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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1949

Dominion-Provincial Agreements

Hope is expressed at Ottawa that the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may be induced to conclude tax agreements with the Dominion Government, in which case the latter stands pledged to hold another Dominion-Provincial Conference to deal with the social security and public investment proposals which were outlined at the 1945 Conference but never put into effect.

An added inducement, so far as Ontario and Quebec are concerned, is that the agreement specifically allows the imposition of taxes on income derived from logging and mining operations, without any deduction from the payment to the Provinces concerned.

It is the hope and expectation of Prince Edward Island, that when the present agreement expires in 1952 better terms will be obtained on the basis of the terms granted to Newfoundland on its entry into Confederation.

Moving Labor Day

The Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity has launched a campaign to set back Labor Day from the first Monday of September to the third Monday, this with the idea that it would lengthen the tourist season by a fortnight and thus add to the profit and prestige of all concerned with this business.

"We can see the advantages of a practicable extension," comments the Ottawa Journal, "but it does appear that for this scheme to work there would have to be some change in the dates of the long vacation in the schools not only in this country but in the United States."

"We doubt that any proposal to extend the Summer school vacation by two weeks would find much favor and to change its dates from mid-July to mid-September would impair the tourist traffic in the early part of the Summer. In fact we often have thought the school holidays should run from mid-June to mid-August because the latter part of June has our longest days and sometimes some of our warmer weather, while by late August the days are shortening and the weather cooling."

Churchill Explain

Mr. Churchill, in a recent foreign affairs debate in the British House of Commons, cleared up some of the public misunderstanding which surrounds two of the most disputed policies considered by the Allies in the war.

The first policy demanded "unconditional surrender" from Germany. Mr. Churchill attributes its authorship to Mr. Roosevelt. He accepted it because he did not wish to offend the United States. His acceptance was reported to the British Cabinet who concurred but did so without examining the policy.

The Hansard report for July 21 reports Mr. Churchill as saying: "I am not inclined to think any great harm came from that particular phrase. (Labor members, "Oh.") It is a matter of indifference to me whether you agree or disagree, but I am not at all satisfied that it did produce very evil consequences, but I did not think on the whole it is the phrase we in our Cabinet would have used."

The second policy was the plan for the so-called "pastoralization" of Germany. It was proposed by Mr. Morgenthau, then Secretary of the U.S. Treasury. Its purpose was to destroy Germany's industrial power and reduce her to the status of an agricultural country.

This punishment was defended by Mr. Morgenthau on the ground that it would prevent Germany from ever being strong enough to start a new world war. He was blind to the harm that would be done to Europe's economy, to world trade, and ultimately to the balance of political forces in Europe, if Germany were degraded by force of arms to a pauper state.

Mr. Churchill told the House that a plan for such "harsh" treatment of Germany was initiated, but not signed, by himself and Mr. Roosevelt at their Quebec conference. The plan was killed when the State Department and the Foreign Office refused to agree with it. It therefore never reached the British Cabinet.

With great candor Mr. Churchill now confesses: "I did not agree with this paper (the Morgenthau plan) for which I bear none the less a responsibility. I did not agree with it, but I

can only say that when you are fighting for life in a fierce struggle with an enemy, you feel differently towards him than when that enemy is beaten to the ground and suing for mercy. If the document is ever brought before me I shall certainly say I did not agree with that, and I am sorry I put my initials to it. I cannot do more than that."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Second Battle of Amiens, this date 1918.

Six more days till Old Home Week and Provincial Exhibition.

Summerside boys as well as city boys are benefitting from the "Y" camps.

Telepathy works only when two minds are working in unison. Otherwise it is still "a penny for your thoughts."

There is always something to keep the rabbit's tail short, and we were badly in need of rain and got it; now potato blight makes its appearance.

The Exhibition directors are busy as hatters these days making final arrangements for the opening when Premier Smallwood will be the guest of honour. President Kennedy has his hands and head full as director-in-chief.

The large majority in New Zealand in favour of peacetime conscription, 535,401 against 152,310, shows how seriously the threat of war is taken "down under" even though they do not have Russia as a next-door neighbour.

Reports indicate that another generation of Germans is being taught that Germany lost the war only because of treason. Human gullibility rather than lust for power seems to be the greater threat to continued peace.

Circumstances certainly alter cases. Alberta is delighted with the discovery of oil in the Edmonton area but the unexplained appearance of oil on the Toronto and neighbouring waterways has aroused more ire in Ontario than has the margarine question.

Probably no other individual has contributed so much to the development of Canadian parliamentary law and procedure as has Dr. Arthur Beauchesne whose retirement as clerk of the House of Commons has been announced. As members quote Hansard for what has been said in previous sessions, so they quote "Beauchesne" as the highest authority on points of orders.

The Canadian Teachers' Federation which is now holding its annual meeting in Ottawa seems likely to favour Federal aid in education. If so, it is because teachers, who are in a good position to see the objections to centralized control, are unable to find any other financial solution for the less wealthy provinces.

George Canning, British statesman, born this date 1770; made his reputation as an orator in 1798 by his speeches in support of the abolition of the slave trade; succeeded Lord Liverpool as Prime Minister in 1827; one of the most brilliant and witty orators of his time: When our perils are past, shall our gratitude sleep? No—here's to the pilot that weathered the storm.

There is a higher proportion of men in the population of the West than along the Atlantic seaboard so that the response of no less than 253 maidens to a Montana man's advertisement for a wife clearly shows young men are not popping the question early enough. The fact is that under present conditions a man must be in a position to keep a wife rather than, as in an agricultural society, he requires a wife in order to be successful.

Both Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth have been made conscious of the existence and work of Prince Edward Island recently, the former graciously acknowledging the birthday congratulations sent by His Honor the Governor, and the latter expressing the Queen Mother's appreciation of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild's splendid consignment of work contributed to the Queen Mary Maternity home in London.

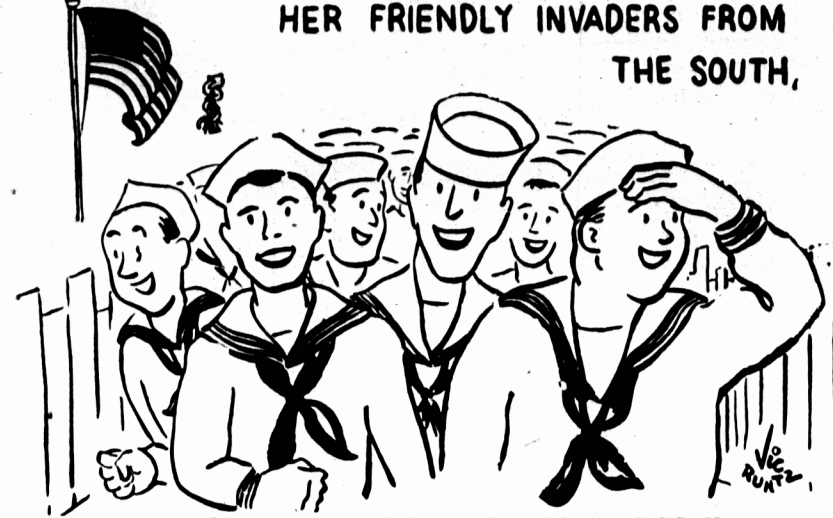
Eighty-four-old "Granny" Henrietta Carrington, of East Ham, England, has recently had another gala day—the christening of her 131st descendant. "Granny" Carrington often has these celebrations. She herself was an only child, but today she has 50 or 60 of her descendants around her whenever there is a wedding or a christening in the family. The latest celebration marked the christening of a new great-grandson.

A little nonsense now and then. Stuyvesant Van Veen, associate professor of art, New York, says that in Washington he found "many Senators, government officials and even supreme court justices to be regular burlesque-goers." Van Veen said he plans a book on his study of the "sociological values" of burlesque. A mural painter, Van Veen began his study of burlesque in 1935 when he was commissioned by a magazine to do a series of oil paintings of burlesque performers. He is a former department head at the Cincinnati Art Academy.

According to a writer in The Wall Street Journal, private brands on merchandise have a price appeal, reflect the savings of bulk purchases, and can be priced at any figure the retailer pleases. Three years ago one of the large New York stores had 3,000 private brands; today it has over 20,000. Manufacturers of nationally advertised products are increasingly eager to fill private brand orders which are usually fat ones and keep the plant busy in slack periods. Some of the big chains and mail order giants have been able to make their private brands almost as well known as nationally advertised products. Private brands flourished in pre-war competition but faded during the war. Their return is attributed to the increasingly competitive battle for the consumer's dollar.

CHARLOTTETOWN WELCOMES

HER FRIENDLY INVADERS FROM THE SOUTH,



OFFICERS AND MEN, U.S.S. D. J. BUCKLEY, U.S.S. M. C. FOX, U.S.S. BENNER, and the U.S.S. HAWKINS.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

NEWFOUNDLAND TRADE

Proposals for improving trade relations between this Island and Newfoundland appear frequently in old newspaper files. The following is from a letter by Mr. J. K. Moore, of Georgetown, in "The Islander," January 26, 1844: "A circumstance has turned up that must eventually tend to the benefit of this Island, if those of influence, wealth and public spirit will look ahead and avail themselves of it. I find from my Newfoundland friends that the great merchants of that Island have, or are about getting, a steamer to run between St. John's and Halifax, calling at Arichat, going and returning. This steam communication coming so near is bringing the two Islands close home; it will open a trade and intercourse that none but mercantile men can know anything of or appreciate. Now, it is asserted, the steamer St. George (of the Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company) is a losing concern, especially on her trips to Miramichi. Why not take her from that station and let her run between Charlottetown, Three Rivers, and Arichat, performing the Picqueton to its advantage. The port of Arichat is well known and frequented, particularly by the Newfoundland folk, who will perhaps at some future period turn their attention to its advantages. It should the steamer be placed in the way I have suggested, the known liberality of that mercantile community would be extended towards the steamer's services."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

BURNED OUT FLUORESCENT LIGHT TUBES

Sir,—It has come to the attention of the Health Department through literature received that the disposal of burned out fluorescent light tubes has introduced a new health hazard. This is due to the beryllium powder with which the tubes are internally coated. If this powder comes in contact with any open lesions of the skin, it enters the tissues and may cause a tumorous growth. It is, therefore, important that the tubes be carefully handled and disposed of in a safe place.

Also, in the April issue of the "American Review" a study was reported on the "Observation of the Causes of Dyspnea in Chronic Pulmonary Granulomatosis in Beryllium Workers." Six cases were cited in which four of the patients had worked in a beryllium factory while the other two had lived adjacent to this factory. The cause of their breathing distress was due to inhaling finely powdered beryllium dust.

It is, therefore, recommended that care be taken with the disposal of burned out fluorescent light tubes. The following is recommended: 1. Place the burned out tube in a container and store it safely until a number of tubes have accumulated. 2. To finally dispose of tubes, remove from the container and place in a weighted burlap bag. Immerse bag in water in a trough or shallow tank, where tubes may be broken with a crowbar or length of pipe. The wet bag, unopened is then removed and dumped in a safe place. 3. It is recommended that heavy gauntlet gloves and goggles be worn when replacing burned out tubes in fixtures and in the above recommended disposal operation. 4. Persons cut by beryllium coated glass should see a physician at once, advising him how the cut was caused. First aid treatment is not recommended and any delay in proper treatment may result in serious consequences.

"Note: Manufacturers of fluorescent light tubes are presently developing a substitute for beryllium. However, it may be several years before the hazard is eliminated."

I am, Sir, etc. W. K. BEARPE, Director Health and Welfare Division of Sanitary Engineers.

The Age-Old Story

We bringeth out those which are bound with chains.

Nature's Beauty

(G. M. Trevelyan in "An Autobiography and Other Essays.") As the centuries pass the mystery of the universe deepens. The thoughts of civilized man accumulate like snowflakes on the summit of Everest, or the leaves of many years in winter woods, burying one past system after another, one fashion after another in religion, science, poetry and art. Knowing that so much lies buried beneath, which but now was so hot and certain, it becomes even more difficult to trust so implicitly as of old whatever still for the moment lies on the surface of human thought, the still surviving dogma, or the latest fashion in opinion.

At last it becomes difficult to trust either to dogma or to thought alone. Man looks round for some other encouragement, some other source of spiritual emotion that will not be either a dogma or a fashion, something—

And then he sees the sunset, or the mountains, the flowing river, the grass and trees and birds on its banks. In the reality of these things he finds, at moments, the comfort that his heart seeks. By the side of religion, by the side of science, by the side of poetry and art, stands natural beauty, not as a rival to these, but as the common impulse and nourisher of them all, and with a secret of her own beside.

The appeal of natural beauty is more commonly or at least more consciously felt today than ever before, just because it is no new argument, no new dogma, or doctrine, no change of fashion, but something far older yet far more fresh, as when the shepherd on the plains of Shinar first noted the stern beauty of the patient stars. Through the loveliness of nature, through the touch of sun or rain, or the sight of the shining restlessness of the sea, we feel—

Unworded things and old. To our paired heart appeal. This flag of beauty hung out by the mysterious universe, to claim the worship of the heart of man. What is it, and what does its signal mean to us?

There is no clear interpretation. But that does not lessen its value. Like the universe, like life, nature's beauty also is a mystery. But whatever it may be, whether casual in its origin as some hold who love it well, or whether as others hold such splendor can be nothing more than the purposeful message of God—whatever its interpretation may be, natural beauty is the ultimate spiritual appeal of the universe, of nature, or of the God of nature, to their nursing man.

And it alone makes a common appeal to the seculars of all our religious and scientific creeds, to the lovers of all our different schools of poetry and art, ancient and modern, and to many more.

HOLIDAYS

AUG. 13th to AUG. 20th

Our plant will be closed from Aug. 13th to Aug. 20th in order to give our employees a well earned rest. Wednesday, Aug. 10th is the latest date for which we can accept cleaning and promise delivery before the holidays.

The Office will be open every day from 8 A.M. till 12 noon to accept cleaning.

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ISLAND ACCESSORIES

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Notes By The Way

Private automobiles are still being imported into Canada from the United States and may be purchased by any person with the money and with his name at the top of the dealer's list. But diesel buses may not be imported into Canada and sold to the City of Calgary for use in the Calgary Transit System, no matter how much Calgary might prefer them. Officials in Ottawa have issued a final ruling that Calgary will have to buy vehicles assembled in Canada, even though they may be regarded as inferior, or go without. — Calgary Alberta.

In Vancouver shortly after midnight last Saturday morning, the police stopped a motor car driver. His speed was excessive, so the police warned him and took down his name, address and license number, intending to issue a summons. According to the officers, the man flew into an uncontrollable rage because he was stopped. He started his car and drove off, still angry at the officers who were doing their duty. Six minutes later, the driver was travelling on a street at 70 miles an hour. His car skidded and struck a pole. The man was killed instantly from horrible head injuries. — Fort William Times-Journal.

The use of shoulder pads for smuggling currency, of which there has just been a detected example may or may not be new but it holes to show that the struggle of wits between smugglers and customs officers still goes on. One seems to remember pirated versions of Macaulay's "History" coming over from the Continent under waisted covers. Governor Fitz's successful smuggling of the Regent diamond in the heel of his imitated shoe has no doubt been imitated often enough in modern times. In the second half of the 18th century, when Paris decided men's fashions, clothing purchases had to be worn in order to escape the customs, and this kind of smuggling was apt to be dangerous on rough crossings in the sailing packet-voys of the day, liable to be swept by waves, which cannot have been very good for fiery. Nowadays, apparently, it is the possibility of double bottoms to luggage which is watched. Returning travellers report that the first

action of the customs officers is to dig down in order to compute the inside and outside depths of portmanteaux. — Manchester Guardian.

Setting an example in the Grow More Food drive Prime Minister Nehru has had the spacious lawn of his residence plowed up and a three-foot high maize crop is now flowering while wheat, groundnuts, millets and sweet potatoes are also being grown. Bananas and tapioca have been planted and in fact, save for a small plot of lawn for official receptions, the garden has become a farm. In keeping with his appeal for new food habits, Pandit Nehru has introduced changes in the diet of his household. Rice has been banned altogether. Mondays are wheatless days when oatmeal is cooked or other improvisations made. On other days sweet potato flour is mixed with wheat to make bread. — India Information Service.

We hope that whoever scribbles on the books on the shelves of the Owen Sound Public Library won't be unduly embarrassed by this story of a slight error in indexing an aircraft carrier. At the library the lady chose her own books and then went to the section of shelving labeled as containing books on marine and naval subjects. From the section available she picked out a volume entitled "Safe Convoy," which she thought would be ideal reading for her friend, the young naval-captain-in-training, to whom she was lending the book. The book was duly delivered but a few minutes later the small boy, obviously puzzled, returned it, saying that he guessed it was "too grown-up" for him. Anybody, he added, plausibly, there wasn't a single picture of a ship in it and there wasn't anything about the navy at all. And he was quite right. It turned out that the "Safe Convoy" was a hand-book for the guidance of expectant mothers. — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

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