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President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLeure
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Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1946

An Island Floral Emblem

The proposal to select a floral emblem for Prince Edward Island, suggested recently in "The Educational Horizon" and endorsed by "Agricola" in Saturday's Guardian, is certainly one worthy of consideration.

The Educational Horizon makes two suggestions with regard to a Prince Edward Island choice: the Marsh Marigold or the Orchis (Cypripedium). "Agricola" adds the March Cinqufoil and the Corydalis to the list.

It is noted that in some of the other provinces the floral emblems were selected by vote of the Women's Institutes, or by Horticultural Societies. Here, too, is a good idea. The Women's Institutes may be expected to take a special interest in the subject, and there is no doubt that they would be quite competent to make a satisfactory choice.

In any case, it is to be hoped that this very interesting suggestion will be followed up.

Canada's Torch

Some day a five-foot torch, brightly painted and sent from Canada in the darkest days of the war as a symbol of Canadian devotion to the cause of freedom, will stand in a place of honor in the Churchill Museum.

The torch—with a painted flame—which was flown across Canada and was the centrepiece in Victory Loan ceremonies in different cities, was presented to Winston Churchill in the garden at Downing Street by Veterans Affairs Minister Mackenzie on July 1, 1941.

Mr. Mackenzie said in presenting the torch that it represented Canadians' will-to-win, their devotion and ceaseless resolution in fighting the war. The British Prime Minister received it with words of appreciation.

The torch was placed among Mr. Churchill's possessions at 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's residence. Only a few weeks ago it was removed to his Hyde Park district home along with illustrated addresses and numerous other gifts presented while he held the highest British government office.

Members of his staff said the torch was among his treasured possessions. Mr. Churchill eventually would group all his gifts in a small museum.

British Honduras Boundary

London commentators call attention to the double significance of the United Kingdom Government's suggestion to the Guatemalan Government that the eighty-seven year old British Honduras boundary dispute should be submitted to the adjudication of the International Court of Justice which is to be set up as the principal judicial organ of U. N. O.

The history of the Anglo-Guatemalan Treaty dispute is a picturesque story. The first English settlement in the neighborhood of Belize River on which stands the Belize capital of the Crown Colony of British Honduras dates back to about 1638. The name Belize is traced to a Spanish corruption of Wallace, Lieut. Peter Wallace, a famous buccaner, was the first Englishman to settle on Belize River. The Crown Colony of British Honduras grew partly out of the settlement of British colonists, many of them buccaners, in defiance of Spanish sovereignty over Central America, and partly out of trading concessions granted by Spain to British settlers.

Amid the maze of wars waged and treaties concluded between England and Spain from 1779 to 1814 it is not easy to define the precise moment at which British sovereignty over the colony became juridically effective. Suffice it to say the British Colony was in existence long before Guatemala came into being as a result of her declaration of independence in 1821.

In 1859 the Anglo-Guatemalan Treaty was concluded and ratified delimiting the frontier between Guatemala and British Honduras. Under Article Seven of that Treaty the two parties undertook jointly to construct a means of communication between the capital of Guatemala and the fittest point on the Atlantic coast near Belize. This Article has never been implemented, despite persistent efforts by the United Kingdom Government which offered to fulfil its share of mutual obligations thereunder. Again and again the United Kingdom Government offered to pay fifty thousand pounds towards the construction of a road or railway, but these offers were one and all rejected by the Guatemalan Government as it rejected in 1940 the two British proposals to refer the dispute to arbitration.

For these reasons the United Kingdom Government cannot agree that it is solely or even partially to blame for the failure to implement

Article Seven, or in any case that the failure to implement Article Seven would render the Treaty of 1859 null and void. Nor does the United Kingdom Government consider that even if the Treaty were void there would be any reason why any part of the territory of British Honduras should belong to Guatemala. Nevertheless the United Kingdom Government declares in a note to the Guatemalan Government dated January 15 its willingness to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice and to abide by the court's decision.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Queen Victoria died this date 1901.

More zero weather this month than for many years past—not exactly suited to shipping potatoes.

Several British whaling expeditions are to be equipped with Radar apparatus and means are to be provided for taking bearings on whales both on and below the water.

Old St. Andrew's at Mt. Stewart, now burned to the ground, will be missed by many, for it was one of the best known "sign posts" in the history of the province, with which was associated the memorial to the first Catholic settlers.

The Right Hon. E. J. Williams, British Minister of Information, is shortly leaving the United Kingdom on a brief visit to Canada in the course of which he proposes to acquaint himself with the working of the United Kingdom Information Office at Ottawa. Before returning to England, he hopes also to spend a few days in the United States.

Magnesia is now being manufactured from sea water in a plant in Cumberland, in the north of England. Before the war the United Kingdom imported all her magnesia from abroad. From magnesia is extracted magnesium, the world's lightest metal, much used in Britain's aircraft industry in the war, and with manifold uses in peacetime.

Australia, which got ahead of Canada in the United Nations Organization in London, announces that to permit resumption of normal trade with the United Kingdom and other sterling countries 650 categories of goods have been exempted from import licensing requirements and 150 removed from the prohibited list and placed under administrative licensing control.

New York will henceforth be the world centre, if, as the French Cabinet have been told, Hyde Park Le chosen as the permanent home of the United Nations Organization, which would also mean, of course, that we here would be practically next door neighbours and could cultivate acquaintanceship with the huge personnel with a view to developing our summer colony.

Rorke's Drift, this date 1879; in the first week of the year war broke out between the Zulus and the British, and before reinforcement could be sent, the Zulus gained headway: at Rorke's Drift on the Buffalo River, Natal, a heroic defence of the British Hospital was made by the remnant of the 24th Regiment, defeated at Isandula, against 4,000 Zulus; in July, the tables were turned, and the Zulus were defeated at Ulundi; but the British refused to annex the country which was subsequently taken by the Boers; as a British colony later it was merged in the Union of South Africa.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Gazette what appeared four months ago to be a "take it or leave it" attitude on the part of the Federal government with reference to their proposed taxation policy, seems to have been greatly modified as a result of the November meetings of the coordinating committee, and while some here are still insistent that continued occupation by the Dominion of tax field is the foundation of the Federal financial proposals it is believed that rather than completely upset the coming conference certain concessions will be made. At the meeting of the economic committee between December 4 and 14 the committee examined the financial proposals in the light of the budgets and other materials submitted by the various provinces. The health insurance, old age pensions and unemployment assistance proposals of the Dominion were also examined and discussed. Altogether the economic committee had 26 meetings and 80 representatives of the Dominion and Provincial governments participated. The co-ordinating committee will meet on January 28 and the representatives of each government are now returning to report to their respective premiers on the clarification of detail at the technical level which has been achieved.

A letter from Mr. H. K. D. Heming, Montreal, appears in the Gazette as follows: "Sir,—In keeping with current thought that war memorials should take practical form, I submit to your readers the suggestion that the deeds of Canada's soldiers could not be more fittingly commemorated than by permanently marking the road they blazed to victory. This road exists in Europe as the 'Maple Leaf', up from the Normandy beaches to Germany, and by renaming highways across England and Prince Edward Island and the Trans-Canada Highway as 'Maple Leaf', 'East' and 'West' the long trail could be traced back to its real origin in every Province of Canada. An essential feature would be the use throughout of the handsome 'Army' scarlet and black markers with their gold maple leaves, and worded signs in white on a black ground. This would add the necessary distinctive touch and would give every veteran a thrill of remembrance when once more following the 'Maple Leaf'. To complete the chain the Canadian trans-Atlantic conveyer route could be renamed the 'Maple Leaf' route. Why build memorials visible in every Province a symbolic reminder of the thousands who followed the long road into the unknown in the cause of freedom."

Notes By The Way

Full of unshedded shreds is this job of freeing the oppressed, as when Korea stands up to debate—Winnipeg Tribune.

When they put their shoulders to the wheel in South America, you never can tell how many revolutions it will make.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

A Bradford woman of 106 says that her favorite reading is detective stories. She should be carefully watched for any tendency toward juvenile delinquency.—Peterborough Examiner.

The Spanish Government charges that Communists have been responsible for a "campaign of defamation" against Spain. This is sheer nonsense, including the use of the word, "Communists" Spain, or rather the Franco Government, has defamed itself.—Brantford Expositor.

Ex-G.I. Art Mooney, the Hotel Lincoln bartender in the Chicago Century, Chicago, relates he found a practical use for his good refined nose, including the use of a nephew wear it when he's a good boy, but takes it away from him if he is not good. He reports that he refused to eat his spinach, cereal, etc.

Many people seem to think post-office workers and other public employees are mind readers, possessed of extraordinary powers. One letter that was particularly amusing was addressed to a person, believed to live near St. Thomas on one of the islands of the West Indies, corner of the envelope was written this illuminating directive: "Lives in refined nose, including the use of a nephew wear it when he's a good boy, but takes it away from him if he is not good. He reports that he refused to eat his spinach, cereal, etc."

The government's decision to build ten new factories in South Wales to be let to manufacturers of electrical goods, is indeed an important step in the link-up of medical services with industrial rehabilitation. The new factories will provide steady income which allows a restful diet can do much to arrest the progress of the disease. Last year there were 277 deaths from silicosis in coal mining alone. If the new factories are built, the annual toll would be considerably reduced.—London Economist.

Among the characteristics of the present age, the virtue of reverence is not so conspicuous as in former years. On every side one hears in ordinary conversation the name of the deity invoked. Persons who would be offended if they were classed as non-Christians are particularly careful to use the name of the deity in their prayers. It is a vicious habit, and in the early years of the century, the reverent mind, even to persons of refined taste, though not religiously bent, would be repelled and nauseous.—Guelph Mercury.

We are not too happy about the latest bulletin from the brave new world, division of electronic slot machines. The first part of the story is intriguing. An American inventor of slot machines has perfected an automatic device for dispensing hot dogs with the aid of electronics. When you drop a dime in the slot, the machine dispenses five salted peanuts but a tastily cooked hot dog, complete with mustard and relish, is dispensed and wrapped in cellophane. It will drop from the pot piping hot, and the dispenser will dispense a good deal of the second course as well. The inventor says it is so simple that anyone can make one. One of the things to have other than the slot machine is to have out in automobile tires. Instead of the old system of vulcanizing the tires, the new system uses frequency waves. Also vulcanized tires will generate heat inside the tire walls which will vulcanize the tire. If electronics will vulcanize tires, what guarantee have we that the inventor will not use the same principle to vulcanize our loved hot dogs?—Winnipeg Free Press.

There is a distinct difference between a national anthem and a patriotic song. The national anthem is "God Save the King" and the patriotic song is "The Maple Leaf" and "O Canada". The national anthem is important to distinguish between English, Irish, Scotch and French in any patriotic song for Canada, or the other British community of many races. The national anthem "God Save the King" was written by a Scotsman. "O Canada" was written by a Welshman. Irishmen or Englishmen, as the program "There'll Always Be an England" has been sung with deep feeling by millions of people who have not seen England. Patriotic songs may relate to national emotional phases, but in a country such as Canada, the traditions of all or any racial cross-sections of a country's population. In a country such as Canada every song of the kind connected with any phase of the country's life past or present, should meet with a response in every gathering of the right type of Canadians. The popularity of "The Maple Leaf" and "O Canada" despite their faults and seeming "sectionalism" is a wholesome sign of the "esprit corps" of the young and great nation of many kindreds.—Sydney Post-Record.

The year 1946 will see the adaptation to civilian use of many devices developed by our scientists and engineers during the war which will add to the world's comfort and convenience. One of the most interesting of all is an automobile telephone, over which motorists on the highways may communicate directly with any telephone in the country. Says The Salem Ore. Capital-Journal. Devoted by the Bell Telephone system, this service will be put to practical test on several main highway routes in the mid-West and East within the next few months. One of these routes will be between Chicago and St. Louis. When the necessary installations are made it will be possible for any auto carrying the equipment to make an receive calls to or from any point along the route. The new calls will be handled by mobile service telephone operators. The conversations will travel part of the way by telephone wire and part of the way by radio. If a caller in Chi-

Prospects Of Trade

(Royal Bank of Canada)

After recounting how standards of living have advanced since primitive times, the Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, for January tells how impossible it would be to return to the subsistence economy of early Canada and how imperative it is to keep advance. "This continent is regarded from Europe and Asia as the home of a luxurious mode of life," the article continues, "Science has flourished here, and has been applied to practical purposes on a scale never before known. Problems have arisen with the advances. Supposing that the advent of the machine as a substitute for hand work makes it possible for one man to produce the necessities for four men, then there are three more men to be fed. All these have been tried since the steam engine ushered in the new system. The first step was to increase the number of men, but this did nothing to do. Out of the second there comes progress and a higher standard of living. Even the most advanced improvements cannot be achieved by such simple devices as those inaugurated by the modern machine. The modern machine has not only increased the number of men, but it has also increased the standard of living. The standard will rise as the number of men increases, and the number of men will increase as the standard of living rises. The standard of living is a family matter, including as it does the kind of things customarily enjoyed by the family. Some will be looked upon as necessities others as luxuries. Improvement in the quality of necessities, and the increase in the quantity of comforts and luxuries which add to the contentment of the family, and insofar as the family is concerned, in making its standard of living, it is really a matter of money. Income, which is the amount received in wages, salary or from other sources, and real income, which is the sum of the things which can be bought with its money. This is conditioned by fluctuations in prices and in the supply of goods available."

It is interesting to look back over the index in prices and incomes. The wage index in certain main groups of industries rose from 81.1 in 1913, to 107 in 1920, then fell to 86.1 in 1933, and by 1944 it had risen to a new high record in these figures, 137.5. No figures are available for the manufacturing industries at the turn of the century, but in 1911 the index stood at 45.0, and in 1944 it was 111.

Unfortunately, the cost of living index can be traced for 1900 but there is a significant comparison between 1913 and 1945. There are fifty-three items in the average wage rate index, the general index has increased 99.4 points, the cost of living index covering the basic necessities of a family has risen only 40 points.

To enable families to keep track of the trends in prices and incomes, they have set up cost of living indexes. The index for the cost of living covering the basic necessities of a family has risen only 40 points. The index for the cost of living covering the basic necessities of a family has risen only 40 points. The index for the cost of living covering the basic necessities of a family has risen only 40 points.

After outlining the system used in compiling the index, the article points out that for comparative purposes, on the base 1936-39 equals 100:

Chicago wants to talk to the occupant of a certain automobile somewhere between Chicago and St. Louis, he will first reach a telephone booth for the service operator, and give her the call number of the telephone. He will then dial the telephone wires to the highway, and then send the signal on to the vehicle by radio. The occupant will receive an audible and visual signal indicating that he should talk. He will then pick up his dashboard telephone and answer. Under his fingers, as he holds the telephone handset, will be a "push-to-talk" button which will permit him to switch from listening to talking.

HID WORK FROM JAPS

CANBERRA Australia. (C.P.)—Murray Griffin Austin, official war artist, lost all his work when Singapore fell. He was captured and in captivity. Forty oils and 150 sketches drawings were built into the hut walls, in one instance a whole case of them, and the Japanese never found them. They will be shown now in the Commonwealth.

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Ottawa's Responsibility

(Globe and Mail)

Official Ottawa is disclaiming any responsibility for commutation to life imprisonment in Canada of the sentences of death before a firing squad passed on by Gen. Kurt Meyer by a Canadian military court for the murder of Canadian prisoners of war. Defense Minister Abbott is quoted as saying he is quite satisfied to "accept the judgment of our senior officers at Canadian military headquarters in London."

Unfortunately Mr. Abbott's statement conflicts with a Canadian Press report that Maj. Gen. Chris Vokes, Commander of the Canadian Occupation Army, "personally" made the decision. "This, however, does not alter the situation. On the contrary, it emphasizes the fact that the final authority in the case is the Minister's words leave the impression that Ottawa was consulted in making the decision, whether the recommendation of the Canadian or from Gen. Vokes, the Government must take responsibility for the decision, and Canadians are entitled to a plain statement to this effect. This is required not only in fairness to those who prevail instead of justice, but to mention those names left featherless because of Meyer, but also to military authorities overseas who at the moment are in the position of being made the scapegoats. Commutation of the sentence and its condition of imprisonment is a decision which only Ottawa could finally make. If the decision is not altered, Meyer is to be brought to Canada and placed in penal institutions. Our penal institutions are under civil jurisdiction, and it becomes the responsibility, apart from the matter of justice, when an overseas military authority can insist on a Canadian civil administration murderer of gallant Canadians."

JAMAICAN ASSAYER

Platinum was probably brought to the island first time in 1741 from Cartagena, Colombia, by a Jamaican assayer.

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By Ken Reynolds



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A GOOD GUESS

In 1550 a book was published in Portuguese navigator, Antonio Galvao, demonstrating that a canal could be cut at Panama.