

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1857)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

Transition Problems

Problems inherent in the sudden change-over to peace and the difficulties of timing the removal of wartime measures formed the theme of an illuminating address by Mr. H. D. Burns, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at the Bank's 114th annual meeting at Halifax on Wednesday.

But while there may be difficulties, Mr. Burns says, "there is no cause for pessimism. On the contrary, it seems to me that the outlook for the coming year is reasonably good and that the general level of expenditure and income should be such as to allow us to move forward a long step toward a healthy peace-time economy."

Wartime controls, he says, should be removed "just as promptly as the conditions of shortages which led to their imposition are overcome." The qualification is worth noting.

The report submitted by the new general manager, Mr. H. L. Enman, showed the increasingly important role which the Bank of Nova Scotia is playing in the nation's financial affairs.

Soviet Farms

Types of farm organization in the Soviet Union is the subject of an interesting article in the current issue of the Economic Annalist, a Dominion Government publication.

By 1940 a total of 99.9 per cent of all peasant farm lands were consolidated in collective farms; but collectivism was a gradual process with several types of transitory organizations existing prior to 1935.

The following are common property: draft animals, farm implements, seed, fodder for jointly owned live stock, farm buildings, processing plants. The non-socialized private property for Kolkhoz members is composed of: A plot of land (5-8 to 2-12 acres) adjoining the dwelling; the house itself; live stock not exceeding one cow, two calves, two sows with litter, 10 sheep and/or goats; 20 beehives, and any number of rabbits and poultry.

The socialized property of Kolkhoz members is estimated at cash value. From 50 to 75 per cent of this value is considered as the collective farmers' share. The balance is paid into the Kolkhoz sinking fund, in addition to an entrance fee collected from every collective farmer.

A State farm or Sovkhoz is the equivalent of a Canadian illustration farm, but it is owned by the State. At the outset, it served as a model for the organization of collective farms and to acquaint peasants with the operation and advantage of large-scale farming methods.

At present, State farms operate along more specialized lines of research and demonstrate the practical application of scientific progress on a large scale. Artificial insemination is one of their activities which is generally known abroad.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada's death rate from tuberculosis in 1944 was the lowest on record. Despite this, nearly six thousand Canadians died of this disease. This is too heavy a toll to pay to a disease which can be conquered.

People read classified advertising for the accidental humour that sometimes slips in, as well as for the values advertised. For instance, a farmer put this ad in his local newspaper: "Wanted—Man to take care of a cow that does not gamble, drink, or go to dances!"

The book value of United States investments in Canada at the end of 1943 exceeded \$4,400,000,000 and has increased since then, a report tabled in the Commons disclosed. In reviewing the volume of current account transactions the report said Canadian credits with the United States reached \$2,021,000,000 in 1944 compared with \$780,000,000 in 1939.

Labor Minister Mitchell told the Commons that as of November 3 this year a total of 10,649 men called up for compulsory military service during the war were unaccounted for. In presenting his departmental estimates, the minister said that a report revised up to September 30, 1945, showed that 807,580 men had entered the armed forces of Canada and 278,651 were on, or were applying for, postponement. The bulk of the remaining pool of men, numbering 615,904, consisted of those declared medically unfit.

This is from the Ottawa Journal and speaks for itself: "Chester McLure, Progressive Conservative member for Queen's, P.E.I., hard-hitting critic of wartime fish control, not only said Mr. Bridges, (Minister of Fisheries), 'I am proud he is a Maritimer', but went to special lengths to exonerate the new Minister from any blame or criticism he was levelling at the department. The abuses he was striking at, Mr. McLure explained, were not in any way the fault of the Minister or even of the department, but of wartime bureaucrats on control boards."

The number of ration books issued in the province of Quebec is 3,386,298. This is only 54,416 above the census figure of 1941 but W. P. T. B. officials point out that a large part of the single urban population did not receive ration books as most meals were obtained in public restaurants. Estimating from the number of ration books issued statisticians believe that the present population of Quebec is probably in excess of 3,600,000 persons.

This date 1941, without warning and while her envoys in Washington were still negotiating with the United States, Japanese bombers attacked the great naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, and air and naval base at Manila in the Philippines; serious damage was done to the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbour where the Americans were taken by surprise, the battleship Arizona, three destroyers and two other craft being lost, and the battleship Oklahoma damaged; the Japs lost three submarines and 41 aircraft; Jap High Command later announced that Japan was in a state of war with Britain and the United States; President Roosevelt immediately ordered the mobilization of the U. S. Army and Navy.

The United States has today a great many food products that could be purchased by Canadians and which are not in competition—or to a very small extent—with Canadian products, but they are excluded because they would have to be sold at the base period prices. This is impossible since inflation across the border has been much greater than in Canada. The food trades in the Dominion are this season faced with many shortages, such as canned fruit and vegetables and all products containing sugar and shortening. They will be hard pressed to maintain sales throughout the winter months. If they were given an opportunity to buy and sell these noncompeting, nonessential items, they could get back at least part of the business lost through domestic shortages.

To whom it may concern, Mr. Elmore Philpott writes in Toronto News: "All organized bodies—whether trade unions, business men's groups, religious gatherings, or women's clubs—have the right to meet in private as often as they wish. They may keep such meetings closed to the press. But no public organization has a right to hold a public meeting, which is to be reported as news, and then attempt to decree how it shall be reported by the press services—much less to interfere with the identity of newspapers or newspaper people assigned to cover such meetings. Not long ago, in this column, I wrote of the folly of the English-language newspapers of Montreal in yielding to pressure from a big advertiser, and suppressing news of an armed hold-up in a department store. I wrote then: 'The news does not belong to those who make it, nor to the newspapers who compile, print and sell it. The news belongs to the public.' Anything which stands in the way of the free flow of honest news to the public is bad. It should be resisted by every intelligent citizen of every democratic country. Attempts by any public body to interfere with the normal production of any newspaper or press service are bad. All public meetings should be freely open to representatives of the press. The press may be (and is) everything from good to indifferent and downright vicious. But in a democracy the press, whether Communist, Liberal, Conservative, or nothing-at-all, should never be hampered or hamstrung, much less excluded."

Notes By The Way

Dr. Hogg, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, has reiterated his belief that a 60-cycle generating plant producing 200,000 horsepower could not be built in less than four years. He may recall that one of the 60-cycle generating plants at Shipshaw would take five years to build, but it was finished in two years. It can be done if it must be.—Toronto Globe and Mail

For cows and their owners there is good news coming down from Schenectady The General Electric Company has lately announced the making of a single device to warm watering troughs so their contents will not freeze. This, of course, will be a bovine boon for upstate farms equipped with kilowatts. Less lucky northern barnyards will have to stick to an older system. Roses will continue to be dipped periodically in molasses to keep chilly, intelligent heifers from going for the days of their nomadic ancestry when they were on the move southward through lands of unfrozen brooks and no stanchions.—N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

Cotton is called the universal fibre because of its many uses in industry and households. It is a vegetable product growing from the pod of the cotton plant. It has been known from remote times, as is shown by the ancient Egyptian mummies. Columbus found cotton growing in the West Indies and the natives making cotton textiles. The Spaniards, on invading Montezuma's kingdom of Mexico, found the natives weaving beautiful and richly colored cotton fabrics. Canada has a highly developed cotton textile industry, including both spinning and weaving, on a very wide range of fabrics and goods are produced. In 1943 the industry gave employment to 27,000 persons and the value of its production amounted to \$150,000,000.

The other day the court of criminal appeals in London was hearing an appeal by William Joyce, "Lord Haw-Haw" against the sentence of death pronounced on him earlier by a lower tribunal. Joyce's defence rested largely on a denial that his use of the name "William Joyce" was a King's Counsel, G. O. Slade, Shakespeare, he said, had mentioned this "name" in an advertisement in the London Standard, and he quoted from a speech the poet assigned to King Henry V at the battle of Agincourt. He said that he had no stomach to this fight. His passport shall be made, And every man shall have his coat of arms. He said that he was not a King's Counsel, but a poet.

At long last, the grimmest reminders of war are being shifted from our suburb. Gangs of men with pneumatic drills, a huge crane and a concrete mixer are shifting bodily the massive concrete tank stoppers which straddled across the countryside, the suburb and across a neighbor's rose garden. One even rises rebelliously against his front by the President's feet. The last line of London's defences. There were hundreds of them. The contractor tells me: "We're going to bring them away at the rate of nine a day. We cut away a bottom corner and get a 35-ton hydraulic jack under it and we lift it on the truck. We can't make any use of them just tip them into the sea. They're too heavy. They're not worth the cost of breaking up. We've got 2,000 of them on this contract and they weigh two to four cwts. each."—London Daily Mail.

So he lost his voice! Frank-Frankie the Voice—is now silent. Not only is the winsome warble off the air but the same larynx which once charmed the ears of millions of semi-hypnotized girls is now forbidden even to speak. Frank cannot even ask for a glass of water. He is the pitiful, fainting figure of frenzied followers. Dr. Irving Goldman, of New York City, the specialist for Frank Sinatra Esquire, announces his illustrious patient has "worn his throat out and must speak in a hoarse whisper. At a time, should he sing, or even speak, he might lose the use of his voice. He is a national calamity? We would not know. To the girls yes; to some other folk, no. The singer's condition is a melancholic hog calling recall his meteoric rise in the world of musical fame, and how easy it may be for the most popular singer to be brought down to earth by a sudden loss of voice. That would almost make a crooner swoon.—London Free Press.

When someone calls you up and says "Come on round and have a game of bridge," you gladly say "Yes," if you have no other engagements. But when you get there you don't play bridge. "Of course we do," says you—but it's billions to one you don't. There is a game called bridge, but nobody plays it nowadays, says the St. Thomas Times-Journal. About 90 years ago a game called bridge was invented in England. The scoring was two points for a spade trick, four for clubs, six for diamonds, eight for hearts and 12 for a trump. Game was 30 points and 100 for a rubber, there being no points above the line. Four people played, and there was no "dummy." Some 40 years ago three bored British civil servants in a remote area of India were trying to play bridge, but they lacked a fourth player. There and then they "invented" auction bridge, one hand being a dummy which they took in turns to play. They called it "auction" bridge, and on returning to England one of the trio introduced the new game to the public. Rules were drawn up, and in course of time the game spread throughout the world. It was not until 1923, only 20 years ago, that the first game of contract bridge was played. Becoming bored playing auction bridge, Harold Vanderbilt thought up the idea of introducing penalties for losing declared calls and the viceroyalty by imposition. The innovation caught like wildfire, and that's

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.

BUSH JOBS FOR VETERANS

Sir,—In a recent issue of The Guardian there appeared a letter entitled "A Poor Best" to the tune of which I strongly dissent. It has reference to a news item to the effect, that 5000 war veterans in Montreal had been offered jobs at buswork as the best available, and on which your correspondent comments in a very disparaging manner. And why not buswork, forsooth? It is a man's job and what's the matter with it? It is clean, healthy and invigorating. The great shortage of food for building makes it absolutely essential, and the veteran who undertakes it, does the work for himself, but renders a much needed public service. In our own country it was bush work that felled the forests, cleared the farms and supplied the material to build our towns and cities. If we have entered on the making of a "brave new world" about which we have heard so much, we can help to make it so, by recognizing the value of honest work whatever kind, whether in the bush or elsewhere. WOODSMAN, Summerville, R.R.

Truman Administration Prestige Declining

(Bruce Hutchison in the Winnipeg Free Press) The key fact of American politics, against which all the news of the world is being written, is the declining prestige of the Truman administration. It is simple enough. It is the growing frustration of the Truman administration. The Truman regime is not merely an American concern. It concerns the world. The Truman administration is the capital. It affects the foreign policy of every nation and the prosperity of everybody. The Truman administration is the cause of the present world situation. The Truman administration is the cause of the present world situation. The Truman administration is the cause of the present world situation.

The Poet's Corner

LAST TWILIGHT When light is going, Light of the eyes as well as light of the soul. Let me have music for my solace: Like a deep river flowing Let there steal in Voices of viol, viola, violin. Then 'll not see how light Recedes inexorably on my sight— While the sun sets, and the stars appear. Such patterns of trembling leaves and brightening leaves To beautify the sleep. That 'll know the moments of my sleep. —Audrey A. Brown, in The Montreal Star.

what you play when you sit down to play a game of "bridge." The original game of bridge was a development of the game of whist, which is first mentioned in English records in 1621. It is still a popular game in the United Kingdom, where there are probably as many "what drives" as bridge tournaments.

LONDON (CP)—L. J. Whately has his trousers caught in the escalator at a department store. They were jammed so tightly that he got out of them, behind blankets and the store found him a new pair.

ROCHESTER, England (CP)—(CP) Basil Schon, keeper of East Gate House near here, home of Dickensian relics who was known to thousands of tourists, is dead.

WHY HAV I SORE FEET? JUST RUB IN MINARD'S UNIMENT.

IN MONTREAL



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Free Enterprise

Mr. George E. Springellow, Vice-President, Thomas A. Edison Inc. and U.S. Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the War Relocation Authority, recently delivered a speech before the Conference of the First Division of the New York State District, Kiwanis Club. The following quotation of particular interest, says the News Letter of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce: "When we speak of free enterprise, we use a term that has been widely misunderstood. It is of vital importance for the future of our country that the term 'free enterprise' be understood. The 'free enterprise system' has been defined as a system of investment, production and consumption, unimpeded by government. It is largely by their own initiative and responsibility, combine the community's labour skill, managerial skill, and capital to produce the goods and the services men want and need. Its most characteristic features, as compared with other economic systems are: Maximum dependence upon competition and free play of prices to determine who shall produce what. Maximum dependence upon profit as an incentive rather than on compulsion; and maximum emphasis on a free personal choice among the economic opportunities he seeks for his goods or jobs. This is the system — the free enterprise system — that provided the arsenal for the United Nations in World War II. This is the system which Churchill and Stalin declared made possible the winning of World War II. This is the system which Hitler said would destroy Nazism if it reached its peak of production before he enslaved the world. This is the system, without which De Gaulle said, 'There would have been no victory.' This is the system which has given us, in a relatively short period of time, world leadership in

production, in finance in invention, in comfort. This is the system that has given us the greatest amount of happiness and the highest living standard, ever experienced by any people in the history of man. This is the system from which other forms of government are now seeking continuance of lend lease extensive credits and a larger share of our domestic market. This is the system — the free enterprise system — to which the world now looks for the establishment of an enduring peace on a basis of economic abundance, political and personal liberty."

Thanks for the wonderful response to our advertisements during November, asking for Mink and Muskrat. We are certainly paying high prices and still our orders are not filled. Bring or send all the furs you have before Christmas. As usual we are interested in good Platynus and Light Silvers, Red Fox, Skunk and Coons are the low priced articles this year. Our office is open every Saturday evening from seven until nine o'clock.

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THE 2 MACS

149 Great George Street EXPERT ON FISHERIES LONDON (CP)—P. D. E. Dulna, lately head of the food ministry's fish division who has been serving as a commissioner in Newfoundland, has been appointed principal assistant secretary to the fisheries department of the ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

CAINE, Wilshire England (CP)—Fined for riding a bicycle without lights, a cyclist pleaded that a bicycle did not exist in law. It was a "pedal cycle."

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