

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. MacNicol's Programme

One of the best informed men in the House of Commons is undoubtedly Mr. J. R. MacNicol, M.P. for Toronto-Davenport, who is at present on a speaking tour of the Maritime Provinces and has been invited to address the Charlottetown Board of Trade at its monthly meeting here on Friday.

In attaining speedier transportation of Maritime goods Mr. MacNicol is strongly in favor of bridging the Straits of Canso as well as constructing the Chignecto Canal and improving Prince Edward Island transportation facilities.

One of the most important projects under Mr. MacNicol's proposed plan is Maritime hydro-electric installations on a large scale. This he regards as essential to our agricultural as well as industrial progress.

The Security Council

New responsibilities will devolve upon Canada as a result of her election on Tuesday to the all-powerful United Nations Security Council. Canada was elected along with Argentina to replace Australia and Brazil, whose term as non-permanent members has expired.

The functions of the Security Council are to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations; to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction; to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes; to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments; to use economic or military sanctions to prevent or stop aggression; and to submit reports to the General Assembly.

The Security Council acts on behalf of all members of the United Nations, who all agree to carry out its decisions and to undertake to make available to the Council at its request armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary for the maintenance of peace and security.

It is to the Security Council that the important Atomic Energy Commission reports on all matters affecting security. All the members of the Council are represented on this Commission, and in addition Canada, even when this country is not a member of the Council.

Butter Production Up

Butter production was maintained at a high level in August, the creamery output increasing 6 1-2 per cent and dairy butter five per cent as compared with the same month a year ago, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The August make of creamery butter amounted to 36 1-2 million pounds, while dairy butter was estimated at approximately 4 million pounds. Why butter, on the other hand, fell from 335 thousand pounds to 255 thousand.

August amounted to 28 1-2 million pounds as compared with 23 1-4 million; and total butter was 32 3-4 million pounds in comparison with 27 1-2 million pounds in August, 1946.

While the butter supply position has been strengthened by increased production, the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. Total butter supply in August increased three per cent, while domestic disappearance exceeded that of the same month last year by 19 per cent. This is reflected in the stock position at September 1, the 67 million pounds in store and transit representing a decrease of three per cent from the same date of the previous year.

The estimated milk production of Canada amounted to 2,041 million pounds in July, one-half of one per cent more than that produced in July last year. In the seven-month period, January to July, 10,162 million pounds were produced, representing a decline of 69 million pounds or three-quarters of one per cent. Fluid sales, including both milk and cream approximated 355 million pounds, three per cent below those of July, 1946.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Farmers are supplying home-cured hams and bacon to butchers.

The Community Concert executive were in high glee over the tremendous success of Tuesday's delightful entertainment.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces is to be formally welcomed to the City Wednesday by His Worship Mayor MacDonald.

The Church of Scotland was reunited yesterday's date 1929 after a separation of 86 years—since the great Disruption of 1843.

Under Japan's proposed constitution as approved by the lower house every Japanese is guaranteed the right to work, and to pay taxes.

Ottawa is irritatingly silent over the packers dispute, leaving it to the Provinces individually and collectively, to reach a settlement. Meantime Canada thus adds to Britain's worries over food-supplies and dollar exchange.

It was recently held that flying down Kirkland Lake's main street at an altitude of 150 feet is not dangerous flying in the particular kind of aircraft used. It is unlikely, however, that the local council held the practice in mind when drafting traffic by-laws.

A juvenile court judge in Winnipeg suggests that the children should be allowed to prepare the bicycle by-law. He further suggests a competition between schools to see which could produce the most satisfactory regulations.

Mr. V. A. Ainsworth has expressed his expert opinion that rural electrification is impractical without government assistance, the initial cost to the farmer being about one thousand dollars. Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia are already giving such assistance.

A recent survey by the National Association of Retail Grocers revealed that of 300 respondents, almost 85 per cent declared they were stocking more nationally advertised merchandise now than during the war. Reasons given were: (1) Customer demand for national brands is increasing; (2) national brands are easier to push than private brands; and (3) national brands are in greater supply.

The P. E. I. Tuberculosis League takes justifiable pride in the fact that it has one of the few completely mobile X-ray units operating in Eastern Canada. As the League president, Mr. C. R. McQuaid, pointed out at yesterday's annual meeting, much of the pre-survey work has been due to the cooperation received from the local branches of the Women's Institute and the Catholic Women's League, which handled the details in their respective communities.

Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, German soldier, born this date 1847. He was looked upon by the Germans as the personification of a war hero, and a book picturing him marching into London had an enormous sale. He flopped, however, when his famous Hindenburg line was pierced, and the Allies made towards Berlin. In his autobiography he claimed he and Ludendorff were called in too late to retrieve the mistakes made by their predecessors in the conduct of the war. After peace, he paved the way for Hitler to take command, which led to Great War II.

The R. C. M. P. have been issued instructions to check up on United States currency circulating in the Province. It is illegal for anyone to use U. S. currency, and when it comes into their hands they must take it to the Bank for exchange. During the tourist season a good deal of American dollars passed through hotels and stores, and there still may be the odd note or notes in circulation. Regulations are promulgated to the effect that such must be deposited in the Banks without delay to offset the American dollar shortage. In other parts of Canada neglect of this has resulted in prosecutions and severe penalties imposed.

Mead, the ancient English drink, is now being produced in Britain on a commercial scale. At Gulval, Cornwall, recently, the first mead factory was opened. An unusual feature of the ceremony was "the blessing of the mead" one of the oldest customs in England. It was carried out by the vicar of Gulval, Reverend C. Buckley. Mead is made by fermenting honey with yeast and water and tastes like a rich sherry. Its manufacturers hope it will prove a contribution to Britain's new export drive, in particular to dollar areas. Already Colonel Robert Gayre, owner of the factory, has had an order from New York for 250,000 gallons.

Notes By The Way

A columnist says that foothach can be cured by cheerful thoughts. We have successfully risen above the toothaches of many of our friends by this method. — Peterborough Examiner.

Another husband has eloped with the baby sitter. Maybe the sitter should be bonded, providing some compensation for the wife whose husband is purloined. — Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

A New York dispatch says that it is costing Canada \$1,500 a day to keep a delegation at the United Nations. It cost Canada more than \$5,000,000 a day to keep an army and air force in Europe. — Ottawa Journal.

There are probably more than 10,000,000 kinds of insects; nobody knows exactly, but at least 475,000 different species are known to science, says N.A.A. Among these are at least 195,000 species of beetles alone. Many new species were found by soldiers stationed in islands in the South-west Pacific.

It is for the churches and other enlightened social forces to fight a campaign to put the marriage contract on a better plane. The "marry-in-haste-repent-at-leisure" attitude to marriage must be attacked. It means marriage is to be made a little less easy, so that those contemplating it would bring to it a more serious conception of its difficulties and duties, as well as its privileges and satisfactions. — Vancouver Sun.

Americans are fast becoming "pickled," but literally. Consumption of pickles increased during the war, and the National Pickle Packers Association reported that Americans are eating more pickles now than ever before. Because of the abnormal weather prevailing over the pickle acreage, the size of the present harvest cannot be estimated until after the first chilling frost.

Ever so often the heavyweights get together and announce a discovery they call a further clearing up the mysteries of the atom. But somehow their explanation of this clarifying development only leaves most of us more mystified than ever as to what atomic energy is all about—except that we have a general idea of what it can do in a given case. — Kansas City Star.

That the larger jet airplanes contain a factor as deadly on the ground as the whirling propeller of a standard airplane is revealed in the report from California of the death of a civilian engineer, says The Kit-Hemer Record. Standing four feet away from the air intake of the big new O-36 as its power plant was being tested, the man was sucked off his feet bodily and slammed into the intake hood with fatal force. It is an added reminder that both the front and the business end of a jet plane are dangerous.

"We don't know how polio-myelitis is spread." This was the pronouncement of 150 top-flight medical leaders in session at Warm Springs, Ga., the centre of infantile paralysis research, established through the efforts of the late President Roosevelt, a victim of the disease. "No satisfactory evidence has been demonstrated that polio is spread usually by flies or sewage," a lovely centric park for the broken bums of Madison street, with fountains, bird baths and maybe a fish pond." In Chicago, the quality of mercy is not strained through a reformer's sieve. It is happy, practical, direct, spontaneous and heart-warming. There is no use giving a bum more than he'd waste it. There's no use combing his hair and washing him behind the ears; he'll be as dirty as ever tomorrow. He won't, of course, thank you, if you give him a little park, but he'll have what he has always dimly hoped for, "a nice place to loaf in the sun." What more could bum—or baron—want? — Windsor Star.

Building foundations in sandy soil were made in Germany by a process which involved the drilling of a deep hole which was then filled with tamped pieces of dry broken stone, says Science Service. It is known as the "Franklin" process. The method consists of driving a steel tube of whatever diameter wanted into the earth with a concrete foot held to its bottom by friction. The tube is driven by a tamper which is dropped down within it to strike on the foot. After being driven to the required depth, the tube is slowly withdrawn while broken stone is being fed down it and tamped. Thus a pile of friction material with no bonding matter is formed in the ground. The vibration of the tamping process compacts the sand.

One hundred years ago, the first Merriam-Webster dictionary was published. The G. and C. Merriam Company, preparing a brochure to commemorate the occasion, discovered that the following events also occurred in 1847: Col John Fremont proclaimed the annexation of California; United States postage stamps were used for the first time (seven years later than in England); the Mormons founded Salt Lake City; Thomas Edison was

The Tall Ships

(Toronto Globe and Mail)

An era, almost forgotten in the swift rush of the modern world, came a step closer to its close a few days ago in the death of Captain Gustaf Erikson, the last great owner of sailing ships. Captain Erikson died at his home at Karlehamnen, in the Aaland Islands of the Baltic, between Sweden and Finland. From his death-bed the old captain could see his four-masted barque, Pommer, swinging gently at anchor, pathetic, idle and unwanted.

When today one can wrinkle precocious cargo through the skies, from one ocean's edge to another in the brief twinkling of an eye, there is little need for the graceful wind ship. With the channels and anchorages of the world noisy with the raucous shouting of steam whistles, there is no room for the tall, proud barquentine. The sea lanes are marked now by black smoke and oil slicks, no longer by white wings shining in the sun.

Yet for all this, the wind ship has been remarkably reluctant to leave. Gustaf Erikson was successful until the very last with sail. Though at his death his once great fleet of forty windjammers was shrunk to three, he was still buying sailing vessels up until 1935, and at the outbreak of war in 1939 was prospering. Which is cause for regret.

Resistant to all change, moving in their quiet and peaceful manner across the oceans of the world, there are still a few large sailing ships in service. It is more than a romantic attachment to things past which keeps these vessels afloat; those that remain are by and large still usefully carrying cargo of some sort, usually of the kind which is unharmed by the passage of time.

The greatest era of the wind ship was that remarkable period of history, the 19th Century. It also gave birth to the steam vessel, of course, but the first fifty or sixty years the two were not so much competitive as they were complementary. And out of that century came that fabulous sailing vessel, the clipper, the Ana-Mc-Kim, the Cutty Sark (the ideal of applied art and sheer delight to the eye), the Nightingale, the Witch of the Waves, which were American-built, and the Stornaway and Chrysolite of the British yards were a few. In that period, too, Nova Scotia, the birthplace of the greatest builder of wooden ships, by 1861 just as the final decline began, the Canadian Province had the largest per capita registered tonnage of wooden vessels in all the world.

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But while the British and American mariners turned to steam, the Germans, Norwegians, Swedes and Danes clung to sail. A number of large sailing ships were built just before the First Great War, and many did yeoman duty carrying nitrates and lumber for both sides. But the Second War wrote final. The submarine and long-ranging bomber were too much.

The Pay Off

(St. Catharines Standard)

The Revenue Department of the Dominion government has started work on the 1,500,000 cheques representing the first part of a refundable portion of the compulsory savings system imposed in 1942. The payment, via H. M. mails, will probably begin next March. It is stated and, to the great surprise of some classes of non-taxpayers, the income tax folk have a right to be a little bit of sarcasm, is jolly decent of the dear old government. In fact, it is a heartening reversal of form, having in mind its usual conduct in such matters.

Of course, said government has had the use of this money for a number of years, and even the 1948 payments will be only on the instalment plan. But half a dollar is better than none. And even if rather keen on charging high interest (well, interest, anyway) right on the deadline, and quite the opposite sometimes in making due refunds (without interest) one should not be too hard on them. After all, they are only obeying orders, and they have had a most confusing succession of orders from a succession of Ministers (Personally, the income tax officials, especially those of the Hamilton headquarters and district, including St. Catharines, have been a courteous, hard-working and long-suffering bunch, in the main.)

And—who knows?—what an intriguing election and one thing and another, the Ministers in charge may see fit to make arrangements to speed up the balance of the refund payments. Stranger things have happened. Meanwhile, the main point is that the doubters stand refuted. They always predicted that the government would never pay off at all. So the faith of this and every other newspaper in the country, with the possible exception of a few Leftist organs and, equally, the faith of the great majority of Canadians, is to be vindicated.



AFTERGLOW

Sunset burns sanguine on the mountain crest, Brooding and strange; and on the thyme-journalistic field was Mr. James Douglas Hazard, a nephew and apprentice of Mr. James Douglas Bagnall of Shelburne, N. S., King's Printer and publisher of "The Royal Herald," a small local weekly of about 60 copies. On July 20, 1925, "The Register" and was published continuously by Mr. Hazard until 1951. Later it became known as "Hazard's Gazette."

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

FIRST NATIVE JOURNALIST

The first native of the Island to enter the journalistic field was Mr. James Douglas Hazard, a nephew and apprentice of Mr. James Douglas Bagnall of Shelburne, N. S., King's Printer and publisher of "The Royal Herald," a small local weekly of about 60 copies. On July 20, 1925, "The Register" and was published continuously by Mr. Hazard until 1951. Later it became known as "Hazard's Gazette."

When Mr. Hazard retired in 1953 the publication was "Hazard's Gazette" was continued by his son, George T. Hazard and subsequently by Messrs. Hazard and Owen, until it was merged in "The Protector and Christian Witness" and afterwards in "The Protestant and Evangelical Witness" the latter, published and edited by Hon. David Laird.

Co-Operators

(Moncton Times) The Maritimes more than any other section of Canada, has had the longest experience with the activities of the co-operative movement in various types of business in these provinces. The Right Rev. Monsgr. M.M. Coody, head of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. is one of the pioneers in co-operative enterprise and it is largely through his energetic direction and organizing ability that the movement has advanced with such marked success in practically every section of the East where it has been adopted.

In Cape Breton as well as other parts of the Maritimes, co-operative general stores carry on a thriving business. Our agriculture and fisheries have also benefited greatly through adoption of the plan, both for marketing products of the farm and sea, and for purchasing the supplies for these two foremost primary industries. In several places sales of lumber, FORERUNNER OF THOUSANDS The first known Christmas card made its appearance in 1842.

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AFRICANIZE CIVIL SERVICE LAGOS, Nigeria - (CP) - Newspaper representatives recently saw the government's efforts to Africanize the civil service. At the railways workshops at Ebute Metia, of 34 African foremen, 25 are African. Another 2,475 are employed in the workshops.

Blarney Castle was built in 1446 by Cormac McCarthy.