THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1946

Civic Health Problems

A serious situation has been called to the attention of the City Council by the deputy ministers of Health and Reconstruction in connection with the Spring Park and Parkdale suburban areas. These areas have no water supply and pumps cannot be used on account of the water in the areas being contaminated. It is obvious that such a condition cannot be permitted to exist, as it constitutes a threat to the whole community. It was stated that some 4,000 people are now living in the area adjacent to the city limits, and that this number may soon be increased to 7,000.

If the residents of these areas cannot come to terms with the City in the matter of providing water and sewage facilities, then the health authorities should insist that these areas form corporations of their own, making themselves responsible for these essential services. There seems no other alternative.

With regard to the incinerator question, it would appear that the cost per household user would be greatly reduced by the city acquiring its own plant. The present company charges $1.50 monthly, which is $18.00 per year, whereas the City could provide service to the 5,000 families in Charlottetown at a cost including cans of $9.55. This would mean an increase in taxes to this amount, but there is no question as to the advantage, from a public health standpoint alone, which could be expected to follow.

A Navy Jubilee

Starting next Sunday, the Navy League of Canada will observe its "Golden Jubilee" Navy Week, marking 50 years of service to Canada and the Empire. Special activities are scheduled to take place in each of the fifteen Divisions into which the national organization is divided. An important introductory feature will be an address by Lord Louis Mountbatten speaking from England on Sunday afternoon.

The peacetime activities of the Navy League are considered as important as those undertaken during the war. Since 1896 it has consistently promoted Canada's interests as an exporting nation, and over the same period, it has sponsored the Sea Cadet Movement.

By maintaining and operating, in co-operation with Naval Service, nearly 100 Sea Cadet Corps and 14 summer camps, the Navy League is helping to provide a youth-training program second to none in its benefits to young Canadians. Business and professional men are finding that this training is good, whether for civilian employment or a sea career.

The extent to which the Navy League will be able to carry on its work among merchant seamen and further develop the scope and influence of the Sea Cadet Movement depends upon the extent to which it receives the support of municipalities, public bodies and private individuals.

Our Seed Potato Exports

Canadian certified seed potatoes are exported to several countries, as indicated by the annual report of the Agricultural Supplies Board and the Agricultural Food Board, covering the 12 months ended March 31, 1946. Shipments totalled 2,269,216 bushels from the 1945 crop during the twelve months under review, and went to the following countries: United States, 1,521,042 bushels; Cuba, 311,154; Argentina, 109,846; Uruguay, 92,400; South Africa, 91,261; Venezuela, 86,511; Bermuda, 20,063; Panama, 825; Martinique, 770; Newfoundland, 3,750; West Indies, 25,306; Dominican Republic, 4,276; Mexico, 1,263; Holland, 749. There were other shipments being made after March 31, 1946, and it is estimated that total shipments from the 1945 crop of certified potatoes were about 2,500,000 bushels.

Production of certified seed potatoes in Canada in 1945 amounted to 6,501,000 bushels. Of the 2,500,000 bushels exported from the 1945 crop more than 90 per cent was grown in the Maritime Provinces.

As previously reported, the estimated 1946 production of seed potatoes in Prince Edward Island alone is estimated at five and one-half million bushels; which means that our transportation and marketing facilities will be taxed to the utmost, and that every consideration should be given by the authorities to the handling of this bumper crop.

Furthering Tourist Trade

Canada's tourist leaders are to assemble at Ottawa October 21, 22 and 23 to formulate plans for their 1947 programme. The conference called by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade & Commerce, under whose jurisdiction the Canadian Government Travel Bureau operates, will be attended by representatives of all the provincial governments in Canada, as well as officials of the large transportation interests: rail, steamship, bus and airline.

It is the first conference of its kind ever assembled in the Dominion, and the tourist leaders will discuss the results of the 1946 season now said to be a record-breaker for Canada and as well to outline extensive programmes for next year.

Nine provincial cabinet ministers will be in attendance together with their tourist officials, while public relations counsel and passenger traffic officials of the railway, steamship, bus lines and airlines are also to attend. Out of the conference is expected to come an intensive national tourist plan for Canada with the different interests co-ordinating their advertising budgets and discussing ways and means of a more adequate and more efficient distribution of recreational literature. The meetings are to last for three days and are to be held in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Prince Edward Island will be represented at the conference by Premier Jones and Lt.-Col. Reid, Director of Publicity and supervisor of the Travel Bureau.

Following the Interprovincial Conference, the members of the Canadian Association of Tourist & Publicity Bureaus will also assemble in Ottawa. This will bring together a great many other tourist leaders, representing hotels, resorts, outfitters and several municipal bodies. The president of this organization is Mr. E. G. Rowebottom, of Victoria, B. C., and the secretary-treasurer is T. H. R. McNally of Toronto, Ontario.

These delegates will be in session for two days and will discuss a variety of problems affecting the tourist industry from coast to coast.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

It is scandalous that the Federal Government should incur a cost of $7,500 each in building houses which the local firm of L. M. Poole and Co. can erect for $3,900 each. An investigation is called for.

* * * *

Leftist leaders of labour and organized farmers, says *The Letter-Review*, continue their pathetic attempts to pretend that they are on the same side of the argument. Actually, labour demands for higher wages and lower prices can only be satisfied at the expense of the farmers, whose economic interest is lower wages and higher prices.

* * * *

Sir Philip Sidney, English soldier, poet and courtier, born this date 1554; employed in numerous diplomatic missions, enjoying high favour at the Court of St. James; appointed Governor of Flushing; mortally wounded at Zutphen, and behaved with a chivalry which has impressed itself on history. His works include: *Arcadia, Astrophil and Stella*, and a series of sonnets:

Come sleep, O sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,
The indifferent judge between the high and low.

* * * *

Whether or not Mayor MacDonald told Major-General Young that there was no housing emergency in Charlottetown—and His Worship categorically denies having even spoken to the Major-General — the fact remains the Reconstruction Minister is of that opinion, and has been most uncooperative with both city and province in furthering housing projects. According to Councillor Farmer, Mr. Howe is unreliable even in his public statements on the subject, especially in claiming that Halifax had fallen in line with his department, when as a matter of fact it had not. Mr. Howe is evidently more politician than statesman, the former's words are usually to be taken with a grain of salt, the latter's accepted as would a bond.

* * * *

It must be refreshing to come across some one who has never been annoyed by radio, who does not even know of its existence. The BBC has a Listener Research Department, which regularly conducts scientific inquiries into the listening habits of the British public. One of the Survey interviewers visited a remote farm in Glamorganshire, Wales. Here is his report: "I explained I was doing Survey work for the BBC. 'What does BBC stand for?', I was asked. When I told him, 'I have never heard of it,' he said. He had never seen or heard a wireless set and did not even know that wireless existed. To make a check I interviewed his wife an hour later when he was on the hay, and I received exactly the same replies."

* * * *

Freight airliners may play a large part in moving livestock in the event of future droughts in Australia. Airline officials expect arrangements will shortly be made to "air-mail" cattle, when required. Stock could be taken further from drought areas with less travel fatigue, and planes would be able to carry supplies of feed to necessary centres more quickly than by ordinary transport methods. Present civil aviation requirements prevented many country airfields from being used by large freight planes. With the improvement of radio and other safety facilities in the post-war period, more and more inland landing fields will become more available to all types of aircraft. The largest consignment of livestock so far taken by air consisted of 16 stud sheep flown from Adelaide to Sydney. The fact that planes have been fitted out to carry livestock shows the possibilities of the future when whole fleets of freight aircraft will be able to move large numbers of stock from one area to another.

* * * *

Some time ago, Premier Jones was criticized by not a few for advising agricultural students at Guelph, or some other college, to be particular in the choice of their wives, as so much depended for success or otherwise of the farm on the co-operation of the helpmeet in the kitchen. He now finds support from a professor of economics in the Agricultural Department of the University of Minnesota, who calculates that a farmer's wife, if a good one, is worth $69,000 at the rate of $2,700 per year. Commenting on this *The New York Times* says the Professor's estimate is on the conservative side, adding: "Without going into the question of how one would determine the value of city and suburban wives, $2,700 a year is a modest sum for a lady who runs a house, takes care of the children, looks after the chickens, heats the milk and bottle-feeds orphan lambs, helps in the garden, makes pie enough so a man can have a piece for breakfast, bakes beans every Saturday, and is willing to make home-made biscuits with reasonable frequency. Add to this the fact that she understands that a man wants fried potatoes for supper five nights a week, and the professor's arithmetical conclusion is far too low. We would make it a flat $100,000 without quibbling."

Notes By The Way

The British tanker "Helicina" is to go for trials shortly with her boilers fired by cracked asphalt, hitherto a waste product. With the economies achieved her owners intend to improve crew accommodation. Each man will have a cabin for himself. The owners are also experimenting with other low grade fuels. —Vancouver Province.

Steadily beaches and other summer resorts in this district have grown and are becoming commercialized. Since more and more people are acquiring cottages at these resorts, the change must meet with the approval of a great number of people. There are, however, some who desire solitude more than crowds. Aren't they entitled to some consideration? Is there any good reason why some resorts should not definitely and irrevocably be set aside to suit the tastes of these people? —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

The inhabitants of Siam are reported to be torn between the back-slapping foreign traders of America and the old school tie stiffnes of the British. It looks like a good place for Canadians, who ought to be able to strike a balance between the two. —Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

Time being what it is, and man's span of the approximate measure of 70 years, what is the urge which forces some people to press on the seconds at the "rush" hours of a city's traffic? Why is one second between five p.m. and six p.m. of any greater importance than the same measure of human time at any other hour of the day? Yet the scramble to save that second in the rush hour gives this community—and every other one of comparative size in Canada— its main crop of accidents, near-accidents, fits, starts and bad turns. —Victoria Colonist.

A fellow we know was closing his Summer place for the season and left the following note for the milkman: "Am going home tomorrow. Please wake me so I can pay your bill". The next morning he found tucked under the back door a message in careful script. "Tried to wake you" it read. "Woke four other people around here instead. See you next year."— The New Yorker.

One American economist declares that equilibrium and stability cannot be recovered until there is another depression. It is a harsh remedy, but many shortsighted persons appear to be asking just for that. —Hamilton Spectator.

According to experts attending the National Safety Congress in Chicago, the present day glamor girl is a "walking accident hazard." They point to her high heels, elaborate but dangerous jewelry and inflammable accessories. These learned gentlemen are obviously totally wrapped up in their work. They are thinking only of the glamor girl. What about the danger to the poor, mere male who dislocates his neck or falls down a manhole while gawking? —Windsor Star.

The British people are so deeply involved in their own tasks of reconstruction that it is hard to divert their attention to the problems of other peoples and other nations. But the challenge cannot be shirked. The war was fought in the hope of building a democratic Europe, and that purpose began only with the victory in the battlefield. A new world must be built upon the ruins of the old. We cannot do our duty to the peoples who were once our enemies if we pass by on the other side. Reconstruction in Europe will not take place without us. For good or ill the decision rests largely with us. If we were to disinterest ourselves in the solution, life on the continent might be reborn in a shape which would threaten us more powerfully even than the Nazi colossus such that sought to destroy our country in 1940. —London Herald.

Winston Churchill has always manifested a bland disregard for railway schedules and his habit of catching a train by the skin of his teeth has always been an anxiety to his traveling companions, says The Christian Science Monitor. A friend once chided the statesman for his little weakness. "Winston is such a sportsman" explained Mrs. Churchill; "he always gives the train a chance to get away."

Plowing is one of the most pleasant, as well as the most important, parts of farming. Provided one has a good team, and the land is free from stone, it is not an arduous task, differing in this respect from some other types of farm work, says The Kitchener Record. It is important because good plowing is the basis of good farming. Usually a good plowman is a good farmer, while a bad one is a poor farmer who finds his land overrun with weeds. It requires some skill to be adept at the practice. No matter how good a plowman is, however, he is not going to be much of a success unless he has a well-trained experienced team. After all, it is the team that does most of the work and it is not difficult to keep a straight furrow if one has horses that know how to walk straight and pay attention to directions. The horses must also have the proper gait.

A United Kingdom firm claims to have produced the perfect stocking; fully fashioned, silk and completely ladderless. Miss Caroline Haslett, chairman of the Government Hosiery Working Party which recently published its report, describes these stockings as "very, very good". She says, "I could not tell the difference between them and pure silk fully fashioned stockings made in the ordinary way. I satisfied myself that they were really ladder proof and I think it is a tremendous development in the hosiery industry". Production at present is only in the experimental stage and it cannot be stated when the stockings are likely to be on the market. The firm took out a patent for them in 1939 but the war held up research and production.—UK Information Office.

Finis At Nuernberg

(By J. M. Roberts, Jr., Associated Press Foreign Affairs Analyst)

If gangsters had moved on Washington in the '20s, taken over the government of the United States and then raised their sights to cover the whole world, their story would hardly have been more incredible than the chapter in history written by the men who died yesterday in Nuernberg.

For all the mad doctors of fiction who practice fiendish experiments on helpless patients, for all of the despots of history who made death the only arbiter of their disputes, for all the superstition-crazed who have sought to propitiate their gods with human sacrifice, for all the crimes into which men have been led by their avarice, these men of Nazidom provide a match.

When Robert Ingersoll, American author, stood before the tomb of Napoleon he "thought of all the widows and orphans he had made, of the tears that had been shed for his glory." These Nazis who swung on the Nuernberg gibbet and Herman Goering, who poisoned himself, conspired with a man who they hoped would be a new and greater Napoleon, but who flopped even as a Genghis Khan. They elicited plenty of tears, but no glory. They were at the end what they were at the beginning—gallows-bait. Even Goering, a suicide, wound up on a stretcher beneath the gallows on which his colleagues died.

Legal purists probably will argue for years over whether these men should have been hanged. There are those who say, citing legal precedents which they consider solid, that these men were convicted of acts which were not illegal when committed, that you must create your law before it can be broken.

Others upohold the Nuernberg verdicts as conforming to the growth of all law. They say that in certain circumstances the community itself has the right to decide when aggravated acts have reached the point of criminality, when an example must be made and a precedent established.

The international court at Nuernberg, in effect, applied the rules of equity. The result makes the Nazi leaders valuable for the first time—as warnings to future rulers that the world has hardened its heart against aggressors.

"Where Cupidity Comes In-Honesty Goes Out"

(The Scout Leader)

From time to time it is found necessary to warn Scouters against methods of raising funds which may be construed as forms of gambling. Section 4 of P.O.R. is very emphatic on this subject. It says:

"Members of the Association, acting as such, must not countenance, or be concerned in any public method of raising money for Scout or other purposes which is in any way contrary to the law of the land, or likely to encourage Scouts in the practice of gambling. Scouts must not take part in raffles or similar activities."

Gambling is a form of greed, an easy way of getting rich quick, a means of getting something for nothing, and it will be readily recognized as making no contribution to the building of good character in the boy.

Gambling takes away the element of sportsmanship too. When it becomes an ingrained habit, one does not play games of any kind for the game's sake; they play for the possibility of winning something, and that at the expense of another.

Some will argue of course that the minor forms of gambling are quite harmless That is not true. No one starts in as an all-out gambler. They always start with the innocent seeming forms of gambling which have an insidious way of becoming habit.

Legitimate gains in life come from three things They are either earned by work, the profit of a sale, or the result of a gift. Gambling comes under none of these headings. It is a form of greed, which gives little satisfaction to the winner, and much unhappiness and sorrow to the loser. Gains are always made at the expense of others.

Lord Baden-Powell in Rovering to Success gives the record in London for the 12 years previous to the first world war Attributed directly to gambling were 234 suicides or attempted suicides, 3,234 cases of embezzlement or theft, and 530 bankruptcies. That record was for London alone.

B.-P. adds: "It looks like a new way of getting rich quickly, but too often proves to be the way to get rapidly broke. In almost any case, it breeds in you a nasty trait in character—cupidity. The so called sportsman wants to win for the sake of the money he is going to get out of the other fellow. Where cupidity comes in, honesty goes out. There is precious little of true sport about the greasy hankering after some other fellow's money."

B.-P. takes many pages to cover this subject. As a man with a very wide experience in dealing with both men and boys he realized the harm that comes from gambling.

Raffles and similar seemingly harmless forms of gambling lead as B.-P. says to cupidity and with cupidity out goes honesty. The first Scout Law deals with the honour of a Scout. Gambling of any kind, and Scouting do not mix, and Scouters who are truly imbued with the character training possibilities of Scouting will shun all forms of gambling like the plague.

SCHOOL "STRIKE"

DYKE, Morayshire, Scotland — (CP)— A one-week "strike" by parents who kept their children home from school ended when a new water supply was put into the school building.

The Soft Winds Of Government

(Peterborough Examiner)

Speaking to a Progressive Conservative Club in Toronto, J. M. Macdonnell warned against the socialist trend of the present Government, and said that "it is easy for people in business to get into a state of mind where they hesitate to face the keen winds of competition, finding the soft winds of government aid, in various forms, easier and more comfortable". But as he pointed out, the loss of economic freedom leads immediately to the loss of political freedom. The growth of the power in the hands of experts and planners in Ottawa has been phenomenal since 1939, and the ending of the war has done nothing to check their advance. As yet their gains in power can be defended on grounds of national necessity, but the plain fact is that a socialist bureaucracy is being established in Canada. Mr. Macdonnell calls on Canadian businessmen to fight for economic freedom.

Does the average Canadian businessman understand the implications of economic freedom, or does he think of the expression merely as a fancy term for having his own way running his business as he likes? The socialist planner is limited in outlook, and deep in his heart, he hates and mistrusts freedom. But he has one great advantage: he knows where he is going. The businessmen does not. Too often he wants time to stand still, or retreat a few decades. Too often his liberalism and his passion for freedom extend only to his personal affairs. The socialist planner may be politically wrong-headed, but he has a political theory. The businessman, in too many instances, is politically illiterate, and imagines that his personal beliefs, however half-baked, represent the traditional doctrines of the Conservative or Liberal parties. Such people are poor fighters for any sort of freedom.

Mr. Macdonnel is right. Business must lead in the fight for economic freedom, but it must have a broad, intelligent and liberal policy with which to oppose socialism. At present it has nothing of the sort. Businessmen have for too long regarded themselves as the salt of the earth, and if the salt has lost its savour the socialists are only too ready with the pepper-pot.

A Grim And Picturesque Ceremony

(BBC Overseas Service)

In the Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, an architectural jewel of stone-tracing and fan-vaulting, are the silken banners of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, the oldest and most colourful of all the British Orders of Chivalry. The Garter has long been the highest of all British decorations: the roll of the Knights is a pageant of English history for six centuries. Above the canopy of each Knight's choir stall, twenty feet up from the ground, is perched a great helmet with a sword hanging down in front of it.

Mr. Alec Wilson described how the banners, swords and helmets figured in the extraordinary ceremony of the Degradation of a Garter Knight. There are three crimes, religious and military which call for a Knight's degradation— Heresy, Treason and "Flying from Battell"— crimes which cost a Knight his honour as well as his life. This is the ceremony as laid down in the old records. The Knight stands in the Choir of St. George's Chapel. His sword is, of course, taken from him, his spurs are chopped off, any badges or emblems of rank are torn from his clothing. There is a full muster of the officers of the Order, plumed and robed. Just before Morning Prayer, Garter King of Arms, in his heraldic tabard, goes to the highest step at the brazen lectern placed in the middle of the Choir. With his officers around him, and with Black Rod present, he reads aloud the document proclaiming the Knight's degradation. Meanwhile, one of the Heralds has provided himself with a ladder by which he climbs up to the back of the convicted Knight's stall, and at the moment when Garter pronounces the words **"be expelled and put from among the arms"** he lifts the helmet off the tall pinnacle, and hurls it down with a clash on the stone floor: after the helmet, go the banner and the sword. When the last words have been read, the whole party proceeds to kick all the accoutrements, one by one, out of the Choir, through the archway of the screen, into the body of the church; on, out of the West Door, down the hill, and through the great Castle Gate, from which they were thrown into the ditch.

An astonishing spectacle — all those dignitaries in robes and ribbons and gold chains soigneusy kicking away until the helmet ended with a splash in the muddy water of the moat— while the wretched ex-knight stood at the chancel steps, stripped of all his magnificence, only awaiting the order to start upon his journey to a dreadful death.

The last time this grimly picturesque ritual was performed was more than 200 years ago.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "EVERY MAN OUT OF HIS HUMOUR"

. . . Be a man ne'er so vile
In wit, in judgment, manners, or what else;
If he can purchase but a silken cover
He shall not only pass, but pass regarded:
Whereas, let him be poor, and meanly clad,
Though ne'er so richly parted you shall have
A fellow, that knows nothing but his beef,
Or how to rinse his clammy guts with beer,
Will take him by the shoulders, or the throat,
And kick him down the stairs. Such is the state
Of virtue, in bad clothes.

—Ben Jonson (1573-1637).

YORKSHIRE SQUATTERS

SOUTH ELMSALL, Yorkshire, England —(CP)— First squatters here were Mr. and Mrs. Keith Wood and their 18-month-old daughter who moved into Upton Hall, 20 roomed 300-year-old mansion.

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