1946 Is Rushing Out and 1947 Is Rushnig In

May Good Luck, Good Health, Good Fortune be yours during the New Year.

W. D. Gillis & Co.

World Dates of 1946

By The Canadian Press

JANUARY

1—15 persons killed in train wreck near Lichfield, England.
3—William Joyce, 40, "Lord Haw Haw" hanged.
10—First meeting of United Nations Assembly opens in London.
14—Nazi General Kurt Meyer death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.
17—Gen. Montague heads inquiry into Canadian army administration.
20—Gen. Charles de Gaulle resigns as French provisional president.
21—Steel strike of 750,000 workers starts in U. S.; Premier Ibrahim Hakimi of Persia resigns.
23—Socialist Felix Gouin succeeds Gen. de Gaulle.
24—Canada made member of U. N. commmission on atomic energy control.
25—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr appointed U. K. ambassador to U.S.; United Mine Workers join American Federation of Labor.
27—Field Marshal Montgomery becomes Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.
29—Trygve Lie made secretary general of U. N. O.

FEBRUARY

1—Yugoslavia and Hungary becomes republics.
4—U. S. Supreme Court upholds death sentence on Jap General Yamashita.
6—House of Lords passes bill nationalizing Bank of England.
11—Britain, U. S. announce commercial aviation agreement.
15—U. S. steel strike settled.
18—Pope appoints 22 cardinals including Archbishop J. C. McGuigan, Toronto.
21—Bevin announces offer of 50 year friendship pact to Soviet.

MARCH

3—27 killed in American Airlines crash near San Diego, Calif.
5—Winston Churchill speaks at Fulton, Mo.; Field Marshal Alexander becomes Viscount Alexander of Tunis.
6—New constitution announced for Japan.
8—International monetary conference opens in Savannah, Ga.
9—33 killed in Bolton, England, football stadium crash.
11—Paul Henri Spaak forms Belgian Socialist cabinet.
12—H.H. Lehman resigns as director general of U. N. R. R. A.; inquiry into Canadian army administration announces findings.
13—General Motors strike at Detroit settled; Gen. Draja Mihailovic arrested in Yugoslavia.
21—Fiorello LaGuardia succeeds Lehmann on U. N. R. R. A.; Spaak resigns as Belgian premier.
25—First American session of U. N. council opens.
31—General elections held in Greece; Field Marshal Viscount Gort dies at 59; Achille van Acker, Socialist, premier of Belgium.

APRIL

1—Tidal waves hit Honolulu, California, Alaska; 400,000 U. S. soft coal miners strike.
5—Russia and Iran agree on mutual problems.
10—General election held in Japan.
16—General strike of 50,000 government employees in Palestine.
18—International court of justice formed.
21—Lord Keynes, 63, economist, dies in England.
22—Jap Premier Kijuro Shidehara and cabinet resign: Mussolini's body stolen from unmarked grave.
25—Big Four foreign ministers conference opens in Paris.

MAY

8—First anniversary of VE-day.
9—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy abdicates in favor of his son.
10—U. S. Senate approves $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain.
16—Britain proposes independent union of all India.
17—President Truman seizes U. S. railroad system; first general election in Netherlands since 1937.
18—League of Nations ends.
20—Army plane crashes into 58th floor of New York building.
21—U. S. soft coal mines seized by government.
26—General election held in Czechoslovakia.
29—U.S. 59-day soft coal mine strike settled.
30—Britain's national insurance bill passes third reading.
31—1,339 killed in Turkey earthquake.

JUNE

2—National elections in France for new assembly, M. R. P. wins; first free general election in Italy.
3—Mikhail Kalinin, 70, former president U.S.S.R., dies.
4—Peron inaugurated president of Argentina.
5—60 killed in Chicago La Salle hotel fire.
10—Jack Johnson, 68, Negro heavyweight, dies.
13—King Humbert of Italy exiled to Portugal.
14—All-India Congress rejects British proposals for India.
19—Georges Bidault elected provisional president of France.
24—Bikini scene of atomic bomb tests.
25—Bread rationed in Britain.
30—O. P. A. expires (price control.)

JULY

3—Big Four foreign ministers agree to internationalizing Trieste.
4—Philippines declared a republic.
6—Nehru assumes leadership of India Congress party.
9—Belgian government of Achille van Acker falls.
17—Mihailovic executed in Yugoslavia.
21—Bolivia president Gualberto Villarroel assasinated; Turkish general election held.
22—King David hotel bombing in Palestine.
29—Paris peace conference opens.

AUGUST

1—President Truman turns atomic energy control over to civilian commission; U.S.S.R. submits to Turkey five-point proposal for Dardanelles control.
12—Announce blockade of Palestine against uncertified Jewish entry.
13—H. G. Wells, 79, dies.
19—Bengal government announces 2,000 dead in Calcutta rioting.

SEPTEMBER

1—Greeks vote for return of George II.
2—Interim government of India takes oath of office.
20—Henry Wallace resigns as secretary of commerce.
28—Labor returned in Australia general election.

OCTOBER

1—Goering and other Nazis sentenced to death at Nuernberg.
10—Chiang Kai Shek re-elected president of China.
11—Archbishop Stepinac of Yugoslavia sentenced to 16 years hard labor.
15—Hermann Goering commits suicide.
16—Ten convicted Nazis hanged.
23—President Truman addresses opening session of U. N.; price control lifted in U. S.

NOVEMBER

4—Four power foreign ministers conference opens in New York.
5—Republicans win majority in U. S. elections.
9—Truman removes wage restrictions and price ceilings.
10—French general elections.
18—Commons votes confidence in Attlee, 353-0; U. S. Federal Court issues restraining order on John L. Lewis.
20—Moslem League boycotts India Assembly.
21—400,000 soft coal miners in U. S. strike.
27—Labor returned in New Zealand general election.
29—Palestine supreme court upholds British ban on entry of 4,000 Jewish immigrants.

DECEMBER

2—Britain and U. S. sign agreement for economic fusion of their German occupied zones; privy council upholds Canadian government's right to deport undesirable Japanese.
3—John L. Lewis and United Mine Workers found guilty of contempt for calling strike; O. Max Gardner appointed U. S. ambassador to Britain.
4—John L. Lewis fined $10,000 and U.M.W. fined $3,500,000 for contempt. Appeals announced.
6—Attlee's conferences with Indian political leaders end inconclusively.
7—One hundred and sixteen die in Winecoff hotel fire at Atlanta, Ga.; Lewis orders U.S. miners back to work ending 17-day walkout.
12—U. N. chooses Manhattan area as permanent site—Rockefeller donation.
14—U. N. General Assembly approves international refugee organization and adopts disarmament resolution.
16—U. N. general assembly adjourns.
18—Truman pledges aid to China when civil strife ends.
Dec. 19—British House of Commons gives first reading to Agriculture Bill.
20—More than 1,000 die in Japanese earthquake and tidal wave.
22—Pope Pius calls for "holy union" of Christians to overcome "hostility" in the world.
23—British Government announces plan for "federation of Malaya."
24—France's Fourth Republic becomes legal.
26—U. S. price levels drop sharply.
29—U. S. Congress group asks limit on military shipments for Russia.

TO THE

Citizens of Charlottetown

We wish at this Season of the year to extend to one and all the Compliments of the Season and best wishes for the New Year.

May the year 1947 see the efforts of the United Nations culminate in a lasting peace.

B. Earle MacDonald, Mayor

Coun. W. Reuel LePage
Coun. Dr. F. Charles Dougan
Coun. J. Gordon McDonald
Coun. Daniel Noonan
Coun. J. David Stewart
Coun. Chester M. Cox
Coun. N. W. Lewther
Coun. Alban Farmer

Time Lost By Strikes In U. S. Tops Records

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — (AP) —Time lost by strikes in the United States in the first 11 months of 1946 toppled all records, including the strife-torn post-war year of 1919, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported tonight.

A total of 107,475,000 man-days was lost by work stoppages between January and November — 3 1-2 times the strike-idleness in the same period of 1945 and nearly 14 times that of the first 11 months of the war year, 1944.

The Bureau also reported that weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in November averaged $45.66 — about $5 more a week than in November, 1945, although the work week was about one hour shorter than a year ago.

Although the average production worker in manufacturing had an increase of 11 1-2 per cent in weekly earnings, there was a big spread around that average.

For example: Four industries, employing one per cent of all factory workers, reported decreases in weekly earnings between October, 1945, and Octobr, 1946, while 51 industries, with 21 per cent of the employment, had increases in weekly earnings of less than 10 per cent. On the other extreme, 20-per-cent increases were reported by 13 industries with 11 per cent of the workers.

ABBREVIATED ALPHABET

The old Roman alphabet has no j, u or w.

Georgetown And Vicinity

Friends of Mrs. H. P. George are sorry to learn of her sudden illness on Friday and all hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Campbell and family of Montague, spent Christmas the guests of Mrs. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Llewellyn.

Miss Rose Llewellyn, student nurse at the P. E. Island Hospital has returned to Charlottetown after a Christmas visit to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Llewellyn.

Walter McNeill, private secretary to the superintendent of the Island Division, Canadian National Railways, has returned to his duties in Charlottetown after spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNeill.

The cargo of seed potatoes loaded by the Associated Shippers Incorporated on the S.S. Taronga Park at Georgetown, are consigned to Hawaii, Cuba, and not to the American market, as previously stated in this column.

Citizens of Georgetown were shocked recently to hear of the sudden passing of Dr. M. E. Genge, who was well and favourably known here. The late Dr. Genge was a visitor at the home of Mr. Thomas Renton, during the early part of last summer and while here he interviewed the Mayor and Council and many private citizens, regarding a project he had in mind, of establishing in Georgetown a paint manufacturing plant and it was due to the scarcity of necessary materials that the late doctor was unable to establish a new industry in our town. —G.

DID YOU KNOW

We Do Repair Work on all Types of RADIOS, Etc.
Give us a call the next time your RADIO needs servicing.

H. A. LOVE'S

Dairy and Electrical Supplies

St. Avard's - Phone 2356-L

H. J. MASON

OPTOMETRIST

Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc.

Montague P. E. I.

Office Hours 10 to 12 A. M. 2 to 5 P. M.

Holidays etc. by appointment

Office Connected With

It's our real pleasure to wish you one of the happiest New Year's you've ever had.

BEVAN BROS.

And With The Coming of 1947 we again take this opportunity of extending our Greetings to our many Customers and Friends.

Chappell & Co.

Quints To Follow French Tradition

CORBEIL, Ont., Dec. 27—(CP)—Following an ancient French-Canadian tradition, the Dionne quintuplets today gleefully and secretly prepared to honor their parents on New Year's Day.

Now that the family's monster Christmas turkey has been eaten, lost sleep regained and gifts gloated over, the merry-eyed sisters are scurrying around their recreation room whispering secrets only to be revealed under the family's huge Christmas tree the morning after 1946 departs.

New Year's Day, ancient Quebec gift-giving day, is "our gift day for maman et pappa," they happily add.

Meanwhile, their eyes still gleam as they tell of their own Christmas gifts. Matching sets of monogrammed travelling cases they consider their "big" presents. Along with them they received gifts of money (compensation, since big sisters Pauline and Therese found wrist watches in their parcels.)

Each received a permanent wave and toiletries—dear to the heart of every young lady. Generally, all gifts reflected the fact that the famed five will be 13 years old next May.

A quiet, religious note came at midnight Christmas Eve when Rev. G. Sauve of Ottawa, an old family friend, celebrated Mass in the Dionne chapel. After Mass, early morning breakfast was enjoyed before the excitement of prying open gift boxes began.

TREE-PLANTING BY MACHINE

Assisting in the planting of trees in Canada, a new machine has proved to be a rapid worker. In one experiment, two machines working together averaged from eighteen hundred to two thousand trees planted in one hour. The planter sits behind a plough on the machine's rear carriage, while the trees are fed into the furrow disk wheels packing the soil around the seedlings.

Chinese Communists Can Wage Long War

(By John Roderick)

PEIPING, Dec. 30 — (AP)—Yenan, the Communist capital, appears to be capable of prosecuting a fight against the Chinese Government with mounting vigor at least until 1949.

That is my personal view based on six months of observations and conversations with military and political personalities in Communist areas, including Yenan, from which I have just returned.

The Communists are disappointed, but not discouraged by the largely negative political developments of the last year. They say the Kuomintang (Government party) is unwilling to have them participate in the government on any sort of an equitable basis and consequently military struggle is inevitable.

There is no doubt in Yenan of the outcome of the test of arms and many were certain that Communist armies would win within six months or certainly within a year.

A number of factors operate to the Communists' advantage. First is the guerilla type of fighting which permits sustained resistance with few losses.

A second factor is the size of the grain reserves in Communist areas: A third is the economic stability in Communist areas and a fourth is the high morale and crusading spirit of Communist armies.

In the government area there is economic uncertainty, scarcity, mounting costs of keeping millions under arms and disrupted communications.

By western standards, the lot of the peasant in Communist areas would be considered one of abject poverty. By comparison with a decade ago, the advance seems marked, for starvation was common in China's northwest as late as 1928.

Ten thousand planes have been equipped with the new plastic piping. These new pipes are made of cotton, asbestos and a plastic, and are lighter and more economical than the usual metal pipes. They may be installed and twisted by hand and hardened by heat to any degree desired. The invention is a product of experiments by rubber companies.

'Yeh, the Las' Tenant Sorta Left Things in a Mess'