoiled for centuries, a nation came into existence which, through nothing of individual initiative or enterprise, its every need anticipated and provided for by a grand-

IN MONTREAL



Men of affairs naturally stop at the WINDSOR because of its reputation for dignified comfort, unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the WINDSOR is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. A. GIBBIE, RAYMOND, 2222 BOND

QUICKIES By K. Reynolds



"You certainly got TOOK when you bought this house with that Guardian Want Ad—imagine, three bath rooms!"

YOUR son... will he finish 6th grade?
You never know. A lot can happen. But not to YOUR boy... not if you guarantee his education NOW. Plan to fit every purse. Phone 714.
B. H. HUGHES
179 Queen Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
"All Lines of Insurance"
1-18-46

Dr. Lemuel E. Prowse
Physician and Surgeon
Has Commenced Practice
OFFICE:
152 1/2 GR. GEORGE ST.
Phone:
Office 2302; Home 508
1-18-46

MAC'S HAIR RESTORER
A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.
It will restore gray hair to its original color.
Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.
Get your bottle to-day. Price 60 cents per bottle.
GASSY STOMACHS BELIEVED
Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evans' Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms.
Dr. Evans' Stomach Mixture, taken at meal time, not only relieves all bad effects from gas but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assists digestion and improves the appetite.
Don't delay. Order your bottle today. Price 85 cents.
Attention! Just received a shipment of up-to-date Trusses. All sizes.
THE 2 MACS
148 Great George Street

The Poets Corner
LAST TWILIGHT
When light is going,
Light of the eyes as well as light of day,
Let me have music for my solace;
Play;
Like a deep river flowing
Let there steal in
Voices of viol, viola, violin.
Then I'll not see how light
Recedes inexorably on my sight—
While changeful music leaves
Such patterns of trembling flowers
and
Brightening leaves
To beautify the steep
That I'll not know the moment of my sleep.
—Audrey Alexandra Brown.

H. J. MABON
OPTOMETRIST
Fitting and Supplying Glasses, Etc.
Montague, P. E. I.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 A. M.
10 to 2 P. M.
Holidays open by appointment
DRUGSTORE
Office Connected with

Professional Cards
GAUDET & HASZARD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN
GILBERT A. GAUDET, B.A., LL.B.
A. WALTHEN GAUDET, LL.B.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
NEIL W. HIGGINS
Chartered Accountant
144 Richmond St.
Charlottetown
Tel. 589 P.O. Box 66

Morrell and Company
Chartered Accountants
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Mimographing cards and circular correspondence, typing and bookkeeping.
MISS HELEN GIDDEN
Telephone 1894-J
P. O. Box 453.
Comnaught Bldg. No. 4
H. R. DOANE & CO.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street,
Charlottetown
Phone 2265-L Box 247
Randolph W. Manning, C.A.

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY, K.C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K.C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
154 Prince Street