

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1944

Cutting Fertilizer Costs

It may be a pre-election gesture, but there is no doubt that Quebec farmers will appreciate the announcement by Premier Godbout that in a "very short time" the price of artificial fertilizers in Quebec province would undergo a radical cut. At the present time these fertilizers are selling at \$35 a ton, whereas it is claimed that farmers should not have to pay more than \$20.

"The nationalization of electricity is a first step," Premier Godbout stated. "We have not in the province of Quebec any real industry of artificial fertilizers. The Canadian Industries Limited buys the ingredients and prepares them. Now the most costly ingredient is nitrogen. It is obtained by isolating it from the air by means of electricity. We shall see to it that farmers get fertilizers at the lowest price. This will be done either by supplying electricity at nominal cost to a private industry wishing to engage in producing fertilizers, or by encouraging the creation of production cooperatives. And if it cannot be managed either by private initiative or by cooperative means, the Government itself will take over the enterprise."

Aviation Development

The growth of aviation in Canada has been phenomenal in the past few years, as is shown by the report of the president of the Trans-Canada Air Lines. Last year the number of passengers carried, apart from the Atlantic service, was 1,402,766, an increase of 34 per cent over the previous year. The increase in the volume of mail was still more marked, no less than 3,720,607 pounds being carried, or 61 per cent greater than in the year 1942. During last year 8,963,786 miles were flown, 1,274,884 more than in the previous year. The trans-Atlantic service, designed by the Government to facilitate mail deliveries to and from Canadian forces overseas, to move important cargo and carry official passengers, began last July with a single Lancaster aircraft modified for transport duty. The traffic is continually increasing, the distance across the ocean being approximately 3,000 miles, accomplished in a little over eleven hours in non-stop west-east flights. Mail weights sometimes exceed seven thousand pounds on these trips.

Most of the business done at present is, of course, of a military character, but the facilities are available for civil use when the time comes. A huge traffic may be confidently anticipated in passenger and freight service when the world again settles down to peace-time travel and commerce.

This is a reminder of the fact that we have apparently reached a deadlock in negotiating with the Dominion Government for extension of the Charlottetown airport runways. Who is responsible for this state of affairs, and what have our federal representatives been doing in the matter?

Sanatoria Problems

The number of beds in use in Canadian sanatoria increased 10.7 per cent while staff decreased 5.1 per cent in the first four years of the war. This and many other interesting facts are set out in a review supplied by Mr. J. C. Brady, chief of the Institutional Statistics branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and based on four annual reports of Tuberculosis Institutions.

When the sanatorium doctors and nurses look back on the war years they will not remember the percentages. They may even forget how many nurses and doctors they were short, but they will not forget the strain and stress of trying to "spread thin" so as to keep up the standard of work with 80 per cent of staff, by pre-war standards. Nor do the figures tell the whole story since the quota of graduate nurses is much lower, having been replaced in many instances by ward aids and nurses' assistants.

Another fact which stands out in the report is that despite a 10.7 per cent increase in sanatorium beds this country is still far short of what it should have since there are still nearly twice as many deaths from tuberculosis outside the sanatoria as in them. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people are still dying yearly at home.

When one considers that dying patients are only a fraction of those with tuberculosis, and that in addition to the many who died at home there are thousands ill in their homes, it brings one face to face with the major need in the fight against tuberculosis—8,000 more beds.

An encouraging sign of the times is the efforts which are being made to meet this shortage. The addition to the Provincial Sanatorium in Charlottetown is a case in point. In Ontario, the Provincial Government has agreed to contribute \$125,000 towards the building of a new sanatorium at Kingston and a similar sum towards an addition to the Royal Ottawa Sanatorium. The remainder of these costs of 100-bed units in each of these centres is to be made up by the local areas to be served.

In Saskatchewan the sum of \$252,000 is being set aside to provide for extensions to the Prince Albert Sanatorium and the Sanatorium at Fort Qu'Appelle. The additional accommodation at Fort Qu'Appelle is being provided to receive a number of returned men for tuberculosis treatment after the war. This new soldiers' ward will provide 120 additional beds. The Dominion Government will refund to the province \$85,000 of the total cost of \$136,000.

In the province of Nova Scotia a 75-bed addition is being constructed at the Halifax Tuberculosis Hospital and 50-bed annexes are being added in Yarmouth and Sydney Mines.

The Minister of Public Works in the Alberta Government recently announced that construction of the \$500,000 tuberculosis hospital on the campus of the University of Alberta may be undertaken this spring.

British Columbia also hopes to be able to undertake the construction of a new 300-bed unit.

Base of Attack

Britain, so perilously threatened by the Germans four years ago, is now the perfect base for the western attack on Hitler's Europe. The whole island has become one vast base for the tremendous operations now being launched. Here, close to the continent and within easy flying distance of numerous German airfields, there were accumulated millions of fighting men and immense supplies of the machines of war in preparation for the attack across the Channel. The tight little island has been tighter than it ever was before, overcrowded with troops and jammed with armored cars, tanks, guns of all sizes, and other equipment. What the civilian population must have been thinking, as this the greatest military base that was ever created, went through its amazing development! Men in training over every countryside. Realistic manoeuvres of powerful motorized military forces. The towns and villages filled with men in the uniforms of Britain, Canada, the United States and other allied countries.

From this island, the attack was begun months ago, of course, by the heavy bombers. The squadrons of Allied airmen went out every night or every day and returned to this base—most of them, but not all. The intensity of the bombing of enemy objectives increased almost unbelievably as the day for the land invasion approached. There were airbases everywhere throughout the country and hundreds of thousands of airmen quartered near them.

When the Allied forces became established on the French coast and gain control of harbours like Le Havre and Cherbourg, troops and supplies from this side of the Atlantic can be landed on the continent direct. Meantime, Britain has served marvelously as the base where complete preparations could be made for the invasion, into which Britain herself is putting all that she has.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was from the port of St. Malo, where Berlin reports an Allied landing, that Jacques Cartier sailed in the 16th century on the voyage that led to the discovery of Canada.

If further progress in scientific discoveries were stopped and known results properly applied to humanity, a very nice approximation of the millennium might be obtained, according to Mr. A. O. Ponder, of Montreal.

No one wanted the darn thing before the war but when a 30-year-old landau—once the property of a peer—came up for auction in London an offer of \$180 was refused. An old-fashioned brougham, destined for cab work, realized \$81. A high-wheeled, open-fronted, three-seater Ralli car, which might have had a pre-war value of \$14 went under the hammer at \$99.

Canadian universities' graduating classes in technical personnel, which total 1,350 men each year, send 1,200 into the armed forces, Mr. R. D. Whitmore, of Ottawa, superintendent of laboratories, Department of Pensions and National Health, declares. Mr. Whitmore also reveals that about 50 Canadian corporations employ 50 per cent of the technical personnel and the Canadian Government employs another 30 per cent. Universities have graduated about 350 women annually in technical studies since 1939.

The battle of Naseby fought this date 1645, when the Royalists were defeated by the Roundheads under Fairfax and Cromwell, the beginning of the "purge" which made the Independents supreme in both army and parliament, and ultimately led to Cromwell becoming Protector; the Church was reformed; would-be ministers were examined by "triers"—Presbyterians, Baptists and Independents alone being eligible; oaths and other vices were prohibited, the Court of Chancery was reformed, and the condition of Scotland improved.

Senator Gustave Lacasse, (Essex) editor of a bilingual weekly published at Tecumseh, Ont., has got hold of the history textbooks for each province, and he proposes to make a full study of them. His first observations have shown him, for example, that in Nova Scotia, where a textbook "The Story of Britain and Canada" is in use, only three pages out of 228 deal solely with the French regime; in Alberta, the French regime occupies only three pages out of 235 pages of "Our Country and Its People"; in Quebec, L'Histoire du Canada, published by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, out of 103 pages of questions and answers, 88 pages deal with the French regime and 32 with the English regime; in Manitoba and on Prince Edward Island, "The Story of Canada" has 377 pages, of which 70 are on the French regime and 307 on the English; in British Columbia, "The Romance of Canada" has out of 372 pages 120 allotted to French history and 250 for the English regime. "These figures," says Senator Lacasse, "lead inevitably to the conclusion that the teaching of history in Canada today calls for more fairness and more uniformity in more than one respect. After all, what is history if it is not an honest record of past events for the information of the generations of tomorrow, irrespective of the personal whims and fancies of the historian himself, and unaffected by transitory passions which might influence readers as well as authors. There is just one passion which should be tolerated in a historian—in it is indispensable in history—a passion for truth."

Notes By The Way

Fly the poor American farmer! In addition to being annoyed by insects pests, he will be pestered this summer by candidates swarming all over a place trying to make love to him.—Kitchener Record.

"What time do you go to work in the morning?" someone asked a farmer. "I don't go to work," he replied. "When I get up, I am surprised to find a place trying to make love to me. I am surprised to find a place trying to make love to me. I am surprised to find a place trying to make love to me."—Kitchener Record.

Ontario Highways Minister Doucet says his department is studying the possibility of constructing flight strips adjacent to highways for the convenience of private aircraft in a post-war period. If the minister would also give consideration to constructing pedestrian walks on the side of these roads, the move would reduce the death rate.—Brantford Expositor.

German physicians stand charged by Russia with furthering the exterminating program of exterminating Russian civilians. No version of science could be more appalling and this is another indelible blot on the name of the "master race."—Hamilton Spectator.

The urge to contract and condense things leads some newspapermen to write C.N.R. instead of C.N.R. in such cases as "C.N.R. is confusing. But US for U.S. does a shade better for clarity. And now someone has coined a word, A.P.O. of L. Pretty soon it may be A.P.O. of L. which will be rather thick, even for a lobster soup."—Brantford Expositor.

Chancellor Capen, of the University of Buffalo, warns that peace will bring its own dangers from within, as he fears that the demagogic with a panacea will have an enthusiastic following. The best way to meet this menace is for Governments to offer real substance to their people; the shadows of democracy should not then be able to deceive many persons.—Hamilton Spectator.

Our war "privations" in Canada are utterly trivial when compared to what the people of Britain have had to bear, and what many of them are now facing in the evacuation of their homes. One has rightly said that what we in Canada, spared from the cruel and devastating ravages of war, owe to "those sturdy islanders" who did not bow or driven into exile beyond all computation. They have won and richly deserve our deepest gratitude and affection.—Halifax Herald.

Commercial fishermen who are getting 30 cents per pound and upwards for their fish may be expected some day to establish private fish farms. To build them up along some of the water courses might be more profitable than the uncertainty of the open sea. They could include brook trout for commercial sale in some parts of the United States, which would be more popular still.—Port Arthur News-chronicle.

All that the able-bodied citizen does expect—is an assurance of opportunity to make a living by honest work. This must be the main objective. Only if and when the system fails to provide employment should anyone capable of working expect to enjoy a "right" to work which he has not worked—and in this event maintenance becomes a matter of right. Our highest aim must be freedom to work, not freedom from work.—Owen Sound Sun.

While engrossed in the conduct of a war, and on the eve of its most serious phase, the British House of Commons finds time for a casual consideration of the British casual consideration of the British domestic help. It is amazing that in the circumstances the personal needs of citizens receive parliamentary attention.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Since the outbreak of war and up to last February 539,000 people have been killed on Canadian roads. United Kingdom casualties of killed, wounded, missing and captured were 388,000. The fighting fronts total 388,000. The seriousness of the road problem which still confronts us.—Sussex Daily News.

Diligently searching his field for war news, Science Service, concerned with a new United States secret weapon in the South Pacific: the human nose. Scientifically the nose is a very important part of the body. The enemy's special aromatic quality of Japs is a real menace to our soldiers. The sergeant's opinion is, according to the provisions of the fish heads in the Jap soldier's diet.—Time Magazine.

Australia's zoo at Sydney has asked the Department of Game and Fisheries at New South Wales for two deer, twelve woodchuck, four porcupine, six chipmunk and two bear cubs. The zoo is quite a formidable one. The zoo is quite a formidable one. The zoo is quite a formidable one.

There is still too much tendency in some directions to regard Russia as a misgiving. But we feel that this is largely due to the fact that many people do not realize how greatly changed the Russian scene has been since the Russian Revolution of twenty-five years ago. Mr. Churchill's remark that the Russian Revolution was a "profound change" has been completely wiped out. The victory of the Russian armies have been attended by a growth in strength and a broadening of its views. The Russian side of a Russian life has had a wonderful rebirth.—Montreal Star.

The Old Bailey "Whecraft Trial" is not the first in which an alleged apparition has figured. There was a notable precedent in what lawyers know as "Old Booty's case," tried before Lord Chief Justice Wright and a jury of King's Bench in 1688. The action was brought by the widowed Mrs. Booty against a certain Barnaby for assuming he had seen her husband, or his ghost, chased by the Devil and disappearing like the burglar's cruet of Stromboli. Barnaby produced thirty witnesses, captains and sailors, to testify that they also had at the time stated, in May, 1687, that Booty or his apparition disappeared from the cruet, notwithstanding the fact that he was known to have died in his bunk aboard ship at the very time he was said to have been seen on Stromboli. The Lord Chief Justice summed up very strongly in favour of Captain Barnaby, saying:

Notes By The Way (continued) and Kelly & McInnis advertisement for ties. Kelly & McInnis, 110 Great George Street, Halifax. Advertisement for ties with a picture of a man in a suit and tie. Text: "A RIOT OF COLOR", "Our new ties are here... in a variety of patterns and colors ranging from bold prints to more subdued stripes... a tie for every taste. Excellent quality, ideal for gifts." "KELLY & McINNIS", "JUNE 18TH IS FATHER'S DAY".

The Boots' Corner SKY BORNE advertisement. Text: "The boots' corner SKY BORNE. Grim is the plowing for this early sowing. The postures thunder, flying the steel and fire. The horses wince and tireless in their going. A dream of idleness the plowman's life. Deep lie the furrows through the smoking stubble. Where grub and weed and tunneled beetle house; Slow is the grinding of the dusty ruddle. Over and over more the searching plows. And then at dawn, as mist lies in the hollows. And slow warm gathers on the harrowed ground. The seed is sown and light as this the follows. On morning winds through all the skies around. Where earthward settle parachuted men. And freedom meets its native soil again! —Charles Malan in the New York Herald Tribune. "Lord have mercy on me and grant that I may never see what you have seen" and Mrs. Booty loses her case.—Manchester Guardian.

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