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

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1946

The New League And The Old

A substantial — and most reassuring — difference between the first session of the United Nations Assembly in London and the first League of Nations Assembly at Geneva is noted by the Winnipeg *Free Press*.

In London today, the United Nations which won the war are united in determination to win the peace through a system of collective security. But even before the old League of Nations met for the first time the unity of the Allies had been severely damaged. At the first meeting of the League, among the first business on the agenda was the reading of a letter from the United States announcing its refusal to join. The effect of that decision was serious enough, but it was scarcely more damaging to the success of the League than the state of mind of the big powers of that time. Of the four which remained, only Great Britain seemed at all certain that collective security through the League was possible.

France from the beginning put little stock in getting protection from any League of Nations. She preferred alliances, iron clad alliances which would prevent any third invasion of France by Germany. Italy was in hot pursuit of territory and Japan was laying the foundation for her ultimate aggression against China. Soviet Russia, then torn by civil war, was not present.

Among the other nations, there was the utmost timidity toward making commitments to the League of Nations. This reluctance tended to increase rather than diminish with the passing of years. In the end, it reached its fulfillment in the doctrine of appeasement which was the negation of everything for which the League had originally stood.

This time the Great Powers are all inside the League. More important, what was strong doubt in 1920 has now become a matter of sincere and deep conviction. It is conviction on the upper level of statesmanship backed by conviction of public opinion at home. In no country has the transformation of public opinion been more complete than in the United States. A recalcitrant and vocal minority still is deluded with isolationism, but it is a minority without leadership and without any discernible effect on national policy. In Canada, too, there has been an awakening which is reflected as uniformly throughout the people as it is in front benches of Parliament.

Britain And Refugees

Two important statements have been made by the United Kingdom Government which show Britain's anxiety to do as much as she can within her own country to help those who have suffered in concentration camps in Europe.

The first was the announcement that Britain will admit immediately those survivors of the Nazi camps who have close relatives in Britain able and willing to look after them, "and also other distressed persons who have been in hiding from the Gestapo or for various reasons are especially in need of care."

There are thousands of close relatives of Nazi victims in Britain to receive them. They found refuge there both before and during the war. Up to April 1943 alone, 150,000 refugees entered Britain, and in June 1944 it was officially stated that they were still being admitted at the rate of about 800 a month. Many of these refugees will themselves be able to save others now, and reunite their families.

The other statement refers to naturalization. During the war naturalization was suspended, and the refugees who had settled in Britain were anxious about their future. Naturalization is now to be resumed, and priority is to be given to aliens who have served in the Forces, or in science, industry and commerce.

Britain is a very crowded country with a population of 500 per square mile, compared with 44 per square mile in the United States. Yet during the war, Britain has shown her desire to help, whatever the cost. No refugee who reached Britain, even without a visa, was ever turned back. And in addition to the stream of refugees who came in the usual way, there were many others who entered under various British schemes organized to meet special circumstances. For example, after D-Day, plans were made to accommodate 10,000 French refugees from embattled Normandy. In March, 1945, 2,000 Dutch children were brought over for three-month holidays in camps and private homes all over the country, to allow them to recover from the horrors of Nazi occupation. Later, when the concentration camps were liberated, plans were immediately made to bring to Britain large numbers of the derelict and pitiable children who were found there. The programme has begun with 1,000 children from the dreaded Theresienstadt Camp in Czechoslovakia. The first 300 of these children were flown over in bombers by the R. A. F. and placed in a private holiday camp in the English Lake District.

These are the latest illustrations of sympathy and help which have been characteristic of Great Britain ever since the Nazis came to power. Estimates published in 1943 showed that the assistance in money or kind, given by private organizations and the individuals in Britain to refugees from German Europe amounted to 9,500,000 pounds ($38,000,000). In addition the Government helped, not only by giving every facility to the voluntary bodies, but also by providing funds in aid. In 1938, the Government set aside 4,000,000 pounds ($20,000,000) to help Czech refugees. Following the outbreak of the war, the Government decided to subsidize private organizations caring for refugees. At first 50 per cent of the cost was given, and this was later raised to 100 per cent. Over 1,200,000 pounds ($4,800,000) had been spent by the Government in this manner by May, 1943, not including the Ministry of Health expenditure on refugees.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The streets of the city were safest for pedestrians yesterday morning.

* * * *

The Eighth Army entered Tripoli this date 1943; the enemy columns were heavily bombed as they withdrew.

* * * *

Macy's, biggest department store in the world, recently broke its own million dollar record for one day's sales. It does 85 per cent of its advertising in daily newspapers.

* * * *

H. R. H. Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, died this date 1820; while in the army, served for a time in Halifax. Kent Street, Charlottetown, is named after him.

* * * *

Many here are justly indignant that Nazi Meyer and his wife should find shelter in Canada, for our own boys were among prisoners sacrified in cold blood by the murderers under his command.

* * * *

If dairy subsidies have cost the Government $200,000,000 since the war began, or an average saving of $3 or $4 per month per housewife, how much additional profit would have accrued to the farmers had prices not been controlled and the farmers permitted to get what they could on the open market?

* * * *

It is estimated there are 300 unknown cases of tuberculosis in Prince Edward Island. Many of them are in the early stage where there are no symptoms and in which the disease can be most easily cured. Early diagnosis by means of X-ray will help them, and protect the people with whom they come in contact.

* * * *

Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, intends to accept the invitation of Mr. McLure and visit us at an early date. This is not wishing him any bad luck, but for his own and our ultimate benefit, it is hoped he will experience some of the difficulties and delays not infrequent at this season, or later, between Sackville and here.

* * * *

A factory in Southern England is now mass-producing a plastic fabric which will help to make ships fireproof. It is a light but strong material which does not support combustion, is unaffected by water, normal heat changes, most solvents and oils. The new material is being made into cabins, wall and coiling panels, doors, internal partitions, stairways and other shipboard equipment. It has already been successfully fitted in an aircraft carrier and a number of merchant ships.

* * * *

A Yorkshire firm who have just perfected a process for making soft cheese from sour milk are shortly to begin large scale production. The managing director of the company told the Yorkshire *Post* correspondent that at least five million gallons of milk went sour and became a dead loss to farmers every year. His company is prepared to buy up all the sour milk they can. The company hopes to extend its activities to other parts so that the new enterprise may eventually become a national industry.

* * * *

So the twice defeated Minister of Defence, General McNaughton, has been selected by his patron, to hie him down to Rio de Janeiro with a retinue to witness the installation as President, of a successful politician in Brazil. There is nothing in common between Kipling and McNaughton, but he may now recall the latter's verses in *Just-So Stories*:

Roll down—roll down to Rio—
Roll really down to Rio!
Oh, I'd love to roll to Rio
Some day before I'm old!

Only, Kipling had sea rolling, not aerial rolling in mind at the time.

* * * *

"Van Leeuwenhoek, the bacteriologist, strikes me as a wonderful example of the power and pertinacity of an individual man—a good man to think about in our day when a man's ability is apt to be measured by degrees and diplomas, and whether he's a member or whether he isn't a member of some trade organization or some professional body (writes Geoffrey Grigson, of "Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek and his Little Animals"). Isn't it pleasant to think of this Dutch draper, who couldn't write Dutch grammatically and no doubt did the Dutch equivalent of dropping his aitches, and yet who beat all the pros at their own game and saw bacteria, and much else, for the first time on earth? Pleasant to think that he never had to sit for an examination—even for a School Certificate."

* * * *

Major General Chisholm is still carrying on his campaign for improved morale in the rising generation. Addressing the Legion at Ottawa he said: "Soldiers have learned how to sacrifice and 'they should teach the rest of the people and particularly children.' Most of his speech was devoted to outlining ways in which veterans could best rehabilitate themselves to civilian life. The next war, he said, will be vastly more different than anything the world has ever known. The atomic bomb would be child's play because already in the cards there were better ways of killing peoples than with the bomb. It would be possible to wipe out whole continents. If such a war was to be avoided, it was time people took stock of themselves so that they could become proper world citizens. It was to be wondered how anyone who fought with his wife, his neighbors, the people on his street, the people in other parts of the country could possibly become a good 'world citizen'."

Notes By The Way

"The situation in Persia," says a contemporary, "is like that in the living-room where several fellows, calling on the same girl, are willing to go home—provided all the others leave first."—Kitchener Record.

William B. Stout is a well-known aviation engineer and automobile designer. He has some pertinentn ideas as to trends in automobile design and manufacture. Mr. Stout predicts that within two years all major manufacturers will be producing cars with plastic bodies much stronger than steel. These cars will have half the weight and twice the economy of present day vehicles. Cars such as Mr. Stout describes will give motorists a lot of things they've been wanting for years. Probably the most important of all is the gift of greatly increased vision to the driver. Operators of present-day cars have to guess at clearances to their right. In rear-engined cars they won't have to guess, they can see. Many an accident thus will be prevented.—*Buffalo Courier-Express*

Figures compiled by the Ontario Temperance Federation show that in the last days of the old bar there were 107 tavern licenses in Toronto, 1 beer and wine license, 3 six-month licenses 50 shop licenses and 17 club licenses—178 outlets in all. With the coming of the Ontario Temperance Act these were wiped out. Under the Ferguson liquor control plan Toronto started in 1927 with 40 outlets which increased to 51 by 1933. This number was substantially increased in the Hepburn regime by the introduction of beverage rooms. In 1937 the outlets numbered 261, including 118 beverage rooms, 58 club and 34 military messes. By 1943, the last year covered by the compilation, the number of outlets had been reduced to 239 with 10 fewer clubs and 14 fewer military messes. Beverage rooms numbered 117.—Toronto Telegram.

"Treeless" Iceland is to have some forests. At least it will if present plans work out for starting extensive nurseries of Sitka spruce brought from the Cusack National Forest in Alaska. Test plantings made by the Iceland Forestry Service indicate that the spruce will thrive in Iceland, and a quantity of seed, collected with the help of the U. S. Forest Service is ready, along with mechanized equipment for sowing, transplanting, and cultivating in the new nurseries. The ancient little country at the top of the world is the marvel of travelers for its mild climate, its industry, its literacy, and its democratic government, but is often voted down by them because of the monotony of its treeless landscape. Actually, there are birch woods in a good many places, willows in fair numbers, and some mountain ash. These, however, are small and light, their accent insignificant. What a difference if the lovely upland meadows and slopes, clothed with their thick grasses, heather, and bright wild flowers, could be seen against a rich dark background of spiky Sitka spruce! For beauty alone, even if lumbering never came of it, the outcome seems worth waiting for. Pleasant, too, to think that Alaska's abundant forests may be shared in this way with the sturdy little island that was so hospitable to United States servicemen during the war. —Christian Science Monitor.

A recent despatch from Quebec City tells about a woman in that city returning a quantity of silverware to the Chateau Frontenac which she had had in her possession for the past fourteen years. Her reason was that her late husband had given it to her stating that the owners had presented it to him. The lady returned the goods voluntarily when the facts were given her. The taking of articles from hotels is not new. Some people think nothing of taking towels and even blankets from hotels as "souvenirs" of their stay while silverware is picked up in dining rooms and placed in handbags for much the same purpose. High-class hotels make provision in their budgets for such losses, but the difficulty in replacing many articles during the war made the situation very difficult for them. As a rule hotels do not wish to expose themselves to publicity by laying charges. However, in the United States hotels have banded together and circulate the names of guests from whose rooms articles are found to be missing when they check out. —Oshawa Times-Gazette

Time was when the street car was the belle of New York—brightly garbed, somewhat noisy, having many admirers and with enough influence to warrant a certain arrogance. Horse-drawn, she first ran on rails (as compared with the old stages) in 1832. By 1885 she had elbowed the omnibuses right off Broadway and other main arteries. Her tracks spread into all five boroughs—1,314 miles at one time, carrying a billion passengers a year. Her powerful friends — the traction lobby—fought against subways and motor transport, but it was a losing fight. Her old rival, the bus, returned in new garb—more comfortable, more quiet, more flexible. By the late Thirties street-car trackage was down to 311 miles ,little of it in Manhattan. Recently the Mayor announced that by September, 1946, the clank of the street car would be heard no more in Manhattan, by the end of 1946 would have vanished from the Bronx. Plans for motorization that were interrupted by the war are being resumed full scale. —New York Times.

It is little short of criminal that anyone should contract diphtheria, much less die of it, when toxoid may be had for the asking. The people who failed to give their children such protection deserve public censure, if not prosecution, for their negligence has been directly the cause of suffering and death. We beat smallpox by vaccination. We can beat diphtheria by toxoid if only we have the common sense to see that it is administered. And toxoid costs nothing. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

To those who have been depressed by the emphasis placed on the purely destructive elements of atomic power, the suggestion of the American Cancer Society will come as a cheering note. That organization, deeply concerned over the number of deaths caused by the disease, has advocated dissemination of scientific information on nuclear fission which might provide a clue to treatment of those who suffer from a malady. Whether or not there is a curative factor to be extracted from advances made in the research conducted to date remains to be seen. But it is at least heartening to note that some agencies are viewing the greatest scientific discovery of the age in the light of its potential for the good of humanity, not its obliteration. —Victoria Times.

The drachma of Greece derives its name from the iron bars used as currency by the Greeks before 600 B.C.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WHAT IS MAN?

Sir,—A recent sermon dealt with the above subject. In it the speaker declared all men to be sons of God. But are they?

This is a glorious ideal and one might well hope and pray that it might become a reality, but as long as there exist those to whom Jesus could say "Ye are of your father, the devil," it is evident that there are two fatherhoods and two brotherhoods.

Paul says "For ye (believers) are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus." Here is the fatherhood of God, and faith in Christ Jesus establishes the brotherhood, the only one recognized in the New Testament.

All men are not brethren; they are neighbors, and Christians should love them as themselves with a view to their salvation. But it is in a different way that we love the brotherhood in Christ. God is not the Father of all mankind; He is the Creator of all but the Father of all those who believe.

John's Gospel was written to bring man to believe "that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, believing, they might have life through His name." Having this life at once qualifies for admission into this brotherhood. Sonship is derived from God's only begotten Son who became the Son of man to make us anew the Sons of God. "As many as received Him, to them he gave the power to become the sons of God even to them that believe on His name, which were born, not of blood nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." Our adoption is in Jesus Christ as the Head of this fraternity and is accompanied with a real change, regeneration, the ground of sonship. In other words there are no sons of God by adoption, but such as are His by regeneration and rebirth.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. C. LAWSON.

Alberton, P. E. I.

ISLAND PHEASANTS UNLIMITED

Sir,—It is the intention of Island Pheasants Unlimited and the Fish and Game Association to petition the Provincial Government to pass enabling legislation which will make it compulsory for every male person, over sixteen years of age, and a resident of Prince Edward Island who engages in the sport of hunting or fishing for pleasure, to procure a permit. This permit to cost one dollar per annum, and every fee collected will be set aside in a separate fund to be used by the Associations on a fifty-fifty basis to improve the fishing and to increase the propagation of the game birds in this Province.

A series of newspaper articles will be run by the Associations, setting forth the knowledge of experts on Fish and Game and from the benefits of their experience, members of the Legislature will have ample time to ascertain the wishes and feelings of their constituents on the merits of our proposals for the future of wild life in this Province.

Many competent men are convinced that the desired results can be accomplished only through co-operation, even though the Crown legally owns all the wild life and game. The home of a farmer is still his castle, and it is an old established principal of law that whoever enters such a home must do so as a guest and conduct himself accordingly. Fortunately, few farmers feel any aversion against anglers or hunters and of course, many of them are enthusiastic sportsmen themselves. Here then is solid emotional grounds on which to cultivate mutual interest.

The possibilities of the scheme may be traced to the introduction of Hungarian Partridge here, in 1927. Every gunner owes a lot for the pleasure he has received from this gamey bird, to the initiative of Mr. J. D. Jenkins in introducing them here, and of course it is generally well known that they have thrived and multiplied tremendously since. Twenty-seven pairs only, were originally released by Mr. Jenkins, and it is certainly no reflection on his initiative when the results are judged to think of the propagation that would now be apparent, had a thousand pairs been originally released. Thus it can be readily seen, that artificial stocking is the solution to the problem that interests our members.

We have in our Hungarian Partridge, sport for our local gunners and a great inducement for visitors to come and participate as well. Those who have already come assured us of the pleasure they experienced in hunting the "Hunkies" and indicated that the Huns, even now, are more plentiful on the Island than elsewhere in the Maritimes, but as far as other upland game is concerned, we have no inducement to offer either local or outside gunners.

One may ask, why the success of the Huns, and the answer is, plenty of grain fields, water, and a long shore line on which to obtain grit during the winter months. This same type of partridge failed miserably, for which hopes were aroused in Pennsylvania, until transferred to the grain fields of the Western States.

The Ring Necked Pheasant barely held its own in the wooded reserves of other countries. They did better in the open fields, but not until they reached the wheat fields of the middle west did they really come into their own. Here again is the strongest sort of an argument for the propagation of this type of game bird here. The pheasant is a creature of its own environment. Plenty of food, sufficient water and a suitable climate, all of which we possess, would seem to make this Province an ideal location for them. Their main diet, as well, consists of grasshoppers, cut-worms, ragweed, potato bugs, beetles and many other such weeds and bugs, that we can readily do without.

Every gunner would like at least a fifty-fifty chance to fill an assorted geme bag, besides the sport and recreation he would enjoy if the birds were here in sufficient numbers, and this idea is really the fulfillment of our aim.

The proceeds of the permit monies received will be utilized to purchase Government tested birds for release in the Province, in suitable areas and in quantities that will provide definite hatching results. The distribution will be carried out with the idea of having good shooting in every section, eventually. The average hatch for the pheasant is ten, and if we could release one thousand or more each year, for several years, our pheasant population would increase to over 200,000 which would make good gunning a reality for all, as far as this type of game bird goes.

I am, Sir, etc.,
E. FRANK ACORN, Sec.

"Where Angels Fear To Tread"

By Elizabeth Bethune Campbell

Referring to the successful appeal in person to the Privy Council, by this lady, Herbert Bentwich, editor of the English Law Journal wrote in the English Review "The King, the Navy, and the Judicious Committee (of the Privy Council) are the three solid and apparent bonds of Empire; for the rest of the Union depends upon sentiment, with this opinion I heartily agree."

Professor A. L. Goodheart, a leading American authority in a description on the relationship of the British Parliament, Privy Council and the Crown as follows:

"The British Government in 1833 passed an act for the better administration of justice in His Majesty's Privy Council. This act constituted a body known as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the members to be persons who held or had held high judicial office. Today they include the Lord Chancellor, the Seven Lords of Appeal in ordinary, certain judges who have had Indian experience and various distinguished Dominion judges, if they are in London. Technically the Judicial Committee is not a court, but only advises the King how to decide a case. Since the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the Dominions have had complete freedom to decide whether or not they should allow appeals to be taken to the Judicial Committee. Eire (Southern Ireland) has abolished all appeals, and Canada all appeals in criminal cases. There are, however, a number of important Canadian appeals each year in which questions concerning the division of powers between the Dominion and the Provinces have to be decided. In bringing "justice without fear or favour" to the many different peoples the Judicial Committee is a fitting symbol of the British Empire."

RING MONEY FOUND

Some specimens of ring money used by the ancient Gauls and Britains have been found near Oxfordshire, England.

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Castle Mountain Always
(Vancouver Province)
Mr. MacKenzie King has announced that Castle Mountain in the Rockies, near Banff, is to be renamed Mount Eisenhower in honor of the commander of the Allied armies in the Second World War. The gesture is a gracious one. General Eisenhower is a man of such distinction that his name would honor any mountain to which it might be attached.
It is a pity the gesture will be futile. No one who has seen Castle Mountain can call it anything but Castle Mountain. The mountain named itself in the first instance and will always name itself whatever the authorities of the geographic board may say about it. Its battlemented towers, its buttresses, its crenellated crags shout "Castle, Castle, Castle," all day long. They can never be made to say "Eisenhower."
It is as foolish to try to rename Castle Mountain as it would be to rename Mount Blanc, whose eternal snows have given it its name.
Indeed, it would be well if the government and the geographic board would only realize that all the principal mountains along the main line of the Canadian Pacific have already been named in the minds of the Canadian people and in those of thousands of visitors of two generations now, and leave them alone. There are plenty of unnamed noble peaks to honor great men with.

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EARLY PRINTING

By the first year of the 16 century there were more than two hundred presses at work in Venice.